БИБЛИОТЕНА МАТЕМАТИЧКОГ ИВСТИТУТА Бр. 437366

MHUCIPARIEU DORYH

Tipegabarna

De Mux. Detapobuha,

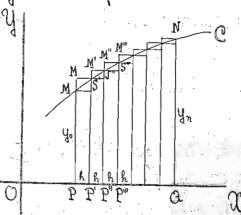
apoop Youbeparticula

(gouywerre apunepuna).

Mojan untillipara.

Tipetitio citraloumo ga ce tipazzu tubpulluta otpartuzerta repulsom nutujom C, ocuburtom Ox u gberna repajnum opgunatiama yo u yn. Oreo pasmare Pa

opgunamama yo usineby rpajnua apgunama apgunama apgunama apgunama apgunama apgunama yo apgunama apgunama yo apgunama yo



rerite ocolomin Oy, aparkerta arbpunita du y: y1, y2, y3 ... yn. Apema vaoine je he augenesta ita'n marbua aubpullita ieuне и са при стране отраничене правим nutujama a ca rembotie gamon repubon Oganne je runyon. Benurunta cloonée og obua manoux Turbpuruta Harasu ce usmeby Hejegharuta 1) u jegharuta 41 baske aa chareot ogtobapajyket ynyttipammet unu ma rearebo Suno. h", Suno on reonarno su стопашней правоутанника, прета тите по оно белгоновно тапо. u yeno kyūtra imparketta inspininta V 14a . Ayunumo caga gu h deckotak Rusi ce usmety beeghouter V_1 u V_2 , Tge ito oùaga; vitga he u tubpinnità V_1 u to V_2 apergutiabrea soup tubpinnità yny-brinnite V_1 u V_2 dutte cactuabrene us bec apamitur apabogianhura a V, soup to 120 Harto Mecronarito manur geno aubopullina cijonotia apabographunia, ba Posnuna mario gra he dumu

Contraphorea 150 ju cacinaloraji anopunity 150 ruzuste U pabria je tipousbogy us itanite oapplique h'u bucuste, à bucust cy: 40, 4 u jegle decreonarité mané renurunte y. . y. . Mareo unio trobpinarta V. pal

U1= yoh + yih + yzh + ... + ynih $U_2 = y_1 h + y_2 h + y_3 h + \cdots + y_n h.$ $U_{1}-U_{1}=(y_{n}-y_{0})h$

U, < U < U, mexcuhe Hynn, jep je Tholopulusta charrot og manux tipa vita publità apousbogy us jegite izottazite

Ha je soupy cuontus apabogiantures on thejentures in the conservation of aparague of themasu reviva je charen pahan aponsboogy us usmetry gre bregnoam ruja pasnurea ochobuse h u ogrobapajyhe bucunte, revje mesku itynu maner, gra ce V apienada

ca resjon achemo opegnowny: V, unu V2. y3muno que ce U asienada ca V, va gobujamo. U= lim [yoh+yih+ ···+ynih] Ospasay 5) torasyje ga ce tubpiunta U mosee usparzynamu reas Trancina reojaj messer somb ad gensonarism mistro gensoliar HO Manua Ronweuta: yoh, yih, ... e gama y obnavy y=f(x) TONERS à cinatipants reas decrevitarires many 1º Until espan jegite opythètyuje fa apupaninaj, orga je Us cruze ce buzu ga je taaga $y_1 = f(x+dx)$ $y_2 = f(x+2dx)$ $y_{n-1} = f(x + \overline{n-1} dx)$

Збир на десној страни обраща б) itasuba ce <u>untuet pañom</u> функције f(x) и ознагава се симбопички зіна 5) 120IN Charen og asouparea f(x+adx) manux konurusta: y,h, y,h,... Roju cacinalonajy inaj soup Hasula ce ene-Herera je cara jegharusta repube mestinom ustrietpana. Rao unto ce lougu umanu du obe gle gechunungie une weipana: mostre ce unautipiante reas trobpinentes ofpa Huresta x-ocubustom, gleena repajoum opgunationes og regjus jegma ogtoborpa audyuau a u repulsom nutujom y= f(x). 2º Ultrieipan jegite opytierjuje fra more ce amanipaine rear soup og decreo-Harrito mituro casuparea reviju cy du oбnurera f (x+12dx) · dx 12ag ce y obuma ana Bamerton viva espegitociàre y obpacy 5) go bu ysaciavaye 12=1,2,3,.... U jegita u apyra og obuse geδυία ce: U= lim [f(x)dx + f(x+dx)dx +···+ f(x+n̄idx)dx] or punuyuja yūbphyje ūσjam untūeīpana,

anu the tromoby jegite the tomoby apyte Hejeghazusta 41 troteasyje ga ce benuzusta Hebu ce motru intuetparu usparytaba- di Harasu usmety gre beckotarito mare un. Usparytabance untuetpara octuba incruzunte aplot pega iroje ce metry cosom HO je Ha jegity, wpetroj, gedpununjuju un pasnuneyjy sa methania go redje ce gonasu obares: Ozita чить ойей са и шершину отраничену ту за једну бесконакно малу количну а-осовином, оргения призним ордина другот реда. Према ранијем правилу

mu ya ce a apomentusa ola, ogtobapajyhu upu oganene je hammaj tubpimme du

pamiliaj ubbimuste nesku usmehy upaboja i ubbimusta U Juhe. MMM'S = MM. MM' = y xdx

a apyloia SMN'M' = M'N' MN' = (y+dy) dx Tipema Tiome je y.dx < dV < (y+dy).dx

Trama u nyrom transmitte repube her ostitemapulary occientarito manux rev como ay arbojumen us rurunta bumer pega aopeig decreonario paryhanu que jegite manua invituria aplot pega bugu ce audique à ma tryette que et de renation ca y da mares gage

he dl. Us churre ce Metymium mu com lougenu, ano je jegna

Bamerton aux opegitocair y uV y jeighta.

 $\frac{\mathrm{d} \int f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} x} = f(x)$

Us obpación 9) godinja ce oba tapelha ge- jep uslový obe opynterjuje uma jápalo sa

<u>cpurhuzuja urtūeipaña:</u> 3° llog urtūeipanom jegne ga-The opytheology in the ce that ba jegita Othyga moremo tucante $\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}$ blan opyinelyiya tog untietpunhum 314a-150M.

Ozelougito je ga je vla upeha geopustuzuja ustuerpana, ievja je y uctus Opeine Hajūpocūnija, Hajbastetinja i parighterom autregy og the apu. Us me ce Hettochegito usbogu obo puryturo yayundo sa usposynobonie unaetpana Tipeda Hahu Tareby jegity opyniewy F(x) que izag joj Hahemo usbog to xy i tipasperbe ustitetpara jegite chytienjuje

Upumepu:

1. Illpuntu ce

Epegitucia

Ha war Harun gonasumo go: $\int e^x dx = e^x$ Jóma da=-cusa Susa da= sina $\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \operatorname{arc} \sin x$ $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{carc} ty x$

maj he usbog Sumu paban opyine upergunabou que persurposite opersitoria са шраженем извода ше функције, gpyrum peruma oùepayuje ax u jegita gpyty tromupy taj. areo ce c jeg. apema ropnem juyandy neivous he bpeg thom ysysthery your wooping intropie withing payage a samum guchepenyajanya bpa auhemo ce ma upby opymerzujy u osparano.

Mojan reognetienux u

rge je C jegita izonciania. Us tavia je orébugito gà untuerpan le moite umaur apytux bpegitoure ocum obux, jep upema apabiny sa usboge: gbe konuru-OGNERCHUR UHULL Pallige and umajy jegnance opegnoun unu ce passureyjy sa jegity awarity 1204-

Us avereigne geopunungie un auchtung C. metpara ranzo ce ybuha abo: jegani un

1/20 doc mapar una He jegity bet decirollarito MITORO COPEZITOCITU À CORRO JE FOO JEGITA MOITE UMANTA SECIZOHORITO MITORO PELLEMENTA од тих вредности, остоле се добизозуминено се увершти и теометријским 1200 de rooj goga jegita 1204 ciantina C. agian, jep abbiguata sabuci ité camo The general etype was are F(x) una ray jegte repajne ateque & beh there usbog f(x) tra ma rearrby bpegitoati umanogyhu oby gryty atayucy, intuerpar na restauantua C; ones geopusturgiz un he Vintu jegtianes apeganashen uspaπετραπα σαχυυοποιοία f(x), οικχά jy σα σοικ $\int f(x) dx$ απι се πετυθα βρειζικότω qubinoaba u F(x)+e us reta ce usboquimenta jep ce u tubpinusta menta tila he ver apabuno: are 34 ano jegity bpegitourbpegitout dum yutophesta camo oitat f(x) gouroi untiverpana, che octione oper ano ce voper jegite y inoppreme opquira Hours on gome obpacisem ne a garbpysi i apyra le Aubpuinta je new grand usmety repajouse auturuca

a non ministrau 150h mai arphinenter Mano rac je twirasanto iraneo ce одговара таја се обележава знажом одређују неодређени интетрапи томоhy upetie gerpinninguje u ospiacija 101. Octiva. je ga ce ogpegu rearês ce reag je gant Monzab unterespon uma yestopheny oper terigpepen intaripan, moine ogipeguen ност пора зависи само од венигине годревени интеграп исте функције. Oses ce à voa rennerenta gradpqu à j'artonias uspas 10.) Casque ara ma y revjum Commenta ce Harrasu usmety à ub ortigit partugaria yseru untuerpar, in he intimethanu majy troutagito ytilophertyon baskumu u usmety tranuya Hapia opegition ierja he dume jegan aucony- u a, marer ga he dume man opoj. Mareba ce lopegitoció oznazyje $\int f(x) dx = f(x) + C$ KIOSNOHIE l'apyte aipante orelayito je gia irag ce Us viux ce possivia intuerpante parture àpienoire, intuerpan www. upema thome je Hasula Hengpehertin usturaparom opyiti f(x) dx = 0there fa, a

ce usturiparison isostation.

If (x) dx with the substitution of the subs

e=- f(a)

u trompo je C ientituantua itesabucita og x Raig ce y nemy chestu gona Tpanunga σιτα he my spegitocia umana na ma maneli godinja če 🕏 , α mag се čmенти τυρικα τρα Surv x 3 américa ube opegitocia c y ob- ituisa gostija ce 9. Apena tione tiparkepaujy 41) goduja ce Hu ogpetjerru writtetpan uma sa bpeg-Hom:

 $\int f(x) dx = f(x) - f(a)$

One cag meuio Topme Transuse & yomeni yaibphenty opensitoui 6, ospasous 12) aomaje

 $\int f(x) dx = f(6) - f(a)$

metpana: Tipeda Hatu Hajūpe Heogpe giamu uniterpian uma sa Epeginouri herte urtuetpan F(x), inenum x y neту тојире торжот зашим донот whitesparition Tour uyon a peryntratie ogyzeniu

Иримери:

1. Tipasku ce S'x'dx Heogpebertu urtüezpan vogu je

 $\int x^2 dx = 9 - \frac{4}{3} = 8\frac{2}{3} = \frac{26}{3}$ 2. Mpasku ce l[‡]wsx dx

Heoghebestů ustůerpan je

Journal da = sma

Ray ce y nemy comenta Topka Tpanuya, u y \bar{u} on je obpación onuzerto vos apabigológia ce \bar{s} \bar{m} =1, a ray ce chestu gora по за израгунавање одређених им-траница добија се smo=0. Према боме

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos x \, dx = 1 - 0 = 1$

Upunegoa: Oūepaijuja cmensu Cana Topice u gove Tpanuye y uninemany F(x) u ogysumance obuzito ce ostruzyje obanev:

H. apumep: 1. $\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx = \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{3}^{5} = \frac{125}{3} - 9 = \frac{98}{3}$

2. $\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \left[\operatorname{arctyx} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{11}{2} - 0 = \frac{11}{2}$

<u>Heogpehenu</u> unuezpanu

Bugenu un gra Herrapehertu un-

TREGATION TO ARBY JEGREY CHYMINGUYY

FOR JE USBOG OG FOR) YTTPOLOO POLOOM

CHYMINGULL FOR BUGERU CHO UTTO GAR

OBOARDO UNITETPOR UMO BECIROHORINGMINGO

TO BEGINOM IRON CE MEBY COSOM POSIUL

TELYLY JEGINOM IRON CETTORNETOM C TOTARD GAR

18

weibar

If (x) dx = f(x) + C

UsparyHabane Hengpeterlux untilipana chaque ce tha the grace Habe

sughta ma 120ja og netobua bpeghoutu;

outiane ce che gudujany gugabanem

suhcitantite C Us came obarebe gechung yuje neugheterlux untiletpana usboge ce Hereonures out ubtus ocubinta reau H. ap. ieas rentury, vita ce muite usbythu apeg 1º Ocobusta: are youern aper- intuerparity 3 Hare to. j. and universe $\int \alpha f(x) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx$ Mo wordon Hettochedito no cunsito abapay obruszy gudpepéhlyujanewa jegite na revje bpegu za usbovje. ch(x) marso da le H.ab. opystruje $f(x) dx = d \varphi(x)$ $\int_3 \frac{dx}{x} = 3 \int \frac{dx}{x} = 3 \log x$ vitya he 3º Ocoouta: Ustueipan anie-) f(x) dx баригот збира ни непингы броја функ. umanin sa bpegitocin yuja paban je antedaparom soupy un-Obo usalosu Hettochegito ottygo, mito centethana thux chystrzyja tij. Row with the bugener, 34ayu $\int u d \left[\left[f(x) + \varphi(x) + \varphi(x) + \cdots \right] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int \varphi(x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \varphi(x) dx$ ανῶμρυ.H. αρ. ανευ ce αραγμιU obo usnasu us apabuna o usboguma to rome je usbog soupa paban soupy as amino se $\frac{dx}{x} = d \log x$ usboga. to he ustretpan unation sa begitica 2º Ocobusta: Oneo y chymieguju

uction ustrespontis 340180 charypune

jegita ciranita iennuzunta (ientaratura)

 $+\sqrt{\varphi(x)}dx + \cdots$

cho y theophylu hoboga que chanca opyrthe he umature on opegition q(x)+e. Ita ujuja umua clogi usborg u gra, reary Toy je lingi Harrum granasti ce go Herronumer ocaustranta opystruja, moste joj ce uspary tobitux osparanja raju cy: Hattu u usbog tomohy obuzitua paryt cieux otepanjuja revjuma ce garrac pacti naske. Megymium 1200 ustrietpana tuje marcolo cryzaj. Mocaioju Hetipetregan opoj chyzajeba y revjuma ma ga je opym yuja revja uma gra ce untuetpanu tiva Tytho was Hauta w.j. usparkerta asmoty obustua pasytusia odepanjuja, men ustiletpan je sembighe Hahu. Marrab bu H. m. 'ow ingraj as unterpanuma

Hefyraum uma vareoffe decreonazino benuru Mettoge 30 U3paryhaleanoe spoj un tipana reviu ce mory usparyha-Heogpehente United para timony osurhux opyhiruja. Tocao choqu ce Ha to, ga ce uspas f(x) dx tog Rasarto je ga je uspazynabano ne untuetpannum snarom upeigunalou kao ogpetjettux ustriet para perjutiporita oue usbog' rearbe to strate chystryuje q(x). paljuja uspazynábany usboja. Bugera ano je tio uciano sa pyreom, untietpan

Ochobri ospacyu:

$$\int dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^{m} dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + C$$

$$\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x + C$$

$$= \frac{\log x}{\log e} + C$$

6.
$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + C$$
9.
$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$
9.
$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$
10.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot y + C$$
12.
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot y + C$$
13.
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc x + C$$
14.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\csc x + C$$
15.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \csc \cos x + C$$
16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \csc \cos x + C$$
17.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \csc \cos x + C$$
18.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \csc \csc x + C$$
19.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \csc \csc x + C$$

19.

Obux Herrorunes obpasanja chamrajy ce y ucino biseme u reas Herronaises oatobhux munioba Ha 120je ce avieymaba de un game ustinetpan. The chapense Suba Ha paste Hazure, og Rojuk henomu rabeum ibe:

прију основних особина неодређених uhuiethana.

Raga Herrochegita Whiteipayua theye mutytha copyrthujuja and ustatespañ. ним зналгий се честь аута може шалго apastochopmucaniu ga ce ita voy monte apu-Methumi ieuju og Habergertux ochobrux opasaya ta rase u usbecuru Hobu oopacyu.

