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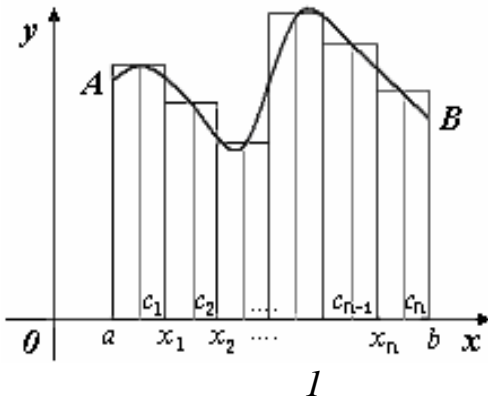
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1.

1.1. ,

1.1.1.



$$[a; b] \quad y=f(x).$$

$$[a; b] = \dots = b$$

$$y=f(x).$$

$$[a; b] \quad n$$

$$= 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b.$$

$$\therefore x_1 - 0; x_2 - x_1; \dots; x_n - x_{n-1}.$$

$$n$$

$c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_n.$

$$f(c_k) \Delta x_k, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

$$S_n$$

$$S_n = f(c_1) \Delta x_1 + f(c_2) \Delta x_2 + \dots + f(c_n) \Delta x_n$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k.$$

S_n

S

$$\lambda = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \Delta x_k.$$

$$\lambda \rightarrow 0,$$

S , $\lambda \rightarrow 0$,

$$S = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S_n = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k .$$

1.2.

1. , $f(x)$ $[a; b]$ n $[a; b]$.
 $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$.
 2. k , $k = 1; 2; \dots; n$.
 3.

1, 2, 3, ..., n.

4. S_n , n -

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k .$$

, $n \rightarrow \infty$ $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0$.

5. $[a; b]$,

S_n S

$[a; b]$:

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx . \quad (1.1)$$

: $f(x) = 1$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = b - a .$$

1.3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b f(x) dx \\
 &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k \\
 &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n (f_1(c_k) \pm f_2(c_k)) \Delta x_k \\
 &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f_1(c_k) \Delta x_k \pm \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f_2(c_k) \Delta x_k \\
 &= \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \pm \int_a^b f_2(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

1.4.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_a^b (f_1(x) \pm f_2(x)) dx = \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \pm \int_a^b f_2(x) dx. \quad (1.2) \\
 & \int_a^b (f_1(x) \pm f_2(x)) dx = \lim_{\substack{\max \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0 \\ 1 \leq k \leq n}} \sum_{k=1}^n (f_1(c_k) \pm f_2(c_k)) \Delta x_k = \\
 &= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f_1(c_k) \Delta x_k \pm \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f_2(c_k) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \pm \int_a^b f_2(x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx. \quad (1.3)$$

$$\int_a^b kf(x)dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n kf(c_k)\Delta x_k = k \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k)\Delta x_k = k \int_a^b f(x)dx.$$

3.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt = \int_a^b f(z)dz. \quad (1.4)$$

4.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx. \quad (1.5)$$

<b.

$$\Delta x_k = x_{k-1} - x_k = -(x_k - x_{k-1}).$$

5.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\int_b^a f(x)dx. \quad (1.6)$$

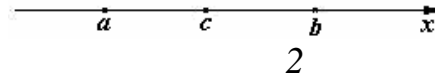
$$\int_a^a f(x)dx = 0; \Delta x_k = \frac{0}{n} = 0, S_n = f(c_k)0 = 0, \int_a^a f(x)dx = 0.$$

6.

, b,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx. \quad (1.7)$$

1. , $a < c < b$.



[a; b]

= 0; 1; 2; 3;...; i = c; i + 1;...; n = b.

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^i f(c_k) \Delta x_k + \sum_{k=i+1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k = S_n^* + S_n^{**}.$$

S_n [a;b]; S_n^* -

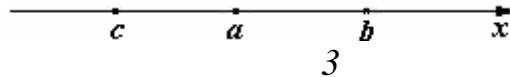
[a;];

S_n^{**} -

[;b].

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

2. , $c < a < b$.



$$\int_c^b f(x) dx = \int_c^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^b f(x) dx - \int_c^a f(x) dx.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

3. $a < b < c$.

1.5.

1. $[a;b]$ $f(x)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x) \geq 0$ $[a;b]$.

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k \geq 0,$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\substack{\max \Delta x_k \rightarrow 0 \\ 1 \leq k \leq n}} \sum_{k=1}^n f(c_k) \Delta x_k \geq 0.$$

2. $[a;b]$ $f(x)$ $()$ -

$$0 \leq f(x),$$

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx,$$

$$() = f(x) - () \geq 0. \quad 1 -$$

$$\int_a^b \psi(x) dx \geq 0$$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx \geq 0.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \geq 0.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx.$$

3. $f(x)$ $[a;b]$ -

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx. \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & -|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|. \end{aligned}$$

$$-\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

$$-\ell \leq m \leq \ell,$$

$$|m| \leq \ell.$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

4.

 $f(x)$
 $[a;b],$
 $[a;b],$
 m M

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$

(1.9)

 m $f(x)$ M $[a;b].$

2 §4

2 §5

$$m \int_a^b dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b dx.$$

$$\int_a^b dx = b - a,$$

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$

5.

 $f(x)$ $[a;b],$

= ,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f(c).$$

(1.10)

4

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a).$$

 $b-a > 0.$

$$m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M.$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \mu, \quad m \leq \mu \leq M.$$

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a) \tag{1.11}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a)$$

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

[a; b].

1.6.

I. (f(x) [a;b],)

$$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \tag{1.6}$$

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$$

$$\Phi'(x) = f(x)$$

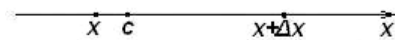
6 1.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \left(\int_a^{x+\Delta} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right)}{\Delta} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+\Delta} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_x^{x+\Delta} f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\int_x^{x+\Delta} f(t) dt \right)$$

5 . 1.6, ,

$$\Phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c) \cdot \Delta}{\Delta} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(c), \quad c \in (x; x + \Delta)$$



4

$\Phi'(x) = f(x)$,
 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,
 $\Phi(x) = F(x) + c$,
 $\Phi(b) - \Phi(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$.

2. $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$. (1.12)

$\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$,
 $\Phi(x) = F(x) + c$,
 $\Phi(b) - \Phi(a) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$.

$$\Phi(x) = F(x) + c$$

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) + c, \quad [a; b].$$

= .

$$\int_a^a f(t) dt = F(a) + c,$$

$$F(a) + c = 0 \quad c = -F(a).$$

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a), \quad x \in [a; b].$$

$x = b$,

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a).$$

$t = x$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a).$$

3. $f(x)$ $[a;b]$.
- $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, $= (t)$, (t) :
- 1). (t) $[a;b]$;
- 2). t , (t) b
- 3). (t) , $\varphi'(t)$
- $[;]$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt . \tag{1.13}$$

$F(x) -$ $f(x)$ $[a;b]$.

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a). \tag{*}$$

$$(t) = F((t)), t \in [;] .$$

$'(t)$,

$$\Phi '(t) = (F(\varphi(t)))' = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) .$$

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad F'(\varphi(t)) = f(\varphi(t)) .$$

$$'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)$$

$$(f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t)) , \quad (t) \quad [;]$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt = (\beta) - (\alpha) ;$$

$$(\beta) = F(\varphi(\beta)) = F(b) ; \quad (\alpha) = F(\varphi(\alpha)) = F(a) .$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt = F(b) - F(a) . \tag{**}$$

$$(*) \quad (**),$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t) dt .$$

4. $f(x)$ $[-a;]$,

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx . \quad (1.14)$$

(1.6)

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = -t \\ dx = -dt \\ f(-t) = f(t), \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline - & \end{array} \right] = - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt .$$

4

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t) dt$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

$$\int_a^{-a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

5.

 $f(x)$

[-a;],

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0. \quad (1.15)$$

6

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = -t \\ dx = -dt \\ f(-t) = -f(t), \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline -a & a \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = - \int_a^0 f(-t) dt .$$

$$f(-t) = -f(t),$$

$$f(t)$$

$$- \int_a^0 f(-t) dt = \int_a^0 f(t) dt = - \int_0^a f(t) dt = - \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = -\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0 .$$

6. $U = U(x) \quad V = V(x)$
- 1). $[a;b];$
- 2). $[a;b], \quad U' = U'(x)$
 $V' = V'(x) \quad [a;b].$

$$\int_a^b U(x) dV = U(x) V(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b V(x) dU . \tag{1.16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & U(x) \quad V(x) \quad , \quad , \\ (U(x)V(x))' &= U'(x)V(x) + U(x)V'(x) . \tag{*} \\ & (*) \quad [a;b] \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_a^b (U(x)V(x))' dx = \int_a^b U'(x)V(x) dx + \int_a^b U(x)V'(x) dx .$$

$$(U(x)V(x))' \quad U(x)V(x) , \quad ,$$

$$\int_a^b (U(x)V(x))' dx = U(x)V(x) \Big|_a^b = U(b)V(b) - U(a)V(a) .$$

$$, \quad U'(x)dx = dU , \quad V'(x)dx = dV , \quad -$$

:

$$U(x)V(x) \Big|_a^b = \int_a^b V(x) dU + \int_a^b U(x) dV$$

$$\int_a^b U(x) dV = U(x)V(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b V(x) dU .$$

.

1.7.

1. $S_n \quad f(x) \quad [0;1] \quad = 5 \quad f(x) = 3x^2 + 8. \quad -$
 $[0;1], \quad = 10.$

$$1) \quad = 5. \quad \Delta x_k = \frac{1-0}{5} = 0,2.$$

i	k	k	c_k^2	$3c_k^2 + 8$	$f(c_k) \Delta_k$
0	0				
1	0,2	0,1	0,01	8,03	1,606
2	0,4	0,3	0,09	8,28	1,654
3	0,6	0,5	0,25	8,75	1,75
4	0,8	0,7	0,49	9,47	1,894
5	1	0,9	0,81	10,43	2,086

$$S_5 = \sum_{k=1}^5 f(c_k) \Delta x_k = 8,986.$$

$$2) \quad = 10. \quad \Delta x_k = \frac{1-0}{10} = 0,1.$$

i	k	k	c_k^2	$3c_k^2 + 8$	$f(c_k) \Delta_k$
0	0				
1	0,1	0,05	0,0025	8,0075	0,80075
2	0,2	0,15	0,0225	8,0675	0,80675
3	0,3	0,25	0,0625	8,1875	0,81875
4	0,4	0,35	0,1225	8,3675	0,83675
5	0,5	0,45	0,2025	8,6075	0,86075
6	0,6	0,55	0,3025	8,9075	0,89075
7	0,7	0,65	0,4225	9,2675	0,92675
8	0,8	0,75	0,5625	9,6875	0,96875
9	0,9	0,85	0,7225	10,1675	1,01675
10	10	0,95	0,9025	10,7075	1,07075

$$S_{10} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} f(c_k) \Delta x_k = 8,9975.$$

3)

$$\int_0^1 (3x^2 + 8) dx = \int_0^1 (3x^2) dx + \int_0^1 8 dx = 3 \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 8 \int_0^1 dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 + 8 \cdot x \Big|_0^1 = (1^3 - 0^3) + 8(1 - 0) = 1 + 8 = 9.$$

$$S_5 \approx \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 8) dx = 9 \cdot 0,0025 = 0,0025.$$

$$S_{10} \approx \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 8) dx = 9 \cdot 0,014 = 0,126.$$

2. $\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (998 \sin^{27} x + 11^{52} \cos^{129} x - 18) dx$, < 0 ?

$$I = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (998 \sin^{27} x + 11^{52} \cos^{129} x - 18) dx.$$

$\sin x$ $\cos x$, $\left[\pi; \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]$,
 $998 \sin^{27} x + 11^{52} \cos^{129} x - 18 < 0$,
 < 0 (§5; 1).

3. I_1 I_2 .

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^{129} x dx, \quad I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^{29} x dx.$$

$$\left[0; \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \quad 0 \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}.$$

$\sin^{129} x$ $\sin^{29} x$.
 $I_1 > I_2$ (§1.5; 2).

