

Зачемме 22

Интегралы логарифмов и радикалов

N 44 n

$$\int \frac{t \ln t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \int \ln t \cdot d(\sqrt{1+t^2}) \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{② } \int u dv = uv - \int v \cdot du \quad \text{③ } \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \ln t - \int \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \sqrt{1+t^2} \cdot \ln t - J_1$$

$$J_1 = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{sh} x \\ \sqrt{1+t^2} = \operatorname{ch} x \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh} x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} d(\operatorname{ch} x) = \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1} d(\operatorname{ch} x) = \int \frac{u^2}{u^2 - 1} du =$$

$$= \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} \right) du = u + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| + C =$$

$$= \operatorname{ch} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{ch} x - 1}{\operatorname{ch} x + 1} \right| + C = \sqrt{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1+t^2} + 1} \right| + C$$

N 46 a)

$$\int \ln t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln t, \quad dv = dt \\ du = \frac{dt}{t}, \quad v = t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= t \ln t - \int \frac{t}{t} dt = t \ln t - \int dt = t \ln t - t + C$$

N 46 b)

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} t, \quad dv = dt \\ du = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}, \quad v = t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= t \operatorname{arctg} t - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = t \operatorname{arctg} t - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+t^2| + C$$

N 46 m)

$$1) \int t \ln \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t} \right) dt = \int t \ln(1+t) dt -$$

$$- \int t \ln(1-t) dt = J_1 - J_2$$

$$J_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(1+t), \quad dv = t dt \\ du = \frac{dt}{1+t}, \quad v = \frac{t^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{t^2}{2} \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{t^2}{2(1+t)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{(t+1)^2 - 2(t+1) + 1}{2(1+t)} dt = \frac{t^2}{2} \ln(1+t) -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \int \left((t+1) - 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(t+1)^2}{2} - t + \ln|t+1| \right) + C$$

J_2

одновременно аналогично.

$$2) \int t^2 \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) dt = \left/ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right), \quad dv = t^2 dt \\ du = \left(\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{1-t}\right) dt, \quad v = \frac{t^3}{3} \end{array} \right/$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) - \int \frac{-2t}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{t^4}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$J_1 = \int \frac{t^4}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{t^4 - 1 + 1}{1-t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{1-t^2} + \frac{1}{1-t^2} \right) dt = \int (t^2+1 + \frac{1}{t^2-1}) dt =$$

$$= -\left(\frac{t^3}{3} + t + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right) + C$$

46 3 $\int \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{t} dt =$

N 46 M $\int t \cos t dt = \left/ \begin{array}{l} u = t \\ dv = \cos t dt \\ du = dt, \quad v = \sin t \end{array} \right/ =$

$$= t \sin t - \int \sin t dt = t \sin t + \cos t + C$$

N 46 K $J = \int e^{at} \cos bt dt = \left/ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{at}, \quad dv = \cos bt dt \\ du = a e^{at} dt, \quad v = \frac{\sin bt}{b} \end{array} \right/ =$

$$= \frac{1}{b} e^{at} \sin bt - \frac{a}{b} \int e^{at} \sin bt dt =$$

$$= \left/ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{at}, \quad dv = \sin bt dt \\ du = a e^{at} dt, \quad v = -\frac{\cos bt}{b} \end{array} \right/ = \frac{1}{b} e^{at} \sin bt -$$

$$- \frac{a}{b} \left(-\frac{e^{at} \cos bt}{b} + \frac{a}{b} \int e^{at} \cos bt dt \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$J = \frac{1}{b} e^{at} \sin bt + \frac{a}{b^2} e^{at} \cos bt - \frac{a^2}{b^2} J \Rightarrow$$

$$J = \frac{a e^{at} \cos bt + b e^{at} \sin bt}{a^2 + b^2}$$

N46 g $\int \sin \ln t \, dt = \int u = \sin \ln t, \, dv = dt$
 $du = \cos \ln t \cdot \frac{dt}{t}, \, v = t$ / (5)