Upumepu: 1. $\int \frac{4 dx}{1+x^2} = 4 \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 4 \operatorname{orctg} x + e$

2. $\int (3x^2 + \frac{2}{x}) dx = \int 3x^2 dx + \int \frac{2 dx}{x} =$ = $x^3 + 2 \log x + C$

3.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{\alpha})^2}} = \operatorname{orcsin} \frac{x}{\alpha} + 0$$

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\alpha^2}}{1 + (\frac{x}{\alpha})^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{\alpha})}{1 + (\frac{x}{\alpha})^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{corc} \log \frac{x}{\alpha} + 0$$

5.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\alpha}}{\frac{x}{\alpha}\sqrt{(\frac{x}{\alpha})^2-1}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{arc} \sec \frac{x}{\alpha} + C$$

Maio traso isas y apegna tipu tipu-

6.
$$\int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2}} = \operatorname{carc} \cos \frac{x}{\alpha} + e$$

4.
$$\int \frac{-dx}{\alpha^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cutg} \frac{x}{\alpha} + 0$$

8.
$$\int \frac{-dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \text{ are cused } \frac{x}{\alpha} + C$$

9.
$$\int \frac{f'(x) dx}{f(x)} = \log f(x) + C$$

10.
$$\int \frac{2bx dx}{a+bx^2} = \log(a+bx^2) + Q$$

11.
$$\int \frac{x^{n-1}dx}{\alpha + 6x^n} = \frac{1}{n6} \int \frac{n6x^{n-1}dx}{\alpha + 6x^n} = \frac{1}{n6} lvg(\alpha + 6x^n)$$

12.
$$\int (\alpha x^2 + 6x + c)^2 dx = \int [\alpha^2 x^4 + 2\alpha 6x^3 + (6^2 + 2\alpha c)x^2 + 26cx + c^2] dx =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{2} \int x^{4} dx + 2\alpha b \int x^{3} dx + (b^{2} + 2\alpha c) \int x^{2} dx + 2bc \int x dx + c^{2} dx}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{2} x^{5}}{5} + \alpha b \frac{x^{4}}{2} + (b^{2} + 2\alpha c) \frac{x^{3}}{3} + bc x^{2} + c^{2} x + C}{13. \int \frac{V\alpha + x}{V\alpha - x} dx = \int \frac{(\alpha + x) dx}{V\alpha^{2} - x^{2}} = \alpha \int \frac{dx}{V\alpha^{2} - x^{2}} + \int \frac{x dx}{V\alpha^{2} - x^{2}} = \alpha \cdot \alpha xc \sin \frac{x}{\alpha} - V\alpha^{2} - x^{2} + Q$$

14. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$ Ultorchu opojumen u umertumen ca x^3 , godu-

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} = \int \frac{x^{-3} dx}{\sqrt{x^{-2} - 1}} = -\sqrt{x^{-2} - 1} = -\frac{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}{x} + 0$$

$$\frac{15. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{3}{4} + (x + \frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}}$$

16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-(x-2)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x^{-2}}{\sqrt{5}} + e$$

$$\frac{17}{\sqrt{12-5x-3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{\frac{49}{36}} - (x+\frac{5}{6})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ ovec } \cos \frac{6x+5}{7} + 0$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x(4x^{2} - 4x - 1)} = \int \frac{x^{2} dx}{\sqrt{4 - 4x^{-1} - x^{-2}}} = \int \frac{-1(-x^{2} dx)}{\sqrt{8 - (x^{-1} + 2)^{2}}} = \operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{x^{-1} + 2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{2x + 1}{2\sqrt{2}} + 0$$

19.
$$\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2+2\cos x+3\alpha^2} \, dx$$

gogabanen u ogyzunanen <u>20</u> spoju tieny gobuja ce

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

=
$$\log (x^2 + 2\alpha x + 3\alpha^2 - \frac{2\alpha + 3}{\alpha \sqrt{2}})$$
 are $\log \frac{x + \alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{2}} + 0$

20.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \alpha^2}$$
Reado je
$$\frac{1}{x^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{x - \alpha} - \frac{1}{x + \alpha} \right]$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0} \int \frac{dx}{x-\alpha} = \int \frac{dx}{x+\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x-\alpha}{x+\alpha} + C$

21.
$$\int cv dx dx = \int \frac{cv x}{mx} dx = log mx + Q$$

22.
$$\int hyx dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos x} = -\log \cos x + C$$

23.
$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin 2x \, dx =$$

24.
$$\int \frac{dx}{mx \cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \int \frac{\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \log \log x$$

25. Swsec
$$x dx = \int \frac{dx}{mx} = \int \frac{d\frac{x}{2}}{m\frac{x}{2} cw^{\frac{x}{2}}} =$$

$$= lvg tg \frac{x}{2} + C$$
26. Siec $x dx = \int \frac{dx}{cvsx} = \int \frac{d(\frac{11}{2} + x)}{tm(\frac{1}{2} + x)} =$

$$= lvg tg (\frac{11}{4} + \frac{x}{2}) + C$$
27.
$$\int \frac{1 - x tmd}{1 - 2x tmd} + x^{2} dx$$

The y openinent sometime of cations of two y openinent go is Tophen until expan $= \int \frac{\cos^2 d - \sin d (x - \sin d)}{1 - 2x \sin d + x^2} dx =$

$$= cv^2 d \int \frac{dx}{1 - 2x \sin d + x^2} - \sin d \int \frac{x - \sin d}{1 - 2x \sin d + x^2} dx$$

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

= cosd arcty x-mid - midleg 11-2x mid+x2 + @

2° Haruh: aomohy zamene

genala ce ga gann univerpan

He avadaga He avadaga Hu avg jegan og a mão hemo yruntuau comentubiun apegneux univerparia (-ospanauja), anu kai

Hobu untuerpance interacia ca Hereum ou The white pane Rankly hem meny y asapedumi sabucu og chyraja ca rejum ce uma avenu. C'mesta ce megijanum usepmuje obaren: Alpeda y apyrtietyuju f(x) MEHLUM

x= d(f)

u

 $dx = \varphi'(t) dt$

Upunepu:

Jata

Ожо извршимо смену a+x=t

oganere

x=t-a dx=dt

grand ustiletpan would it = \ dt = log & + C

u ase ce opatium na citapy apomentiul

y weny usbpuieme stugity emerty gobijanie ieus opegituai gantot intitetpana log(a+x)+C

amodum asso

 $t = x^2 \sqrt{a}$ $x^2 = \frac{t}{\sqrt{a}}$ $x dx = \frac{at}{2\sqrt{a}}$

game ustretpar incinaje

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

или алго се врашимо на шару променной-

= $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{0}}$ orc $m(x^2/0) + C$

3. $\int \log x \cdot \frac{\alpha x}{x}$ anomen and

lug x=t

susveko

dr = dt

gobujanu

= \frac{t}{dt} = \frac{t}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\lno x)^2 + C

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-\alpha)^n}$$

CMCHOM

$$x-\alpha=x$$
 .. $dx=dx$

σρουμονω =
$$\int x^{-n} dx = \frac{x^{-n+1}}{-n+1} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)}x^{n-1} = -\frac{1}{(n-1)(x-\alpha)^{n-1}} + gνουμονω = -\frac{1}{2} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 0$$

8. $\int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + \alpha^2)^n} dx = \int \frac{x^{2-1}}{6(x^2 + 1)} dx = \int \frac{x^{2-1}}{6(x^2 + 1)} dx$

• Once therefore

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x^{-n} dx = - \frac{1}{2(n-1)(x^2 + \alpha^2)^{n-1}} + C \right)$$

$$e \cdot \int \frac{x \sqrt{4x^{2}-4x-1}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Romhogumo Opojumen u unethumen ca i

$$= \int \frac{x^{3} dx}{[x^{-1}(1-x^{2})^{1/2}]^{3}} = \int \frac{x^{-2} dx}{(x^{-2}-1)^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x^{-3} dx}{(x^{-2}-1)^{3/2}}$$
Ones chemina

$$x^{-2}-1=x \quad -2x^{-3} dx = dx.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 0$$

$$8. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{G(\sqrt{x}+1)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^{1/2}-1}{G(x^{1/2}+1)} dx$$

ONO CHEVATURE $\alpha = x^6$.. $dx = 6x^5 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \int \frac{\chi^{3}-1}{\chi^{2}+1} \chi^{5} dx = \int \frac{\chi^{8}-\chi^{5}}{\chi^{2}+1} dx = \\ & = \int (\chi^{6}-\chi^{9}-\chi^{3}+\chi^{2}+\chi-1+\frac{1-\chi}{\chi^{2}+1}) dx = \\ & = \int \chi^{6} dx - \left(\chi^{3} dx - \left(\chi^{3} dx + \left(\chi^{2} dx + \left(\chi^{2} dx - \int dx + \frac{1-\chi}{\chi^{2}+1}\right) + \frac{1-\chi}{\chi^{2}+1}\right) dx = \\ & + \int \frac{dx}{\chi^{2}+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{\chi^{2}+1} = \\ & = \frac{\chi^{7}}{7} - \frac{\chi^{5}}{5} - \frac{\chi^{9}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} + \frac{\chi^{2}}{2} - \chi + axic dy x^{16} - log \sqrt{\chi^{19}+1} + e \\ & = \frac{\chi^{3}}{7} - \frac{\chi^{5}}{5} - \frac{\chi^{4}}{4} + \frac{\chi^{14}}{3} + \frac{\chi^{14}}{2} - \chi^{16} + axid y x^{16} - log \sqrt{\chi^{19}+1} + e \end{aligned}$$

oganne

$$\mathfrak{A} = \frac{\chi^2 - 1}{2 \cdot \chi}$$

u apenia avine $\sqrt{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+1}{2x}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{2x^2+1}} = \frac{x^2+1}{2x^2+1}$$

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

the godinjamo.

=
$$\int \frac{\chi^2+1}{2\chi^2} dx \cdot \frac{2\chi}{\chi^2+1} = \int \frac{d\chi}{\chi} = \log \chi = \log(\chi + \sqrt{\chi^2+1}) + Genum Spojumen u umenumen ca α^2 .$$

10. Ucino marso ce gobuja

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

11. $\sqrt{\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{4-x^2}}}$

Cinabumo

ogunere je

$$\mathfrak{A} = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$$

the onlyge

$$\frac{1}{\chi_{2}} = \frac{\chi_{2}}{\chi_{2}}$$

$$A_{1} = \frac{\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{2} + 1}$$
 $A_{2} = \frac{\lambda_{2} + 1}{\lambda_{2} + 1}$ $A_{2} = \frac{\lambda_{2} + 1}{\lambda_{2} + 1}$ $A_{3} = \frac{\lambda_{3} + 1}{\lambda_{3} + 1}$

u apemor anome

$$= \int -2 \frac{x^2 - 1}{(2^2 + 1)^2} dx \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1}{2x} \cdot \frac{x^2 + 1}{2^2 - 1} = -\int \frac{dx}{2} = -\log x$$

12. Ucino mareo goburu bu

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \log \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}} + C$$

13. Ucino mareo, c obsupon tha sagain-

pe 11. u 12. godunu bu:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\alpha^{2} \pm x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \log \frac{x}{\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^{2} \pm x^{2}}} + C$$

la du gomen go obot obpacya tipeda Hajtipe ao-

 $\int \frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}{2x\sqrt{x}} dx$

Caroloum

oganne je

da=22dx

in game univerpar aperasu y

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)^{2}}{2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x} 2x \, dx = \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2} \, dx$$

un are parbujemo Rougpañ us spojuñena $= \left(dx + \right) \frac{2x}{72} dx + \left(\frac{1}{72} dx = \right)$

=
$$\chi + \log \chi^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{\chi}\right) = \frac{\chi^2}{\chi} + \log \chi^2 + C =$$

$$= \frac{x-1}{x} + \log x + C$$

Ogarne

Ogarne

$$xdx = \frac{dx}{2}$$

The good years of the second of the s

$$= -\frac{1}{400} \left[\log (z - 20) - \log (x + 20) \right] + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{400} \log \frac{z - 20}{z + 20} + \log C = \frac{1}{400} \log C \frac{z + 20}{z - 20} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{400} \log \frac{z - 20}{z^2 - 20} + \log C = \frac{1}{400} \log C \frac{z + 20}{z - 20} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{400} \log \frac{z - 20}{z^2 - 20} = \frac{1}{300} \log \frac{z}{z^2 - 20} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{300} \log \frac{z}{z^2 - 20} = \frac{1}{300} \log \frac{z}{z^2 - 20} = \frac{1}{300} \cos \frac{z}{z^2 - 20} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{300} \log \frac{z}{z^2 - 20} = \frac{1}{300} \cos \frac{z}{z^2 - 20$$

workens apolloga, apena 120me je

ol(u·v)= udv+v.olu

Ogovine je

u dv = d(uv) - v du

Univerparetu de aparte godija ce Sudv = Sd(uv) - Svdu

a tomino ce untrespansa a gudepenyujannu snan avaupy, å.j.

ras ce godinja ospasan

Sudv=uv-Svdu.

Ha time obpacy ochobana je me ano ce yome aoga genuminstros una espanêma revià ce cactavia y obome: Trega ce ogorene je ga ce opytienja aog utaetpartur 3hanom apegañabu isao apousbog samenom y obpacity gobujomo glegy apytikusuja; jegna og obux = $uv - Svalu = xe^x - Se^x dx = vshoven ce ca U, a gpyra og noux = <math>xe^x - e^x = e^x(x-1)$ aomy ogcena ca do ogy wen ce ca do morro ya sagain uttiletpar tama aro ce cinabu He Sudi. Banum ce apumenim apegnet obpacya na maj unmetper ogonène je abenegnen ustrietpar apoentuju og gann unatpar asenaje

apleos tronso da ce moste vano rantesuhe is portynati a com aplobution utuetpar Usoup opytteyuja u u v y gation chyzaji solbucu og apupoge anyzoja u metroga je apumennuba came onexa ano ce s'odu! Ha revyu je begen more usparytain.

(xex dx

 $x = u e^{\alpha} dx = dv$

dx = dn $\int e^{-1} e^{-1} dx = e^{-1}$

2. (logx dx

 $\log x = u \quad dx = dy$

$$= x (\log x - 1) + C$$

$$\cos \cos \cos \cos x = u \quad dx = dv$$

$$\cos \cos \cos x = u \quad dx = v$$

$$= x \cos \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \log (1 + x^2) + C$$

$$= x \cos \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \log (1 + x^2) + C$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = u \quad x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = v \quad \cos x = v$$

$$\cos \cos x \cos x = v \quad \cos x = v$$

$$\cos x \cos x \cos x = v \quad \cos x = v$$

$$\cos x \cos x \cos x \cos x + v \cos x = v$$

$$\cos x \cos x \cos x \cos x + v \cos x + v \cos x = v$$

$$\cos x \cos x \cos x \cos x + v \cos x + v \cos x + v \cos x = v$$

$$\cos x \cos x \cos x \cos x + v \cos$$

1 x ex dx amolows $x_s = n$ $e_x q \alpha = q x$ of ensury 5x dx = du 5 = 6xTA YOUTH WHILET POR TROTTING $= x_{6x} - 5(x_{6x})qx$ a tipema 1. apumepy $= x_{6x} - x_{1} - x_{1} = x_{1} + x_{2} = x_{1} + x_{2} = x_{1} + x_{2} = x_{1} + x_{2} = x_{1} = x_{2} = x_{1} = x_{2} = x_{1} = x_{2} = x$ $= 6x(x_3-3x+3)+C.$ e^{-x} e^{-x} e^{-x} e^{-x} Consolver and x = a $e^{\alpha} dx = dx$ si entrojo ou=-sinxdx v=ex to je gamu usutet par = 6x corx + lex sinx dx anco ce cauja yome x = x = x = x = xe enancipo qn=cnx qx $n=c_{x}$ If an

Jezimada= ezima-lezasa da TO SOMERON OBE OPEGNOUN Y GONDO UNITEDONY GOOGOND = $\frac{1}{2}e^{\alpha}(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) + C$ 7. Ulia anono godunu du $\int e^{\alpha} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha = \frac{1}{2} e^{\alpha} (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) + C$ +8. I cus a log sim a da Carollino lug im x=u cus x dx= dv oganene je $du = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} dx$ $v = \sin x$ TO gottu untilet par accinge = sina lug sina - I sina una da= = mx lig mx - s wx dx = = sin x lig sin x - sin x + C = = mx (lig mx - 1) + C +9. / smx. lug cus x. da ans ce malu ugcosx = u sinx dx = dv

logarene je qu= - mx ola V=-WX govan untilethou accarde sinx que = - ces hold sens - = = - cosa log cosa - Sima da= = - anx ling anx + anx + C = = cux (1 - lug cux) + C / arc ima da Una ce circola. orc mx = u da= dv oganene je $\partial \mathcal{U} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \qquad \mathcal{V} = x$ gouter univerpar accurage $= x \cos x \cos x = 1 \frac{\sqrt{1-us}}{x \cos x} =$ = x orc rm x + 11-x2 + C) are conx ofx Omo ce cuaba ax = ax = axof survey $q\pi = -\frac{41 - 35}{qx}$ S = xsician as pertinent

= $x \cos c \cos x + \int \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x \cos x} =$ = x asc as x - 11-x2 + 6 12. Jore cortax da Orro ce cinabre orc who x = u dx = dvst ensupo $\partial \mathcal{U} = \frac{1 + \alpha_{s}}{-o / \alpha} \qquad \mathcal{D} = \alpha$ $= x \operatorname{orsc} \operatorname{cnp} x + \int \frac{1+x_3}{x dx} =$ = x ovec why $x + \frac{1}{2}$ log $(1+x^2) + C$. 13. (oxc sec x dx ans audumo orc sec x = u dx = dv oganene je $du = \frac{dx}{x^{1/x^{2}-1}}$ v = xgame unweipan waruje $= x \cos x + c x - \sqrt{\frac{4x^2-1}{\cos x}}$ unu apena zong. 10 cuip.

= x. orsc secx - lnd (x+1x3-1)+C 14. Jure unec a da and and and ascare x = a ax = axoforsue je $qn = \frac{x/4x^{2-1}}{-o|x}$ $\lambda = x$ sjeran ar grante united = x are arged $x + 2 \frac{125}{9}$ unu apema sing 13. = x one conec $x + lng(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}) + C$ + 12: $(x_3 \alpha_x dx)$ x = x = x $x^2 = x$ $x^2 dx = dx$ y ensuopo du= 2xdx V= and gome univerpar accinaje $= \frac{md\sigma}{\alpha_3/\sigma_{\alpha}} - \frac{md\sigma}{s} \int \alpha \sigma_{\alpha} d\alpha$ and completions and x = u $o^x dx = dv$ of survey

olu=dx v= ax Suhe $\int x \, o_x \, dx = \frac{\cos a}{\cos a} - \frac{\cos a}{1} \int o_x \, o_x = \frac{\cos a}{1} = \frac{\cos a}{1}$ = and - (proda)s às je apens aome goan unaetpar $= \frac{\log \alpha}{\log \alpha} \left[\left(\alpha - \frac{\log \alpha}{1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\log \alpha}{1} \right)^2 \right] + C$ 16. $\int \frac{x e^{axc + y n x} dx}{x}$ ce carabu $e^{axc \sin x} = u \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = dv$ agarene le of $C = C = \frac{\sqrt{1-x_5}}{\sqrt{1-x_5}}$ $\sqrt{1-x_5}$ game uniterpar ascarije $2 = -11 - x_5$ Gasc sur + 1 Gasc imx 9x a arco ce caraba $x = \alpha$ $\frac{11 - xs}{6ascmax qx} = qs$ ogarene je

gottu unaet par acatusje $J = x e^{arc \sin x} \int e^{arc \sin x}$ Us obe gle bpegnocau sa gamu unaetpar $J = \frac{1}{2} e^{arc \sin x} \left(x - \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) + C$ 14. Ogyzun anen Topnux bpeg
14. Ogyzun anen Topnux bpeg
15. Ogyzun anen Topnux bpeg
16. Ogyzun anen Topnux bpeg
16. Ogyzun anen Topnux bpeg-

aomohy <u>beckpajnux pegoba</u>.