4. I .

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4x^2 + 2 \sin x) dx.$$

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + 2 \sin x.$$

$$\left[0; \frac{\pi}{2} \right],$$

$$m = 0; M = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2; b - a = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$4 \cdot 1.5,$$

$$0 < I < \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2 \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

5. $\int_2^3 (5x^2 - 4x + 11) dx$.

$$\int_2^3 (5x^2 - 4x + 11) dx.$$

$$\int_2^3 (5x^2 - 4x + 11) dx = 5 \int_2^3 x^2 dx - 4 \int_2^3 x dx + 11 \int_2^3 dx = \left(5 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 11x \right) \Big|_2^3 =$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}(3^3 - 2^3) - 2(3^2 - 2^2) + 11(3 - 2) = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 19 - 2 \cdot 5 + 11 \cdot 1 = \frac{98}{3} = 32, (6).$$

6.

$$\int_{-2}^2 (9x^5 - 3x^3 + 8x) dx.$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 (9x^5 - 3x^3 + 8x) dx = 0.$$

7.

$$1) \int_0^1 (3x+1)^7 dx; \quad 2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 5x\right) dx; \quad 3) \int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{(2x-1)^4}} dx; \quad 4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \sin \frac{x}{4}} dx.$$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c \Rightarrow \int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + c,$$

 $a, b, c -$

$$1) \int_0^1 (3x+1)^7 dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(3x+1)^8}{8} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} \left((3 \cdot 1 + 1)^8 - (3 \cdot 0 + 1)^8 \right) = \frac{1}{24} (4^8 - 1^8) = \frac{65535}{24} =$$

$$= 2730,625.$$

$$2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 5x\right) dx = \frac{-1}{5} \left(-\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 5x\right) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{5\pi}{4}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} - 0\right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}.$$

3)

$$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{(2x-1)^4}} dx = \int_1^3 (2x-1)^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-1)^{\frac{1}{5}}}{\frac{1}{5}} \Big|_1^3 = \frac{5}{2} \left((2 \cdot 3 - 1)^{\frac{1}{5}} - (2 \cdot 1 - 1)^{\frac{1}{5}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (\sqrt[5]{5} - 1).$$

$$4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \sin \frac{x}{4}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{4} \right)} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right)} dx.$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \right); \quad 1 - \cos \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$I = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left| \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right) \right| dx.$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right)$$

$$\left| \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right) \right| = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right) dx = -\sqrt{2} \cdot (-8) \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{8} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 8\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{32} \right) - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \\ &= 8\sqrt{2} \left(\cos \frac{7\pi}{32} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 8\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{7\pi}{32} - 8. \end{aligned}$$

8.

$$1) \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx;$$

$$2) \int_2^{\sqrt{23}} x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 4} dx;$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{x + \operatorname{arctg}^7 x}{1 + x^2} dx;$$

$$4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^5 x \cos x dx.$$

$$1) I = \int_e^{e^2} \frac{\ln^3 x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t; \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline e^2 & 2 \\ \hline e & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_1^2 t^3 dt = \frac{t^4}{4} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{4}(2^4 - 1) = \frac{15}{4}.$$

$$2) \quad = \int_2^{\sqrt{23}} x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 4} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 4 = t^3; \\ 2x dx = 3t^2 dt; \\ x dx = \frac{3}{2} t^2 dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline \sqrt{23} & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \frac{3}{2} \int_2^3 t \cdot t^2 dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_2^3 t^3 dt = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} \Big|_2^3 = \frac{3}{8} (3^4 - 2^4) = \frac{3}{8} (81 - 16) = \frac{195}{8} = 24,375.$$

$$3) \quad I = \int_0^1 \frac{x + \operatorname{arctg}^7 x}{1 + x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx + \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^7 x}{1 + x^2} dx.$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |1 + x^2| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2;$$

:

$$\int \frac{U'(x)}{U(x)} dx = \ln |U(x)|.$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\operatorname{arctg}^7 x}{1 + x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{arctg} x = t; \\ \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 1 & \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t^7 dt = \frac{t^8}{8} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi^8}{65536} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{524288} \pi^8 = 0,0000019 \pi^8.$$

$$, = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + 0,0000019 \cdot \pi^8.$$

$$4) \quad I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^5 x \cos x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin x = t; \\ \cos x dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^5 dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^6}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^6 - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{384} = 0,00026.$$

9.

:

$$1) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{\pi}} \frac{1}{x^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx;$$

$$2) \quad \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \frac{x}{8} \sin^4 \frac{x}{8} dx;$$

$$3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 x + 25 \sin x \cos x + 1} dx; \quad 4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4 + 5 \cos x} dx.$$

$$1) \quad I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3}{\pi}} \frac{1}{x^2} \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t; \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} dx = dt; \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{t} \\ \hline \frac{3}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \hline \frac{2}{\pi} & \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos t dt = -\sin t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -(\sin \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = -(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$2) \quad I = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \frac{x}{8} \sin^4 \frac{x}{8} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \frac{x}{8} \left(\sin^2 \frac{x}{8} \right)^2 dx.$$

:

$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\alpha); \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\alpha).$$

$$I = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 + \cos \frac{x}{4}\right) \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{4}\right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{4}\right) \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{4}\right) dx.$$

:

$$\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} \cdot \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{4}\right) dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} dx - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \pi - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin \frac{x}{4} = t; \\ \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} dx = dt; \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{t} \\ \hline \pi & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} t^2 dt = \frac{4t^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

:

$$I = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{3} \right).$$

$$3) \quad I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 x + 25 \sin x \cos x + 1} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 x &= \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^0 x; \\ (2 + 0 &= 2); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \cos x &= \sin^1 x \cos^1 x; \\ (1 + 1 &= 2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos^2 x}{4 \cos^2 x + 25 \sin x \cos x + 1} &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{4 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{25 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{4 + 25 \operatorname{tg} x + 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 25 \operatorname{tg} x + 5}; \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} &= 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x. \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 x + 25 \sin x \cos x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 25 \operatorname{tg} x + 5} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t; \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline \frac{\pi}{4} & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 25t + 5} dt.$$

$$, \quad a = 1, b = 25.$$

$$: t + \frac{b}{2a} = z.$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 25t + 5} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} t + \frac{25}{2} = z; \\ t = z - \frac{25}{2}; \\ dt = dz; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline t & z \\ \hline 1 & \frac{27}{2} \\ \hline 0 & \frac{25}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{\frac{25}{2}}^{\frac{27}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2 - 25z + \frac{625}{4} + 25z - \frac{625}{2} + 5} dz = \int_{\frac{25}{2}}^{\frac{27}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2 - \frac{605}{4}} dz = \\
&= \int_{\frac{25}{2}}^{\frac{27}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2 - \left(\sqrt{\frac{605}{4}}\right)^2} dz = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{605}} \ln \left| \frac{z - \frac{\sqrt{605}}{2}}{z + \frac{\sqrt{605}}{2}} \right| \right) \Bigg|_{\frac{25}{2}}^{\frac{27}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{605}} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\frac{27 - \sqrt{605}}{2}}{\frac{27 + \sqrt{605}}{2}} \right| - \right. \\
&\left. - \ln \left| \frac{\frac{25 - \sqrt{605}}{2}}{\frac{25 + \sqrt{605}}{2}} \right| \right) = \frac{1}{605} \ln \left| \frac{27 - \sqrt{605}}{27 + \sqrt{605}} \cdot \frac{25 + \sqrt{605}}{25 - \sqrt{605}} \right| = \frac{1}{605} \ln \frac{183 + 7\sqrt{605}}{62} \approx \\
&\approx 0,002 \ln 5,73 = 0,0029.
\end{aligned}$$

4) $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4 + 5 \cos x} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4 + 5 \cos x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} tg \frac{x}{2} = t; \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt; \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline \frac{\pi}{2} & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \left. \right] = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4 + \frac{5(1-t^2)}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4 + 4t^2 + 5 - 5t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{9 - t^2} dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \ln \left| \frac{3+t}{3-t} \right| \Bigg|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2.
\end{aligned}$$

10.

1) $\int_0^4 x \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx;$

2) $\int_{\sqrt{7}}^4 \frac{\sqrt{16 - x^2}}{x} dx;$

3) $\int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{16 - x^2}}{x^2} dx,$

4) $\int_{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}^4 \frac{\sqrt{16 + x^2}}{x^2} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_{\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}}^4 \frac{\sqrt{16+x^2}}{x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = 4t \operatorname{tg} t; \\ dx = \frac{4}{\cos^2 t} dt; \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 4 & \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{16+16t^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 t}}{16t^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 t} \times \\
 &\times \frac{4}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 t}}{t^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 \cdot \cos^2 t}{\cos t \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t} dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t} dt = \\
 &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t \cdot (1 - \sin^2 t)} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin t = z; \\ \cos t dt = dz; \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline t & z \\ \hline \frac{\pi}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \hline \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2(1-z^2)} dz = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2(1-z)(1+z)} dz.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2(1-z)(1+z)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{z^2} + \frac{C}{1-z} + \frac{D}{1+z} = \frac{Az(1-z^2) + B(1-z^2) + Cz^2(1+z) + Dz^2(1-z)}{z^2(1-z)(1+z)}.$$

$$1 = Az(1-z^2) + B(1-z^2) + Cz^2(1+z) + Dz^2(1-z).$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow 1=B \Rightarrow B=1;$$

$$z=1 \Rightarrow 1=2C \Rightarrow C=\frac{1}{2};$$

$$z=-1 \Rightarrow 1=2D \Rightarrow D=\frac{1}{2};$$

$$z=2 \Rightarrow 1=-6A-3B+12C-4D \Rightarrow 1=-6A-3+6-2 \Rightarrow A=0.$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{z^2} dz + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-z} dz + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{1+z} dz = \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-z| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+z| \right) \Bigg|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} =$$

3)
$$\int_0^1 (2x+5)e^{x^2+5x+6} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 5x + 6 = t; \\ (2x+5)dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 1 & 12 \\ \hline 0 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \int_6^{12} e^t dt = e^t \Big|_6^{12} = e^{12} - e^6.$$

4)
$$\int_1^2 (2x+5)e^{5x+6} dx \left[\begin{array}{l} 2x+5 = U; \quad dU = 2dx \\ e^{5x+6} dx = dV; \quad V = \frac{1}{5}e^{5x+6} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{5}(2x+5)e^{5x+6} \Big|_1^2 -$$

$$-\frac{2}{5} \int_1^2 e^{5x+6} dx = \frac{1}{5}(9e^{16} - 7e^{11}) - \frac{2}{25}e^{5x+6} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{5}(9e^{16} - 7e^{11}) - \frac{2}{25}(e^{16} - e^{11}).$$

1) 2,

3) 4.

2) 4)
V.

1) 3) -
 $dV = \sin x^2 dx$ $dV = e^{x^2+5x+6} dx$,

12.

1) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(\arctg 3x)^8}{9+x^2} dx;$

2) $\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x \arctg 3x dx;$

3) $\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \ln x^{10} dx;$

4) $\int_1^e (5x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x) \ln x^{10} dx.$

1)
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(\arctg 3x)^8}{9+x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \arctg 3x = t; \\ \frac{3}{1+9x^2} dx = \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t^8 dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^9}{9} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{27} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^9.$$

$$2) \quad I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x \operatorname{arctg} 3x dx.$$

,

:

$$1) \int P_n(x) \arcsin(ax) dx;$$

$$3) \int P_n(x) \operatorname{arctg}(ax) dx;$$

$$5) \int P_n(x) \ln x dx,$$

$$2) \int P_n(x) \arccos(ax) dx;$$

$$4) \int P_n(x) \operatorname{arcctg}(ax) dx;$$

U

. 1.2 1.4

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} 3x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{arctg} 3x = U; \frac{3}{1+9x^2} dx = dU; \\ x dx = dV; V = \frac{1}{2} x^2. \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} 3x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} -$$

$$- \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{x^2}{1+9x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \operatorname{arctg} 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{9x^2}{1+9x^2} dx = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1+9x^2-1}{1+9x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(1+9x^2)-1}{1+9x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+9x^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{6} x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{6} x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{54} \cdot 3 \operatorname{arctg} 3x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{72} - \frac{1}{18} + \frac{\pi}{72} = -\frac{1}{18} + \frac{\pi}{36}.$$

$$3) \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \ln x^{10} dx = 10 \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t; \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt. \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline e & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = 10 \int_0^1 t dt = 10 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = 5$$

$$4) \int_1^e (5x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x) \ln x^{10} dx = 10 \int_1^e (5x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x) \ln x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = U; \\ (5x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x) dx = dV; \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} dx &= dU; \\ V &= \frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + 4x^2. \end{aligned} \right] = 10 \left(\frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right) \ln x \Big|_1^e = \int_1^e \left(\frac{5}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= 10 \left(\frac{5}{4}e^4 - \frac{4}{3}e^3 + 4e^2 \right) - \int_1^e \left(\frac{5}{4}x^3 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + 4x \right) dx = 10 \left(\frac{5}{4}e^2 - \frac{4}{3}e + 4 \right) \cdot e^2 -$$

