

$$\int \cos^2 3x dx = \int \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 6x \right\} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x + \frac{\sin 6x}{6} \right] + c$$

(1112) 2 - 100

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[ 1 + 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ x + \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \right] dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{x}{4} + \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} (x + \sin x) + c =$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} x + \sin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin x}{8} + c$$

(1112) 3 - 100

$$\int \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \int \cos^4 \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta =$$

sin θ sin θ ke th cos θ - th ke  
 = 03=0 unno) no, 1' d's

$$u = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$du = \cos \theta d\theta \quad \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$= \int (\sqrt{1 - u^2})^4 du = \int (1 - u^2)^2 du = \int (1 - 2u^2 + u^4) du =$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + c$$



$$\int \sin^2 2t \cos^3 2t dt =$$

u = sin x, du = cos x dx

cos x = sqrt(1 - u^2)

$$u = \sin x \Rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{1 - u^2}$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

x = 2t => dx = 2dt => dt = 1/2 dx

$$x = 2t \Rightarrow dx = 2dt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{2} dx$$

∴

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 (\sqrt{1-u^2})^2 du =$$

∴

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 (1 - u^2) du = \frac{1}{2} \int (u^2 - u^4) du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{u^5}{5} \right] + c = \frac{\sin^3 2t}{6} - \frac{\sin^5 2t}{10} + c$$

∴

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^4 x = \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx =$$

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

$$\left. + \int \sin^2 2x \cos 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x dx + \right.$$

$$\left. + \int \frac{t^2}{2} dt \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{t^3}{6} \right] + c =$$

$$t = \sin 2x$$

$$dt = 2 \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{6} \right] + c =$$

$$= \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\sin 4x}{32} + \frac{\sin^3 2x}{24} + c$$



~~$\int 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}$~~

$$\int \sin x \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = \int 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx =$$

$$= 2 \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -4 \int t^2 dt =$$

$t = \cos \frac{x}{2}$   
 $dt = -2 \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$

$$= -4 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} \right] + C = -\frac{4 \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}}{3} + C$$

$\cos^3 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{3x}{2}$  : 1-500000  
 : 1-500000  
 $- \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\cos \frac{3x}{2}}{3} + C$

2-1005 1112

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + \sin x + 1} =$$

$\cos x, \sin x$  : 1-500000  
 : 1-500000, 3-500000

$x = 2 \arctan t \Leftrightarrow t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$  : 1-500000  
 $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$      $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$      $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$   
 : 1-500000

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{1}{1-t^2+2t+1-t^2} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} =$$

$$= \int \frac{1+t^2}{2t+2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \ln |t+1| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + C$$



גורמים

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

לפי הכלל של גורמים

1)  $\int \sin^{-1} x \cos^0 x dx$

הוא  $\cos$  כי  $\sin$  הוא גורם ראשוני

$$u = \cos x$$

2)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 - \cos^2 x}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{cases}$$

$$= - \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$$

הוא  $\frac{1}{t^2-1}$  כי  $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$

3)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$  נהוג להשתמש ב

ההצאה  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

$$t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2 \arctan t \quad dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{1}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

$$= \ln|t| + c = \ln|\tan \frac{x}{2}| + c$$

גורמים

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-\sin x}$$

הוא  $\frac{1}{1-\sin x}$  כי  $\sin x$  הוא גורם ראשוני

$$= \int \frac{1}{1-\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2-2t} \cdot \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} =$$



$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{(t-1)^2} = 2 \left( -\frac{1}{t-1} \right) + C = \frac{2}{1-t} + C =$$

$$= \frac{2}{1 - \tan \frac{x}{2}} + C$$

12-0001 11x2

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 2x dx$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))$$

:x1-0 10x1000

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 5x + \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\sin 5x}{5} + \cos x \right] + C$$

x100N1101x1 1103-

1-0001 11x2

$$\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx =$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \sin t & :03-0 00001 \\ dx = 2 \cos t dt \end{cases}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 4 \int \cos^2 t dt =$$

$$= 2 \int [1 + \cos 2t] dt = 2 \left[ t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right] + C$$

