

$$a) \int \frac{\cos 3x}{4 + \sin 3x} dx = \int \frac{1}{3} \frac{d \sin 3x}{(4 + \sin 3x)} = \frac{1}{3} \ln |4 + \sin 3x| + C$$

Проверка:

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} \ln |4 + \sin 3x| + C \right)' = \frac{1}{3} * \frac{1}{4 + \sin 3x} \cos 3x * 3 = \frac{\cos 3x}{4 + \sin 3x}$$

$$b) \int x^2 e^{3x} dx = \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad dv = e^{3x} dx \\ du = (x^2)' dx = 2x dx \\ v = \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \end{array}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$= x^2 * \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - \int \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} * 2x dx = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int x e^{3x} dx =$$

$$u = x \quad dv = e^{3x} dx$$

$$du = dx$$

$$v = \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$= \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} * x - \int \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} dx \right) = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{9} \int e^{3x} dx + C = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + C.$$

Проверка:

$$\left(\frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + C \right)' = \frac{2x e^{3x}}{3} + \frac{x^2 e^{3x} * 3}{3} - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} * 3 + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} * 3 + 0 =$$

$$= \frac{2x e^{3x}}{3} + x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} = x^2 e^{3x}.$$

$$e) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4} = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} = I$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(x+1)(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{Ax^2 + 4Ax + 4A + B(x^2 + 3x + 2) + Cx + C}{(x+1)(x+2)^2}.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} A + B = 1 \\ 4A + 3B + C = 0 \\ 4A + 2B + C = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} A = 1 - B \\ C = -4(1 - B) - 3B = B - 4 \\ 4 - 4B + 2B - 4 = 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$B = 0 \Rightarrow C = -4; \quad A = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{2) } \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1 + \cos x} = \int \frac{\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}; \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} * \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = 2 \int \frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2+1*t^2)(1+t^2)} dt = \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| \\
 & = 2 \int \frac{1-t^2}{2(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = \\
 & = \arctgt - t + \arctgt + C = 2\arctgt - t + C = 2\arctg\left(\tg \frac{x}{2}\right) - \tg \frac{x}{2} + C = 2\frac{x}{2} - \tg \frac{x}{2} + C = x - \tg \frac{x}{2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

№295

$$\int_{-1}^9 \sqrt{x^3 + 2} dx$$

Нужно определить значение подынтегральной функции для следующих значений фргумента (h = 1)

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

Находим собственные значения:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 2}: \quad y_0 = \sqrt{-1+2} = 1; \quad y_1 = \sqrt{2} = 1,414; \quad y_2 = \sqrt{3} = 1,732; \quad y_3 = \sqrt{10} = 3,162; \quad y_4 = \sqrt{29} = 5,385; \\
 y_5 = \sqrt{66} = 8,124; \quad y_6 = \sqrt{127} = 11,269; \quad y_7 = \sqrt{218} = 14,765; \quad y_8 = \sqrt{345} = 18,574; \quad y_9 = \sqrt{514} = 22,672; \\
 y_{10} = \sqrt{731} = 27,037.
 \end{aligned}$$

Плдставляем эти данные в формулу Симпсона:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^9 \sqrt{x^3 + 2} dx &= \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_{10} (y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} [1 + 27,037 + 4(1,414 + 3,162 + 8,124 + 14,765 + 22,672) + 2(1,732 + 5,385 + 11,269 + 18,574)] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} [28,037 + 200,548 + 73,92] \approx 100,835.
 \end{aligned}$$

№305

Вычислить несобственный интеграл или доказать его расходимость.

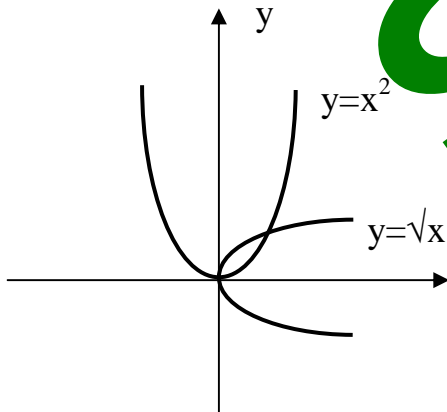
$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left. -\frac{1}{x-1} \right|_{1+\varepsilon}^2 = -\frac{1}{2-1} - \left(\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon-1} \right) \right) = -1 + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} =$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{0} = -1 + \infty = \infty$$

$\lim_{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \infty$, следовательно данный интеграл расходится.

Ответ : расходится.

№315



$$y = x^2; \quad y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b (y_2^2 - y_1^2) dx$$

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{3\pi}{10} \text{ (куб.ед.)}$$