$$- \left(\frac{5}{16}x^4 - \frac{4}{9}x^3 + 2x^2 \right) \Big|_1^e = 10 \left(\frac{5}{4}e^2 - \frac{4}{3}e + 4 \right) \cdot e^2 - \left(\frac{5}{16}e^2 - \frac{4}{3}e + 2 \right) \cdot e^2 + \frac{269}{144} =$$

$$= \frac{269}{144} + \left(\frac{195}{16}e^2 - 12e + 38 \right) e^2.$$

13

1) $\int_0^1 (x^2 + 4x + 1)2^x dx;$

2) $\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx;$

3) $\int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx;$

4) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx.$

,

$$1) \quad I = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 4x + 1) \cdot 2^x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 4x + 1 = U; \quad (2x + 4)dx = dU; \\ 2^x dx = dV; \quad V = \frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^x. \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \cdot (x^2 + 4x + 1) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \int_0^1 (x + 2) \cdot 2^x dx.$$

$$\int_0^1 (x + 2) 2^x dx$$

$$\int_0^1 (x + 2) \cdot 2^x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x + 2 = U; \quad dx = dU; \\ 2^x dx = dV; \quad V = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot 2^x. \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot 2^x \cdot (x + 2) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_0^1 2^x dx =$$

$$= \frac{(6 - 2)}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2} \cdot 2^x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 2} (2 - 1) = \frac{4}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 2}.$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot (12 - 1) - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \left(\frac{4}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 2} \right) = \frac{11}{\ln 2} - \frac{8}{\ln^2 2} + \frac{2}{\ln^3 2}.$$

$$2) \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} e^{2x} = U; \quad 2e^{2x} dx = dU; \\ \sin 3x dx = dV; \quad V = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x. \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{2x} \cos 3x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \cos 3x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \cos 3x dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} e^{2x} = U; \quad 2e^{2x} dx = dU; \\ \cos 3x dx = dV; \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x. \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{2x} \sin 3x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^2 \sin 3 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left(e^2 \cos 3 - 1 \right) + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} e^2 \sin 3 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx \right).$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left(e^2 \cos 3 - 1 \right) + \frac{2}{9} e^2 \sin 3 - \frac{4}{9} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx.$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx + \frac{4}{9} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left(e^2 \cos 3 - 1 \right) + \frac{2}{9} e^2 \sin 3.$$

$$\frac{13}{9} \int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left(e^2 \cos 3 - 1 \right) + \frac{2}{9} e^2 \sin 3.$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = \frac{9}{13} \left(\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - e^2 \cos 3 \right) + \frac{2}{9} e^2 \sin 3 \right).$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} \sin 3x dx = \frac{3}{13} \left(1 - e^2 \cos 3 \right) + \frac{2}{13} e^2 \sin 3.$$

$$3) I = \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{\left(\sqrt{16 - x^2} \right)^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{16 - x^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx = 16 \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx - \\ &- \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx = 16 \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{4} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{7}} - \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx = 16 \cdot \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} - \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \frac{x \cdot x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = U; \quad dx = dU; \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = dV; \quad V = -\sqrt{16-x^2}. \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -x\sqrt{16-x^2} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{7}} + \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = -3\sqrt{7} + \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx.$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 16 \cdot \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} - \left(-3\sqrt{7} + \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx \right).$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 16 \cdot \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} + 3\sqrt{7} - \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx.$$

$$2 \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 16 \cdot \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} + 3\sqrt{7}.$$

$$2 \int_0^{\sqrt{7}} \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 8 \cdot \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{7}.$$

$$4) \quad I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = U; \quad dx = dU; \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = dV; \quad V = -\operatorname{ctg} x \end{array} \right] = -x \operatorname{ctg} x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \operatorname{ctg} x dx =$$

$$= -\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{6} \right) + \ln |\sin x| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} + \ln \sqrt{3}.$$

$$) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2n} x dx;$$

$$) \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx;$$

$$) \quad \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cos nx dx;$$

$$) \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \sin nx dx,$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}).$$

1.8.

)

(

$$y = f(x)$$

$[a; +\infty)$.

$$[a; N], \quad N > a.$$

$$\int_a^N f(x) dx.$$

, $N \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_a^N f(x) dx$$

N ,

$$\int_a^N f(x) dx = \Phi(N).$$

$$\int_a^N f(x) dx$$

$N \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^N f(x) dx.$$

(1.17)

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N}^b f(x) dx.$$

(1.18)

($-\infty$; b]

$f(x)$

($-\infty$; $+\infty$),

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

(1.19)

(1.19)

I. ()

$[a; +\infty)$

$$y = f(x) \quad y = \varphi(x)$$

$$0 \leq f(x) \leq \varphi(x).$$

1)

$$\int_a^{\infty} \varphi(x) dx,$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx;$$

$$2) \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx,$$

$$\int_a^N \varphi(x) dx.$$

2. (). $[a; +\infty)$, $y = f(x)$, $y = \varphi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$, $x \rightarrow \infty$, $x \rightarrow \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = k \neq 0$, (1.20)

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad \int_a^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$$

3. $y = f(x)$, $[a; +\infty)$, > 0 , $0 \leq f(x) \leq \frac{M}{x^\alpha}$, (1.21)

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

4. $y = f(x)$, $[a; +\infty)$, > 0 , $f(x) \geq \frac{M}{x}$, (1.22)

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$y = f(x)$, $[a; +\infty)$, $[a; b]$, $b > a$, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$, $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$.

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx, \quad \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx,$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$

5. $y = f(x)$ $[a; +\infty)$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx, \quad \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx.$$

14.

1) $\int_2^{+\infty} x \cdot 3^{-x} dx;$

2) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^4 x}{x} dx;$

3) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx, (\alpha \in R);$

4) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \int_2^{+\infty} x \cdot 3^{-x} dx &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^N x \cdot 3^{-x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = U; \quad dx = dU; \\ 3^{-x} dx = dV; \quad -\frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^{-x} = V. \end{array} \right] = \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\left. \frac{-x}{3^x \cdot \ln 3} \right|_2^N + \frac{1}{3} \int_2^N 3^{-x} dx \right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{N}{3^N \ln 3} + \frac{2}{9 \ln 3} - \frac{1}{3^x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^2 3} \Big|_2^N \right) = \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{N}{3^N \ln 3} + \frac{2}{9 \ln 3} - \frac{1}{3^N \ln^2 3} + \frac{1}{9 \ln^2 3} \right) = -\frac{1}{\ln 3} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{N}{3^N} - \frac{1}{\ln^2 3} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3^N} + \\ &+ \frac{2}{9 \ln 3} + \frac{1}{9 \ln^2 3} = \frac{2}{9 \ln 3} + \frac{1}{9 \ln^2 3} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^4 x}{x} dx &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^N \frac{\ln^4 x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t; \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\ln N} t^4 dt = \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{t^5}{5} \Big|_0^{\ln N} = \frac{1}{5} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln^5 N) = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^N x^{-\alpha} dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \begin{cases} \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_1^N, & \alpha \neq 1; \\ \ln|x| \Big|_1^N, & \alpha = 1; \end{cases} = \\
 &= \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} (N^{-\alpha+1} - 1), & \alpha \neq 1; \\ \ln N - \ln 1, & \alpha = 1 \end{cases} = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} (N^{-\alpha+1} - 1), & \alpha < 1; \\ \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} \left(\frac{1}{N^{\alpha+1}} - 1 \right), & \alpha > 1; \\ \ln N, & \alpha = 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \infty, & \alpha < 1; \\ \frac{1}{\alpha-1}, & \alpha > 1; \\ \infty, & \alpha = 1. \end{cases} \\
 &, \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx, \quad \alpha > 1, \quad , \quad \alpha \leq 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} \quad x \rightarrow \infty \\
 &\left| \frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^8}. \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^8} dx, \quad , \quad - \\
 &\cdot \quad 3 \quad , \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} \right| dx, \\
 &5 \quad , \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4x}{x^8} dx, \quad , \\
 &\cdot
 \end{aligned}$$

1.9. ()

$$b \quad y = f(x), \quad [a; b),$$

$$: \quad [a; b) \quad b, \quad -$$

$$\int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx, \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0,$$

,

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x)dx \tag{1.23}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x)dx \tag{1.24}$$

$y = f(x), \quad (a; b]$

a.

$[a; b]$

c, $(a < c < b)$.

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_a^{c-\varepsilon_1} f(x)dx + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{c+\varepsilon_2}^b f(x)dx. \tag{1.25}$$

1. (\quad).
 $[a; b), \quad b$

$y = f(x) \quad y = \varphi(x)$

$0 \leq f(x) \leq \varphi(x).$

1)

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x)dx,$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx;$$

2)

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx,$$

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x)dx.$$

2. (\quad).

$[a; b)$

$y = f(x) \quad y = \varphi(x), \quad b$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow b-0} \frac{f(x)}{\varphi(x)} = k > 0.$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \quad \int_a^b \varphi(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b |f(x)|dx$$

3. $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx,$ -

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

15.

1) $\int_{-6}^{-2} \frac{1}{x+2} dx;$ 2) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx, \alpha \in R.;$ 3) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx.$

1) $I = \int_{-6}^{-2} \frac{1}{x+2} dx.$

[-6; -2). = -2

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{-6}^{-2-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \ln|x+2| \Big|_{-6}^{-2-\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} (\ln \varepsilon - \ln 4) = -\infty.$$

2) $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx, \alpha \in R.$

(0; 1], = 0 -

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{0+\varepsilon}^1 x^{-\alpha} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_{0+\varepsilon}^1, & \alpha \neq 1 \\ \ln|x| \Big|_{0+\varepsilon}^1, & \alpha = 1 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \begin{cases} 1 - \varepsilon^{-\alpha+1}, & \alpha < 1; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\alpha-1}}, & \alpha > 1; \\ -\ln \varepsilon, & \alpha = 1; \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \begin{cases} 1; & \alpha < 1; \\ \infty; & \alpha > 1; \\ \infty; & \alpha = 1. \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \geq 1.$

3) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx.$

(0; 1], = 0 -

, , $\cos \frac{1}{x}$.

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} .$$

, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cos^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx .$$

1.10.

$f(x)$ $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, $f(x)$ $[a;b]$ -

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N_1}^0 f(x) dx + \lim_{N_2 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{N_2} f(x) dx .$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_a^{c-\varepsilon_1} f(x) dx + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{c+\varepsilon_2}^b f(x) dx .$$

, N_1 N_2 , ε_1 ε_2 , $N_1 = N_2$ $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2$.

$$V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{-N}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^N f(x) dx \right) . \tag{1.26}$$

$$V.P. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx \right) . \tag{1.27}$$

, (1.26) (1.27),

V.P. – valeur principal –

16.

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx; \quad 2) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx.$$

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx = \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-N_1}^0 \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx + \lim_{N_2 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{N_2} \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \ln |4+x^2| \Big|_{-N_1}^0 +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N_2 \rightarrow +\infty} \ln |4+x^2| \Big|_0^{N_2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \ln 4 - \ln(4+N_1^2) + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N_2 \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(4+N_2^2) - \ln 4) = \infty$$

$$V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx = \lim_{N_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{-N_1}^0 \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx + \lim_{N_2 \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{N_2} \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx \right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{-N}^N \frac{x}{4+x^2} dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \ln |4+x^2| \Big|_{-N}^N = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln |4+N^2| - \ln |4+N^2|) = 0.$$

$$2) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx.$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}; 4 \right]$$

=1,

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx + \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\varepsilon_1} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{1+\varepsilon_2}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t; \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 1-\varepsilon_1 & \ln(1-\varepsilon_1) \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & \ln \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 4 & \ln 4 \\ \hline 1+\varepsilon_2 & \ln(1+\varepsilon_2) \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^{\ln(1-\varepsilon_1)} \frac{1}{t} dt +$$

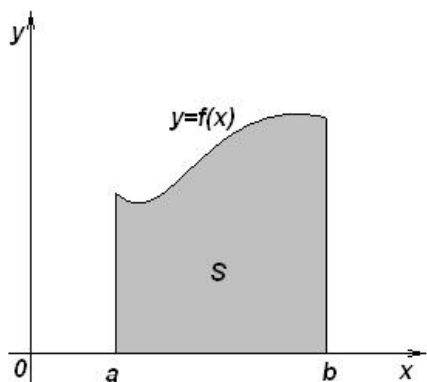
$$\begin{aligned}
& + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\ln(1+\varepsilon_2)}^4 \frac{1}{t} dt = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |t| \Big|_{\ln \frac{1}{2}}^{\ln(1-\varepsilon_1)} \right) + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |t| \Big|_{\ln(1+\varepsilon_2)}^{\ln 4} \right) = \\
& = \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |\ln(1-\varepsilon_1)| - \ln \left| \ln \frac{1}{2} \right| + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |\ln 4| - \ln |\ln(1-\varepsilon_2)| \right) \right) = \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

$$V.P. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx + \int_{1+\varepsilon}^4 \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \right) =$$

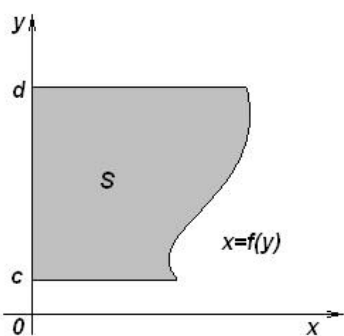
$$\begin{aligned}
& = \left[\begin{array}{l} \ln x = t; \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt; \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 1-\varepsilon & \ln(1-\varepsilon) \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} & \ln \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & t \\ \hline 4 & \ln 4 \\ \hline 1+\varepsilon & \ln(1+\varepsilon) \\ \hline \end{array} \right] = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\ln(1-\varepsilon)} \frac{1}{t} dt + \right. \\
& \left. + \int_{\ln(1+\varepsilon)}^{\ln 4} \frac{1}{t} dt \right) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |\ln(1-\varepsilon)| - \ln \left| \ln \frac{1}{2} \right| + \ln |\ln 4| - \ln |\ln(1-\varepsilon)| \right) = \\
& = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\ln |\ln 1| + \ln \left| \frac{\ln 4}{\ln 2^{-1}} \right| - \ln |\ln 1| \right) = \ln \left| \frac{2 \ln 2}{-\ln 2} \right| = \ln 2.
\end{aligned}$$

2.