(\*)

$$t = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cdot \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos t = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} =$$

$$\cos^2 t = 1 - \sin^2 t = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{4-x^2}{4} = \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2}$$

$$\cos t = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} \quad \sin 2t = \frac{x \cdot \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x \sqrt{4-x^2}}{2} + C$$

: BT11 (\*) 2 0-110 012)



$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} =$$

$$x = 3 \sin t$$

$$dx = 3 \cos t dt$$

→ 03 → 0 011101

$$= \int \frac{9 \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot 3 \cdot \cos t dt}{\underbrace{\sqrt{9-9\sin^2 t}}_{3\cos t}} = \int 9 \sin^2 t dt =$$

$$= 9 \int \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right] dt = \left[ \frac{9}{2} t - \frac{9}{4} \sin 2t \right] + c =$$

$$t = \arcsin \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\sin t = \frac{x}{3} \quad (\text{→ 03 → 108})$$

$$\cos^2 t = 1 - \sin^2 t = 1 - \frac{x^2}{9} = \frac{9-x^2}{9}$$

$$\cos t = \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}$$

$$\sin 2t =$$

$$= 2 \sin t \cos t =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3}$$

03 → 10 0111

0111 (\*\*) 0

$$= \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{3} - \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{3} = \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{3} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

3-1005 11112

$$\int \frac{dx}{(4+x^2)^2} =$$

$$x = 2 \tan \theta$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

→ 03 → 0 011101

$$= \int \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta}\right) d\theta}{(4-4\tan^2 \theta)^2} = \int \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta}\right) d\theta}{16(1-\tan^2 \theta)^2} = \int \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right) d\theta}{8\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta =$$



$$= \frac{1}{16} \left[ \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right] + c \quad (***)$$

(7)

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = 1 + \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{4+x^2}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{4}{4+x^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{4}{4+x^2} = \frac{x^2}{4+x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}}$$

(11)

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} = \frac{4x}{4+x^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{x}{2}$$

(11)

∴  $\int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$

∴  $\int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left[ \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2x}{4+x^2} \right] + c = \frac{1}{16} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{8(4+x^2)} + c$$

4-δωσπ ππxα

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-9}}{x} dx =$$

$$x = \frac{3}{\cos t}$$

form case

$$dx = \frac{3 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \frac{3 \tan t}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{9}{\cos^2 t} - 9}}{\frac{3}{\cos t}} \cdot \frac{3 \sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{3 \tan t}{\left(\frac{3}{\cos t}\right)} \cdot \frac{3 \tan t}{\cos t} dt =$$



$$= 3 \int \tan^2 t dt = 3 \int (\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1) dt =$$

$$= 3 [\tan t - t] + C$$

$$\cos t = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow t = \arccos(\frac{3}{x})$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = 1 + \tan^2 t \Rightarrow \tan^2 t = \frac{x^2 - 9}{9} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3}$$

∴ t = arccos(3/x)

$$3 \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3} - \arccos\left(\frac{3}{x}\right) \right] + C$$

∴ final ans

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

∴ substitution  $x = \frac{1}{\cos t}$

$$x = \frac{1}{\cos t} \quad dx = \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1}} \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\tan t} \cdot \tan t \cdot \frac{1}{\cos t} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \int \frac{\sin t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{1 - \sin^2 t}$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{1 - u^2} = \int \frac{du}{(1-u)(1+u)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} du =$$

$u = \sin t$   
 $du = \cos t dt$

∴ partial fraction

$$= \frac{1}{2} [-\ln|1-u| + \ln|1+u|] + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t} \right| + C$$



$\cos t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \sin t = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}$

$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin t}{1 - \sin t} \right| \stackrel{\text{''O'oo}}{\text{''O'oo}} \sin t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}$  (3)

$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right|$   
↕  
 NOK → N      ↕  
 (O'oo) →  
 $\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = 1$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})^2}{x^2 - (x^2 - 1)} \right| = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}| + C$

6-stev

$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{(\cos^2 t)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^3 t} = \tan t + C$   
↕  
 x = sin t  
 dx = cos t dt

$\cos t = \sqrt{1-x^2}$   
↕

$1 + \tan^2 t = \frac{1}{1-x^2} - 1 = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$

$\boxed{\tan t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} \Rightarrow$  ~~(\*)~~ (3) : (3)

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