Genapa ce da ce aphinimia f(x) mus aprinte à sardaman there bard mostre basquim à isancap bed $f(x) = n'(x) + n'(x) + n'(x) + \cdots$ methana

 $\int u_1(x) dx$, $\int u_2(x) dx$, ... mostre not orsinarm arm and je bed opportue. Oparpa minerbanda mie ascregula unitelpana. Buzenu eno panuje ga reagiog opyniculuje ce godija una expansijom unu oke ce passume y tilejnopos une Manusopertus per mano va je H. a

wei parehu godujamo: $\int f(x) dx = C + \lambda_0 x + \frac{\lambda_1}{3} x^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{3} x^3 + \cdots$

 $\int f(x) o(x = C + B_0(x - a) + \frac{2}{B_1}(x - a)^2 + \frac{3}{B_2}(x - a)^3 + \cdots$

He was do un common bedo weten = $C + \alpha + \frac{5}{\alpha_s} + \frac{3}{\alpha_s} + \frac{1}{\alpha_s} + \dots$ Hyper Bag opoj Brandon beckpajno an ca gpyte capante znamo ga je

soborn og obur as cregnour univerpa dourcog mozyha, jep uma cryzajeba na 12046 epteriaum, gomu univerpar, izvjuma ma ga ce cpythzyvja avg I fa da buhe paban soupy og oburuta et partum snaram moze pasbuun y peg, 406 beckonazari peg 120f(x) songoloinaba usbearte yonable mature restrolopientian une notab soup te aperciaciónos gome untuespar. Marropertob peg vioro ga je H. an Mehyaum y obushum chysajebuma $f(x) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 x + \lambda_2 x^2 + \cdots$ reag tog je roseyhe paseum apyrheyumu $f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(x-d) + \beta_2(x-d)^2 + \cdots$ if y y llejropob viru Marropertob peg, if the ustive partue peg bumu tog cy: $\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots$ u $\beta_0 \beta_1 \beta_2 + \cdots$ ware with epterman u retob he soup the opjebu. If hose the ca obx u un apeganolorum apartenu ustivet par. H. ap. aparky ce

> ma ce ya je sa 1<x<1 $\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1+xx+xx+xy+\cdots$

amour amagir "

 $\int \frac{1-x}{\cos x} = (\cos x) x \cos x + (x_3) \cos x + (x_3) \cos x + \cdots$

$$\int \frac{1-x}{dx} = -\log(1-x)$$

agyuno au $\ln \sqrt{(1-x)} = -C - x - \frac{x}{x_3} - \frac{x}{x_9} - \frac{x}{x_1} - \cdots$ Roxumaning C morremo y obom congran apergusupain, jep asunis ona He 30 bia og a morreins y avenegreen $v\delta pace y constrain x=0$ va ce goby $0 = -C \quad \text{warrow of a object of } \quad \text{as a councile}$ $\log(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{4!} - \dots$

 $\int \frac{e^x o kx}{x}$

Oayga je $\frac{x}{e^{x}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{x}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{x^{2}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \cdots$

MHOrchu ca da u unaciparehu go Suja ce $\int \frac{e^{x} dx}{x} = C + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{1} \int dx + \frac{1}{12} \int x dx + \frac{1}{$

 $\int \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} = C + \ln \alpha x + x + \frac{x_3}{x_3} + \frac{x_3}{x_3} + \cdots$

Oba metroga je Hapozutu 180-

y oba gla cryzuja:

ull

1. Ray ce 300 janu unitetpar He mayce checian Ha reamounayaje opmostina abditioningor mily the mosting co stydo sotistariasi phamati minophystodan paisyHorux ocepanjuja.

2. Ray ce univerpos mosse docum na obuzine apythewing and reag How is unable themselve uspary name is mely your the creation of 12014- $\frac{1}{2}$ y leonors than obnury. In any gast of a finite obarrum party time, a gubunito ma 12012-by begins at $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$ "vajy ustriejpan ce "usparzynaba" y odniky pega viju knanobu asawajy De maroi , trans ya ce tar elem vig estrons partia del octuanu enantoou mory 'sahemapullin a gace waak una ona mostroció resta ce aparta. warrigarde in no como de ce, abortino

bpegnocia log (1-x) 3a x=0,1 u to a workowhy go tipu genjumana, mornu bu y Topnem pegy 3a log (1-workobe torzebu) be reachibe torzebu) by the completion of the completion.

<u>Unacipanjaja panjuo-</u> <u>Harrux chyrryuja</u>.

Dog payuonarom chymitymine jegite apomennube x pasyme is itsorustum og goa arumonus je x Damau obnum arumonus je $f(x) = h_0 x^m + h_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + h_{m-1} x + h_m$ a oamim obnum jegite poutustum it chymityuje je $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

ige cy P u a womenomi. One je careien umenuoya manu og careaena
spejuoya unu palan obome, onga
e moske usbpiniam osnazena gesta
u pesynaan he buin jegan usbeunan ronnessum mulas he buin asunan ronnessum unu caranan opoj u

jegan octuation reviu he aanobe sy caeaena spojuvya te ce apena twoune concern opoj una asnumom mule it mostre opinimim manoapefamina Het averierra o'g un en usura. Tianspersa. Bagpoplumo ce garene na intime y ormie moske buin $\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{W}(x) + \frac{\mathcal{L}(x)}{\mathcal{L}(x)}$ Tye cy M(x) u p(x) aonunomu anu le penino jegnaruny a apena vione $\int R(x) dx$ cleo du ce ma Then minerbar in $\int \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(x)} dx$ M(x) dxJuke usbection assumon as Xy tilens ga ans je $\mathcal{H}(x) = \sigma_0 x_w + \sigma_1 x_{w-1} + \sigma_2 x_{w-2} + \cdots$ interpor he durin $\frac{\alpha_0 x^{m+1}}{m+1} + \frac{\alpha_1 x^m}{m} + \frac{\alpha_2 x^{m-1}}{m+1} + \cdots$ Sagain unactpar chegen je garene 14 $\int \frac{(g'(x))}{b(x)} opx$ y kome je averen unenwya behu wran og Hyne sa 'x=a. 'Apena' 0140-

paruma osmura $\int \frac{\partial (x)}{\partial (x)} dx$ musical master importe pearstur u umatunaphur, jeghanur u Hejeg-HANUX 120 PETTA Paskunyjno garene apema apupogu 120 pema oba remupu airsola: Hena je Jegan pearan u apoca respen ropie jegnorine (2(x)=0. Traga je orebugno in he uspos $(x-\alpha)\cdot b(\alpha)$ Sum reshoran, Herberthan a pasme was 3+ano o tilejnopobun pegaination q(x) togu bome the cagporu bunca, tagi ce uspas more parbuamperu sunhus (x-a) y unerhasty. I tilejnopob peg ypeher as cireter and i toga peatachabunc cag of ma og (x-a) to according to a he butur i una jou pegar pearan teopen tha $\frac{(x-a)\cdot p(x)}{a(x)} = h_0 + h_0(x-a) + h_0(x-a)^2 + \dots + p_0 = h_0$ mopa oputypucation that teopena to experimentally of unare uspas but poban ione vacia na ornoly objectus 5. No that is a consistent in the set of the end in the Hynni sa x=a mus their crystaj. Us te ce natucatur jegnazuste 3. Tymtaajyhu ga x tresti $\varphi(x) = \frac{B_0}{x-e_0} + \varphi(x)$ à gobyja ce $A_0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{b(x)}{a(x)}$ so x = a go je Bo rednovnu u posruvumo og hyne (x - a)

 $\lim \frac{Q(x)}{x-x} = \frac{0}{0} = Q(x)$ $A_0 = \frac{b(a)}{a(a)} \quad B_0 = \frac{b(b)}{a(b)} \quad C_0 = \frac{b(c)}{a(c)} \dots$ I Cruzay Hera cy n=a n=b jegan $\frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(x)} = \frac{x-q-by}{40} + \frac{x-q+by}{60} + h(x) =$ $=\frac{(x-\tau)_s+\beta_s}{\mathcal{N}x+\mathcal{U}}+h(x)$

ige je

M= Aot Bo

N=-(ho+Bo)d+(ho-Bo)Bi

apocarios mostariospenas isopenas papanie obaj he cutypno opitypucata y υπεκτινης οξό $\psi(x)$ ποκο γα τε προθυ τε ποκ υπιπετραπί ποκο υπρονή πα μπιτοπ οδρατική (x) ποκε πολοίς (x) ποκε πολοίς (x) ποκε πολοίς (x) ποκε πολοίς (x) το σος paciticolement ha somb od fednoz su donne se man sommo matura ne carabaken à muse somb se mon se mo monthounce sobere.

Us vista ce usobogu obo <u>apaburo</u>: Charu aap apocaus u Maturaprux resperta jeginarure Q(x)=0 gaje y ispasy pas 1200 ca 13e cy H uk 120ncurantie tuje cy 6pegsupor to jegan eran voruea Matin Tyl dup apequationity peconte u unaturapire resolutante asconjumperhua reopeita, a Mun y usbecité restational ruje y sperg Hoam game oppacyuma 12. apena wome witherpayagom bu umani

 $\int \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(x)} dx = \int \frac{(x-q')_2 + \beta_2^2}{y'' x + y''} dx + \int \frac{(x-q')_2 + \beta_2}{y'' x + y''} dx + \cdots$

Once carga ascaroque from fegan aux interpolações que ce ganche choque na objec-

 $\int \frac{(x-q')_2+b_2}{W\alpha+W\alpha} d\alpha$

Je = 9 - X

x=d+pt dx= Bot

 $\int \frac{\mathcal{M}(d+\beta t) + \mathcal{N}}{\beta^2 (1+t^2)} \beta dt = \int \frac{\mathcal{N}t + \mathcal{R}}{1+t^2} dt =$ = 3/ (tdt + 12 (dt) Marie

H=W 15= Wat N, lowas unitelpani roll chulypuny ma gechaj appanu obpacija 13 umajij

on opegnous

 $\int \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log (1+t^2) \qquad \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \operatorname{corsclopt}$

to ce, and anexump t be egrouply to attenue og (x-a) tranco ga he $f(x) = y^0 + y^1(x-\alpha) + y^2(x-\alpha)^2 + \cdots$ 14. ορούμα σου <u>αραθυνό</u>: εθανκι ααρ τρημε το πε πορκε διμπι ραθμό μηνι απικ 120χή το θανο - υπατυμαρμίνε μο δι f(x) δίνο ραθμό χηνι δα $x=\alpha$. Κυρεμα γεγλωνικε (2(x)=0) γομε (x) μηνι στο διαχενι γα πιμε επιγνος. met pary 1. To goo roma og Rojungersom jegnarme 14. ca (x-a) go-Je jegan conunca hija ce 1 + (x-d)2 $\frac{(x-\alpha)^n}{f(x)} = \frac{\partial(x)}{\partial(x)} = \frac{\partial(x)}{(x-\alpha)^n} + \frac{\partial(x-\alpha)^{n-1}}{(x-\alpha)^{n-1}} + \frac{\partial(x-\alpha)^{n-2}}{(x-\alpha)^{n-2}} + \cdots + \frac{\partial(x-\alpha)}{\partial(x-\alpha)} + \frac{\partial($ a apytu odnuma ge cf(x) apeganasona usbeany opynie-15 arcto 2-a Jujy Xa Riga buine re cargozkir y une Tye cy & u R RONCOUCHURE. ense tipisis ate of atemore (10-12) producti Hope isola ch codbition our (x-a) Ho Ti Cruzaj hunem cinetern og n togenerux ca Here is x=0 jegan bungeatipy x=0?

We have is x=0 jegan bungeatipy x=0?

Ways he isosushum $(x-0)^n$ but isohatipy x=0 isopen x=0 apytu bungerone isopen in the personal of the mancole isonasan y=0 unertubuy, apunerubuy unon y=0 unon y=0 unon y=0 isonasan min example of $(x) = \frac{1}{(x-6)^{m+1}} + \frac{1$

opystiennia F(x) maxie ce poslovidu y prige q(x) apequial na jegny opystiennig

 x_a revja Hema y umenuolyy ru (x-a) sa grytu repen x=b umanu MM (X-P).

The ce marke apogysterium i comen unu ca le u m. g.

"une ce gorasu go obor apaluni par 1. cloqu ce na univerpar od"une (2(2)=0 (1916) 11 11417187 151821 samiso

 $\frac{(x-\alpha)^n}{(x-\alpha)^{n-1}} + \frac{A_2}{(x-\alpha)^{n-2}} + \dots + \frac{A_{n-1}}{x-\alpha}$ oganne je

morne du ce usparyname na obaj manco ga anabrajyhu ysacinarye sua ο ποεφιμώνεκτατικά liejnopoboi supre y gation untiet pary 1. UHpega στεθυσμό je ga he tie πον πετραπε σόπωπα 16. Η εργάτωπ δα κ=1 eques . qu. H. Lips papajo papajo H. ap. 180pe numa x=a um àveu sa Epegnocia

 $A_0 = \mathcal{F}(\alpha)$ $A_1 = \frac{1}{1}\mathcal{F}(\alpha)$ $A_2 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2}\mathcal{F}'(\alpha)$ $A_3 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}\mathcal{F}''(\alpha)$ Type F(x) is pegatials not obythingury $f(x) = (x-a)^n \frac{b(x)}{b(x)}$

 $(\frac{(x-\sigma)\kappa}{qx}$

 $f = \Omega - \alpha$

da=dt

run: Us obposiza 14. u onota unio « 1= n, n-1, n-2, ... 2 unahens vos caunahemo

 $\int \frac{x-\alpha}{dx} = \log(x-\alpha)$

us reta ce usbogu obo <u>apabuno</u>: Chan-mor pega jugnioremne a(x)=0 gaje

<u> Pryraj</u>

Hera jegnaruna a(x)=0 uma jegnancus umatunaphus ropens.

Touth $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ passaturos regu ano bu ución haren R apequiabrea passarry usmeby τουρεισίη βαρκικό α 3α οβαί τουρειή. Η αβοι ριαπονικοι τίσκο για $β = \frac{1}{[(x-a)^2+p^2]^n} \frac{1}{\eta(x)} \frac{1}{[(x-a)^2+p^2]^n}$ το απαταπαρχική $\frac{1}{\eta(x)} \frac{1}{\eta(x)} \frac{1}{\eta(x)$ ce umano avara ca umaramapham $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ τραπα. Ψαί τε πωτυπ τατών η σύνων σύη ερεσπωτά γαπω κυπωτυπα R me: Ηνών με x = α + βi α x = d - βi μεγαπρέστηκα 18 δαμε αφεκτά ωτοκα δαίρο τουρ αποτυπαρήνα εναμετάργκα ωτοκού τα πα κοκού δαπο M α M 180πρειτα jegnariunte Q(x)=0 и πεκα με με σο caga δυπο προτυσθοπού Οσρενο ρεις πρεις ποιο κορειτα. Πασία το με με με σο caga δυπο προτυσθοπού Οσρενουνουμή Q(x) / συ μπο το τερρενου το ρομονους ρασκοπικά 19 δίμες σεπού το

mu $\mathcal{O}(x) = \left[(x-q)_S + b_S \right]_{\mathcal{N}} \cdot \mathcal{N}(x)$ torromak has bute garare obrums $\frac{[(x-\eta)_s + [b_s]_{s'} \mathcal{N}(x)}{\mathcal{V}(x)}$ $=\frac{L(x-q)_s+b_sJ_w}{Mxc+u}+B$

 $(x-d)^2+\beta^2$ $\bar{w}\cdot j\cdot \cos(x-a-\beta i)(x-d+\beta i)\cdot (\bar{w})$ shows one of $(x-d)^2+\beta^2$ $\bar{w}\cdot j\cdot \cos(x-a-\beta i)(x-d+\beta i)\cdot (\bar{w})$ usposa (x-d-gi) (x-d+gi) van 180perse Houte us wux ar norweute. Apretionrunuoye tij. ano je palan nynu sa utalonajyhu ga ano un ganu taano $x = d - \beta i$ $u = d + \beta i$, a in he Sumu an inpursyriance by early come, oppining y p(d+pi) - (Md + Mpi + M) · n(d+pi) = 0 p(d-pi) - (Md-Mpi+N). n(d-pi)=0 any y uspasuma p(a+pi), p(a-pi), n(a+n vano ya he R guburu obrun un (d-pi) apparglogramo peante à une si sip anoise solving stepanus p(a+pi) = h+Bi p(a-pi)=h-Bi $\eta(d+pi) = C + \partial i \quad \eta(d-pi) = C - \partial i$ jegnorme 20 activity $-(\lambda + \beta i) - (Ma + n + n + m) (C + \partial i) = 0$ 0=(3B-2) (38M-N+DM)-(38-K) HOSE CE MOTY HOLLUCOUTURY & OFRINKY 0=130M-6N-620-60M-0] i+[qGM+9N-20M-6] 0= [3 g/M-GN-GLM-G] i - [6] GM+3N-9M-L-1 On ou obe goe jegnarme morne acaio jami, waped no se u gobonno ga byg 7-1Mac-NC+MDB=0 B- WD or - ND - WDG = 0 Obe ghe jegnovenne apericalaborajy on goiene log ce cinetien inspara [ca-all+60]

un ans uni ghalmon condustra apa absenta rome to Apser using me instruction uspasy R Suhe genub on (x-d)2+ p2 u apéma aume c aum ce uspassin morke opanium opojuran u umenuran, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} = \frac{[(x-q)_{s} + b_{s}]_{w,i} \, \mathcal{U}(x)}{(x)}$ sameron the operground y 18. godya ce ga je ugentiviran $\frac{\left[(\pi-\sigma)_{S}+b_{S}\right]_{M}}{p(x)}=\frac{\left[(x-\sigma)_{S}+b_{S}\right]_{M}}{\mathcal{W}x+\mathcal{W}}+\frac{\left[(x-\sigma)_{S}+b_{S}\right]_{M}}{\lambda(f)}$ · Owo ucity ouepartify wholeno u ca uspasom rozu emo godunu za R weta moskemo na ucitu narun matur Louin d openwid $\underline{[(x-q)_s+b_s]_{N-i}} \, \lambda(x) = \underline{[(x-q)_s+b_s]_{N-i}} + \underline{[(x-q)_s+b_s]_{N-j}} \, \lambda(x)$ Samuer morreno ucity ouchassing wsopenion i ca ascregnoun rounoin ia.g.