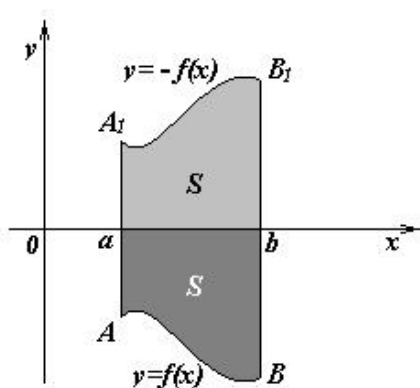
2.1.



2.1



2.2



2.3

1. $[a;b]$ X, $x = a$, $x = b$, $y = f(x)$.

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx. \quad (2.1)$$

2. $[c;d]$ OY, $y = c$, $y = d$, $x = f(y)$.

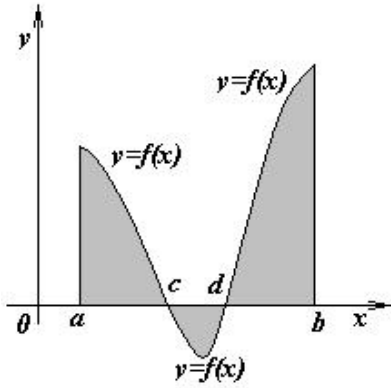
$$S = \int_c^d f(y) dy. \quad (2.2)$$

3. $[a;b]$ X, $x = a$, $x = b$, $y = f(x)$, $y = -f(x)$.

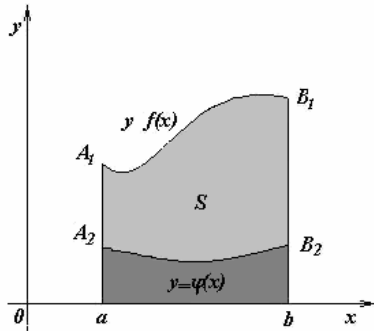
$[a;b]$ X, $y = -f(x)$, aA_1B_1b , $aABb$, $x = a$, $x = b$.

$$S = - \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (2.3)$$

$$S = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx. \quad (2.3')$$



2.4

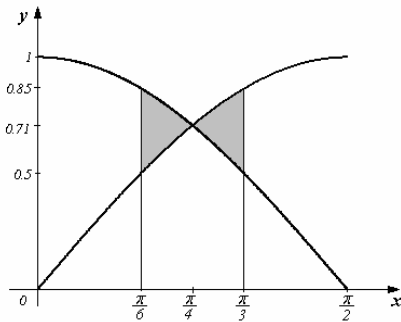


2.5

1.

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2,$$



2.6

4. $x = b$ $[a; b]$ $X,$ $x = a$ $y = f(x).$ $[a; b]$ $y = f(x)$ $.1$ $.3.$ $[a; b]$ $.1$ $.3,$

$$S = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx. \quad (2.4)$$

5. $x=a$ $x=b$ $y = f(x), y = \varphi(x),$ $0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq f(x).$ S

$$aA_1B_1b \quad aA_2B_2b, \quad S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx. \quad (2.5)$$

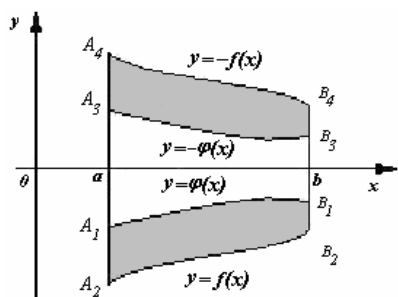
$y = \cos x; \quad y = \sin x;$ $\cos x \geq \sin x,$ $\sin x \geq \cos x.$

$$S_1 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx; \quad S_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx.$$

$$S_1 = (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (. . .)$$

$$S_2 = (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} (\dots).$$

$$S = (2\sqrt{2}-1-\sqrt{3}) (\dots).$$



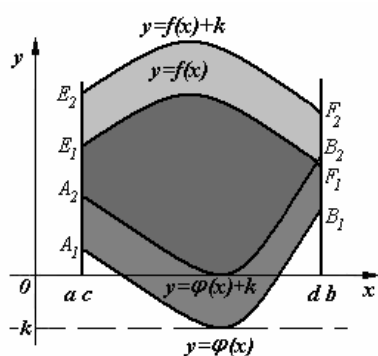
2.7

6. $x = a$ $x = b$, $y = f(x), y = \varphi(x)$, $f(x) \leq \varphi(x) \leq 0$.
 $y = -\varphi(x)$, $(-\varphi(x)) \geq 0$.
 S $A_1 A_2 B_2 B_1$ $A_3 A_4 B_4 B_3$

(2.5), $y = -f(x), y = -\varphi(x)$,

$$S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx \quad (2.5)$$

$$S = -\int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx. \quad (2.6)$$



2.8

7. $[a;b]$, $x = a$, $x = b$, $y = f(x), y = \varphi(x)$, $(f(x) \geq \varphi(x))$, $[a;b]$

$$y = f(x) + k \quad y = \varphi(x) + k, \quad (-k) -$$

k.

$$A_1 A_2 B_2 B_1,$$

$$A_1 A_2 B_2 B_1.$$

$$(2.5).$$

$$S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx.$$

2.

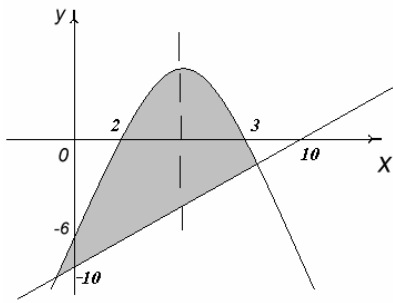
$$x - y = 10.$$

$$y = -x^2 + 5x - 6$$

OY

$$E_1 E_2 F_2 F_1,$$

$$E_1 E_2 F_2 F_1,$$



2.9

$$y = -x^2 + 5x - 6$$

OX

$$x_1 = 2; x_2 = 3;$$

$$x = 2,5;$$

$$x - y = 10$$

OY

$$x = 10 \quad y = -10.$$

$$S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx ,$$

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 5x - 6, \quad \varphi(x) = x - 10.$$

b

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 + 5x + 6; \\ y = x - 10. \end{cases}$$

$$-x^2 + 5x - 6 = x - 10 \quad x^2 - 4x - 10 = 0.$$

$$x_1 = 2 - 2\sqrt{5}; \quad x_2 = 2 + 2\sqrt{5}.$$

$$S = \int_{2-2\sqrt{5}}^{2+2\sqrt{5}} (-x^2 + 5x + 6 - x + 10) dx = \int_{2-2\sqrt{5}}^{2+2\sqrt{5}} (-x^2 + 4x + 16) dx =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + 16x \right) \Big|_{2-2\sqrt{5}}^{2+2\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{8}{3}(1 + 3\sqrt{5} + 15 + 5\sqrt{5} - 1 + 3\sqrt{5} - 15 +$$

$$+ 5\sqrt{5}) + 2 \cdot 4(1 + 2\sqrt{5} + 5 - 1 + 2\sqrt{5} - 5) + 16 \cdot 2(1 + \sqrt{5} - 1 + \sqrt{5}) =$$

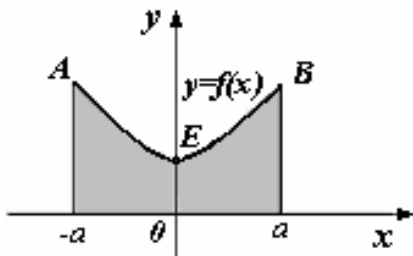
$$= \frac{160\sqrt{5}}{3} (\dots).$$

8.

OY

$$y = f(x), \quad [-a; a].$$

$$x = -a, \quad x = a$$



2.10

$$[-a; a],$$

$$y = f(x)$$

OY.

$$-aAE0 \quad 0EBa$$

$$0$$

$$, S = S_{-aBa} = 2S_{0EBa},$$

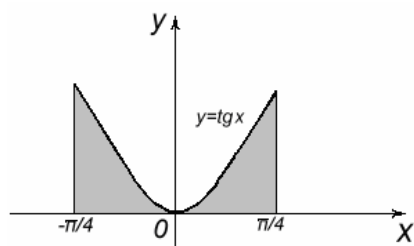
$$S = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

$$(2.7)$$

3.

$$y = \operatorname{tg} x, \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{4},$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad y = 0.$$



2.11

$$y = \operatorname{tg} x \quad \left[-\frac{\pi}{4}; \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$$

(2.7)

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = -2 \ln |\cos x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -2 \left(\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \ln 1 \right) =$$

$$= -2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) = \ln 2 \quad (\quad).$$

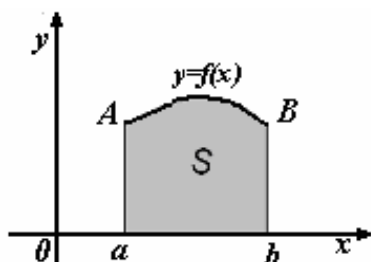
2.2.

y

$$y = f(x)$$

x

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t). \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta \quad (2.8)$$



2.12

OX,

$$x = a, \quad x = b,$$

[a; b]

$$y = f(x), \quad (2.8),$$

$$t \in [\alpha; \beta] \quad \varphi(\alpha) = a, \quad \varphi(\beta) = b.$$

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$y = f(x)$$

S

$$y = \psi(t)$$

$$x = \varphi(t)$$

[α; β].

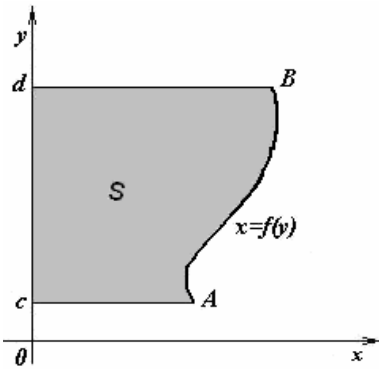
$$x = \varphi(t), \quad dx = \varphi'(t) dt.$$

$$\varphi(t) = b, \quad t = \beta. \quad \cdot \quad x = a, \quad \varphi(t) = a, \quad t = \alpha, \quad x = b,$$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt. \quad (2.9)$$

$$f[\varphi(t)] = y, \quad y = \psi(t),$$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \varphi'(t) dt. \quad (2.10)$$



2.13

OY, , ,

$$S = \int_c^d f(y) dy.$$

$$x = f(y) \quad -$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t); \\ y = \psi(t), \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta, \quad \psi(\alpha) = c, \quad \psi(\beta) = d, \quad x = \varphi(t)$$

$$y = \psi(t)$$

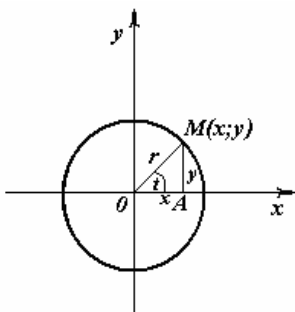
$$[\alpha; \beta].$$

$$y = \psi(t), \quad -$$

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(t) \psi'(t) dt. \quad (2.11)$$

4.