(5) $\int t \sin \ln t - \int \cos \ln t \, dt = \int u = \cos \ln t, \, dv = dt$
 $du = -\frac{\sin \ln t}{t} dt, \, v = t$ / =
 $= t \sin \ln t - (t \cos \ln t + \int \sin \ln t \, dt) \Rightarrow$
 $\int = t \sin \ln t - t \cos \ln t - \int \Rightarrow$
 $\int = \frac{t \sin \ln t - t \cos \ln t}{2} + C$

N46 H $\int t^2 \sin t \, dt = \int u = t^2, \, dv = \sin t \, dt$
 $du = 2t \, dt, \, v = -\cos t$ / =
 $= t^2 (-\cos t) - \int 2t (-\cos t) \, dt = \int u = t, \, dv = \cos t \, dt$ / =
 $du = dt, \, v = \sin t$ / =
 $= t^2 (-\cos t) - 2(t \sin t - \int \sin t \, dt) =$
 $= t^2 (-\cos t) - 2t \sin t + 2 \cos t + C$

N48 a) $\int t^7 e^{-t^2} \, dt = \int t^2 = y / 2t \, dt = dy = \frac{1}{2} \int y^3 e^{-y} \, dy =$
 $= \int u = y^3, \, dv = e^{-y} \, dy$
 $du = 3y^2 \, dy, \, v = -e^{-y}$ / = $\frac{1}{2} (-y^3 e^{-y} + 3 \int y^2 e^{-y} \, dy) =$
 $= \int u = y^2, \, dv = e^{-y} \, dy$ / = $\frac{1}{2} (-y^3 e^{-y} + 3(-y^2 e^{-y} + 2 \int y e^{-y} \, dy)) =$
 $= \int u = y, \, dv = e^{-y} \, dy$ / = $\frac{1}{2} (-y^3 e^{-y} + 3(-y^2 e^{-y} + 2(-y e^{-y} + \int e^{-y} \, dy))) =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (-y^3 e^{-y} + 3(-y^2 e^{-y} + 2(-y e^{-y} - e^{-y}))) + C$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-y} (y^3 + 3y^2 + 6y + 6) + C =$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^2} (t^6 + 3t^4 + 6t^2 + 6) + C$

N48 e

$$\int t e^t \cos t dt \text{ @/ust, } dv = e^t \cos t dt$$

$$du = dt, v = \int e^t \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\cos t + \sin t)$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{1}{2} t e^t (\cos t + \sin t) - \frac{1}{2} \int (e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t) dt \textcircled{=}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int e^{at} \sin(bt) dt = \frac{e^{at}}{a^2 + b^2} (b \cos(bt) - a \sin(bt)) + C \textcircled{=}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \frac{1}{2} t e^t (\cos t + \sin t) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^t (\cos t + \sin t) + \frac{1}{2} e^t (\cos t - \sin t) \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t e^t (\cos t + \sin t) - \frac{1}{2} e^t \cos t + C$$