He concerns go myre. apena wome ap $\frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}}{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}} + \frac{\lambda(x)}{\partial(x)} \qquad \qquad \int^{K} = \frac{b_{3x-1}}{\sqrt{\frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p}+1}} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{(y+p)_{K}} df = \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} + \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p} df = \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} + \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p} df = \frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} + \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p} df = \frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} + \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p} df = \frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} + \frac{[(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}]_{y-1}}{b(x)} \int^{K} \frac{(y+p)_{K}}{y+p} df = \frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}}{b(x)} + \frac{(x-q)_{5}+b_{5}}{b(x)$

Tye unerunous y apercywem cabupray

obor apaluna: Clarcom apy umain HORAUX KOPENA N-WOE PEGA jegnaru He G(x)=0 vátobapa y posbujenom uspasy $\frac{p(x)}{G(x)}$ jegom soup rounoba sammo

 $\frac{[(x-q)_S + [g_S]_K}{Wx + N_S}$

TOR je R=1,2,3,...n Warrburn rannobu mano ga je ma ogtobapa uniterpar obruca

 $J^{\kappa} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\alpha - q/_{5} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot J_{\kappa}}{\left(\frac{1}{12} \cdot J_{\kappa} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot J_{\kappa}\right)}} \cdot o_{1}^{\kappa}$

is ajo construir : nusvoir jado af tradou unagramu udando es dans es any down upage atoll. Expedent

x- a = 3t

ola=Bolt

 $=\frac{\beta_{2\kappa-1}}{1}\left\{\left[M\alpha+M\right]\cdot\int\frac{(N+t_{2})_{\kappa}}{Of}+M\beta\cdot\int\frac{(N+t_{2})_{\kappa}}{f\,Of}\right\}$

He cagporer l'une [(x-d) + fr] has remureant le mome univerpar de chaque et ta bo goo untilipana

 $M^{\kappa} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+is/\kappa}}$ $M^{\kappa} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+is/\kappa}}$

Unacipar No ce rano uspazynaba mabubuu ga je

eganone je

tolt= for

 $N_{\kappa} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2(1-\kappa)} = \frac{1}{2(1-\kappa)} (1+t_{5})^{1-\kappa}$

u apena mome bana nam apisasamu be una empana Mx; on ce uspasynaba

$$\frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa}} = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa-1}} + \delta$$

u ogpegumo o vanos que obo jegnazu Ha byge sayobonena, a vio he buviu own to

 $Q = \frac{(1+f_2)_{\kappa}}{1} - \frac{(1+f_2)_{\kappa}}{1} = -\frac{(1+f_2)_{\kappa}}{f_2}$

Bamenom y 22. gobuja ce +3 $\frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa}} = \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa-1}} - \frac{0}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa}}$

MHoskehu ca dt u unaetparehu go mu ma ce

Mr= Mr-) todt 23.

odrivky

 $\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2} \int t \frac{t dt}{(1+t^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2} \int u dv$

Type je virabnemo ya je u=t $dv=\frac{st}{(1+t^2)^n}$

Ogaine je du= oft $V = \int \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa}} = \frac{1}{1-\kappa} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa}}$

22. Therma wome he Sum = $\frac{1}{2} (u dv = \frac{1}{2} uv - \frac{1}{2} (v du) = \frac{1}{2-2\kappa} \frac{t}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa-1}} - \frac{1}{2-2\kappa} (\frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^{\kappa-1}})$ = \frac{5-x\kappa}{\sqrt{1+f_3/\ks_1}} - \frac{5-x\kappa}{\sqrt{N}} \mathcal{N}^{\ks_2}

barnerion 25. y 24. gobija ce 1 (1+t3) = 2-2x (1+t3) = - 1 Mrs bannerwon 26. y 23. gobuja ce MK= MK-1 - 2-2K (1+ +3/K-1 + 2-212 MK-1

Mr = 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 212-3 Mr.

Opytu unitetpar na gernej cipanu lopasous 27 ione vige rano ce us unite ob pacifa 23. mospe ce natucativa y mana Mr. uspazynasou unitetpar Mr. lindbrodyhu y nemy ysacioriye 12-2,3,...n manu Eu rus obposoura y rejuma on unione ysactioninge Ma Ma ... Mr. , tune Il Dargarian pernett. Maso ce ause untheipaha M, 'OH uma sa lopegración $M_{1} = \int \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} = \operatorname{ovectog} t$

Us coeta obota usboyu ce obo

<u>Abaramento nadampo sa baragondrabena princapinar princapinar us bena u- ani be</u> HO THOUTH POUR CREMENTINE: $\frac{1.0000 \text{ fe consense to phytographs for orthographs for fedom, costs popular and for the state of the s$

buien of anetierra awermoning paraphonines ans mares regiment che capitànophinim don n opi aboditeninse jost odropoti como jostemina

MEHURAY PADAM NYOU U PELLUTU M'ENGTUM Y TRANSCU HAJTPOUTUJE JE wounds obinans apar mapej at

 $\frac{(x-\alpha)^n}{\sqrt{4}} + \frac{(x-\alpha)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{4}} + \cdots + \frac{(x-\alpha)}{\sqrt{4}}$

gouine, gon ce le gobe go octivities bana nani jou ogpequieu uspiase regiu 120gu du Tuo Husket ateaena og umputypung var 120ecpunguertun. Mu com lipu iisboherry upabuna rassam rasse 2. Tipeda carabuan ga je u spegnocam umajy um reverpusuentu. mans godijeny jegnazuny 'a(x)=0. pagitan obano: anatipatu tie 180e-Chance peartism i apocaron supery purjuente was Heogy effecte i ucau-H. Up. X=a le jeghornite ogerbopohe marin soup confy casupara y roju upui passistanoj jegan cabupar obnije gana opysteljuja moske pasnoskumi; rea = Cleaner apocaron unatural sobecam obe capare jedhospirte no nam HOM appy roperta' x= a + si we jeg Ha unexumen, yjegnor um reverpurjuentie ruste ogtivorpahe to jugan cabupan jegnancua caetesta x_a to reboj u gecomuna $\frac{m_a+n}{(a-a)^2+p^2}$. Chanom bumecapynom toj capantu, ua he ce yben umaniu orobern x=x n-mor persa ogtvorpahe Horuso jeghorusus Ruruso nam mpeda ta jegan crya rrando obnura ob ogpegos po ogpegos tybes at long je gaina partinotravità ophitistrina baryotesta ha way havent the coope aposite everyether, Il the increasing charcom hapy unate apelor asmissiparian age carporte or open HOURISSU CE HO ONUX HENCORUNO TUTURISENTANTO Habani.

Ras more ce pondir no mensistrali pastuje quaryanje mes he ce inituetparares ce attabu payaonante opymayuje y Hajoamin jen cnysajy chécim Hà 30 up og payu Harrua, no Exputianceux opytheir yo u opymersuja arctgx. Y apjegunum caeizijannum cryzajebuna gemaba va is unitalpana issentivity nota primariche i musicomemopens opyithe games gaspezenen gos injamo Luje y Ottopa je wtietopan i can pauxu OHANHA OPÝSHEYUJA DA RAKO JE bugen ga he sa the thingsom u golonom yo not duin may ga 120 echniques un min ogaloge ogrobapajy znaniobuma obnuma $\frac{d}{x-n}$ MX+M bygy du pabru Hyru. Warro uctio generalia ce ga ce untivetpan chegi come the me apulian me apythetylige U.W. y.

 $\frac{\sqrt{\frac{15x^{2}-5x^{2}+5x-24}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{15x^{2}-10x+38}{2}}} dx$

 $x_3 - 3x_5 + 50x - 51 = 0$

2=2 x=3 x3=4

 $\frac{x_3 - 3x_3 + 30x - 54}{15x_3 - 40x + 38} = \frac{x - 5}{4} + \frac{x - 9}{19} + \frac{x - 4}{6}$ $=\frac{A(x-3)(x-4)+B(x-3)(x-4)+C(x-3)(x-3)}{A(x-3)(x-3)+B(x-3)(x-3)}$ (x-x)(x-y)(x-y)23-025+36x-A

12= A+B+C 40= 42+612+612 98=12A+8B+6C

$$\frac{x^{3}-9x^{2}+26x-24}{12x^{3}-10x+98} = \frac{x-2}{x-3} + \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{5}{x-4}$$

Je gamu Whaterpan $=3\int \frac{dx}{x-2} + i\int \frac{dx}{x-3} + 5\int \frac{dx}{x-4}$ $= 3 \log(x-2) + 4 \log(x-3) + 5 \log(x-4) + \log C$

auyga je $\frac{(x-1)6}{(x-1)6} = \frac{(x-1)6}{4} + \frac{(x-1)5}{8} + \frac{(x-1)4}{8} + \frac{(x-1)3}{4} + \frac{(x-1)^2}{4}$ to be gravin univerpose $= 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^6} + 8 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^5} + 8 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^5} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^5}$ $= -\frac{4}{5(x-1)^5} - \frac{8}{4(x-1)^4} - \frac{8}{3(x-1)^3} - \frac{4}{3(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$ 3. $\int \frac{4x^{2}-14x^{3}+10^{2}x^{2}-422x+850}{6x^{2}+25x-9} dx$ Jegnessuma $x^3 - 14x^3 + 107x^2 - 422x + 850 = 0$ ma thouse must experte $x_{1,2} = 3 \pm 5i$ $x_{3,4} = 4 \pm 3i$ $\frac{(x^3+25x-9)}{(x^3+107x^2-422x+850)} = \frac{\lambda x+10}{(x-3)^2+25} + \frac{(x-4)^2+9}{(x-4)^2+9} =$ $= \frac{x_{1} - 1/x_{2} + (9-8y+9-96)x_{5} + (xy+3y6-89-99)x + (x2y+3y9)}{(y+6)x_{5} + (y+2)x_{5} + (y+2)x_{5}$ japobenen opojuska zvonjano A+C=0 0=20-6+28-9

$$25 \text{ A} + 34 \text{ C} - 86 - 62 = 25$$

 $256 + 342 = -9$

a ogamine

wa je opyrneguja tog unatetp. znancom

$$=\frac{-3x+1}{(x-3)^2+25}+\frac{3x-1}{(x-4)^2+9}$$

a gorth unitelpar

$$= \int \frac{-3x+1}{(x-3)^2+25} dx + \int \frac{3x-1}{(x-4)^2+9} dx$$

 $= -\frac{3}{2} \log \left[(x-5)^2 + 25 \right] - \frac{8}{5} \operatorname{ovschy} \frac{x-3}{5} + \frac{3}{2} \log \left[(x-4)^2 + 9 \right] + \frac{11}{3} \operatorname{ovschy} \frac{x-4}{3} + ($

$$= \frac{3}{2} \log \frac{(x-4)^2+9}{(x-3)^2+25} + \frac{11}{3} \operatorname{anch} \frac{x-4}{3} - \frac{8}{5} \operatorname{anch} \frac{x-3}{5} + 0$$

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

Jeognarima

uma grojnu tap umat ropena

ano ciadoumo

$$\frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{x(5x_{5}-x+2)} = \frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{4x+3} + \frac{x_{5}+1}{6x+9} =$$

$$=\frac{(x_3+1)_5}{(x_3+1)_5}$$

yaspeberoen opojusya godujamo

$$C=2$$
 $D=-1$

STUTIONS

upema asme k dama chhickma

$$= \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{3x+1} + \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{x_5+1} + \frac{x_5+1}{x_5+1} - \frac{x_5+1}{x_5+1}$$

a oxamin unitelipar

$$J = 3 \int \frac{(x_3 + 1)_3}{x \, dx} + \int \frac{(x_3 + 1)_3}{x^3 + 1} + \int \frac{x_3 + 1}{3x^3 + 1} - \int \frac{x_3 + 1}{0 + 1}$$

pena tione gain ce unitetpar pactaga

ia seriupu unitetpana u tio: $3' = \frac{x}{(x_3+1)_5}$

$$3' = 2 \frac{(x_3 + 1)_3}{x \sqrt{x}}$$

udom, si am

Se DD

$$3_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} = \text{cardowno}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int x^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{2}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x} = \text{cardowno}$$

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

apytu untietpan je 2= (25+1/5)

ans ce cardou

$$\frac{(x_5+1)_5}{\sqrt{1-x_5+1}} = \frac{x_5+1}{\sqrt{1-x_5+1}} + 2$$

oganne je

$$\frac{g}{g} = \frac{(x_3 + 1)_3}{1} - \frac{x_3 + 1}{1} = \frac{(x_3 + 1)_3}{1 - x_3 + 1} = -\frac{x_3 + 1}{1} \quad \text{where } \quad \text{where} \quad \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

the yanne

$$\frac{(x_5+1)_5}{\sqrt{1-x_5+1}} = \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{\sqrt{1-x_5}}$$

ag per

$$J^{5} = \int \frac{x_{5}+1}{qx} - \int \frac{\alpha_{5}+1}{x_{5}} dx$$

Uniterpar 12 paction ce na gla uniterpapolité ce

$$i_{4} = \int \frac{x_{5}+1}{x_{5}+1} = \text{onc } M x$$

u gpytu

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int \frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{x_{5} dx} = \int \frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{x dx}$$

$$x = u \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = dv$$

gamne je

$$du=dx$$
 $V=-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Š

$$i_{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ovec} \operatorname{bg} x$$

$$J_2 = \operatorname{orschy} x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orschy} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orschy} x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$
ipehu unweipan je
$$J_3 = \int \frac{2x \, dx}{x^2+1}$$

$$J_3 = \int \frac{x_3 + 1}{2x \, dx}$$

was ce cirable

$$\alpha x_5 + 1 = x$$
 $5x dx = qx$

 $\mathcal{J}_{2} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \log x = \log (x^{2} + 1) \right)$

centralin numerban be
$$J^{4} = \int \frac{x_{5}+1}{\cos x} = \operatorname{orsc} \operatorname{pd} x$$

Apena wome goin unacipan je $J = -\frac{5(3511)}{3} + \frac{5}{4} \cos c d x + \frac{5}{4} \frac{3511}{x} + \cos (351) - \csc d x +$ $= \frac{5(x_3+1)}{x-3} + pnd(x_3+1) - \frac{5}{4} arcplus + 6$ $\int \frac{(x+\alpha)^{2}(x_{3}+\alpha_{5})}{x_{5}\alpha x_{5}}$ Jegnersuna! $(x+\alpha)_{S}(x_{S}+\alpha_{S})=0$ uma jegum glorphu respen x=-a u jegum Top umora respetta x=±ai. Arco carabum $\frac{(x+\alpha)_s(x_s+\alpha_s)}{x} = \frac{(x+\alpha)_s}{\lambda} + \frac{(x+\alpha)}{10} + \frac{x_s+\alpha_s}{6x+9} =$ = $\frac{(B+C)x^3+(A+Ba+2Ca+D)x^2+(Ba^2+Ca^2+2Da)x+(Aa^2+Ba^2+)}{(Ba^2+Ca^2+2Da)x+(Aa^2+Ba^2+)}$ una vas apour 120 perte $(x+\alpha)_{5}(x_{5}+\alpha_{5})$ yaupeberren Spizinoisa gobijano jagnazune a ano ce caraba 4+Ba+2Ca+D=1 Bo3+Co2+2Da=0 0=50B+50B+50K a wo no wa $J = \frac{1}{2}$ $B = -\frac{1}{20}$ $C = \frac{1}{20}$ D = 0па се функција под инт. Зниким раста go ha