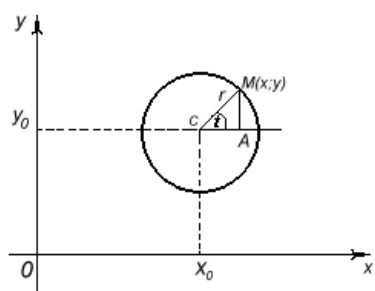
$$1) x^2 + y^2 = r^2; \quad 2) (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = r^2.$$



2.14

$$1) \quad M(x; y) -$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos t; \\ y = r \sin t. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$



2.15

2) $M(x; y)$ - CAM ,

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + r \cos t; \\ y = y_0 + r \sin t. \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

5.

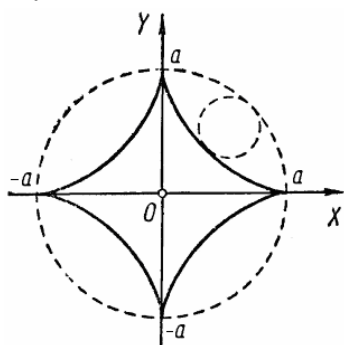
$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t; \\ y = b \sin t. \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} = \cos t; \\ \frac{y}{b} = \sin t. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

1.

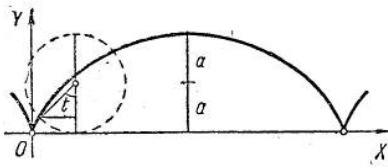


2.16

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t; \\ y = a \sin^3 t. \end{cases} \quad (2.15)$$

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}. \quad (2.15')$$

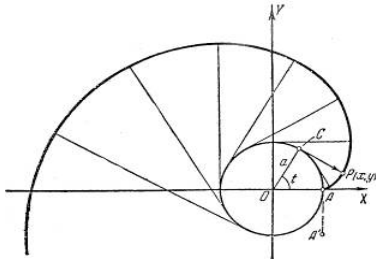
2.



2.17

$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t); \\ y = a(1 - \cos t). \end{cases} \quad (2.16)$$

3.



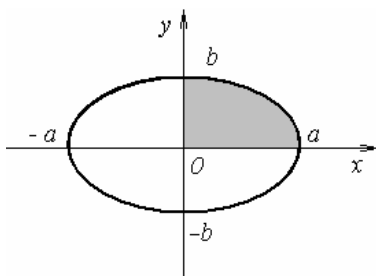
2.18

$$\begin{cases} x = a(\cos t + t \sin t); \\ y = a(\sin t - t \cos t). \end{cases} \quad (2.17)$$

6.

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos t; \\ y = b \sin t. \end{cases}$$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$ 0.



2.19

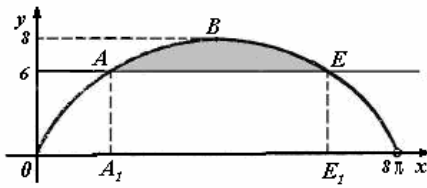
$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (b \sin t)(a \cos t)' dt = 4ab \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin t (-\sin t) dt = \\ &= -4ab \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^2 t dt = -2ab \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1 - \cos 2t) dt = \\ &= -2ab \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = 0 + 2ab \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi ab \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$\begin{cases} x = 4(t - \sin t); \\ y = 4(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$

$$= 6,$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 8\pi; y \geq 6.$$



2.20

$$x \in [0; 4 \cdot 2\pi],$$

t,

$$\begin{cases} y = 6; \\ y = 4(1 - \cos t); \end{cases} \quad 6 = 4(1 - \cos t); \quad 1 - \cos t = \frac{6}{4}; \quad \cos t = -\frac{1}{2};$$

$$t = \pm \left(\pi - \arccos \frac{1}{2} \right) + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad t = \pm \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \quad t_2 = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

 A_1ABEE_1

(2.9).

$$\begin{aligned} S_{A_1ABEE_1} &= \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} 4(1 - \cos t) \cdot 4(t - \sin t)' dt = 16 \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = 16 \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt = \\ &= 16 \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \left(1 - 2\cos t + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) dt = 16 \left(\frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} dt - 2 \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cos t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cos 2t dt \right) = \\ &= 16 \left(\frac{3}{2} t \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} - 2 \sin t \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{4\pi}{3}} \right) = 16 \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) - 2 \cdot \left(\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\sin \frac{8\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) \right) = 16 \left(\pi - 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right) = 16\pi + 36\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

 A_1AEE_1

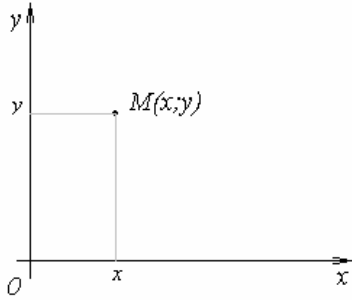
(2.1).

$$x_1 = 4 \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}; \quad x_2 = 4 \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{16\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$S_{A_1ABB_1} = \int_{\frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{16\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}} 6dx = 6x \Big|_{\frac{8\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}}^{\frac{16\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}} = 6 \left(\frac{16\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{8\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3} \right) = 16\pi + 24\sqrt{3}.$$

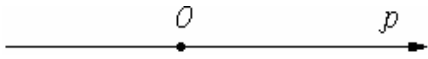
$$S_{ABE} = (16\pi + 36\sqrt{3}) - (16\pi + 24\sqrt{3}) = 12\sqrt{3} \quad (\quad).$$

2.3.



2.21

0.



2.22



2.23

(;)

2 .

(- ;] [0; 2) .

0 < ; 0 < ;
 - < . 0 < 2 .

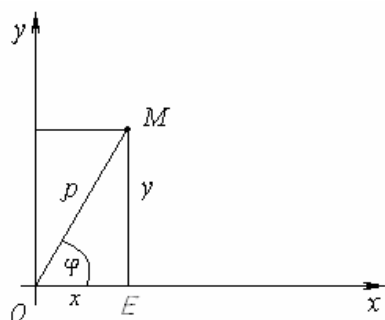
1.

- < < , (- ;] [0; 2)

(- ;] [0; 2)

2.

0,



2.24

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi; \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}; \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}; \\ \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. \end{cases} \quad (2.19)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{y}{x}, \quad (2.20)$$

$k, \quad k \in \mathbf{Z}.$

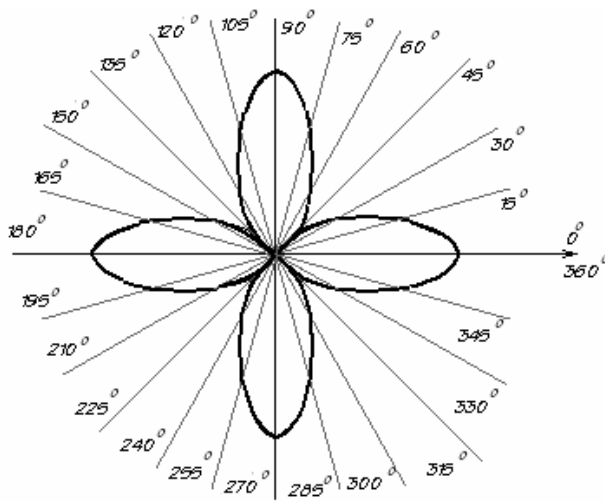
8.

$$= \cos 2 \dots$$

$[0^0; 360^0)$

$h = 15^0.$

0	2°		0	2°		0	2°		0	2°	
0	0	1	90	180	-1	180	360	1	270	540	-1
15	30	0,7	105	210	-0,7	195	390	0,7	285	570	-0,7
30	60	0,5	120	240	-0,5	210	420	0,5	300	600	-0,5
45	90	0	135	270	0	225	450	0	315	630	0
60	120	-0,5	150	300	0,5	240	480	-0,5	330	660	0,5
75	150	0,7	165	330	0,7	255	510	-0,7	345	690	0,7



2.25

$= \cos 2$,

$= a \sin k$, (2.21)

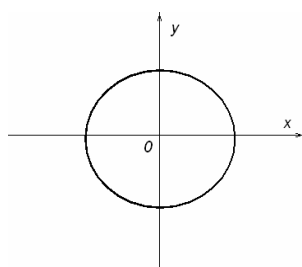
$= a \cos k$, (2.22)

$k -$
 « k » , $k -$, « k » -
 $k -$, $2k -$

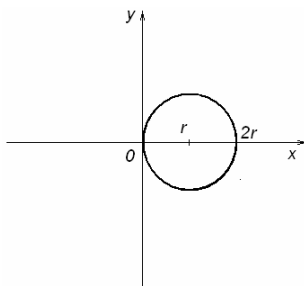
9.

- 1) $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$;
- 2) $(x - r)^2 + y^2 = r^2$;
- 3) $x^2 + (y - r)^2 = r^2$.

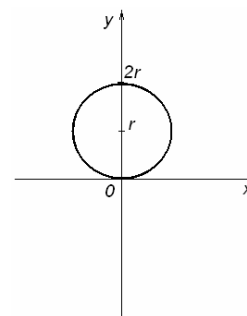
,



1)



2)



3)

2.26

$$1) \quad x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \rho = r, \quad \varphi \in [0; 2\pi]. \quad (2.23)$$

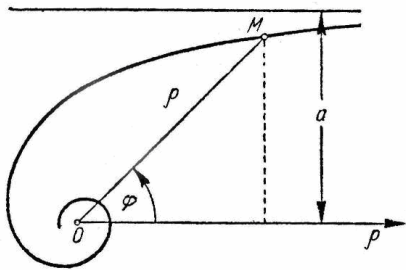
$$2) \quad (x-r)^2 + y^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (\rho \cos \varphi - r)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2r\rho \cos \varphi + r^2 + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi = r^2 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 2r\rho \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \rho = 2r \cos \varphi, \quad \varphi \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]. \quad (2.24)$$

$$3) \quad x^2 + (y-r)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi - r)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 2r\rho \sin \varphi + r^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 2r\rho \sin \varphi \Rightarrow \rho = 2r \sin \varphi, \quad \varphi \in [0; \pi]. \quad (2.25)$$

1. $= -f() = f()$
2. $= f(-) = f()$
3. $= m f(), \quad > 0 - = f()$
4. $= f(+) - = f()$
5. $= f() + b - = f(),$

b.

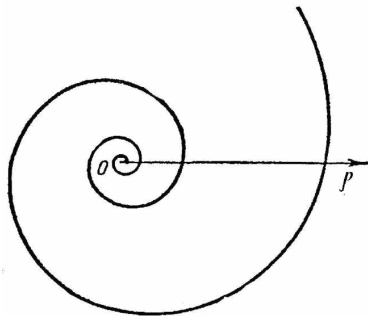
1.



2.27

$$\rho = \frac{a}{\varphi}, \quad (\rho > 0), \quad (2.26)$$

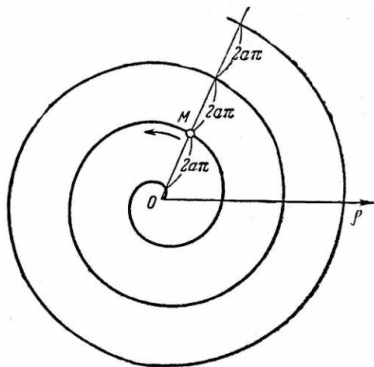
2.



2.28

$$\rho = ae^{m\varphi}. \quad (2.27)$$

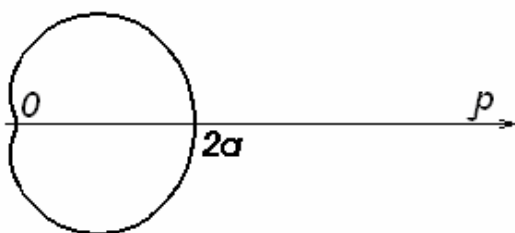
3.



2.29

$$\rho = a\varphi, \quad (\rho \geq 0). \quad (2.28)$$

4.

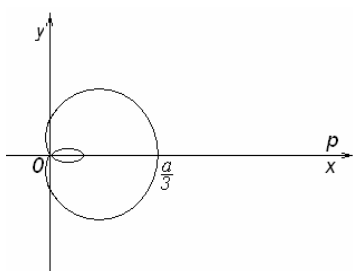


2.30

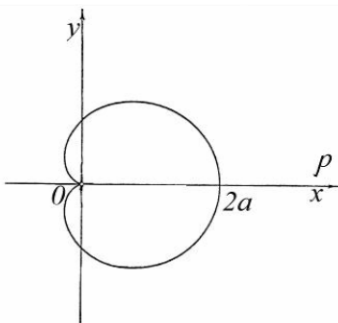
$$\rho = a(1 + \cos\varphi). \quad (2.29)$$

5.

$$\rho = a \cos \varphi + l. \tag{2.30}$$

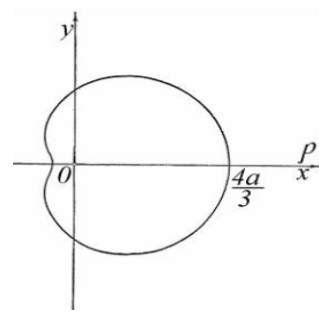


)



b)

2.31



)

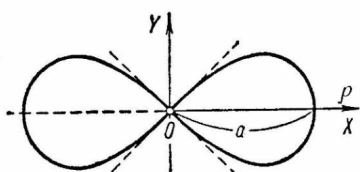
) $l : = 1:3;$

b) $l : = 1,$

) $1 < l : a < 2.$

$$\begin{cases} x = a \cos^2 \varphi + l \cos \varphi; \\ y = a \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + l \sin \varphi. \end{cases} \tag{2.31}$$

6.

