

№290

$$a) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{4+\ln x}}{x} dx = \int \sqrt[3]{4+\ln x} d \ln x = \frac{3}{4} |4+\ln x| + C$$

Проверка:

$$\left(\frac{3}{4} (4+\ln x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + C \right)' = \frac{3}{4} * \frac{4}{3} (4+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} * \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4+\ln x}}{x}$$

$$b) \int x \ln^2 x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln^2 x \\ dv = x dx \\ v = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ du = 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \end{array} \right| = \ln^2 x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} * \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx = \ln^2 x \frac{x^2}{2} - \int x \ln x dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x^2}{2} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln^2 x \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln x \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

Проверка:

$$\left(\ln^2 x \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln x \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + C \right)' = 2 \ln x \frac{1}{x} * \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln^2 x * x - \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^2}{2} - \ln x * x + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$e) \int \frac{(x^3 - 6)}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 8} dx = I$$

$$x^4 + 6x^2 + 8 = 0$$

$$D = 36 - 32 = 4$$

$$x_1^2 = \frac{-6-2}{2} = -4; x_2^2 = \frac{-6+2}{2} = -2$$

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

$$\frac{x^3 - 6}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 2)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2} = \frac{(Ax + B)(x^2 + 2) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 2)}$$

$$B = -D$$

$$A = -2C$$

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

$$x^1 \left| \begin{array}{l} 2A + 4C = 0 \\ A = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^0 \left| \begin{array}{l} 2B + 4D = -6 \\ -2D + 4D = -6 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} D = -3; B = 3 \end{array}$$

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

$$= \ln(x^2 + 4) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2) + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x + \cos x + 2} = \int \frac{2dt}{(1+t^2) \left(\frac{4t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + 2 \right)} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{4t+1-t^2+2+2t^2} =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+4t+3} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t+3)(t+1)} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{(t+3)(t+1)} = \frac{A}{t+3} + \frac{B}{t+1} = \frac{At+A+Bt+3B}{(t+3)(t+1)}$$

$$t^1 \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A+3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ 2B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{2}, A=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+3} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} \right) = -\ln|t+3| + \ln|t+1| + C = -\ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 3 \right| + \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + C.$$

$$\int_{-2}^8 \sqrt{x^2+11} dx$$

Найдём значения подынтегральной функции для следующих значений аргумента ($h=1$)
 $x_0 = -2; x_1 = -1; x_2 = 0; x_3 = 1; x_4 = 2; x_5 = 3; x_6 = 4; x_7 = 5; x_8 = 6; x_9 = 7; x_{10} = 8$

Находим соответствующие значения $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+11}$

$$y_0 = \sqrt{15} = 3,873; y_1 = \sqrt{12} = 3,464; y_2 = \sqrt{11} = 3,317; y_3 = \sqrt{12} = 3,464; y_4 = \sqrt{15} = 3,873;$$

$$y_5 = \sqrt{20} = 4,472; y_6 = \sqrt{27} = 5,196; y_7 = \sqrt{36} = 6; y_8 = \sqrt{47} = 6,856; y_9 = \sqrt{60} = 7,746;$$

$$y_{10} = \sqrt{75} = 8,66$$

По формуле Симпсона:

$$\int_{-2}^8 \sqrt{x^2+11} dx = \frac{h}{3} [y_0 + y_{10} + 4(y_1 + y_3 + y_5 + y_7 + y_9) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + y_6 + y_8)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [3,873 + 8,66 + 4(3,464 + 3,464 + 4,472 + 6 + 7,746) + 2(3,317 + 3,873 + 5,196 + 6,856)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} [12,533 + 100,584 + 38,484] = 50,534.$$

№310

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 5} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 1} = \operatorname{arctg}(x+2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi$$

Интеграл сходится \Rightarrow данный ряд сходится.

№320

$$\begin{cases} x = 3(t - \sin t) \\ y = 3(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$L = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dt$$

$$\dot{x} = 3(1 - \cos t)$$

$$\dot{y} = 3 \sin t$$

$$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = 9(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) + 9\sin^2 t = 9 - 18\cos t + 9 = 18(1 - \cos t) = 36 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{36 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = 6 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = 12 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} d\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) = -12 \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -12[\cos \pi - \cos 0] = -12[-1 - 1] = -12 * (-2) = 24$$