

$$a) \int \frac{(x + \operatorname{arctg} x) dx}{1+x^2} = \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} + \int \operatorname{arctg} x d(\operatorname{arctg} x) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}^2 x + C$$

Проверка:

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}^2 x + C \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} * 2 \operatorname{arctg} x \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{x + \operatorname{arctg} x}{1+x^2}$$

$$б) \int x \ln(x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x^2 + 1) d(x^2 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt$$

$$= \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x^2 + 1) \\ dv = d(x^2 + 1) \\ v = x^2 + 1 \\ du = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left( (x^2 + 1) \ln(x^2 + 1) - 2 \int x dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \ln(x^2 + 1) - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

Проверка:

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \ln(x^2 + 1) - \frac{x^2}{2} + C \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2x \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} * 2x \right) - \frac{1}{2} 2x = x \ln(x^2 + 1) + x - x =$$

$$= x \ln(x^2 + 1).$$

$$в) \int \frac{x^2 - 3}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 6} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 + 2)} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 + 2)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 3} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{Ax^3 + 2Ax + Bx^2 + 2B + Cx^3 + 3Cx + Dx^2 + 3D}{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 + 2)}$$

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

$$A = -C$$

$$-2C + 3C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0, \quad A = 0$$

$$B = 1 - D$$

$$2(1 - D) + 3D = -3$$

$$2 - 2D + 3D = -3$$

$$D = -5, \quad B = 1 + 5 = 6$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 3)(x^2 + 2)} dx = \int \frac{6 dx}{x^2 + 3} - \int \frac{5 dx}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{13}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) - \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e)} \int \frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+5}} dx &= \left| x+5=t^6 \right| = \int \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} 6t^5 dt = 6 \int \frac{t^8}{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int \left( t^6 - t^4 + t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \\ &= 6 \left( \frac{t^7}{7} - \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} - t + \arctgt \right) + C = \frac{6}{7} (\sqrt[6]{x+5})^7 - \frac{6}{5} (\sqrt[6]{x+5})^5 + 2(\sqrt[6]{x+5})^3 - \\ &- 6\sqrt[6]{x+5} + 6\arctg(\sqrt[6]{x+5}) + C. \end{aligned}$$

№297

$$\int_1^{11} \sqrt{x^3 + 3} dx$$

Определим значение подынтегральной функции для следующих значений аргумента:

$$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 2, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4, x_4 = 5, x_5 = 6, x_6 = 7, x_7 = 8, x_8 = 9, x_9 = 10, x_{10} = 11.$$

Находим соответствующие значения  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 3}$

$$y_0 = 2, y_1 = \sqrt{11} = 3,317, y_2 = \sqrt{30} = 5,477, y_3 = \sqrt{67} = 8,185, y_4 = \sqrt{128} = 11,314,$$

$$y_5 = \sqrt{219} = 14,799, y_6 = \sqrt{346} = 18,601, y_7 = \sqrt{515} = 22,694, y_8 = \sqrt{732} = 27,055,$$

$$y_9 = \sqrt{1003} = 31,670, y_{10} = \sqrt{1334} = 36,524.$$

Подставляем эти данные в формулу Симпсона при  $h = \frac{11-1}{10} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{11} \sqrt{x^3 + 3} dx &\approx \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_{10} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [2 + 36,524 + 4(3,317 + 8,185 + 14,799 + 22,694 + 31,670) + 2(15,477 + 11,314 + 18,601 + 27,055)] = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [38,524 + 322,66 + 124,894] = 162,026. \end{aligned}$$

№307

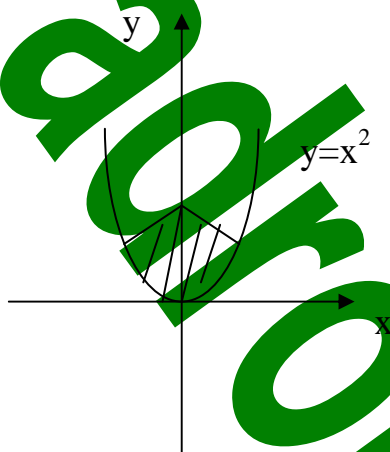
$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^b \frac{d(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(\ln b) - \ln(\ln 2)) = \infty$$

Т.е. несобственный интеграл расходится.

№317

$$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, y = x^2$$

$$V_y = \pi \int_a^b (x(y))^2 dy$$



$$y = \frac{2}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow 1+x^2 = \frac{2}{y}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2}{y} - 1$$

$$\frac{2}{1+x^2} = x^2$$

$$2 = x^2 + x^4$$

$$D = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x_1^2 = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2$$

$$x_2^2 = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow x_2^{(1)} = 1; x_2^{(2)} = -1$$

$$V_y = \pi \int_0^1 y dy + \pi \int_1^2 \left( \frac{2}{y} - 1 \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi y^2 \Big|_0^1 + \pi (2 \ln(y) - y) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi (2 \ln 2 - 2 - 2 \ln 1 + 1) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi (\ln 4 - 1) (\text{куб.ед.}) \approx 2,78 \text{ куб.ед.}$$