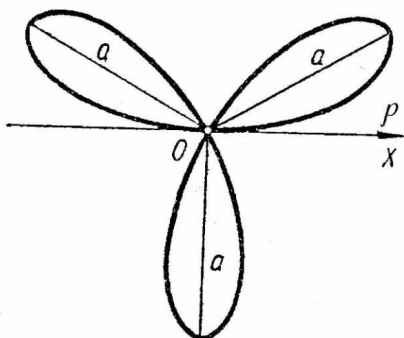


2.32

$$\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi \tag{2.32}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2 (x^2 - y^2). \tag{2.33}$$

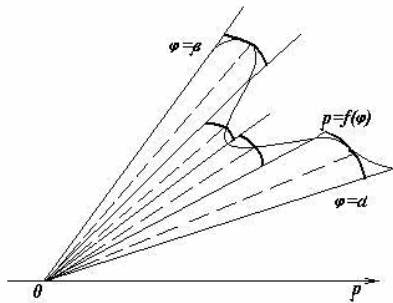
7.



2.33

$$\rho = a \cos 3\varphi, (\rho \geq 0). \tag{2.34}$$

2.4.



2.34

$= f(\)$. $[;]$ -
 $\varphi = \alpha ; \varphi = \beta$ -
 $= f(\)$. $[\alpha ; \beta]$ -
 $\alpha = \varphi_0 < \varphi_1 < \varphi_2 < \dots < \varphi_n = \beta$, -
 $\Delta\varphi_1, \Delta\varphi_2, \dots, \Delta\varphi_n$. -

c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n , -
 $: f(c_1), f(c_2), \dots, f(c_n)$. -
 $\Delta\varphi_i$, -
 S_n -

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f^2(c_i) \Delta\varphi_i .$$

$$S = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f^2(c_i) \Delta\varphi_i = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f^2(\varphi) d\varphi ,$$

$$\lambda = \max \Delta\varphi_i, 1 \leq i \leq n .$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f^2(\varphi) d\varphi . \tag{2.35}$$

10.

$$= \cos 2 \ .$$

$$= \cos 2$$

$$= \cos k$$

$$: S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{k}} \rho^2(\varphi) d\varphi .$$

$$k = 2.$$

$$\varphi \in \left[0; \frac{\pi}{4}\right].$$

$$S = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 2\varphi \, d\varphi = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 4\varphi) \, d\varphi = 2 \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\dots).$$

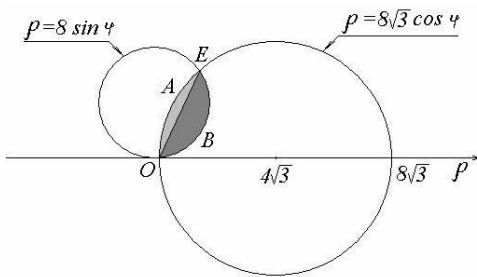
11.

$$\rho = 8 \sin \varphi$$

$$\rho = 8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi.$$

$$\rho = 8 \sin \varphi, \quad \varphi \in [0; \pi], \quad \rho = 8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi, \quad \varphi \in [0; \pi].$$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right].$$



2.35

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 8 \sin \varphi; \\ \rho = 8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$8 \sin \varphi = 8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi; \quad \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cos \varphi; \quad \cos \varphi \neq 0.$$

$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = \sqrt{3}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi n, \quad n \in Z$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\rho = 8 \sin \varphi, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\rho = 8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi, \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$S_{ABE} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (8 \sin \varphi)^2 dx = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = 32 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= 16 \left(\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = 16 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 16 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right).$$

$$S_{OAE} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8\sqrt{3} \cos \varphi)^2 d\varphi = 96 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = 96 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= 48 \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 48 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 48 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right).$$

$$S_{OAE B} = S_{OBE} + S_{OAE} = 16 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) + 48 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = 16 \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} - \sqrt{3} \right) \approx 14,18 \text{ (. .)}.$$

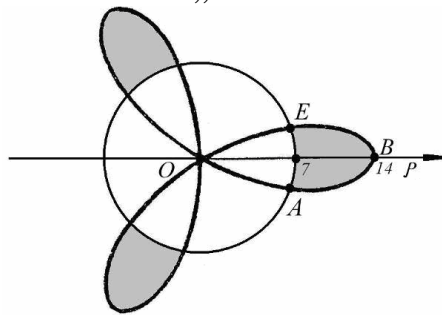
12.

$$\rho = 14 \cos 3\varphi.$$

$$\rho = 7$$

$$(0;0)$$

$$r = 7.$$



2.36

S

S,

$$\begin{cases} \rho = 7; \\ \rho = 14 \cos 3\varphi. \end{cases}$$

$$7 = 14 \cos 3\varphi; \cos 3\varphi = \frac{1}{2}; 3\varphi = \pm \arccos \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$3\varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}; \quad \varphi = \pm \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{2}{3}\pi n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

:

$$\varphi_1 = -\frac{\pi}{9} \quad \varphi_2 = \frac{\pi}{9},$$

$$\left[-\frac{\pi}{9}; \frac{\pi}{9} \right].$$

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} \left((14 \cos 3\varphi)^2 - (7)^2 \right) d\varphi = \frac{49}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} (4 \cos^2 3\varphi - 1) d\varphi = \frac{49}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} (2(1 + \cos 6\varphi) - 1) d\varphi =$$

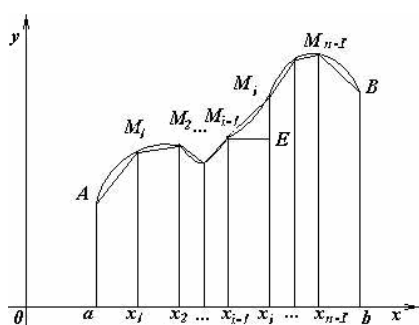
$$= \frac{49}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} (2 + 2 \cos 6\varphi - 1) d\varphi = \frac{49}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} (1 + 2 \cos 6\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{49}{2} \left(\varphi + \frac{1}{3} \sin 6\varphi \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{9}}^{\frac{\pi}{9}} =$$

$$= \frac{49}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{49}{2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 49 \left(\frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \right) \quad (\quad . \quad .)$$

$$S = 3S_1 = 49 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad (\quad . \quad .).$$

2.5.

2.5.1.



2.37

$$AM_1M_2 \dots M_{n-1}B.$$

$$\Delta l_1, \Delta l_2, \dots, \Delta l_n.$$

$$l_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta l_i.$$

ℓ

$$\ell = \lim_{\Delta \ell \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta \ell_i, \quad \Delta \ell = \max \Delta \ell_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$M_{i-1} E : \Delta y_i = f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\Delta \ell_i = \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i}\right)^2} \Delta x_i.$$

$$\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i} = \frac{f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})}{x_i - x_{i-1}}.$$

$$y = f(x) \quad [a; b]$$

$$\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i} = \frac{f'(c_i)(x_i - x_{i-1})}{x_i - x_{i-1}} = f'(c_i), \quad c_i \in (x_{i-1}; x_i).$$

$$\ell_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + (f'(c_i))^2} \Delta x_i.$$

$$\ell = \lim_{\Delta \ell \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + (f'(c_i))^2} \Delta x_i = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx.$$

$$\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx. \quad (2.36)$$

13.

$$y = \frac{5}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{5}} + e^{-\frac{x}{5}} \right)$$

$$\int_0^5 \left(\frac{5}{2}; \frac{5}{2e} (e^2 + 1) \right).$$

(2.33).

$$y' = \frac{5}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + e^{-\frac{x}{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{5}} - e^{-\frac{x}{5}} \right), \quad (y')^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{\frac{2x}{5}} - 2 + e^{-\frac{2x}{5}} \right)$$

$$1+(y')^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{2x}{5}} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{2x}{5}} = \frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{2x}{5}} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{2x}{5}} = \frac{1}{4}\left(e^{\frac{2x}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2x}{5}}\right)^2;$$

$$\sqrt{1+(y')^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}\left(e^{\frac{2x}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2x}{5}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{2x}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2x}{5}}\right);$$

$$\ell = \int_0^5 \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{2x}{5}} + e^{-\frac{2x}{5}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{5}{2}e^{\frac{2x}{5}} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-\frac{2x}{5}}\right)\Bigg|_0^5 = \frac{5}{4}\left((e^2 - e^{-2}) - (1 - 1)\right) = \frac{5}{4}(e^2 - e^{-2}).$$

14.

$$y = \ln(\cos x),$$

$$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right].$$

(2.33),

$$y' = (\ln(\cos x))' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\operatorname{tg} x. \quad 1+(y')^2 = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}.$$

$$\ell = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \ln \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} = \ln\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{12}\right) - \ln 1 = \ln\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{12}\right).$$

15.

$$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x, \quad x \in [1; e].$$

(2.36).

$$y' = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x}; \quad (y')^2 = \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2};$$

$$1+(y')^2 = 1 + \frac{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2} = \frac{4x^2 + x^4 - 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2} = \frac{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1}{4x^2} = \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2x}\right)^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= \int_1^e \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x|\right)\Bigg|_1^e = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(\ln e - \ln 1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2.

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), \end{cases} \quad (2.37)$$

$$t \in [\alpha; \beta], \quad \varphi(t) \in [\alpha; \beta], \quad \psi(t) \in [\alpha; \beta], \quad \varphi'(t) \in [\alpha; \beta], \quad \psi'(t) \in [\alpha; \beta]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)},$$

$$\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx.$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (f'(x)dx)^2}.$$

$$f'(x) dx = dy,$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}.$$

$$x = \varphi(t), \quad y = \psi(t), \quad dx = \varphi'(t)dt, \quad dy = \psi'(t)dt,$$

$$\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt.$$

$$\ell = \int_a^b \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt. \quad (2.38)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t); \\ y = \psi(t); \\ z = \xi(t), \end{cases} \quad (2.39)$$

$$t \in [\alpha; \beta], \quad \varphi(t), \psi(t), \xi(t)$$

$$\ell = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2 + (\xi'(t))^2} dt. \quad (2.40)$$

16.