 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \frac{1}{x+\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \frac{x}{x^2+\alpha^2}$ a gover univerpos ascarrie $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{dx}{(x+\alpha)^2}-\frac{1}{2\alpha}\right)\frac{dx^2}{x+\alpha}+\frac{1}{2\alpha}\left(\frac{xdx}{x^2+\alpha^2}\right)$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+x} - \frac{1}{2a} \log(x+a) + \frac{1}{4a} \log(x^2+a^2) + C$ $=\frac{1}{2\alpha}\left[\log\frac{\sqrt{x^2+\alpha^2}}{x+\alpha}-\frac{\alpha}{x+\alpha}\right]+C$ 6. $\int \frac{x^2 + (\alpha + b)x + \alpha b}{x^2 + b}$ Tegnoruna 22+ (a+6)x+a6=0 $\frac{x_5+(\alpha+\beta)x+\alpha\rho}{x_5}=\frac{x_5+(\alpha+\beta)x+\alpha\rho}{x_5+(\alpha+\beta)x+\alpha\rho}=1$ -(a+6/x-46 to be down oblitted in $= 1 - \frac{u_5 + (u + e)x + ae}{(u + e)x + ae}$ malumo cag

$$\frac{x_5 + (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \rho}{(\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \rho} = \frac{x_5 + (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \rho}{x + \alpha}$$

$$\frac{x_5 + (\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \rho}{(\alpha + \beta)x + \alpha \rho} = \frac{x + \alpha}{\gamma} + \frac{x + \rho}{\beta}$$

Уареренем брушина уобщими једничи A+B= Q+6 Ab + Ba = ab

si ensupo

$$A = \frac{\alpha^2}{\alpha - 6}$$
 $B = -\frac{6^2}{\alpha - 6}$

aa je gama opyrkyuja tog urm. zrukomus kujux $= 1 - \frac{\alpha - 6}{\alpha^2} \frac{x + \alpha}{1} + \frac{\alpha - 6}{\alpha^2} \frac{x + 6}{1}$

a can game univerpen = $\int d\alpha - \frac{\alpha - \rho}{\alpha_s} \int \frac{x + \alpha}{\alpha + \alpha} + \frac{\alpha - \rho}{\rho_s} \int \frac{x + \rho}{\alpha}$ do donum municipar (x+5)? $= x - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2} \log(x + \alpha) + \frac{\alpha - 6}{6^2} \log(x + 6) + 0$

$$= x + \frac{a-6}{1} \left[6^{2} \log (x+6) - \alpha^{2} \log (x+\alpha) \right] + C$$

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

Uno ce cinabu

$$(x+x)_3=0$$

in the many training in a more than the promption with pen x=-2. Carloumo gianne

$$\frac{(x+2)^3}{(x+2)^3} = \frac{(x+2)^3}{(x+2)^3} + \frac{(x+2)^2}{(x+2)^3} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^3}$$

Парререньем бријини словијани јидникине

tra je gatua opynickjuja

$$=\frac{3}{(x+2)^3}-\frac{4}{(x+2)^2}+\frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{d\alpha}{(x+2)^3} - 4 \int \frac{d\alpha}{(x+2)^2} + \int \frac{d\alpha}{x+2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} + 4 \frac{1}{x+2} + lng(x+2) + C$$

$$= \frac{8x+13}{2(x+2)^2} + lng(x+2) + C$$

8.
$$\int \frac{x^{4} + (\alpha + 6)x^{2} + \alpha b}{x + \alpha b}$$

amuscique x, + (a+ p)x, + pp=0 una gla aupa apocaux unui. Nopena Nit=x avit=x AND WILLOWS $\frac{x_1 + (\alpha + \beta)x_2 + \alpha p}{x} = \frac{x_2 + \alpha}{\gamma x + \beta} + \frac{x_2 + \beta}{6x + \beta}$ yaspebensen opsymbla doprinam fedhasm $(x_1+1)_2 = \frac{7x+1}{(x_5+1)_2} + \frac{7x+1}{(x_5+1)_2} + \frac{5x+1}{(x_5+1)_2} + \frac{5x+1}{(x_5+1)_2}$ A+ C=0 0=0+8 Ab+ Ca=1 136+20=0 ogamne je $A = -\frac{1}{\Omega - \rho_0}$ B = 0 $C = \frac{1}{\Omega - \rho_0}$ D = 0The je gratin opynieuzuja $=-\frac{\alpha-\rho}{\gamma}\frac{\alpha_5+\alpha}{\alpha}+\frac{\alpha-\rho}{\gamma}\frac{\alpha_5+\rho}{\alpha}$ $= -\frac{a-e}{\sqrt{1-e}} \int \frac{x_5+\alpha}{x \, dx} + \frac{a-e}{\sqrt{1-e}} \int \frac{x_5+e}{x \, dx}$ = - 1/2 (a-6) log(22+a) + 1/2 (a-6) log(22+6)

game unitethan

$$2 = 1 \left(\frac{(x_5 + 1)_2}{x q x} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{(x_5 + 1)_2}{q x} + 5 \right) \frac{(x_5 + 1)_5}{x q x} + \left(\frac{x_5}{x q x} + \frac{x_5}{x q x} \right)$$

2= 1 (25+115 - 1 (25+113) Apema vame gavan unitetpar ce pacampema vame apprin unitetpar ce caca vju us unitetpara: the unuelpana

$$J' = \int \frac{(x_5 + 1)_3}{x \, dx}$$

ans y very washing zada=gr

ansipologo $J = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d \mathcal{X}}{1^3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{X}}{-2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \right)$

apytu unitetpar je

$$2^{5} = \sqrt{\frac{(x_5+1)_2}{c_1}}$$

Circlemo

$$\frac{(x_5+1)_2}{\sqrt{1-x_5+1}}=\frac{(x_5+1)_5}{\sqrt{1-x_5+1}}+Q$$

oyanne je

$$Q = \frac{(x_5 + 1)_2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(x_5 + 1)_5}{1}}} = -\frac{(x_5 + 1)_3}{x_5}$$

grande

$$\frac{(x_5+1)_2}{1} = \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{1} = \frac{(x_5+1)_2}{x_5}$$

Sf DIT

mja je bpegnocii (upema 300g.4:72)

$$i = \frac{1}{2}$$
 are type $+\frac{1}{2}\frac{x}{x+1}$

unitetpar

$$f^{5} = \int \frac{(x_{5} + 1)_{3}}{x_{5} qx}$$

mullimo

$$x = \pi \frac{(x_5 + 1)_2}{x \, \text{eV}} = 0$$

oganne je

$$agr = agx \qquad D = -\frac{H}{V} \frac{(3x+1)x}{V}$$

na je

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{x} + \frac{8}{4} \frac{\cos(1)x}{\cos(2x+1)_5}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(x_5+1)_5}{\cos(2x+1)_5} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{x_5+1}{\cos(2x+1)_5} \right)$$

apena wone

$$J^{5} = \frac{3}{7} \operatorname{osc} p^{3} x + \frac{3}{7} \frac{x_{5}+1}{x^{5}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{x^{5}} - \frac{8}{7} \operatorname{osc} p^{3} x - \frac{8}{7} \frac{x_{5}+1}{x^{5}}$$

pehu wwaetpan

upema sag. 4: 3. uma bpegnocia 2= - 3 25TV

readpoin univerpas

2= 1 xgx

upena sug. 4: 30 uma bpegnour Jy = 1 ly (22+1)

Opena vone je ganti unitet par

 $J = -\frac{(x_5+1)_5}{4} - 5 \cos(3x - 5\frac{x_5+1}{x} - \frac{(x_5+1)_5}{x} + \frac{5}{4} \cos(4x)$ $+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\alpha}{x^2+1}-\frac{1}{x^2+1}+\frac{1}{2}\log(x^2+1)+C$ $= \frac{1}{4} \left[m^3(x_3+1) - 3 \operatorname{ensc} p^3 x - \frac{(x_3+1)_5}{9x_3+3x_4+2x_4+1} \right] + 6$

 $\int \frac{(4x^{2}+4x+17)^{2}}{16(x^{2}+4)} dx$

Tegnaruna

 $(4\alpha_5+4\alpha+11)_2=0$

una glojnu ūup unat kopena $x=-\frac{1}{2}+20$

Ono ce malu

$$\frac{16x^{2}+64}{(4x^{2}+4x+17)^{2}} = \frac{(4x^{2}+4)^{2}+4}{(2x+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+4} + \frac{(2x+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+4}{(2x+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+4} = \frac{(2x+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+4}{(2x+\frac{1}$$

mobelsenem ópojuousa gobujano jegnarune C+D=16 0=a+9#+K B+#2=64

enimopo

A=-16 B=-4 C=0 D=16

je gama opymnyuja

$$=\frac{-16x-4}{[(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+4]^2}+\frac{16}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+4}$$

gain unitelpar

$$J = -16 \int \frac{x \, dx}{[(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4]^2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{[(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4]^2} + 16 \int \frac{dx}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4}$$

persa vane game ce uniterpar pactiviza wor windfrance u was wood

$$J = \int \frac{\left[(x + \frac{7}{7})_5 + \tilde{H} \right]}{x \, dx}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = xt$$
 $dx = xdt$

ia gubujamo $J_{1} = \int \frac{(2t - \frac{1}{2})2dt}{(4t^{2} + 4)^{2}} = \frac{4}{16} \int \frac{t}{(t^{2} + 1)^{2}} - \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{dt}{(t^{2} + 1)^{2}}$

$$\mathcal{J}_{1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} - \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ovectop} t + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{1+t^{2}} \right] \\
= -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{2x+1}{4}\right)^{2}} - \frac{1}{32} \cdot \operatorname{ovectop} \frac{2x+1}{4} - \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{\frac{2x+4}{4}}{1+\left(\frac{2x+1}{4}\right)^{2}}$$

gpyin univerpan je

$$\lambda^2 = \sqrt{\frac{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+1}}$$

an cogentiam mais mount before gomen

$$J_{2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(4t^{2}+4)^{2}} = \frac{2}{16} \int \frac{6t}{(1+t^{2})^{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orzetgt} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t}{t^{2}+1} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{orzetg} \frac{2x+1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{\frac{2x+1}{4}}{1+(\frac{2x+1}{4})^{2}}$$

Upehu univerpar je

$$J_3 = \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 4}$$

ucion anerom byoligamo

$$J_3 = 2 \int \frac{dt}{4t^2 + 4} = \frac{2}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orac} tq t =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orac} tq \frac{2x + 1}{11}$$

Apema viene gavin untrelpar una bpeghow

$$J = \frac{16}{8} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2x+1}{4})^2} + \frac{16}{32} \operatorname{orschy} \frac{2x+1}{4} + \frac{16}{32} \frac{\frac{2x+1}{4}}{1 + (\frac{2x+1}{4})^2} - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{orschy} \frac{2x+1}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\frac{2x+1}{4}}{1 + (\frac{2x+1}{4})^2} + \frac{16}{2} \operatorname{orschy} \frac{2x+1}{4}$$

una omo ce chege

$$J = \frac{2x + 39}{4x^2 + 4x + 17} + \frac{33}{4} \text{ oracly } \frac{2x + 1}{4} + C$$

$$M \cdot \int \frac{x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x - 5}{(2x_2 - 4x) \, dx}$$

2ed Mosmo

una jegan glojnu nopen x=1 u gla apouña supena x=-1 u x=:. Once carabuno

$$\frac{x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + 3x - 5}{2x_3 + x_3 + 3x - 5} = \frac{(x - 1)_5}{x_3 + x_3 + x_3 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5} + \frac{(x - 1)}{x_3 + x_4 + x_5} + \frac{x + x_5}{x_3 + x_5} + \frac{x + x_5}{x_5} + \frac{x$$

 $= \frac{(B+C+D)x^3+(y-2B-4C-D)x^2-(y+B+2C+D)x-(xy-5B+2C-D)}{(B+C+D)x^3+(y-2B+2C-D)x^2-(y+B+2C+D)x^2-(xy-2B+2C-D)}$

Marbeyeven Opijurya gobujano jegnorunte

$$2A - 2B + 2C - 2 = 0$$

s enjor je

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x-1)} + \frac{1}{(x-1)} = \frac{1}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{(x-2)}$$

Jedunsmia $\frac{x_0 + x_1 = 0}{15}$

mus fidam sempohormphan 150 heur
$$x=0$$
 n hodor and news 150 heres $x=\pm i$. Conspring the sempohorm $x=0$ n hodor $x=0$ n hodor

 $= \frac{(2+5)x^{5} + (6+3)x^{4} + (6+2)x^{5} + (4+6)x^{5} + 16x + 1}{(6+2)x^{5} + (6+2)x^{5} + 16x + 1}$

 $x_c + x_A$

Ogađene je yaopeberson Opbjusya

1=3+6

C+3=0

B+D=0

a Wo How

to je gama opyricijuja

$$=\frac{\alpha_{H}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{\alpha_{S}+1}{1-\alpha_{S}+1}}}+\frac{\alpha_{S}+1}{\alpha_{S}+1}$$

nog sommer winds

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{x^{4}} - \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} + \int \frac{xdx}{x^{2}+1} + \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}+1} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{x^{3}} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}\log(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{orsch} x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{x}(1 - \frac{1}{3}x^{2}) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{orsch} x + C$$

13.
$$\int \frac{(x_5-1)_3}{x_5 dx}$$

Tegnoruna

ma gla Tapa impociópyrux ropena x=1 u 1=1. Cinabuno

$$\frac{(x_5 - 1)_3}{(x_5 - 1)_3} = \frac{(x - 1)_3}{(x - 1)_3} + \frac{(x - 1)_5}{(y - 1)_5} + \frac{(x - 1)_5}{(y - 1)_5} + \frac{(x - 1)_5}{(y - 1)_5} + \frac{(x + 1)_3}{(y - 1)_5} + \frac{(x + 1)_3}{(x + 1)_5} + \frac{(x + 1)_3}{(x + 1)_5} + \frac{(x + 1)_5}{(x + 1)_5} + \frac{(x + 1)_5}$$

B+C+E-F=0

$$0 = EL - 3L - GL + D - GL + L$$

$$1 = EL + GE - DL - LE$$

$$0 = E + 3L + GE + D + GL - LE$$

$$0 = E - 3 - G - D + G - L$$

a us your $A = \frac{1}{100} B = \frac{1}{100}$ va gavia opyrnowy a accinije $= \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x+1}$

a gatu whitet par $J = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1)^3} + \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{d\alpha}{d\alpha} = \frac{1}{46} \int \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{46} \int \frac{d\alpha}{(\alpha + 1)^3} + \frac{1}{46}$

 $=-\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{(x-1)^2}-\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{x-1}-\frac{1}{16}\log(x-1)+\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}-\frac{1}{16}\frac{1}{x+1}+\frac{1}{16}\log(x+1)+\frac{1}{16}\log(x+$

$$= \frac{10}{100} \left[\cos \frac{x-1}{x+1} - \frac{(x_5-1)_5}{5x(x_5+1)} \right] + C$$

14.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^4-1)}$$

Jegnoruma

uma glos apocina respona x=±1, jegun glojnu

Varpebersen oprjuoura grobujamo jegnarunt ropen x=0 u jugan uup umai ropena $x=\pm i$. emuloumo

$$\frac{x_{5}(x_{4}-1)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x_{4}-1)} = \frac{x_{5}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x_{5}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x_{7}}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{x_{7}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Maspeberren Spojusya gobyjano jegnorute

$$0 = 3 + G + 0 + B + G = 0$$

$$0 = 7 + G - 0 + K = 0$$

$$0 = 7 - G + 0$$

$$0 = 7 - G - 0$$

$$0 = 6$$

$$1 = K - C$$

$$λ=-1$$
 $β=0$ $C=\frac{1}{4}$ $β=-\frac{1}{4}$ $ε=0$ $F=\frac{1}{2}$ opyracywia usciwoje

domo chhuchnia accarate
$$= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

a govin unitapar $J = -\left(\frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{1}{4}\right) \frac{3-1}{dx} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{4} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$ $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}}} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \csc h x + C$ $= \frac{x}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \log \frac{x+1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{1} \operatorname{oxc} dx + C$

Murcipanja upanjuonan nux chynkynja

I Cryzaj

bpuire jecy onu revyu congpyre y ceóu uspose

a appen tiota mory consportation in a wine opinypuine payuonarho a u ponjuonarno. Onco opposiziono mus passo ano unto ou ape tasta barraro us

 $\frac{m}{b}$ $\frac{3}{b}$ $\frac{5}{b}$ $\frac{1}{5}$

u gobegeno ux no sajegnuru umenu. aen rugu 1400 je si, suhe

 $\frac{p}{m} = \frac{M_1}{N}, \quad \frac{q}{n} = \frac{M_2}{N}, \quad \frac{s}{p} = \frac{M_3}{N}$

u ono viewolvie ono je

Innapeno da se $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =$

comenon tiux opegnocitu i untietpary,
pyrochuja tog untietp znarom toctiche
payuononna opyrneyuja tipomenoube t
sa tiarbe opyrneyuje bugenu ono moses
to untietpane. Usuato je untietpayuja
sopujena octicije joju ga ce comenu

**

Ma ucin ou narun pagunu ara y mocaqen mudrar ar arabum y whe churchen pannahar ar u

who with by the that banking usbright

0x+6=2

H. Up.

\(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}}{\sqrt{1}} \) \(\sqrt{\sqrt{1}} \) \(\sqrt{\sqrt{1}} \)

mersing cure of by in thems some

ogovere je

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

II Cryzaj

-angles in the state of the super super super super super super super anomina x at x and x and

 $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{3}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{2}\log x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{2}\log x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{5}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{5}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}{2\log x}}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-x+\cos(x-\frac{1}{4}x)}{2\log x}}}{2\log x}$ $=\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}-\frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}+\frac{x^{\frac{1}{$

 $\int \frac{1-x_5}{\sqrt{1-x_5}} \cdot \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x_5}}{\sqrt{1+x_5}} \cdot \int dx \sqrt{1-x_5} \cdot \int dx \sqrt{1+x_5}$

tivia hemo tarosatu Hajape xuxxo ce sporsyttologiy oba setupu tiuta

University
$$\chi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\partial x}{\partial x^2}}$$

no so phedrocar

Unitetpan ?° White 9= 1/1+23 anudum and V1+302 = 6-2 ogomne je 1+ x3 = f5- xfx + x3 a ogaine t= x ± 1/1+ x2 y mass beene auch epennshijarensen jegmi-23 gobnjace time 2. godina ce tdt-tdx-xdt=0

unu

$$\frac{dx}{t-x} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

Samenon begins com 1 44. y univerpanjoners je Le obaj asamoje

$$\mathcal{L}_{2} = \left[\frac{d\alpha}{t - \alpha} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \log t = \log \left[\alpha \pm \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}} \right] \quad \text{we can obe}$$

