

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ ИНТЕГРАЛЕ:

ПРВА ГРУПА

(IV ₂)	(IV ₁)
π/2 π/4	π π/6
1) $\int \operatorname{ctg} x \, dx$	1) $\int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$
11/2 π/4	ln 2
2) $\int \operatorname{arcsin} x \, dx$	2) $\int (2x+1)e^x \, dx$
1/3	1/3
3) $\int \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx$	3) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}}$

ДРУГА ГРУПА

(IV ₂)	(IV ₁)
π/3	π/6
1) $\int \sin^3 x \, dx$	1) $\int \cos^3 x \, dx$
1	e ²
2) $\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$	2) $\int x \ln x \, dx$
3	π/3
3) $\int \sqrt{9-x^2} \, dx$	3) $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^6}$

Одредити површину дуге и ометене линијама

4) $\gamma = e^x$, $\gamma = e^{-x}$, $x=2$

4) $\gamma = \ln x$, $\gamma = 0$, $x=e$

① Метод замены при определенном интеграле

I группа

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{смена: } \cos x = t \\ -\sin x \, dx = dt \\ x = \pi/6: t = 1; x = \pi/3: t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= - \int_{\sqrt{3}/2}^1 \frac{dt}{t} = - \ln|t| \Big|_{\sqrt{3}/2}^1 = \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

II группа

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^3 x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \, dx - \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi/6} - \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \sin^2 x \, dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{смена: } \sin x = t \\ \cos x \, dx = dt \\ x = 0: t = 0; x = \pi/6: t = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \int_0^{1/2} t^2 \, dt = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{11}{24}$$

② Метод частичной интеграции при определенном интеграле

I группа

$$\int_1^{e^2} (2x+1)e^x \, dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = 2x+1; \, du = 2 \, dx \\ dv = e^x \, dx; \, v = e^x \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= (2x+1)e^x \Big|_1^{e^2} - 2 \int_1^{e^2} e^x \, dx = (2x+1)e^x \Big|_1^{e^2} - 2e^x \Big|_1^{e^2} =$$

$$= (2x-1)e^x \Big|_1^{e^2} = (2e^2-1) \cdot 2 - e = (2e^4-1)2 - e = 2e^4 - 2 - e$$

II группа

$$\int_1^{e^2} x \ln x \, dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x; \, du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ dv = x \, dx; \, v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{e^2} x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_1^{e^2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^{e^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \Big|_1^{e^2} =$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3e^4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3e^4+1}{4}$$

③ Комбинированный пример: $\sqrt{3}/3$

I группа

$$\int_{\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-9x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2}} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{смена } \frac{3x}{2} = t \\ dx = \frac{2}{3} dt \\ x = \sqrt{3}/3: t = \frac{1}{2}; x = \sqrt{3}/2: t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arcsin} t \Big|_{1/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{18}$$

II группа

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2 \, dx}{1+x^6} = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2 \, dx}{1+(x^3)^2} = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{смена: } x^3 = t \\ 3x^2 \, dx = dt \\ x=1: t=1; x=\sqrt{3}: t=\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} t \Big|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{36}$$

* Решена четвертая задача с 7 решена одна задача IV2 *