$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t); \\ y = a(1 - \cos t). \end{cases} \quad t \in [0; 2\pi].$$

(2.38).

$$x' = a(1 - \cos t); \quad (x')^2 = a^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t); \quad y' = a \sin t; \quad (y')^2 = a^2 \sin^2 t;$$

$$(x')^2 + (y')^2 = a^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = 2a^2(1 - \cos t) = 4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}.$$

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4a^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 4a \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = -4a \left. \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \frac{t}{2} \right|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= -8a \cos \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = -8a(0-1) = 8a (\quad).$$

17.

$$\begin{cases} x = \sin t + 2t \cos t; \\ y = (2 - t^2) \cos t + 2t \sin t, \end{cases} \quad t \in [0; 2\pi].$$

(2.38).

$$x' = 2t \sin t + (t^2 - 2) \cos t + 2 \cos t - 2t \sin t = t^2 \cos t - 2 \cos t + 2 \cos t = t^2 \cos t.$$

$$y' = -2t \cos t - (2 - t^2) \sin t + 2 \sin t + 2t \cos t = -2 \sin t + t^2 \sin t + 2 \sin t = t^2 \sin t.$$

$$(x')^2 = t^4 \cos^2 t; \quad (y')^2 = t^4 \sin^2 t; \quad (x')^2 + (y')^2 = t^4 \cos^2 t + t^4 \sin^2 t = t^4;$$

$$\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{t^4} = t^2; \quad \ell = \int_0^{\pi} t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^3}{3} (\quad).$$

2.5.3.

$$\rho = f(\varphi) \quad -$$

$$\varphi \in [\alpha; \beta].$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi; \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi. \end{cases}$$

:

$$\begin{cases} x = f(\varphi) \cos \varphi; \\ y = f(\varphi) \sin \varphi. \end{cases}$$

 x, y, φ

. 2.5.2,

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\left((f(\varphi) \cos \varphi)' \right)^2 + \left((f(\varphi) \sin \varphi)' \right)^2} d\varphi.$$

$$(f(\varphi) \cos \varphi)' = f'(\varphi) \cos \varphi - f(\varphi) \sin \varphi; \quad (f(\varphi) \sin \varphi)' = f(\varphi) \cos \varphi + f'(\varphi) \sin \varphi;$$

$$\left((f(\varphi) \cos \varphi)' \right)^2 = (f'(\varphi))^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2f'(\varphi)f(\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + f^2(\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\left((f(\varphi) \sin \varphi)' \right)^2 = (f'(\varphi))^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2f'(\varphi)f(\varphi) \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + f^2(\varphi) \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$\left((f(\varphi)\cos\varphi)' \right)^2 + \left((f(\varphi)\sin\varphi)' \right)^2 = (f'(\varphi))^2 + f^2(\varphi).$$

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(f'(\varphi))^2 + f^2(\varphi)} d\varphi \quad (2.41)$$

18. φ от 0 до 2π .

$$\rho = ae^{m\varphi}$$

$$(2.38)$$

$$\rho = ae^{m\varphi}; \quad \rho^2 = a^2 e^{2m\varphi}; \quad \rho = mae^{m\varphi}; \quad (\rho')^2 = a^2 m^2 e^{2m\varphi};$$

$$l = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 e^{2m\varphi} (1+m^2)} d\varphi = a\sqrt{1+m^2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{m\varphi} d\varphi = \frac{a\sqrt{1+m^2}}{m} e^{m\varphi} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{a}{m} \sqrt{1+m^2} (e^{2\pi m} - 1)$$

19.

$$\rho = a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}, \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3} \geq 0, \quad \sin \frac{\varphi}{3} \geq 0$$

$$2\pi n \leq \frac{\varphi}{3} \leq \pi + 2\pi n, \quad 6\pi n \leq \varphi \leq 3\pi + 6\pi n.$$

$$\varphi \in [0; 3\pi].$$

$$(2.41),$$

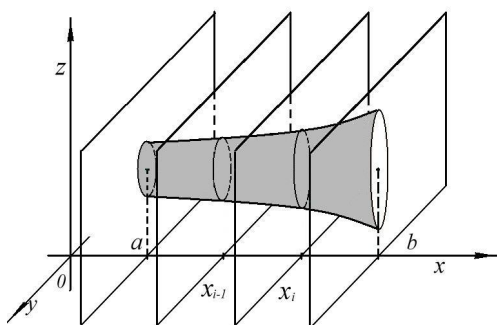
$$\rho = a \sin^3 \frac{\varphi}{3}; \quad \rho^2 = a^2 \sin^6 \frac{\varphi}{3};$$

$$\rho' = a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} \cos \frac{\varphi}{3}; \quad (\rho')^2 = a^2 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{3} \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{3};$$

$$\rho^2 + (\rho')^2 = a^2 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{3} \left(\sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} + \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} \right) = a^2 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{3}; \quad \sqrt{a^2 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{3}} = a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \int_0^{3\pi} a \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{3} d\varphi = \frac{a}{2} \int_0^{3\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\varphi}{3} \right) d\varphi = \frac{a}{2} \left(\varphi - \frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{2\varphi}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{3\pi} = \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left(3\pi - \frac{3}{2} (\sin 2\pi - \sin 0) \right) = \frac{3\pi a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2.6.



2.38

$[a; b]$

$V.$
 $S = S(x),$

$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$

$x = x_0; x = x_1; \dots; x = x_n.$

$\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n$

$c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n.$

$x = c_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$

$S(c_i)\Delta x_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$

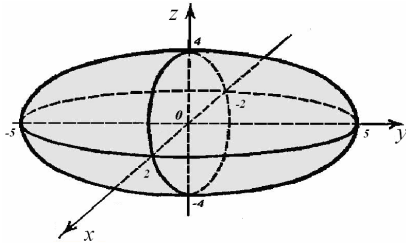
$V_n = \sum_{i=1}^n S(c_i)\Delta x_i.$

$V = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n S(c_i)\Delta x_i = \int_a^b S(x)dx, \quad \lambda = \max \Delta x_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$

$V = \int_a^b S(x)dx. \tag{2.42}$

20.

$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} + \frac{z^2}{16} = 1.$



2.39

$$\frac{y^2}{25} + \frac{z^2}{16} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\left(5\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}\right)^2} + \frac{z^2}{\left(4\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}\right)^2} = 1.$$

$$5\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} \quad 4\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}.$$

$a \quad b$

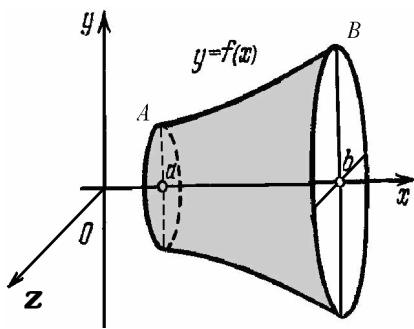
$\pi ab.$

$S(x)$

$$S(x) = 5\pi(4 - x^2), \quad x \in [-2;2].$$

$$V = 5\pi \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) dx = 10\pi \int_0^2 (4 - x^2) dx = 10\pi \left(4x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_0^2 = 10\pi \left(8 - \frac{8}{3}\right) = \frac{160\pi}{3} \quad (\quad . \quad)$$

2.7. ,



2.40

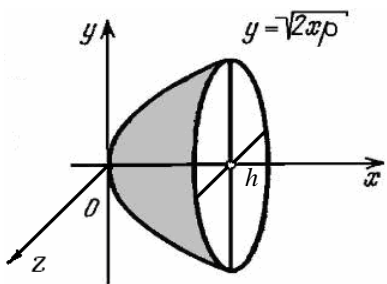
$$y = f(x). \quad [a;b] \quad b$$

$$S(x) = \pi(f(x))^2.$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \quad (2.43)$$

21.

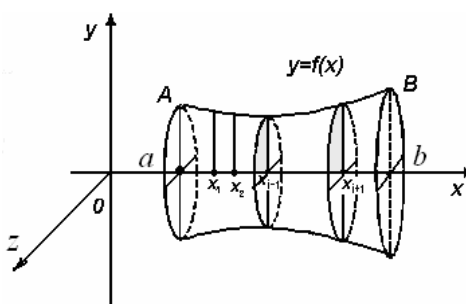
$$y = \sqrt{2x}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = h.$$



2.41

$$V = \pi \int_0^h (\sqrt{2x})^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^h x dx = 2\pi \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^h = \pi h^2$$

2.8



2.42

$$y = f(x), \quad [a; b]$$

$$a < x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \dots, \Delta x_n$$

$$\Delta S_i = 2\pi \frac{y_{i-1} + y_i}{2} \Delta l_i, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\Delta l_i =$$

$$\Delta l_i = \sqrt{\Delta x_i^2 + \Delta y_i^2} = \sqrt{1 + (f'(c_i))^2} \Delta x_i, \quad c_i \in [x_{i-1}; x_i]$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta S_i = 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_{i-1} + y_i}{2} \sqrt{1 + (f'(c_i))^2} \Delta x_i$$

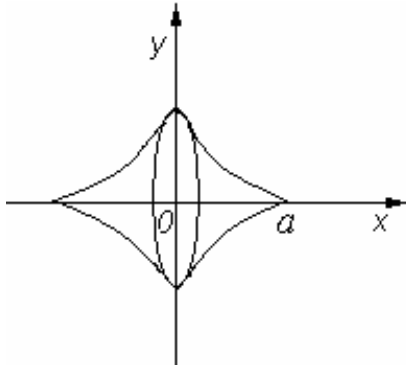
S_n
n
S

$$S = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S_n = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} 2\pi \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_{i-1} + y_i}{2} \sqrt{1 + (f'(c_i))^2} \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x_i))^2} dx. \tag{2.44}$$

22.

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$



2.43

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}},$$

$$\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}y^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot y' = 0;$$

$$y' = \frac{-x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{y^{-\frac{1}{3}}} = -\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}};$$

$$(y')^2 = \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}; \quad 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad x^{\frac{2}{3}} \neq 0.$$

$$1 + \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

$$1 + (y')^2 = \frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}; \quad \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{|x|^{\frac{1}{3}}} = a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot |x|^{-\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-a}^a y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx.$$

$$S = 2\pi \cdot 2 \int_0^a y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx.$$

$$y \quad x: y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}. \quad y = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}};$$

$$S = 4\pi \int_0^a \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = 4\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_0^a \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx.$$

$$a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} = t^2, \quad \left(-\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right) dx = 2t dt.$$

$$: x=0 \Rightarrow t = a^{\frac{1}{3}}; \quad x=a \Rightarrow t=0.$$

$$S = 4\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{a^3}}^0 t^3 (-3t) dt = -12\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{a^3}}^0 t^4 dt = -12\pi a^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{t^5}{5} = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^2 \quad (\quad).$$

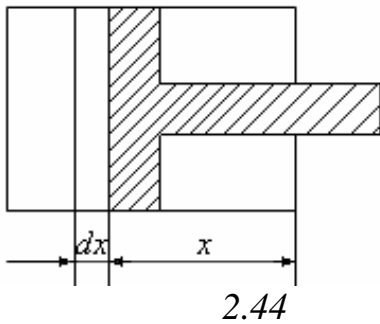
2.9

, , , . , -
 , -
 .
 . F $[a; b]$. -
 , $[x; x + \Delta x] \in [a; b]$ -
 , F , $[a; b]$ -
 , F -
 , F $[x; x + \Delta x]$. -
 , $[a; b]$. -
 , ΔF F , -
 $[x; x + \Delta x]$. F , -
 ΔF $f(x)\Delta x$, -
 Δx , ΔF , -
 Δx , ΔF $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$. , $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ -
 ΔF . -
 $\Delta F \approx f(x)\Delta x$ -
 Δx . , F $[a; b]$, -
 F -
 $F = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ -
 , $f(x) dx = dF(x)$, -
 $F = \int_a^b dF(x) = F(b) - F(a)$. -
 , , -
 $F(x)$, . -
 , .

23.
10330 / ²,

$H = 1,5$, $h = 1,2$,
 $R = 0,4$.

$pV = c$



$$P(x) = \frac{c}{V(x)} = \frac{c}{S \cdot (H - x)},$$

$$P(x) = Sp(x) = \frac{c}{H - x}.$$

$q(x)$,
 dx $P(x)$
 $q(x)$,

$$\Delta q \approx P(x)dx = \frac{c}{H - x} dx = dq.$$

$$A = c \int_0^h \frac{dx}{H - x} = (-c \cdot \ln|H - x|) \Big|_0^h = -c \cdot \ln \left| \frac{H - h}{H} \right| = c \cdot \ln \left| \frac{H}{H - h} \right|.$$

$$V_0 = \pi R^2 H = 0,24\pi (\text{ }^3); \quad = p_0 V_0 = 2479,2\pi; \quad A = 12533,3 \quad = 122951,7 .$$

1. A , $F(x)$

$$[a;b] \quad OX$$

$$A = \int_a^b F(x) dx .$$

(45)

2. $y = f(x)$

$[a;b]$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_c = \frac{\int_a^b x \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx}; \\ y_c = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx}{\int_a^b \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx}. \end{array} \right. \quad (46)$$

3. $L, \quad x=\varphi(t), y=\psi(t), t \in [\alpha;\beta],$
 $\rho(x; y) - \quad (;) \in L$

$$M = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(\varphi(t); \psi(t)) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt.$$

4. $L, \quad y=f(x), \quad \rho(x; y) -$
 $(;) \in L$

$$M = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(x; f(x)) \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx.$$

5. $L, \quad x=\varphi(t), y=\psi(t), t \in [\alpha;\beta],$
 $, Y, \quad \rho(x; y) \equiv 1$

$$M_x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt;$$

$$M_y = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi(t) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt.$$

6. $L, \quad y=f(x), \quad \in [a;b], \quad -$
 $, Y, \quad \rho(x; y) \equiv 1.$

$$M_x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx;$$

$$M_y = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2} dx.$$

7. $L, \quad x=\varphi(t), y=\psi(t), t \in [\alpha;\beta],$
 $, Y, \quad \rho(x; y) \equiv 1,$

$$I_x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi^2(t) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt;$$

$$I_y = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \varphi^2(t) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt.$$

8.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y = f_1(x), y = f_2(x), x = a, x = b, \\
 & \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 & x_c = \frac{\int_a^b x(f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx}{\int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx}; \\
 & y_c = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (f_2^2(x) - f_1^2(x)) dx}{\int_a^b (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx}.
 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.47)
 \end{aligned}$$

9.