I wiapuniny garre unions gos manyorene je megyanin orellougisto je ga ano ce apastu ga istuetpan byge peahan, nopace whe your oran +, jep and ou ce you on musty

extit-x pormaded, extit-> x andy of armon Juna bù Hetartubra, ità ganche notaof smow mountains in account when it 2= mg[x+11+x2]

3º Mui

Whitespar

2= 1 da 11-22

and opynicy upy any unaterpain. 3. Marcon tomrosicumo u tagenumo ca

 $x = \sqrt{\frac{1-x_{5}}{1-x_{5}}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1-x_{5}}{4x-x_{5}}} - \sqrt{\frac{x_{5} dx}{x_{5} dx}}$

= orc sinx- [udv

ansordente si si si si

R = x $dx = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x_5}}{5x dx}$

 $du = d\alpha$ $v = \int \frac{\sqrt{x - x^3}}{\sqrt{x - x^3}}$

1-x3=f

2xolx=-olt

V=-(t-3dt =-2/t=-2/1-x2

Upema caome je $\frac{1}{2}(u dv) = \frac{1}{2}(uv) - \frac{1}{2}(v du) = \frac{1}{2}(uv)$ = - x11-x3 + 1 gx1-x3 Bameriam y La gobija ce

3= 020 xwx + xN1-23 - 23

a outyga

 $x = \frac{1}{4} \left[\cos \cos x + x \sqrt{1-x_2} \right]$

40 Mui

"Univerpar

L= (dx 1/1+x2

One over opynousy tog unitely

amsignous

 $\pi'' = \int \frac{\Lambda V + \lambda_S}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda_S}} dv = \int \frac{\Lambda V + \lambda_S}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int \frac{\Lambda V + \lambda_S}{\sqrt{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha}}$ = 22+ 1/4 dv

TOR je

R = x $q_0 = \frac{\Lambda T T x_3}{3x q_0}$

oganne je

 $du = d\alpha$ $\mathcal{D} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha_s}}{2\pi d\alpha}$

One candidas ya je t = t

ogarene je

2xdx=dt

mahemo

V= (todt = 2to = 21+20

ia je

 $\frac{1}{2} \int u dv = \frac{1}{2} uv - \frac{1}{2} \int v du =$

amenom & 6. Supe = x11+x2 - 1 gx11+x3 - x4

me

Z= 1 [mg(x+1/1+x2)+x1/1+x2]

anshoron D Divis requires are automy to the windspain is analyticked morante ing name a the obo tentupu tento clou ma warrab unitetpan kuju y cebu camindengy n x anonanani is surjuge suiverence solver unequi iema tu I.

> DOKONGUMO TOPE COPTER NOMO CE orke yapocumum jegor wopor R(x, VX) by du dus payus ranna opynayin duncer sur X of set X is a selection of a correction

parguonamoj opyrkujuju R u opojuou jujek morke naturatu y obruky $R_1(x) + R_2(x) T$ unen uou y pegumo to citeten uma toja cy R_1 u R_2 opyrkujuje og x. Factivora- x ouhe R_1 u R_2 na tipocite enemente nomo a duhe $R(x_1/x_1) = \frac{P_1 + P_2/x_1 + P_3(\sqrt{x_1})^3 + P_4(\sqrt{x_2})^4 + \cdots}{Q_1 + Q_2/x_1 + Q_3(\sqrt{x_1})^3 + Q_4(\sqrt{x_2})^4 + \cdots}$ le fontra da ce respos unske jou prime contration is one or ma server restriction Tye cy P.P.P. .. Q.Q.Q. .. usbecnu tonuningan on our cloyer na 35up rantola $\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac$ DNUNDO 306 TO THEM TO THE MOST CE HOLLING $\mathcal{R}(x, |X|) = \frac{P + \Omega |X|}{\varphi + T |X|}$ nsodade omede ognine ongs bono acyujannos chyzapa ca kojum ce uma si passi piposyon p syram si cisnosi unuo Umenuray je garre payuranan u apear a yber checami Ha jeijan og vorunca ma tabme tablineg neu uspas tableasyje galt 23 u 1-23 a ga tipu tabm zramobu t. he butu he ourin $\Re(\alpha_1 | X) = \Re_1(\alpha) + \Re_2(\alpha) | X$ Upe cheta and je arminum X Ha chirthrida sapran handinario is serventario operator $\chi = \alpha \mp \rho x_s$ apomennouse a u og uspasa to toge je x reelingto je ga y aplom contrajy apela ma nomination es desirab, it at mornina deman am 1025 = Of5

ogarne je

 $\mathcal{X} = f \sqrt{\frac{\delta^{\nu}}{\sigma}}$

dx=dt/2

a y gpyrom chyrojy úcity cheny, tace x dogu na asnumóm obnuma

a nebytaum ce y posy He ybogu Huxania ano ano ce y gpyto m chyrapy whom when when when when the character $(x-\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}=(a-\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$

INCHANGHAULUNGUI ROCH

 $X = 0x^2 + 6x \pm c$

Hétautubro moskenos da readucante y

Demine

 $X = C(R + hx + x^2)$

u apema some on he unaitu jegan og vouri o o rusca

X=R+hx+x2

 $\chi^3 = 15 + \mu x - x_S$

Medhamm je mdenamiven $\alpha + \rho x + x_{5/2} = (\alpha - \frac{\pi}{\rho_{5}}) + (x + \frac{3}{\rho})_{5}$

 $\alpha + \rho x - \alpha_s = (\alpha + \frac{\pi}{\rho_s}) - (\alpha - \frac{3}{\rho})_s$

apenta vame ano ce y apbon cryrogy wabu ga je

 $(x + \frac{3}{6})_5 = (0 - \frac{\pi}{65}) f_5$

popomne je

J=-0+ 5 NHO-60

I je chegeno na torunom obruma 1+t2. Uc-

One je tonumen X totalyn to whenever to be choose ma obnur 1-to, a me numer apytot attetena, garre obnima gutum ce y paryn He ybnaru Humarcha otrosossop of smull was reasonable as apena vanne ganu je o aosutulbus unuja ce yben ono y opyrnouju opitypume hayurkannı Banab Kleagpatini nopen la konbor tomunoma apytor circaena, Hoj ce rbagpation roper yber more beción na conux 11+x2 una 11-x2, a gra ce desired it yoursey y stryck sti made until pytu whazpatinu nopen. Us doota ce war yours warmen when bound whoporodukty upu anogramu xurist inturações que granda em avadistri soper aprimo sapidos anominas modes

Pava nophinin cuent

ij snangu

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t$$
 $dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}dt$

aa je graten unaetpan

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{dt}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log (t + \sqrt{1+t^2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} log (\frac{2x}{13} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{11}{3}}) + 0$$

Unu n. Up.

$$J = \int dx \sqrt{8 + 12x + 4x^2} = 2 \int dx \sqrt{x + 3x + x^2}$$

Rosco je

$$3+3x+x_{5}=(3-\frac{3}{4})+(x+\frac{3}{2})_{5}=-\frac{1}{4}+(x+\frac{3}{2})_{5}$$

as ans cardouns

$$\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{t^2}{4}$$

ogarne je

$$\mathcal{X} = -\frac{3}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

da= ot

Suhe

III Cryroj

emodotyrogen of husun popust coundo anogresim

 $\int R(x, \sqrt{x^{2}-1}) dx$

1.

Over ce maannie gra je

$$\sqrt{x_51} = (x-1)\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

ia ce vrga carabu ga je

$$\frac{x-1}{x+y} = x_y$$

3.

og enmoge

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{ds-1}{ds+1}$$

Ч.

$$2-1=\frac{2r-1}{5}$$

5.

$$qx = -\frac{(2s-1)s}{\eta qx}$$

6.

томеном вредности 3. и 5 у обрасизу 2. та залим заменом 6. и 4. и тако добијене вредности 2. у дотом интеграny 1. vloaj troctaraje (R.(Z) dz Tge je Ri(x) usbecha payuonanna dou unija La. Obaj unitet par mamo Hahillihe u raig je on voporynaia, baroa ce los

in win Ha upomenso isy & menon 2=/ 2-y

H. up (Ha utialoun surjoutina us

[ayraya]:

$$J = \int dt \sqrt{t^2 - 1} = \int dt (t-1) \sqrt{\frac{t+1}{t-1}}$$

Once us opinimo con eny

oganne je

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

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

$$dt = -\frac{4 dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

ansigudos

$$7^2-1=U$$

$$2x01x=du$$

$$J = -8 \int \frac{\frac{du}{2}}{u^3} = -4 \int \frac{du}{u^3} = \frac{2}{u^2} = \frac{2}{(2^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{2}{(2\alpha + 2)^2} = \frac{2(t - 1)^2}{2} = \frac{2(t - 1)^2}{2} = \frac{2(2\alpha + 2)^2}{2} = 2(2\alpha + 1)^2$$

$$= 2(2\alpha + 1)^2$$

IV Cryzoj

Urtueipannia mpasa (R(x, Va+6x, VR+ha) da Tope uspos ang "univerpain um marcon calipari paylis manno apomennuly a gloc'illociaparatta 120/02/0 aprunoma appos cirettens.

> Onco ce caraba ya je a+6x= 2

og enne je

$$x = \frac{c}{4x - a}$$

mm

JR(z, Va+pr)dr rae opyringuja tog unitetparnum suawom 300 ucu panjuonanno og apomenoube to u og klougpationer kopena aonumeros apyrios un eta esta. 3a volumbre interestante formation como marco ce insporгуновају и прета ште диши зада-

non se pemen. H. up ano je gan unacipar

 $\int x \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} dx$

mes ce circle

$$x + 1 = x^{2}$$

$$x - 1 = x^{2} - 2$$

$$dx = 2x dx$$

Janiu Whitespan accuraje 2(2 (2-1) dx

of cheigen the obnure ca regum como mano tac unianu tacha.

apunegoa: y crysajebuma varg ce una tocha ca rebaggiaintem versamenom lepegnocian 2.3.4. u 5. y uniterpartenta us removos aonuniona apytor ny 1. 06 0/2 ne go buien obrens meneros, gennalos ce ga ce untaretipar

moste gipociautin globsesem g porty tiputo Homenspujama apart ustopiette conette consposer aparticular aparticula

ansolver and

4x = 3x = 3x = 3 4x = 3x = 3x = 3

2 pop = q = ore sin x

Unu H. Up.

 $\int \frac{x \sqrt{1-\alpha x_3}}{\alpha x}$

On a major $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{$

V Cryzaj

Unicipani obniva xb(X,x)R

nge je X karab aonumin ao xy buyet mederra og 2.

Bugeni one go voy je curenent nord je van jennent nord jennen voor voor je van jennent je van jennent je van je va

 $\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x_2}}{qx}$

porosasto je ga ce Hurandoun uguien * mozy clecum Ha rombuhayuje obuzitua pyhteyuja (aniebaparuz, ercünheruzujan-

Hux, rosaputiamencoura, tiput unon eti- pozouba untuetpana nasulany enuipuckua i zunnomenipickua). Ba anturkum ustreipiakuma I, I u III epune. be untilepone gokasanto je ga apeg tou ce untileponu navo mozy uspazy-atialonajy those thechagoube pazy:temputu y obruvey beekpaj thoż perza ype-enementile wyu umazy u benurci bojmoż buro ao citetentuna og 12 buro es pasniversus og onur Ha ruge de circultuma xa, anu ce He moèy che ce Haurasu 1200 obvertus opyrocusation Itu Ita Karby as or any opyrocusation of y portyruma octabilisty y apu unu reaupu gorosinje ce ga ce modom obnincy. Othu gorosc cacinaloros aportuna unitarior anno considera apunta considera co

 $\sqrt{\frac{(1-b_3 B) \Lambda (1-x_3) (1-K_3 x_3)}{Qx}}$

Maseritum, antistissentes demaps ce da som ustriet par troper deta tivia work chege the romountanguje anteporcua opystrolyuja. Ustucipianu 1209

unu

$$\int \frac{1+x_5\sqrt{1+x_4}}{1-x_5} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

sa ruju je otietu Hjrep Hamas ga uma openition

 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$ OSC sw $\frac{4+25}{x\sqrt{3}}$

Obarobus a cert do en na mer mons basimeit ce melos si mon pariment $x_{m}(a+px_{m})_{b}$ que montre pariment si considerament si mon recal con montre mont nuxu 'Spoj, anu om apeganarionjy came usysétute anysajèbe.

une the environment opytherage.

Vi Cryeaj

Whitepayaja buhomhua gudpepenjujara.

and entomitum and elementing

-o es ex ej origindes é ates esque volument par la volument prompe prompe prompe de la confer notare de la confer notare de la conferencia del conferencia de la conferencia del conferencia de la conferencia de Habeuhens Jou un ga ce unimenuou rag cy m, n'up year oprijebu

a+ 6xx=2

as he Surin

$$\alpha = \frac{u}{\sqrt{x^{-\alpha}}} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\sqrt{u} - \alpha}{\sqrt{u} - \alpha}\right) \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}}$$

sporting and more more more small (2-0) 2 26 10. 10. (2-0) 20 or

unu

1 (2-0) m -1 7 Oh

Aperacocardouno caz ga je m+1 kanal y gana je jugo je je jugo je jugo

Tge je ? usbection tonunom to i u ong once to be not obed miner bording to man pos actuais β . β be parameter of β and β and β and β and β are β are β are β .

ogowie je

dr= 3 6 dt

wa he topyou uspos as curatur Q(t) dt

Top je a usbeation aprintion tot, garri ce ususpensus mospe usbeating solo usbeating is a special to be ususpensus in the person with the problem of the pr

apena come unice parjuja ce morre grafiano ga je p uza opoj ouno ga je parnomare

mobilizado est tem si partenses men opois. anu uma pou jegan conjecj y wome je ustuerpanjuja morgha. Uomao n meninnen $x_{w}(\alpha + \rho x_{w})_{b} \alpha \alpha = x_{w+w}(\alpha x_{w} + \rho)_{b} \alpha \alpha$ no ano ce cinaba gra je

 $\mathcal{X} = \left(\frac{\omega}{\mathcal{X} - \ell}\right)_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathcal{Y}$ $d\alpha = -\frac{N}{4}\left(\frac{x-6}{x-6}\right)^{-\frac{N}{N}}dx$

 $\left(\frac{w}{x-6}\right) - \frac{w}{w+nb}$ $\frac{y}{b} - \frac{w}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{w}{x-6}\right) - \frac{w}{w+n} dy$

 $-\frac{N\sigma}{\sqrt{(x-\rho)}}\frac{\omega}{\omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} dx$

Uperias citabums cary ya je

They abowerenged constrains f(x) = x + (x + y) = x + (x

ustretponjuja ce moske usbojumu. Us vaora gobyjanio oba yba au raja y vojuma ce $a_{\mu}(\sigma+\rho x_{\nu})_{h} d\sigma$ mosse univerpersuin: I myraj: Kag fl yes opy; u I antoj: word je men gent abrow centrain abega replan O+622= 44 Tys is of unexumen usworkumena b; a y MOSFICH Otpon = Noth

Oboxe je $\frac{m+1}{n} = \frac{5+1}{3} = 3$ more yes opy; cualumo 0+625=25 gaine je (0+623)=2 $\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{C}} = \left(\frac{V}{dr_{s} - C}\right)_{2}$ $x_2 dx = \left(\frac{V}{x_5 - \sigma}\right)_r \frac{V}{x \, dx}$ 3 somerom govin municipar vocinize $= \frac{1}{83} / (2^2 - \alpha)^2 dx = \frac{1}{83} / (2^2 - 2\alpha x^2 + \alpha^2) dx =$ $=\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{20x}{2}+o^2\right)+C$ $=\frac{(\alpha+\rho x_5)_{5}}{(\alpha+\rho x_5)_{7}}\left[\frac{(\alpha+\rho x_5)_{7}}{(\alpha+\rho x_5)_{7}}-\frac{3\alpha(\alpha+\rho x_5)}{3}+\alpha_5\right]+C$

Mpumepu:

 $\int \frac{(\alpha + \rho x_3)_2}{x_2 qx}$

$$\frac{4u+1}{2u+1}+b=\frac{5}{2+1}+\frac{5}{3}=5$$
Opologie is
$$\frac{(1+3x_3)_{\frac{1}{2}}}{3\sqrt{2}}$$
5.

downs no glad. Engrava

gaine je

$$(1+2z)_{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{(4z-1)_{\frac{5}{2}}}{4z-1)_{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = \frac{(4z-1)_{\frac{5}{2}}}{4z-1)_{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

TO SOMEHOM GOTH UNDER TOUTINGE $= -\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2-1)^3}$

Utilizabanehu bloj utilizar to upabunum utilizabanja is partuonantus opytustytys $=\frac{15x^2-25x^2+8}{8x(x^2-1)^2}+\frac{15}{16}\log\frac{x+1}{x-1}+C$

