

אנליזה 1 - פתרון תרגיל 10

5 בינואר 2003

.1

$$\int \sqrt[5]{x^6} dx = \int x^{\frac{6}{5}} dx = \frac{5}{11} x^{\frac{11}{5}} + C \quad (\text{א})$$

(ב)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 2)}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx &= \int \frac{x^4 - x^2 - 2}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx = \int \left(x^{\frac{10}{3}} - x^{\frac{4}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{-2}{3}} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{13} x^{\frac{13}{3}} - \frac{3}{7} x^{\frac{7}{3}} - 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(ג)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = \int x^{-\frac{1}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$$

(ד)

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 7} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + C$$

(ה)

$$\int \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^3 dx = \int \left(a^2 - 3a^{\frac{4}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3a^{\frac{2}{3}} x^{\frac{4}{3}} - x^2 \right) dx =$$

$$a^2x - \frac{9}{5}a^{\frac{4}{3}}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{9}{7}a^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

(1)

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

(2)

$$\int (\sqrt{x} + 1)(x - \sqrt{x} + 1) dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1) dx = \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x + C$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^2 x dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \tan x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

.2

(4)

$$u = x, du = 1, dv = \sin x, v = -\cos x$$

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

(5)

$$u = \cos x, du = -\sin x, dv = x \sin x, v = -x \cos x + \sin x$$

$$\int x \sin x \cos x dx = -x \cos^2 x + \cos x \sin x - \int x \cos x \sin x dx + \int \sin^2 x dx$$

מכך נובע כי

$$2 \int x \sin x \cos x dx = -x \cos^2 x + \cos x \sin x + \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{2}$$

ולכן

$$\int x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{-x \cos^2 x + \cos x \sin x}{2} + \frac{x - \sin x \cos x}{4} + C$$

(ג)

$$u = \ln x, du = \frac{1}{x}, dv = 1, v = x$$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

(ד)

$$u = \arctan x, du = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, dv = 1, v = x$$

$$\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

(ה)

$$u = x, du = 1, dv = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}, v = -\cot x$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -x \cot x + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C$$

(ו)

$$u = x^2, du = 2x, dv = e^{3x}, v = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{3x} dx = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int x e^{3x} dx =$$

נעשה שוב אינטגרציה בחלקים על האינטגרל החדש

$$u = x, du = 1, dv = e^{3x}, v = \frac{1}{3}e^{3x}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{9} \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{x^2 e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + C$$

(ד)

$$u = \ln^2 x, du = \frac{2 \ln x}{x}, dv = 1, v = x$$

$$\int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

(ה)

$$u = \cos x, du = -\sin x, dv = e^x, v = e^x$$

$$\int \cos x e^x dx = \cos x e^x + \int \sin x e^x dx =$$

נעשה שוב אינטגרציה בחלקים על האינטגרל החדש

$$u = \sin x, du = \cos x, dv = e^x, v = e^x$$

$$= \cos x e^x + \sin x e^x - \int \cos x e^x dx$$

ולכן

$$\int \cos x e^x dx = e^x \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{2} + C$$

(ו)

$$u = \sin x, du = \cos x, dv = e^x, v = e^x$$

$$\int \sin x e^x dx = \sin x e^x - \int \cos x e^x dx =$$

נעשה שוב אינטגרציה בחלקים על האינטגרל החדש

$$u = \cos x, du = -\sin x, dv = e^x, v = e^x$$

$$\sin x e^x - \cos x e^x - \int \sin x e^x dx$$

ולכן

$$\int \sin x e^x dx = e^x \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{2} + C$$

(*)

$$u = \sin \ln x, du = \frac{\cos \ln x}{x}, dv = 1, v = x$$

$$\int \sin \ln x = x \sin \ln x - \int \cos \ln x dx =$$

נעשה שוב אינטגרציה בחלקים על האינטגרל החדש

$$u = \cos \ln x, du = \frac{-\sin \ln x}{x}, dv = 1, v = x$$

$$= x \sin \ln x - x \cos \ln x - \int \sin \ln x dx$$

ולכן

$$\int \sin \ln x dx = x \frac{\sin \ln x - \cos \ln x}{2} + C$$

3. פתרון שאלה שלוש יופיע בפתרון תרגיל 11.

4.

$$(א) \text{ נציב } y = 2x + 5 \text{ ולכן } dx = \frac{1}{2} dy$$

$$\int x(2x + 5)^{10} dx = \int \frac{y - 5}{2} y^{10} \frac{dy}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \int (y^{11} - 5y^{10}) dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{48} y^{12} - \frac{5}{44} y^{11} + C$$

$$\text{כאשר } y = 2x + 5$$

$$(ב) \text{ נציב } y = e^x + 1 \text{ ואז } dx = \frac{dy}{e^x} = \frac{dy}{y-1}, e^x = y - 1$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}} dx = \int \frac{(y - 1)^2 \frac{dy}{y-1}}{\sqrt{y}} = \int y - 1 \sqrt{y} dy = \int y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy - \int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} (e^x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2(e^x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

(ג) נציב $y = \cos x$ ולכן $dy = -\sin x dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx &= - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x)(-\sin x dx)}{\cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x} = - \int \frac{1 - y^2}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy = \\ &= - \int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy + \int y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy = -2y^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{5}{2}y^{\frac{5}{2}} + C = -2\cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x + \frac{5}{2}\cos^{\frac{5}{2}} x + C \end{aligned}$$

(ד) נציב $y = \arcsin x$ ואז $dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

$$\int \frac{\arcsin^6 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int y^6 dy = \frac{1}{7}y^7 + C = \frac{1}{7}\arcsin^7 x + C$$

(ה) נציב $y = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ ולכן $y^2 = 1+x^2$ ואז $y dy = x dx$ ומכך נובע כי $dx = \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{dy}{y^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{dy}{y-1} - \int \frac{dy}{y+1} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y-1}{y+1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$