

№284

$$a) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x(3tgx+1)} = \int \frac{dtgx}{3tgx+1} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(3tgx+1)}{3tgx+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|3tgx+1| + c$$

Проверка: $\left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|3tgx+1| + c\right)' = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{3tgx+1} * \frac{3}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{\cos^2 x(3tgx+1)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x(3tgx+1)}$;

$$b) \int \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \\ du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dV = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} * dx \\ V = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{array} \right] = -\arcsin x \sqrt{1-x^2} +$$

$$+ \int \sqrt{1-x^2} * \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\arcsin x * \sqrt{1-x^2} + x + C;$$

Проверка:

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

$$в) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1) + 2(x+1)} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)*(x^2+2)}$$

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

$$x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ B+C=0 \\ 2A+C=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^1 \left| \begin{array}{l} B+C=0 \\ 2A+C=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^0 \left| \begin{array}{l} 2A+C=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = -B, \quad D = -C, \quad -2B - B = 1; \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}; \quad C = \frac{1}{3}; \quad A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + x^2 + 2x + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| +$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^2+2}\right) + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{x^2}{2}+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2+2| + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + \sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt[3]{1+x}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+x = t^6 \\ x = t^6 - 1 \\ dx = 6t^5 * dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6 - 1)^2 + t^3}{t^2} * 6t^5 * dt =$$

$$= 6 \int (t^{12} - 2t^6 + 1 + t^3) * t^3 dt = 6 \left[\int t^{15} dt - 2 \int t^9 dt + \int t^3 dt \int t^6 dt \right] =$$

$$= \frac{6t^{16}}{16} - 12 * \frac{t^{10}}{10} + 6 * \frac{t^4}{4} + 6 * \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \frac{3}{8} (1+x)^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{6}{5} (1+x)^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{2} (1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} (1+x)^{\frac{7}{6}} + C.$$

№294

$$\int_0^{10} \sqrt{x^3 + 5} dx = I$$

Нужно определить значение подынтегральной функции для следующих значений аргумента:

$$(h=1): x_0 = 0; x_1 = 1; x_2 = 2; x_3 = 3; x_4 = 4; x_5 = 5; x_6 = 6; x_7 = 7; x_8 = 8; x_9 = 9; x_{10} = 10.$$

$$y_0 = 2,236; y_1 = 2,449; y_2 = 3,606; y_3 = 5,657; y_4 = 8,307; y_5 = 11,402; y_6 = 14,866; y_7 = 18,655;$$

$$y_8 = 22,738; y_9 = 27,092; y_{10} = 31,702.$$

Подставляем данные в формулу Симпсона:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{3}(y_0 + y_{10} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)) = \frac{1}{3}(2,236 + 31,702 + 4(2,449 + \\ &+ 5,658 + 11,402 + 18,655 + 27,092) + 2(3,606 + 8,304 + 14,866 + 22,738)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(33,938 + 261,024 + 99,034) = 131,332. \end{aligned}$$

№304

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \int_0^b \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \int_0^b \frac{d(-x^3+1)}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} 2(1-x)^{1/2} \Big|_0^b = -\frac{2}{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} [(1-b) - (1-0)^{1/2}] = \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}[0-1] = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Несобственный интеграл сходится и его значение равно $\frac{2}{3}$.

№314

$$r = 4 \sin 2\varphi$$

Площадь фигуры найдём по формуле:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2 d\varphi$$

Получаем:

$$S = 4 \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16 \sin^2 2d\varphi = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{2} d\varphi = 16 \left(\varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 16 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi - 0 + \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 \right) = 8\pi (\text{кв.ед}).$$