MCMSMUE D

$$w \delta u j o n \omega = \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{x(2x^{2} - 5x^{2} - 15)}{\sqrt{1 + x^{2}}} + 15 \log(x + \sqrt{1 + x^{2}}) \right] + C$$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{(a+bx)\sqrt{a-bx}}$ Cai abunuo $a-bx=x^2$

ej enange

$$\alpha x = -\frac{6}{2x \, dx}$$

ansjudage a

$$J = \frac{2}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 20}$$

garane univerpossizion passion. Opyricizis

$$J = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{20}} \log \frac{\sqrt{0-6x+\sqrt{20}}}{x+\sqrt{20}} + C$$

$$dx = \frac{3 \wedge \lambda}{qx}$$
Con aprimo
$$ds = \lambda$$

$$\frac{(o_s + x_s) \wedge o_s - x_s}{qx}$$

$$J = \int \frac{\partial y}{\partial x \partial y} \sqrt{\partial x \partial y}$$

Ono ce caga circolori

oganne je

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - y}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 + y}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + y}} = \frac{2\alpha^2 x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

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

gain united par incitive

$$J = \int \frac{(20^{2}x^{2}-1) \sqrt{0^{2}x^{2}-1}}{\sqrt{20^{2}x^{2}-1}}$$

puréjon amudois

oganne je

$$x dx = \frac{ds}{u du}$$

20322-1=243+1

πα οχοδυμανια

$$J = \frac{1}{20^2} \int \frac{du}{u^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{0^2 \sqrt{2}} \text{ over to } u\sqrt{2}$$

a sumum youanounum samenoma

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{8}}{4}$$
 orscto $\frac{\sqrt{3}-x_{8}}{\sqrt{2}} + C$

 $\int \frac{dx}{dx} = \int \frac{dx}{dx}$

1. penievos: caropanos

1. penievos: carobanos

ganne je

$$\alpha = \frac{(32+1)^{2}}{32+1}$$

$$1+\alpha = \frac{2(2+2+1)}{32+1}$$

$$1+\alpha = \frac{2(2+2+1)}{32+1}$$

$$1+\alpha = \frac{2(2+2+1)}{32+1}$$

i gour una espar acaraje

$$J = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x(x+2)} = log \frac{x}{x+2} + C$$

$$= 604 \frac{11+\alpha+3}{11+\alpha+3} + \alpha + 6$$

S between : Act $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$ + $\frac{1}{3}$

amoloni

$$J = 4 \int \frac{dy}{(1+2y)\sqrt{3+4y^2}}$$

Carolino Batille

ej enancyo

$$y = \frac{x^{2} - 3}{4x}$$

$$dy = \frac{x^{2} + 3}{4x^{2}} dx$$

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

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

 $J = H \int \frac{dr}{r^{2} + 2r - 3} = H \int \frac{dr}{(r+1)^{2} - H} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{dr}{r} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac$

или одаште, урастойным даменым

$$J = lnd \frac{\lambda 1 + x + x_3 + x + x}{\lambda 1 + x + x_3 + x} + C$$

General mass
$$(1+x) \frac{1+x-x_5}{9x} = xx-1$$

oganne je

$$x = \frac{1+2\lambda}{1+\lambda^2}$$

$$dx = -2\frac{x^2+\lambda-1}{(1+\lambda^2)^2} dx$$

$$1+x = \frac{x^2+2\lambda+2}{1+\lambda^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x-x^2} = \frac{x^2+\lambda-1}{1+\lambda^2}$$

anvindor a

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

$$= -2 \operatorname{ozctq}(x+1) + C$$

un are zamentimo

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2-x_5}+1}$$

angjuba

$$J = -3 \operatorname{asctd} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x-x_2}+x+1} + 6$$

7.

$$\int \frac{(x-s)\sqrt{-3+4x-x^2}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

SUNSTONGE

$$x_5-4x+9=0$$

who was noperte $\frac{3}{1}\frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{(x-1)}\frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{(x-2)}\frac{1}{x}\frac{1}{(x-2)}\frac{1}{(x-2$

$$x - 3 = \frac{1 + x_{5}}{x^{5} - 1}$$

$$y - 3 + 4x - x_{5} = \frac{1 + x_{5}}{x^{5}}$$

$$y - x = \frac{1 + x_{5}}{x^{5}}$$

$$x = \frac{1 + x_{5}}{3x^{5} + 1}$$

$$x = \frac{1 + x_{5}}{3x^{5} + 1}$$

na game una expos tocarrie

$$J = 2 \int \frac{dv}{r^2 - 1} = \log \frac{r - 1}{r + 1} + C$$

$$= m \frac{4x-1}{4x-1} + \frac{4x-2}{4x-1} + C$$

$$= \log \frac{x-5}{1-\sqrt{-9+4x-x_5}} + C$$

8.
$$\int \frac{(1+x^2)dx}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^4}} \quad (\text{Jineb})$$

Ono ce carobu

$$L = \frac{1 - \alpha_3}{\alpha N^2}.$$

osolujor ce

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x_s}}{\sqrt{1-x_s}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x_s}}{\sqrt{-x_s}}$$

a ce musikensem gobuja

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x_5}}{qx} = \sqrt{5} \frac{(1-x_5)\sqrt{1+x_5}}{(1+x_5)qx}$$

owygo

$$J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log (x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

Cinclemno
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^4)\sqrt{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}-x^2}} \qquad (Hisepi$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{\Lambda(1+x_i)_{\frac{r}{2}} - x_s}{x}$$

je snimoge

$$\frac{1}{1+x_{5}} = \frac{1+x_{4}}{1+x_{4}} \frac{1+x_{4$$

unoskenen godujamo

apena wome

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{orsc} \log x + C$$

$$= \operatorname{orsc} \log \frac{x}{1+x^2} + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{x^3 (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}$$

$$\operatorname{organene} \text{ fe}$$

$$(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^2$$

$$(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$$

$$(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^2$$

$$(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$$

$$x^3 dx = x^3 dx$$

$$1 + x^2 = x$$

$$1 + x = x$$

$$1 + x^2 = x$$

$$1$$

1+ X3= X3

oganne je

leganne je xox=xov a game unacipan ascurije $J = \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{2}{2}} + C$ $\int \frac{(o' + \rho x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{2} o' x}$ Cinclumo a+ 6x = 22 governe je $(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda$ ou= 22or $\mathcal{X}_{S} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(\mathcal{L}_{S} - \mathcal{O})_{S}}$ graniu white par to caraje $J = \frac{2}{0.3} \left[(7^2 - \alpha)^2 dx = \frac{2}{0.3} \left[[7^2 - 2\alpha r^2 + \alpha^2] dr \right]$ $= \frac{2}{0.5} \left[\frac{7.5}{5} - \frac{2013}{2} + 0.27 \right] + C =$ $= \frac{2}{2} 2 \left[\frac{2}{5} - \frac{202}{3} + 0^{2} \right] + C =$ $=\frac{2}{2}(\alpha+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left[\frac{(\alpha+bx)^{2}}{2}-\frac{2\alpha(\alpha+bx)}{2}+\alpha^{2}\right]+C$

Consolves

Consolves

$$x = x^{2}$$

ogovere je

$$x = \frac{x^{2} - \alpha}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{2x dx}{6}$$

$$x = \frac{2x^{2}}{6^{2}} \left(x^{2} - \alpha x^{2} \right) dx = \frac{2x}{6^{2}} \left[\frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{\alpha x^{3}}{3} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{6^{2}} \left(x^{2} - \alpha x^{2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{6^{2}} \left[\frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{\alpha x^{3}}{3} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{6^{2}} \left(\alpha + 6x \right)^{\frac{2}{6}} \left[\frac{\alpha + 6x}{5} - \frac{\alpha}{3} \right] + C$$

14.

$$\left(\frac{x^{3} dx}{(1 + 2x^{2})^{\frac{1}{6}}} \right) + C$$

Origonia

Origonia

$$(1 + 2x^{2})^{\frac{1}{6}} = x$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{x^{2} - 1}{3}$$

$$x dx = \frac{x dx}{x}$$

$$a^3 da = \frac{(x^2 - 1)x dx}{4}$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^3}{x} - x\right)$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^3}{x} - x\right)$$

as fe gertin untietpar $J = \frac{1}{4} \left((x^2 - 1) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x}{x^2} - x \right) + C =$ $= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(2-1)(1+2x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2-1)(1+2x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + C$ $\int x_{3} (1+x)_{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ Carolino 1+X=23 Juga je $(1+x)^{\overline{z}}=x$ X= 22-1 dr=22dr J3= (45-1)3 ia gramu unitietpan tacinaje

 $= 5 \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40} \right] + 6 =$ $= 5 \left[\frac{3}{40} - \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{40} \frac{1}{40}$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{3}}{9} - \frac{3(1+x)^{2}}{7} + \frac{3(1+x)}{5} \right]$$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{3}}{9} - \frac{3(1+x)^{2}}{7} + \frac{3(1+x)}{5} \right]$$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{(1+x)^{3}}{9} - \frac{3(1+x)^{2}}{7} + \frac{3(1+x)}{5} \right]$$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1+x^{3}}{7} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \right] + C$$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1+x^{3}}{7} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \right]$$

$$= 2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[\frac{1+x^{3}}{7} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} +$$

 $=2(1+x)^{\frac{2}{5}}\left[\frac{(1+x)^{3}}{9}-\frac{3(1+x)^{2}}{7}+\frac{3(1+x)}{5}-\frac{1}{3}\right]+0$ game untersport doctavie = 4 (0/2 Row je, asmohy pactualmanoa payuonan. pyrncipujo, na cadujoke $\frac{1}{x^{4}-1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}+1}$ no je gram univerpour $=\int \frac{dx}{1-1} - \int \frac{dx}{1+1} - 2\int \frac{dx}{1-1} =$ = lug(x-1) - lug(x+1) - 2 wecky x + C = = lug 2-1 - 2 archy 2 + C = = lng $\frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{4}}-1}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{4}}+1}$ - 2 ozchy $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{4}}+C$ 18. $(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ obs ans wasumo 1+ 25 = 25 2g garche je x2 - 1

$$4x^{2} = \frac{7^{2}-1}{2^{2}-1}$$

$$4x^{2} = \frac{7^{2}-1}{2^{2}-1}$$

$$4x^{2} = \frac{7^{2}-1}{2^{2}-1}$$

$$4x^{2} = \frac{7^{2}-1}{2^{2}-1}$$

gour univerpor roctivise $J = -\left(\frac{12^{2}-11^{3}}{2}\right)$

Tacinalrouncem Opynousize tog univerparting SHANDIN IN TIPOCUTE ZUNUOUZE GODINIÁNO $\frac{7^{2}}{(7^{2}-1)^{3}} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(7-1)^{3}} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{(7-1)^{2}} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{7-1} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{(7+1)^{3}} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{(7+1)^{2}} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{(7+1)^{3}} + \frac$

па ноизивот интетрацијот добијани

$$J = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{16} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{16} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{16} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{16} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{16} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{16} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{4} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{$$

MONGMOE

$$\mathcal{L}_{5} = \frac{x_{5}}{1+x_{5}} \qquad \mathcal{L} = \frac{x}{(1+x_{5})_{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

whojudou

$$J = \frac{8}{4} \left[x(1+8x_5)\sqrt{1+x_5} + pn^3(\sqrt{1+x_5} - x) \right] + 6$$

anudum and 1-35= 2515

garne je

$$-\alpha x = -\frac{(x_3+1)_{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x_5+1)_{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$1-x_5 = \frac{(x_5+1)_{\frac{1}{2}}}{x_5+1}$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x_5+1}{x_5+1}$$

$$J = -\int \frac{ds}{dr} (ds + 1)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|^{2}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|x|^{2}$$

Maneral

ansjudogo

$$J = \frac{x - x_3}{x} + \operatorname{orsc} \cos x + C$$

$$J = \frac{x - x_3}{x} + \operatorname{orsc} \cos \frac{x}{x - x_3} + C$$

20

$$\int \frac{(\sigma + \rho x_s)_{\tilde{z}}}{\varphi x}$$

anudum

$$a + px_s = x_s x_s$$

e sampe

$$qx = -\frac{(4_{5} - 6)_{\frac{5}{2}}}{(x_{5} - 6)_{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$(a + 6x_{5})_{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{(x_{5} - 6)_{\frac{5}{2}}}{(x_{5} - 6)_{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$a + 6x_{5} = \frac{x_{5} - 6}{ax_{5}}$$

$$x_{5} = \frac{x_{5} - 6}{a}$$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1} = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{4s} = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} - \rho \right) \frac{1}{6pr} \right] = -\frac{u_{s}}{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{4s} -$

$$= -\frac{1}{0^2} \left[-\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{6}{3} \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \right] = \frac{1}{0^2} - \frac{6}{3\lambda^3} =$$

Jamenon

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha + \rho x_s)_{\frac{r}{r}}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_s = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \rho x_s}$$

polyama

$$J = \frac{x(3\alpha - 2bx^2)}{3\alpha^2(\alpha + bx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + C$$

21.

$$\int \frac{(1+x_s)_{\frac{2}{s}}}{x \, \mathrm{d}x}$$

Carolino

$$1+ \mathcal{X}_3 = \mathcal{X}_3 \mathcal{X}_3$$

garane je

$$x qx = -\frac{(x_{3} - 1)_{\frac{3}{2}}}{(1 + x_{3})_{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(x_{3} - 1)_{\frac{3}{2}}}{x_{3}}$$

$$1 + x_{3} = \frac{x_{3} - 1}{x_{3}}$$

$$x_{3} = \frac{x_{3} - 1}{1}$$

amojulogi.

Hara je
$$\frac{1}{7^{3}-1} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{7^{3}-1} - \frac{7+2}{(7+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+\frac{3}{4}} \right]$$
an je
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{3}} \left[\frac{dr}{7-1} - \frac{(7+2)dr}{(7+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+\frac{3}{4}} \right]$$

Thema vanue danne danne ce minerhou parison

Ha' gloa univerparia $i_1 = \int \frac{dx}{2-1} = \log(x-1)$

$$\tilde{L}_{2} = \int \frac{(z+2) dz}{(z+\frac{1}{2})^{2}+\frac{3}{4}}$$

Carobumo y obom apytom

oganne je

$$7 = \frac{13}{2}t - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7+2=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\frac{3}{2}$$

$$dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt$$

$$\tilde{t}_{2} = \frac{V_{3}}{3} \int \frac{(V_{3}t + 3)dt}{t^{2} + 1} = \int \frac{t}{t^{2} + 1} + V_{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^{2} + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log (t^2 + 1) + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{orzchy} t =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left[\frac{(2z+1)^2}{3} + 1 \right] + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{orzchy} \frac{2z+1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
if where

 $J = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{(2x+1)^2}{3} + 1 \right) + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{cnchy} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} - \log (x-1) \right] + C$ $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{cnschy} \left[\frac{(2x+1)^2}{3} + 1 \right] - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^3-1}} =$

In any sametime $a = \frac{(1+x^3)^{\frac{3}{3}}}{1}$

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$
 orsc by $\frac{2(1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + x}{x\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{2}$ by $[(1+x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} - x] + C$

 $\int \frac{dx}{(\frac{2\alpha}{6}+x)(\alpha+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

Circhemo

janne je

$$(\alpha + \beta x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{\rho}{\mathcal{X}_{s} - \sigma}$$

$$\frac{2a}{6} + x = \frac{a + x^2}{6}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{6} x dx$$

 $J = 2 \int \frac{dx}{\alpha + x^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \operatorname{orsc} hg \frac{x}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + C =$ $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \operatorname{orsc} hg \left(\frac{\alpha + 6x}{\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

23.
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{x+5}\right) dx$$

Carchumo

$$1+x=x^2$$

oganne je

$$\alpha = x_5 - 1$$

$$\alpha + 2 = x_5 + 4$$

$$\alpha = x_5 - 1$$

to gobijano

$$J = 5 / \frac{x_5 + 4}{x_5 + 4} = 5 / 4x - 8 / \frac{4x}{x_5 + 4}$$

The doc nome doan ce nomerbou boceau

 $i_2 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orchy} \frac{x}{2}$

a apema mome je

$$3 = 2x - 4$$
 archy $\frac{x}{3} + C$
= $2\sqrt{1+x} - 4$ archy $\frac{x}{3} + C$

$$34.$$

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

 $J = \int \frac{(x_0^2 + 1)(x_0^3 + 1)}{(x_0^2 + 1)(x_0^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \int \frac{(x_0^2 + 1)(x_0^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(x_0^2 + 1)(x_0^3 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

tablumo caga

oganne je

$$\alpha_{c} = \alpha_{c} = \frac{3\pi \alpha r}{3}$$

$$\alpha_{c} = (x_{5} - 1)_{5}$$

$$\alpha_{3} = x_{5} - 1$$

amojudope a

$$J = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 (x^2 - 2)}$$

Rose je
$$\frac{1}{7^{2}(7^{2}-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{7^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$3 = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{dx}{x^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \right) \frac{dx}{x-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log(x-\sqrt{2}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log(x+\sqrt{2}) + C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log\frac{x-\sqrt{2}}{x+\sqrt{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3}+1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log\frac{\sqrt{x^{3}+1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^{3}+1} + \sqrt{2}} \right) + C = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3}+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log\frac{\sqrt{x^{3}+1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^{3}-1}} \right] + C$$

Constant Hajape
$$\frac{25}{(\alpha^2 - x^2) \sqrt{\alpha^2 + x^2}}$$
Constant Hajape
$$\frac{x^2 = y}{dx} = \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}}$$
The good years
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{(\alpha^2 - y) \sqrt{\alpha^2 + y}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}}$$

luchumo caga $\frac{\sqrt{u^2+u}}{\sqrt{u^2+u}} = x$ iganne je $A = \frac{\lambda_{s}}{1 - \delta_{s} \lambda_{s}}$ $Q^2 - y = \frac{2Q^2 x^2 - 1}{72}$ $dy = -\frac{2dx}{73}$ My = 41-0322 a gobujumo $J = -\int \frac{\pi}{(2.0^2 7^2 - 1)\sqrt{1 - 10^2 7^2}}$ $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}$ ganne je 2,022-1=1-242 2 gr = - nom MAMO $J = \frac{\omega_s}{1} \left(\frac{1 - 312}{\text{off}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \frac{313}{\text{off}}$

