

Б. Таблица на основните интеграли

$$1. \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}, \alpha \neq -1$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C, x \neq 0$$

$$3. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}, a > 0$$

$$4. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$5. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$6. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}(2k-1)$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cot} x + C, x \neq k\pi.$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C = -\arccos x + C, |x| < 1$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C = -\operatorname{arc cot} g x + C$$

$$11. \int shx dx = chx + C$$

$$12. \int chx dx = shx + C \quad (1.2)$$

$$13. \int \frac{dx}{chx^2} = thx + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{sh^2 x} = cth x + C, x \neq 0$$

$$15. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C, |x| > |a|$$

Пример 1.7. Решете интегралите, като приложите свойства 4 и 5:

$$\text{а) } \int (a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n) dx ; \quad \text{б) } \int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) dx ; \quad \text{в) } \int (3-x^2)^3 dx ;$$

$$\text{г) } \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2 + 1} ; \quad \text{д) } \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x} dx} ; \quad \text{е) } \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x} dx.$$

Решение. а) Като приложим посочените свойства, за дадения интеграл получаваме:

$$I = a_0 \int x^n dx + a_1 \int x^{n-1} dx + \dots + a_n \int dx = \frac{a_0}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} x^n + \dots + a_n x + C ;$$

б) Извършваме действията в подинтегралната функция и отново прилагаме свойства 4 и 5:

$$I = \int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) dx = \int (1-6x+11x^2-6x^3) dx = \int dx - 6 \int x dx + 11 \int x^2 dx - 6 \int x^3 dx =$$

$$x - \frac{6}{2} x^2 + \frac{11}{3} x^3 - \frac{6}{4} x^4 + C = x - 3x^2 + \frac{11}{3} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^4 + C ;$$

$$\text{в) } I = \int (3-x^2)^3 dx = \int (27-27x^2+9x^4-x^6) dx = 27 \int dx - 27 \int x^2 dx + 9 \int x^4 dx - \int x^6 dx =$$

$$27x - 9x^3 + \frac{9}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C ;$$

г) Прилагаме свойство 5 след предварително преобразуване:

$$I = \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 1 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = \int dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} = x - \operatorname{arctg} x + C ;$$

$$\text{д) } I = \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C ;$$

$$\text{е) } I = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int (1-x^{-2}) x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}{4}} + C = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{5}{4}} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{x^3} + C .$$

Пример 1.8. Като използвате свойства 4, 5 и 7, решете интегралите:

$$\text{а) } \int \frac{e^{3x} + 1}{e^x + 1} dx ; \quad \text{б) } \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx ; \quad \text{в) } \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx ; \quad \text{г) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} ; \quad \text{д) } \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} .$$

$$\text{Решение. а) } I = \int \frac{(e^x)^3 + 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{(e^x + 1)(e^{2x} - e^x + 1)}{e^x + 1} dx = \int (e^{2x} - e^x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} d(2x) - \int e^x dx + \int dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x + C ;$$

$$\text{б) } I = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} =$$