

№281

$$a) \int e^{\sin 2x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{\sin^2 x} \sin 2x dx = \int e^{\sin^2 x} 2 \sin x \cos x dx =$$

Сделаем замену

$$t = \sin^2 x$$

$$dt = (\sin^2 x)' dx = 2 \sin x (\sin x)' dx = 2 \sin x \cos x dx = \sin 2x dx$$

$$\int e^t dt = e^t + C = e^{\sin^2 x} + C.$$

Проверка: $(e^{\sin^2 x} + C)' = e^{\sin^2 x} (\sin^2 x)' + 0 = e^{\sin^2 x} * 2 \sin x \cos x = e^{\sin^2 x} * \sin 2x$

$$б) \int \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} dx$$

Используем формулу интегрирования по частям

$$u = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}$$

$$dv = dx$$

$$du = (\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x})' dx = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} * (\sqrt{x})' dx = \frac{1}{1+x} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \quad v = \int dx = x$$

$$t = \sqrt{x}$$

$$dt = (\sqrt{x})' dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2\sqrt{x} dt = dx; \quad dx = 2t dt$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} dx = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} * x - \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} * x dx = x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t * 2t dt}{1+t^2} dt =$$

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

$$= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - t + \operatorname{arctg} t + C = x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + C.$$

Проверка:

$$(x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + C)' = 1 * \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + x * \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} * (\sqrt{x})' - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} * (\sqrt{x})' + 0 =$$

$$= \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{1+x} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{1+x} * \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + \frac{x+1}{(1+x)*2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}$$

$$в) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 8} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} = I$$

Разложим подынтегральное выражение на простейшие дроби

$$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2 - 2x + 4} = \frac{Ax^2 - 2Ax + 4A + Bx^2 + 2Bx + Cx + 2C}{(x+2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 \\ x^1 \\ x^0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ -2A+2B+C=0 \\ 4A+2C=1 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A=-B \\ -4A+C=0; \quad C=4A \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 4A+2*4A=1 \\ 12A=1 \\ A=\frac{1}{12} \quad B=-\frac{1}{12} \quad C=\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2 - 2x + 4} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{x}{(x-1)^2 + 3} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{12} \ln(x+2) -$$

$$- \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + 3} dx - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 + 3} = \frac{1}{12} \ln(x+2) - \frac{1}{24} \ln((x-1)^2 + 3) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \ln|x^2 - 2x + 4| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

е) $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Замена:} \\ x+1 = t^3 \\ dx = 3t^2 dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{3t^2 dt}{1+t} = 3 \int \left(t - \frac{t}{1+t} \right) dt = 3 \int \left(t - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = \frac{3t^2}{2} - 3t + 3 \ln|t+1| + C =$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 3 \ln\left(\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 1\right) + C.$$

№291

$$\int_{-2}^8 \sqrt{x^3 + 16} dx$$

Найдём значение функции $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 16}$ для значений аргумента $x_0 = -2; x_1 = -1;$

$x_2 = 0; x_3 = 1; x_4 = 2; x_5 = 3; x_6 = 4; x_7 = 5; x_8 = 6; x_9 = 7; x_{10} = 8;$

Получаем значение функций:

$y_0 = \sqrt{-8+16} = 2,828; y_1 = \sqrt{-1+16} = 3,873; y_2 = \sqrt{16} = 4; y_3 = \sqrt{1+16} = 4,123; y_4 = \sqrt{8+16} = 4,899;$

$y_5 = \sqrt{27+16} = 6,557; y_6 = \sqrt{64+16} = 8,944; y_7 = \sqrt{125+16} = 11,874; y_8 = \sqrt{216+16} = 15,232;$

$y_9 = \sqrt{343+16} = 18,947; y_{10} = \sqrt{512+16} = 22,978.$

По формуле Симпсона:

$$\int_{-2}^8 \sqrt{x^3 + 16} dx \approx \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + y_{10} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)) \approx \frac{1}{3} (2,828 + 22,978 +$$

$$+ 4(3,873 + 4,123 + 6,557 + 11,874 + 18,947) + 2(4 + 4,899 + 8,944 + 15,232)) \approx \frac{1}{3} (25,806 + 181,496 + 66,15) \approx$$

$$\approx 91,151.$$

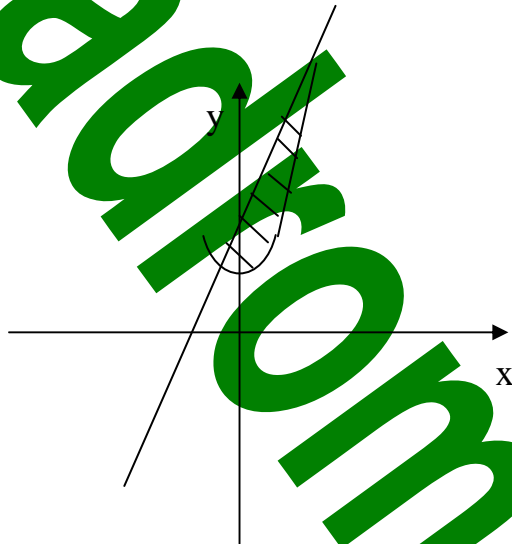
http://kvadromir.com/arutunov_sbornik_7.html — решебник Арутюнова
Ю.С. Контрольная работа 7. Вариант 1. Задачи 281, 291, 301, 311

№301

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^b = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-b^2} - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}(-1) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Интеграл сходится.

№311



$$y = 3x^2 + 1, \quad y = 3x + 7$$

$$S = \int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx$$

Найдём точки пересечения $y = 3x^2 + 1, \quad y = 3x + 7$

$$3x^2 + 1 = 3x + 7$$

$$3x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 8 = 9;$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1-3}{2} = -1; \quad x_2 = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2;$$

Таким образом: $a = -1; b = 2$

$$S = \int_{-1}^2 (3x + 7 - 3x^2 - 1) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (3x + 6 - 3x^2) dx = \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} + 6x - x^3 \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = 3 * \frac{4}{2} + 12 - 8 - \frac{3}{2} + 6 - 1 =$$
$$= 15 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{2} = 13,5 (\text{кв.ед.}).$$