N45 a) Значит интеграл Ньютона-Лейбница

$$J(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \sqrt{1 - \sin 2t} dt$$

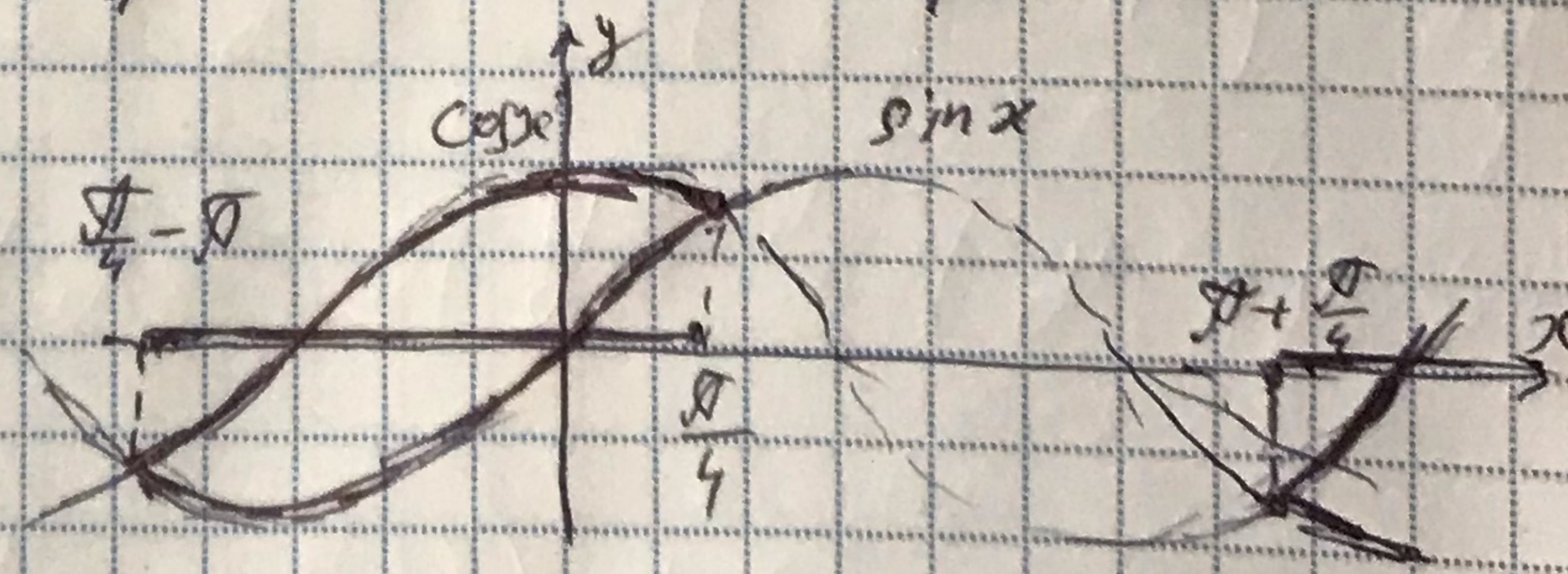
Решение. Обозначим $\sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} = \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2}$

$$= |\cos x - \sin x| = (\cos x - \sin x) \cdot \text{sgn}(\cos x - \sin x), \text{ то}$$

$$J(x) = \begin{cases} \dots \\ -(\sin x + \cos x) + C_{-1}, & +\frac{\pi}{4} - 2\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi \\ \sin x + \cos x + C_0, & \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ -(\sin x + \cos x) + C_1, & \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi \\ \dots \\ (-1)^n (\sin x + \cos x) + C_n, & \frac{\pi}{4} + (n-1)\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

Обозначим непрерывное, то для продолжения равенств:

$$J\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right) = J\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi - 0\right), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$\text{тогда } (-1)^{k+1} (\sin x_k + \cos x_k) + C_{k+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_k - 0} (-1)^k (\sin x + \cos x),$$

$$\text{где } x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} + C_{k+1} = \sqrt{2} + C_k. \quad \text{Для } k=0 \quad C_1 = 2\sqrt{2} C_0$$

Для $k=1 \quad C_2 = 2\sqrt{2} + C_1 = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} + C_0 \Rightarrow$ За induction $C_n = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot n + C_0$, где $C_0 = C_0$ — заданная константа.

Решим кос n у формулу для интгралу:

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + (n-1)\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \Rightarrow n \leq \frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi}{\pi} < n+1$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \left[\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi}{\pi} \right] \Rightarrow \left[\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi}{\pi} \right]$$

Вывод: $J(x) = (-1)^{\left[\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi}{\pi} \right]} (\sin x + \cos x) + 2\sqrt{2} \left[\frac{x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi}{\pi} \right] + C$

N45 e) Знаями интеграл Клосона - Рейсауса

$$f(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt$$

Разбиеме. При $t \neq 0$ $\frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}{t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}} dt = \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{t})}{(t - \frac{1}{t})^2 + 2}$

Тогда $f(x) = \int \frac{d(t - \frac{1}{t})}{(t - \frac{1}{t})^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} + \begin{cases} C_{-1} & \text{при } x < 0 \\ C_1 & \text{при } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$f(x)$ має бути неперервною, тоді має виконуватися умова: $f(-0) = f(+0)$, тоді $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} + C_{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} + C_1$
 $= C = f(0)$

Тоді $C_{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} + C$, $C_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} + C \Rightarrow$

$$f(x) = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{t^2+1}{t^4+1} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{sgn} x + C, \quad x \neq 0$$

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