 $\rho \equiv 1,$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y = f_1(x), y = f_2(x), x = a, x = b, \\
 & M_x = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (f_2^2(x) - f_1^2(x)) dx; \\
 & M_y = \int_a^b x(f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx.
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.48)$$

10.

 $\rho \equiv 1,$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & y = f_1(x), y = f_2(x), x = a, x = b, \\
 & I_x = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^b (f_2^3(x) - f_1^3(x)) dx; \\
 & I_y = \int_a^b x^2 (f_2(x) - f_1(x)) dx.
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.49)$$

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & F(x) \quad : \quad F'(x) = f(x). \\
 & , \quad ?
 \end{aligned}$$

-) $F(x) + c$;
) $\int f(x)dx$;
) $\int_a^b f(x)dx$;
) $\int_a^x f(x)dx$;
) $\left(\int_a^x f(x)dx \right)_x$.

2. $\left(\int_a^x \sin^2 t dt \right)_x \quad 1 - \cos^2 x.$

3. :

) $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{10} x dx$; $I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 x dx$;

) $I_1 = \int_0^1 x dx$; $I_2 = \int_0^1 x^2 dx$;

) $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$; $I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$;

) $I_1 = \int_0^1 e^x dx$; $I_2 = \int_0^1 e^{x^3} dx$;

) $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$; $I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n+1} x dx$;

) $I_1 = \int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^x dx$; $I_2 = \int_{-2}^{-1} (3)^x dx$?

4. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$ [0;3]?

5. $f(x)$ [a;b]. -

, $f(x)$?
 6. [a;b]. -

, $f(x)$?
 7. [a;b]. -

, m -

8. ?
 :

$$\int_1^n f(x) dx = 0, \quad n = \sin^2 17^\circ + \cos^2 17^\circ ?$$

9. :

$$\int_0^4 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}} f(x) dx + \int_{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4}}^4 f(x) dx, \quad e \quad m = \operatorname{tg} 17^\circ \operatorname{ctg} 17^\circ ?$$

10. ,

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx .$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx ?$$

11. V.P. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0,$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad -$$

:

) ;

) ;

) ?

12. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$,

V.P. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx:$

) ;

) ;

) ?

13.

$$\int_{-17,(3)}^{17,(3)} \sin^{123} x dx ,$$

14.

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx \quad I_2 = \int_0^1 (1-x^3) dx ?$$

15.

$$\int_0^3 x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx ?$$

16.

$$\int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx ?$$

17.

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx ?$$

18.

$$\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx ?$$

19. $\int_0^1 x^2 e^{x^2} dx ?$

20. $A = \int_a^b f(x) dx - S_{10}$ $B = \int_a^b f(x) dx - S_{20}$, S_{10} S_{20} - -
 $n = 10$ $n = 20?$

21. ,
 $\frac{1}{6} < \int_0^2 \frac{1}{10+x} dx < \frac{1}{5}$.

22. ,
 $1 < \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx < e$.

23. ,
 $\frac{2}{5} < \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx < \frac{1}{2}$

24. ,
 $9 < \int_8^{18} \frac{x+1}{x+2} dx < 9,5$.

25. ,
 $2^{-q} < \int_8^{18} \frac{1}{(x^p+1)^q} dx < 1$, $(p > 0; q > 0)$.

26. $x \geq \sin x \geq \frac{2}{\pi} x$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, ,
 $1 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

1. $\int_0^2 3x^2 dx.$

3. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$

5. $\int_{-5}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x}.$

7. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx.$

9. $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx.$

11. $\int_1^2 x \ln x dx.$

13. $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{2x+1}}.$

15. $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}}.$

17. $\int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} dx.$

19. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^2 x dx.$

21. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}.$

23. $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \frac{x}{2} dx.$

25. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{x^2 + 9} dx.$

27. $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx.$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx.$

4. $\int_1^{27} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}.$

6. $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{4x^2 - 9}.$

8. $\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} dx.$

10. $\int_2^3 \frac{2x^4 - 5x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 1} dx.$

12. $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx.$

14. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos^2 x dx.$

16. $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx.$

18. $\int_0^1 \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$

20. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^2 x dx.$

22. $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx.$

24. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{3 + 2 \cos x}.$

26. $\int_0^1 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx.$

28. $\int_0^4 x^3 \sqrt{x^2 + 9} dx.$

29. $\int_0^1 \arcsin x dx.$

31. $\int_0^1 x \arctg x dx.$

33. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx.$

35. $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx.$

30. $\int_0^3 \ln(x+3) dx.$

32. $\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx.$

34. $\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx.$

36. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin x dx.$

37. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3}.$

39. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^3}.$

41. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x)}.$

43. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x dx}{(1+x)^3}.$

38. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+4}.$

40. $\int_0^{\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx \quad (a > 1).$

42. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)}.$

44. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{(1+x)^2}.$

45. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}.$

47. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x dx}{c^2+x^2}.$

49. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{2x^4 - x^3 + 2x - 1}.$

51. $\int_a^{\infty} x \cos x dx.$

46. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{5/3}}.$

48. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3+x+1}.$

50. $\int_a^{\infty} \cos x dx.$

52. $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$

54. $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)(2-x)}}.$

53. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln x}.$

55. $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(b-x)\sqrt[3]{x-a}}.$

56. $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}.$

57. $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}.$

58. $y = x^2; y = 0; x = a; x = b; (b > a).$

59. $y = 6x - x^2; y = 0.$

60. $y = -x^2 + 7x - 10; y = 0.$

61. $y = \sin x; y = 0; x = 0; x = \pi.$

62. $xy = a; y = 0; x = a; (a > 1).$

63. $y = x^2; y = 0; x = a; x = b; (b > a).$

64. $y = \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right); y = 0; x = a; x = 0.$

65. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; x = c; (c > a).$

66. $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1; y = 0; y = c; (c > 0).$

67. $y = \frac{1}{4a} x^2; y = b; (b > 0).$

68. $y^2 = 2px; x - 2y - 1 = 0.$

69. $y^2 = 2px; x^2 = 2py.$

70. $x^2 = 4ay; y = \frac{8a^3}{x^2 + 4a^2}; (a > 0).$

71. $x^2 + y^2 = 4px; y^2 = 2px.$

72. $y = x^3; y = 2x.$

73. $y = x^2 - 3x; y + 3x - 4 = 0.$

74. $y = x^2 - x; y = 2x.$

75. $y^2 = x; xy = 8; x = 8.$

76. $y = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}; x = 1; y = 0.$

77. $y = \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x^2}}; x = -1; x = 0.$

78. $y = x^2 \ln x; y = 0.$

79. $\rho(\varphi) = a\varphi, \varphi \in [0; 2\pi].$

80. $\rho(\varphi) = a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$ ().

81. $\rho(\varphi) = a(\cos \varphi + 1)$ ().

82. $\rho(\varphi) = 2a(2 + \cos \varphi)$ ().

83. $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t; \\ y = b \sin t \end{cases}$ ().
84. $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t); \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ $y = 0, x \in [0; 2\pi a]$ ().
85. $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t; \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ ().
86. $y = \frac{x^2}{2p}$ (0; 0) $A(\sqrt{2p}; p)$.
87. $y^2 = x^3$ (0; 0) (4; 8).
88. $y = \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right)$ () (0;) (;).
89. $y = \ln x$ $A(\sqrt{3}; \ln \sqrt{3})$ $B(\sqrt{8}; \ln \sqrt{8})$.
90. $y = 1 - \ln \cos x, x \in \left[0; \frac{\pi}{4} \right]$.
91. $y = \ln \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}, x \in [a; b], (b > a)$.
92. $\rho = a\varphi$ (), $\varphi \in [0; 2\pi]$.
93. $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t; \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases}$ ().
94. $\rho = 2a \sin \varphi$ ().
95. $y = \frac{1}{x}; x = a; x = b; (b > a > 0)$.
96. $y = \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right), x = ; x = - ; (> 0)$.
97. $y = x^2; y^2 = x$.
98. $y = -x^2 + 3; y = x^2 + 1$.
99. $y^2 + x^2 = 1; y^2 = \frac{3}{2}x$.
100. $y = \cos x; y = \frac{9}{2\pi^2}x^2$.
101. $y = \sin x; y = \frac{2}{\pi}x$.

$$102. \quad \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t); \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad (\quad).$$

103.

$$y = \cos x, \quad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right].$$

104.

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \quad (y \geq 0).$$

105.

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (y \geq 0).$$

106.

$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t); \\ y = a(1 - \cos t), \end{cases} \quad t \in [0; 2\pi].$$

107.

,

$$y = \cos x;$$

$$y = 0; \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{2}; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

1. 8. 2. 1. 3. $\frac{\pi}{4}$. 4. 4. 5. $-\ln 5$. 6. $-\frac{1}{12} \ln 5$. 7. π .
 8. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\pi}{4}$. 9. $\frac{\pi^2}{64} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\pi}{4}$. 10. $9\frac{2}{3}$. 11. $2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}$. 12. 2π .
 13. $2 - \ln 2$. 14. $\frac{1}{3}$. 15. $4 - 2 \ln 3$. 16. $2 \ln 2 - 1$. 17. $\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)a$.
 18. 1. 19. $\frac{1}{3}$. 20. $\frac{1}{3}$. 21. $\operatorname{arctg} -\frac{\pi}{4}$. 22. $2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$. 23. $\frac{3}{8}\pi$.
 24. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$. 25. $32\frac{2}{3}$. 26. $\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. 27. $\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$. 28. $282\frac{2}{5}$.
 29. $\frac{\pi}{2} - 1$. 30. $3(\ln 12 - 1)$. 31. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$. 32. $1 - \frac{2}{e}$. 33. 1. 34. -2π .
 35. $\frac{\pi}{4}$. 36. $\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1 \right)$. 37. $\frac{1}{2}$. 38. $\frac{\pi}{4}$. 39. $\frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$. 40. $\frac{1}{2a}$.
 41. $1 - \ln 2$. 42. $\frac{\pi}{2}$. 43. $\frac{1}{2}$. 44. $\frac{1}{4}(\pi + 2)$. 45. .
 46. . 47. . 48. . 49. .
 50. . 51. . 52. . 53. .
 54. . 55. . 56. . 57. .
 58. $\frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3)$. 59. 36. 60. 4,5. 61. 2. 62. $a \ln \frac{b}{a}$.
 63. $1 + a(\ln a - 1)$. 64. $\frac{1}{2}a^2(e - e^{-1})$. 65. $ab \ln \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{a} + \frac{bc}{a} \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$.
 66. $\frac{cb}{a} \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} + ab \ln \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{a}$. 67. $\frac{8}{3}b\sqrt{ab}$.
 68. $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{16p^2 + 8p} + \frac{4}{3}p\sqrt{16p^2 + 8p}$. 69. $\frac{4}{3}p^2$. 70. $a^2 \left(2\pi - \frac{4}{3} \right)$.
 71. $2\pi p^2 + \frac{16}{3}p^2$ $2\pi p^2 - \frac{16}{3}p^2$. 72. 2. 73. $\frac{32}{3}$. 74. 2.
 75. $\frac{16}{3}(1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 1,5 \ln 2)$. 76. 2. 77. 6. 78. $\frac{1}{9}$. 79. $\frac{3}{4}\pi^3 a^2$.
 80. a^2 . 81. $1,5\pi a^2$. 82. $8\pi a^2$. 83. πab . 84. $3\pi a^2$. 85. $\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$.

$$86. \frac{p}{2} [\sqrt{6} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})]. \quad 87. \frac{8}{27} (10\sqrt{10} - 1) \quad 88. \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} - e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right)$$

$$89. 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}. \quad 90. \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}). \quad 91. \ln \frac{e^b - e^{-b}}{e^a - e^{-a}}. \quad 92. a\pi\sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{1 + 4\pi^2}).$$
$$93. 8a. \quad 94. 2\pi a. \quad 95. \pi \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right).$$

$$96. \frac{1}{4} \pi p \left(e^{\frac{2c}{a}} - e^{-\frac{2c}{a}} \right) + \pi a^2 c. \quad 97. 0,3\pi. \quad 98. \frac{32}{3} \pi. \quad 99. \frac{19}{48} \pi.$$

$$100. \frac{\pi}{20} (6\pi + 5\sqrt{3}). \quad 101. \frac{\pi^2}{6}. \quad 102. 5\pi^2 a^2. \quad 103. \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

$$104. \left(0; \frac{2a}{\pi} \right). \quad 105. \left(0; \frac{2}{5} a \right). \quad 106. \left(a; \frac{4}{3} a \right). \quad 107. \left(0; \frac{\pi}{8} \right).$$