שאלה 1:

נציב: $e^x=t \Leftarrow$ $e^x dx = dt \, , \, dx = \frac{dt}{t}$

במקרה זה המכנה הינו $t(t^2-2t-3)=t(t+1)(t-3)$

ולכן
$$\frac{3t^2+t+1}{t(t+1)(t-3)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{C}{t-3}$$

לאחר ביצוע החישוב נקבל: $A=-\frac{1}{3} \, , \, B=\frac{1}{2} \, , \, C=\frac{31}{12}$

לסיכום:

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{3e^{2x}+e^x+1}{e^{2x}-2e^x-3}\,dx = \int \frac{3t^2+t+1}{t(t+1)(t-3)}\,dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{dt}{t} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dt}{t+1} + \frac{31}{12}\int \frac{dt}{t-3} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln|t| + \frac{1}{2}\ln|t+1| + \frac{31}{12}\ln|t-3| + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\ln e^x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(e^x+1) + \frac{31}{12}\ln|e^x-3| + C$$

שאלה 2

א

$$\int_1^3 x^3\sqrt{x^2-1}\,dx = \int_1^3 x^2\cdot x\sqrt{x^2-1}\,dx = \int_0^8 (1+t)\sqrt{t}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\,dt =$$

הצבה: $x^2-1=t$

$\Rightarrow x^2=1+t$ $\qquad 2x\,dx=dt$

$x=\sqrt{1+t}$ $\qquad x\,dx=\frac{1}{2}dt$

שינוי גבולות:

$x=1 \Rightarrow 1=1+t \Rightarrow t=0$

$x=3 \Rightarrow 9-1=t \Rightarrow t=8$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^8\left(\sqrt{t}+t\sqrt{t}\right)dt = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}\,\frac{t^{3/2}}{3/\cancel{2}}\Big|_0^8 + \frac{1}{\cancel{2}}\,\frac{t^{5/2}}{5/\cancel{2}}\Big|_0^8 = \frac{8^{3/2}}{3}+\frac{8^{5/2}}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{5\cdot 2^{9/2}+3\cdot 2^{15/2}}{15} = \frac{5\cdot 2^4\sqrt{2}+3\cdot 2^7\cdot\sqrt{2}}{15} = \frac{464\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

ב

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^4}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2}\,\text{arctg}\,t\Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\left[\text{arctg}\,1-\text{arctg}\,0\right] =$$

הצבה:

$x^2=t$ $\qquad x=0 \Rightarrow t=0$

$2x\,dx=dt$ $\qquad x=1 \Rightarrow t=1$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

ג

$$\int_1^2 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2}\,dx = \int_1^{1/2} -e^t\,dt = \int_{1/2}^1 e^t\,dt = e^t\Big|_{1/2}^1 = e-\sqrt{e}$$

הצבה:

$\frac{1}{x}=t$ $\qquad x=\frac{1}{t}$

$-\frac{1}{x^2}dx=dt$

$x=1 \Rightarrow t=1$

$x=2 \Rightarrow t=1/2$

ד) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(5x)\cos x\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\cos(4x)\,dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi}\cos(6x)\,dx =$

$$\left[\cos\theta\cos\varphi = \frac{\cos(\theta-\varphi)+\cos(\theta+\varphi)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}\sin(4x)\Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{12}\sin(6x)\Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

ה) $\int_0^{\pi/2} e^x\cos x\,dx = \frac{e^x(\cos x+\sin x)}{2}\Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{e^{\pi/2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\pi/2}-1\right)$

[ראינו באחת התרגולים כי

$$\int e^x\cos x\,dx = \frac{e^x(\cos x+\sin x)}{2}$$
]

שאלה 3: נוכיח כי

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\sin mx\sin nx\,dx = \begin{cases} 0 & m\neq n \\ \pi & m=n \end{cases}$$

הוכחה: עבור $m\neq n$ נקבל:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\sin mx\sin nx\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\cos(m-n)x - \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\cos(m+n)x\,dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sin(m-n)x\cdot\frac{1}{m-n}\Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2}\sin(m+n)x\cdot\frac{1}{m+n}\Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$m\neq n$

עבור $m=n$ נקבל:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\sin^2 mx\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(1-\cos 2mx)\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2mx\Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\pi = \pi$$

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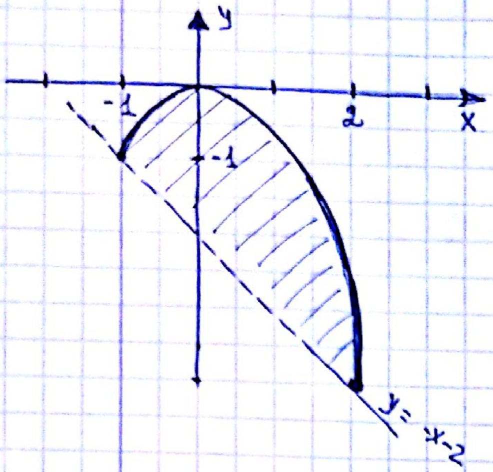
שאלה 4:

א

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^2 \\ x + y + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad y = -x - 2$$



נק' חיתוך:

$$-x^2 = -x - 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

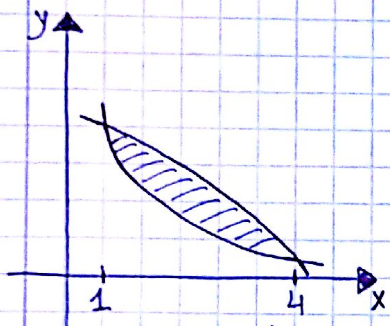
$$x_1 = -1 \qquad x_2 = 2$$

$$S = \int_{-1}^{2} \left[-x^2 - (-x-2)\right] dx = -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \Big|_{-1}^{2} =$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

ב

$$\begin{cases} y = 17 - x^2 \\ y = \frac{16}{x^2} \end{cases}$$



נק' חיתוך:

$$17 - x^2 = \frac{16}{x^2}$$

$$-x^4 + 17x^2 - 16 = 0 \qquad x^2 = t$$

$$t^2 - 17t + 16 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 16 \qquad t_2 = 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm 4 \qquad x_{3,4} = \pm 1$$

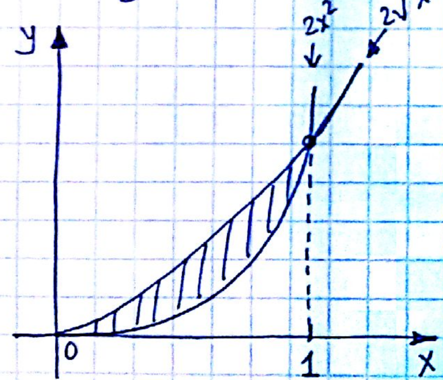
רביע ראשון: $\Rightarrow$ $x = 1,\ x = 2$

$$S = \int_{1}^{4} \left(17 - x^2 - \frac{16}{x^2}\right) dx = \left[17x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{16}{x}\right]_1^4 =$$

$$= 17 \cdot 4 - \frac{4^3}{3} + 4 - 17 + \frac{1}{3} - 16 = 51 - 12 - 21 = 18$$

ג

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 4x^3 \\ y = 2x^2 \end{cases} \qquad y = \pm\sqrt{4x^3}$$



$$S = \int_0^1 \left(2x^{3/2} - 2x^2\right) dx =$$

$$= 2\frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{12-10}{15} = \frac{2}{15}$$