

II. ZÁRTHELYI MEGOLDÁSOK

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A.

1.
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{2 + \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos x}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin x\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \arctg\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sin x\right) + c$$
2.
$$\int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx = -\int \frac{2-2x}{2 \cdot \sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{3+2x-x^2} + c$$
3.
$$\int (10x^4 - \sin 2x) \cdot (2x^5 + \cos^2 x + 10)^6 dx = \frac{1}{7} \cdot (2x^5 + \cos^2 x + 10)^7 + c$$
4.
$$\int 2^{2x+1} \cdot \sqrt{4^x + 4} dx = \frac{2}{\ln 4} \cdot \int 4^x \cdot \ln 4 \cdot \sqrt{4^x + 4} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{(4^x + 4)^3} + c$$
5.
$$\int \underbrace{(1-x)}_u \cdot \underbrace{\cos 4x}_{v', v=\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x} dx = (1-x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x\right) - \int \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cdot \sin 4x\right) dx = (1-x) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x\right) - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \cos 4x + c$$
6.
$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \arctg \sqrt{x^3} dx &\stackrel{\substack{u=\sqrt{x^3} \\ t=\sqrt{x^3} \\ dt=\frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} dx}}{=} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \int \underbrace{1}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\arctg t}_v dt = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(t \cdot \arctg t - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt \right) = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(t \cdot \arctg t - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln |1+t^2| \right) + c = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^3} \cdot \arctg \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln(1+x^3) + c \quad (x > 0) \end{aligned}$$
7.
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4x-1}{x^2-2x+10} dx &= 2 \cdot \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+10} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2+9} dx = \\ &= 2 \cdot \ln |x^2-2x+10| + \int \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^2+1} dx = 2 \cdot \ln |x^2-2x+10| + \arctg\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$
8.
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} &= \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{A \cdot (x+3) + B \cdot (x-2)}{x^2+x-6} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} A+B=3 \\ 3A-2B=4 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A=2, B=1, \text{ s így} \\ \int \frac{3x+4}{x^2+x-6} dx &= \int \frac{2}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = 2 \cdot \ln |x-2| + \ln |x+3| + c \end{aligned}$$
9.
$$\int \sin^3(x+1) \cdot \cos^4(x+1) dx = \int \sin(x+1) \cdot (1-\cos^2(x+1)) \cdot \cos^4(x+1) dx = -\frac{\cos^5(x+1)}{5} + \frac{\cos^7(x+1)}{7} + c$$
10.
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{4}{5+3 \cos x} dx &\stackrel{\substack{t=\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}}{=} \int \frac{4}{5+3 \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)^2} dt = 2 \cdot \arctg\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right) + c \end{aligned}$$