

Примеры решения задач

$$1. \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 = 1.$$

$$2. \quad \int_2^4 (x^3 + x) \, dx = \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_2^4 = 64 + 8 - (4 + 2) = 66.$$

$$3. \quad \int_1^e \frac{dx}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x-1| \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2e-1) - \ln 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2e-1).$$

$$4. \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, d(\cos x) = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^3 0 \right) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$5. \quad \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = a \sin t, \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}, \Rightarrow dx = a \cos t \, dt, \\ \alpha = \arcsin 0 = 0, \beta = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t \, dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t \, dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) \, dt = \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) = \frac{a^2 \pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \int_0^5 x \sqrt{x+4} \, dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} x+4 = t^2, \Rightarrow x = t^2 - 4, \Rightarrow dx = 2t \, dt, \\ t = \sqrt{x+4}, \alpha = \sqrt{4} = 2, \beta = \sqrt{9} = 3 \end{array} \right] = \int_2^3 (t^2 - 4) \cdot t \cdot 2t \, dt = \\ &= 2 \int_2^3 (t^4 - 4t^2) \, dt = 2 \left(\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{4t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_2^3 = 2 \left(\frac{243}{5} - \frac{108}{3} - \frac{32}{5} + \frac{32}{3} \right) = 33 \frac{11}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad \int_1^e x \ln x \, dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \Big| du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x \, dx \Big| v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \Big|_1^e - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 \ln e - \ln 1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_1^e = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{4} (e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{4} (e^2 + 1). \end{aligned}$$