Ranco je
$$\frac{1}{7^{2}(x^{2}-2)} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{7^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\frac{1}{x-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}\frac{1}{x+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int = -\frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{dx}{x^{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \int \frac{dx}{x - \sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{2}} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log_{3}(x - \sqrt{2}) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log_{3}(x + \sqrt{2}) + C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log_{3} \frac{x - \sqrt{2}}{x + \sqrt{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3} + 1}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \log_{3} \frac{\sqrt{x^{3} + 1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^{3} + 1} + \sqrt{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3} + 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log_{3} \frac{\sqrt{x^{3} + 1} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^{3} - 1}} \right] + C$$

Consolution Hajupe
$$\frac{25}{(\alpha^2 - x^2) \sqrt{\alpha^2 + x^2}}$$

Condounts caga $\frac{\sqrt{u^2+u}}{\sqrt{u^2+u}} = x$ oganne je $y = \frac{1 - 0^3 z^2}{7^2}$ $0^2 - y = \frac{20^2 2^2 - 1}{7^2}$ dy = - 2 dr Vy = 11-0222 gobujamo $M = -\int \frac{\pi}{(2.0^2 7^2 - 1)\sqrt{1 - 10^2 7^2}}$ $\frac{1-u^2z^2=u^2}{u^2}$ ganne je 2022-1=1-242 2 gr = - nom UMamo

 $3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}$

$$\frac{1}{2u^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u\sqrt{2}+1}$$

or je

$$J = -\frac{1}{\alpha^{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{du}{u\sqrt{2} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{du}{u\sqrt{2} + 1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha^{2}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left(u\sqrt{2} + 1 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left(u\sqrt{2} - 1 \right) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha^{2}\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{u\sqrt{2} + 1}{u\sqrt{2} - 1} = \frac{1}{2\alpha^{2}\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{(u\sqrt{2} + 1)^{2}}{2u^{2} - 1}$$

GUMENOM

$$R = \sqrt{1 - \alpha_3 \chi_5} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha_5 + \Lambda}{\alpha_5}} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_5 + \Lambda}{\Lambda}} = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha_5 + \chi_5}}{\chi}$$

$$3n_{5}-1 = \frac{\alpha_{5}+x_{5}}{5x_{5}} - 1 = \frac{\alpha_{5}+x_{5}}{x_{5}-\alpha_{5}}$$

$$n_{15}+1 = \frac{n_{5}+x_{5}}{x_{15}} + 1 = \frac{n_{5}+x_{5}}{x_{15}+n_{5}+x_{5}}$$

ansignous

So,
$$\frac{1}{(x+4)\sqrt{x^{2}+3x-11}} = \sqrt{(x+4)\sqrt{x^{2}+3x-11}} = \sqrt{(x+4)\sqrt{x^{2}+3x-11}} = \sqrt{(x+4)}$$
Solvatine je
$$x = \frac{1+4x^{2}}{(x+4)\sqrt{x^{2}+3x-11}} = \sqrt{(x+4)}$$

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

na samenom y granom univerpany obaj to-

$$J = \frac{2}{5} \int dx = \frac{2}{5} x + C = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+4}} + C$$

$$27. \qquad \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}$$

Carobuno
$$\sqrt{1-x-x^2}=xx-1$$

oganne je

$$\eta \alpha = \frac{(x_{5}+1)_{5}}{-5(x_{5}-x-1)}$$

$$1+\alpha = \frac{x_{5}+1}{x_{5}+1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x_{5}+1}{5x_{5}+1}$$

ta gobujano

$$J = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x(x+2)}$$

omost ge

$$\frac{1}{2(2+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2+2}$$

of air

$$J = -2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{x+2} \right) \right] =$$

$$= \log \left(\frac{x+2}{x} \right) - \log x =$$

$$= \log \frac{x+2}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{x \sqrt{a_5 + 6_5 x_y}}{qx}$$

Manskehu opojuvy u umenuvy ca

n-1 guolujourio

$$J = \int \frac{x_u \sqrt{o_s + c_s x_u}}{x_{u-1} q\alpha}$$

morphine condo

$$\omega_3 + \ell_3 x_w = r_3$$

garche je

$$\mathcal{X}_{L} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{S} - \mathcal{O}_{S}}{\mathcal{L}_{S}}$$

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

a gram ustrict par accuraje

larro je

$$\frac{1}{7^2 - 0^2} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{2 - 0} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{2 + 0}$$

to je

$$J = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\frac{dx}{x-\alpha} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \right) \frac{dx}{x+\alpha} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi \alpha} \left[lvg(x-\alpha) - lvg(x+\alpha) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\alpha} \log \frac{x - \alpha}{x + \alpha} = \frac{1}{n\alpha} \log \frac{(x - \alpha)^2}{x^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{2}{n\alpha} \log \frac{1}{12^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n\alpha} \log \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 6^2 x^2} - \alpha}{6\sqrt{x^2}} + C$$

$$29. \qquad \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 6^2 x^{2m}}}$$

MHOREHU Spojuvy u umenuvy ca

x ononjamo

$$\mathcal{J} = \int \frac{\alpha_u \sqrt{\alpha_s - \rho_s \alpha_{su}}}{\alpha_{su-1} \alpha \alpha}$$

ans carolouno

$$\mathcal{O}_{S} - \beta_{S} \mathcal{X}_{SM} = \mathcal{X}_{S}$$

ogarene je

$$\mathcal{X}_{yw} = \frac{\ell_{\mathcal{F}}^{2}}{Q_{\mathcal{F}} - Y_{\mathcal{S}}}$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}} = \frac{x_{2}}{x_{2}}$$

ansjudayo

$$= \frac{u_0}{1} \operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_5 - \alpha_5}} = \frac{u_0}{1} \operatorname{arc} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{u_0}{1}$$

$$30. \int \frac{(1+3x_3)/(1+x_5)}{\varphi x}$$

amulua and

$$I = \frac{AI + x_s}{x}$$

igovene je

$$\chi_s = \frac{1 - \chi_s}{\chi_s}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \frac{(1 - \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{S}})_{\bar{\mathcal{I}}}}{\mathcal{L}}$$

$$1 + 3x_5 = \frac{1 - x_5}{1 + x_5}$$

$$QX = \frac{(1 - \lambda_5)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{Qx}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x_s} = \frac{x}{x} = \frac{(1-x_s)_{z}}{1}$$

amojudon

$$= \operatorname{orsc} P \frac{11+x_5}{x} + C$$

$$J = \int \frac{1+x_5}{0} = \operatorname{orsc} P dx =$$

Condomno

$$\int \frac{1}{1+2x^{2}} dx$$
Condomno

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+2x^{2}} dx$$
Condomno

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}}$$
The second of the

$$J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dV_0}{\sqrt{1 - Z^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ orcs sin } Z = \frac{1}$$

33.
$$\int \frac{(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{m}{n}}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

Cincloumo

$$x+1/1+x_{5}=x_{5}$$

ogarre fl

$$(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{1}{n}}=x^{m}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x_5}}{\sqrt{1+x_5}+x} qx = xx_{u-1}qx$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x_0}}{\sqrt{n}} = N \sqrt{1-n} \sqrt{n}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+4s}}{qx} = M L_1 qx$$

ancigudago at

$$= \frac{\omega}{u} \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$A = u \left(x + \sqrt{1 + \alpha_c} \right)_{\frac{1}{u}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)(2x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \qquad (Ajnep)$$

Carolomo

garane je

(Linep)

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{(3x^{2}-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{x^{3}(x^{2}-1)}{1} = \frac{x^{3}(x$$

$$J_{+} \frac{J_{+}}{J_{+}-1} = J_{2}(J_{+}-1) = \frac{(3x_{5}-1)_{f}}{x_{3}(x-1)_{5}}$$

$$\frac{x_{3}(x_{1}-1)}{x_{3}qx} = \frac{x_{1}-1}{qpx} = \frac{(\alpha_{5}-1)(5\alpha_{5}-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{qqx}$$

smatt word

$$J = -\int \frac{\partial r}{R^{n}-1}$$

Ranco je
$$\frac{1}{2^{3}-1} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2-1} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{7^{2}+1}$$

If all

$$J = -\left[\frac{1}{4}\log(x-1) - \frac{1}{4}\log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{conc}\log x\right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{conc}\log x - \frac{1}{4}\log\frac{x-1}{x+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{conc}\log\frac{3x}{(2x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}} - \frac{1}{4}\log\frac{x-(2x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x+(2x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{4}}} + C$$

35.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}(x-1)^{2}}$$

anudras and

oganine je

$$\alpha x = 1 + x^{2}$$
 $\alpha x = (1 + x^{2})^{3}$

gami univerper tectivie

Obaj uniterpar gobuja ce ysocatotinom un प्राचित्रप्राणेशा मात्र वर्षात्रं मिक्टामः

$$J^{2} = \left\{ \frac{(1+x_{5})_{5}}{(1+x_{5})_{5}} = \left\{ \frac{(1+x_{5})_{5}}{(1+x_{5})_{5}} \text{ opr} = \left\{ \frac{1+x_{5}}{(1+x_{5})_{5}} - \left\{ \frac{(1+x_{5})_{5}}{x_{5}} \right\} \right\}$$

ga ou goodunu gpytu og oba gla unituerpana wwwww

7= 4 7 dx = dv govene je

du = dx $V = \int \frac{x \, dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

 $\int \frac{\chi^2 dx}{(1+\chi^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{1+\chi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1+\chi^2} =$ apenua vanue = $-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+2^2} + \frac{1}{2} arc by 2$

$$J_2 = \operatorname{orc} h_3 x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orc} h_3 x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orc} h_3 x$$

num

$$J^{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+J_{5})_{2}}{qr}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+J_{5})_{2}}{1+J_{5}-J_{5}}} qr = \sqrt{\frac{(1+J_{5})_{5}}{qr}} - \sqrt{\frac{(1+J_{5})_{2}}{J_{5}}} qr$$

Tobu og oba goa unitetpana gati je obpacyem 12, or ga bu opbunu gpytu citabu-

mo vieni

$$z = u \frac{z dv}{(1+z^2)^3} = dv$$

oganine je

$$qn = npr$$
 $S = \begin{cases} \frac{(1+2)^2}{r} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{(1+2)^2}{(1+2)^2} \end{cases}$

ta viryga

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} =$$

u tipema tune

$$J_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\chi}{1+\chi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{onch} \chi + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\chi}{(1+\chi^2)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\chi}{1+\chi^2} - \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{onch} \chi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\chi}{(1+\chi^2)^2} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{\chi}{1+\chi^2} + \frac{3}{8} \operatorname{onch} \chi$$

Bawum

$$d^{4} = \int \frac{(1+x_{5})_{4}}{\eta x} = \int \frac{(1+x_{5})_{4}}{1+x_{5}-x_{5}} \, dx = \int \frac{(1+x_{5})_{3}}{\eta x} - \int \frac{(1+x_{5})_{4}}{x_{5} \, \eta x}$$

Uplou og oba gla univerpana gain je obpacyem 13 a ga bu gobunu gpyru undbund

www

$$L=R = \frac{L dL}{(1+2)^{4}} = dc$$

vyonene je

$$du = dx \quad v = \int \frac{(1+x_5)_4}{x_5} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{(1+x_5)_5}$$

u apema vanue

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^4} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3} +$$

ia ganne

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(1+x_{5})^{2}} + \frac{8}{3} \frac{1+x_{5}}{x^{2}} + \frac{8}{3} \operatorname{oxc} dx + \frac{6}{1} \frac{(1+x_{5})^{2}}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{(1+x_{5})^{2}}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{12} \operatorname{oxc} dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{6}\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^3}+\frac{5}{24}\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2}+\frac{5}{16}\frac{x}{1+x^2}+\frac{5}{16}$$
 orchy x

- Ho waj norun je usparynaŭ wpu-- Henu umerpan, ta je granne gamu un-

merpan jugalance

$$J = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\lambda}{(1+\lambda^{2})^{3}} + \frac{5}{12} \frac{\lambda}{(1+\lambda^{2})^{2}} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda^{2}} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{\lambda$$

Unacerpayaja apancyeденшних функција.

Il sa unitet payujy manbur opyrieuja yūsūpednobajy ce meūvoje c'kujuma and ce go caga yaoznanu u japouhabajy ce anemom as Hajrembe merioga sameite u merioga genumente unitét parque. Metavgom levja ux cogu ha obience samete oburto ce treixa qui ce aparte. (F(t) dt yegentulta opyniewyja aog untuerpan num skareom unu gapocian unu cherry nom chyrafy sabucu og apupoge Ha antebaporcy chyttirigujy. Marco H chyraja, sa urmetpan up maripan (I (ear) da yapomhabajy ce chenom dt ext warrs do my methou as arow 一个一个

Minespani obnina $\int F(\operatorname{aschy}x) \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ papouhabajy ce cmenom orchy x=t evja apealoupa gaan ustaetpan y JF(t)dt Unicipanu $(T(\log x) \frac{dx}{dx})$ Ranby hemo concry yavapedumi 1 R (sim x, cos x) dx rge je R payuvnanna chymeyuja cu-Hyca u riscurryca yawapeonyje ce oloa comerta: ciraba ce gra je 8mx= 1+43 of ensure is

$$\cos_2 x = 1 - \sin_5 x = 1 - \frac{(1 + f_5)_5}{4 + f_5} = \frac{(1 + f_5)_5}{(1 - f_5)_5}$$

oganne je

$$\cos x = \frac{1+f_S}{1-f_S}$$

Cem mora je

$$dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt$$

ce usbection intitetpar reside he aug unatharrum srancom butu payus- out pergracima toityuaba ce genunanna opymenyuja apomennulie t. Rag murhom univerpayujóm onuzenóm y je obaj winietpian usporytouin ao pa-Hujum yayateuma apeda t anen utin netabon operanounty was opynicingly og ta a ti je apema pantijum tipiaburuma

H. up. Here je gravi univerpar $\int \frac{dx}{a\sin x + b\cos x}$

One usopiume apressing cherry un-Sypin month

 $\int \frac{1+t^2}{2at+6(1-t^2)} \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{6+2at-6t^2}$ e oyanne paywranan je.

apunegoa: avariju jegna vanina newoga, as sucraa asy unerion Hermite - ve mettinge revja grafe Hettincheighto.
(R(sinx, cosx) da

ans ce sinx, cosx, da samerte obum oper- no erectinus uting opyrienjujy xa. Y cry-HOCTIUMA Y GOTION WHITETPANY, goduja zajebuma y nojuma je metuoga samene sameuita une "He gobogu rungo reanvapacyy.

Juolv = uv - 1v du Roja he ce opynocyuja ysemu sa U a Ruja sa v s'abuci otreta og tipupoge anjeaja. Apu wodopy obux opytukuja Theiga "ce mai obo:

1. que ce us do moske usparynatin V 2. ga je univetpan sodu upocinuju og aplobum roz um bap um bpane pana

71= 1 6 ax cos px qx 72= lear sin ba da Once y apoon unicipary violu $e_{o\alpha} d\alpha = dx$ sj snappo du=-6 sin 6x da $h = \frac{6}{6}$ unitetpan 1. Toutage $J' = \frac{6}{9} \cos \theta x + \frac{6}{9} J^{2}$ Those was area y unitelpany 2. yomens n= sinbx Eag dx = dv ej enmago du= basbada usunerpan 2. to anaje $J_2 = \frac{\alpha}{6} \sin 6x - \frac{\alpha}{6} J_1$ Jegnoruse 3. 44 apeacoachoajy goe jeghorune ca gle iturame in u's us xojux ce oba iglia unitatipana mozy

www.hyroden arran Nomohy genumwittor univerpaneroa neros ce insportantaly n. ip. ustuetpanu obancot obnuva: (logalida, [(arc rim x) dx,] (arc cos x) dx, u to g. unu I sinma ara da, I an (luga) da u apytu. Habenhemo jour jegty becay unietpana sa ruje ce unitetpanème yūvūpiednaba ucina meinoga ienja ce yavapednaba u apu umetpenziju pay with anywax opythely uja. Wo cy WH. tierpanu obnuva Tge je K(x) payuonanna opymayuja. apomenouse x. Bugeon chis ga ce pa-

Tge je R(x) payuononna opymoyuja upomennule x. Bugenu onu ga ce payuonanna opymoyuja yben morke matucanu y obnuray zbupa znamoba leo-yu cy obnura $\frac{1}{x-a}$, $\frac{1}{x-a}$, $\frac{1}{(x-a)^k}$

apema vane topou a univerpose do $1 = 12^m e^{\alpha x} dx$

 $\int_{a}^{3} = \int_{a}^{3} \frac{3}{6} dx$ $J^3 = \int \frac{(x-y)^k}{6mq} dx$ Uniterparie I, narco ce usparynabajy genemernem uniterparenem citabra $x_m = n$ $e_{\alpha\alpha} = \alpha n$

Tipelu unitetpar moske ce tivicosse cheuni na genuniurny unitet paryujy

andrajyhu $n = 6 \alpha \alpha \frac{(x - 4)x}{\alpha \alpha} = 0.0$

jým ga je

rume he circien le 6 min conversen sa jegunung. Mebyuum unuetpanu 72 He mozy ce ru na legge novement uspony legje ce parnotomen payuonante opythe The A Herough Rabotanam agopo ally commont

x= d+t da=dt

rune le unitetpar choqu na

Of ce recor rune u y obning

HA KOJU CE OH COOGU CHEMON

Plaj tochegnou unterpan, noju je nedoujoul Ha obweste chystrajuje, āviram je sultandryzon sonodistry monshin bat u obeneskapa re survivou

Ha ucan ce Harun wolpunje u pegynyuja utilizipona obruna (R(x) simox da (R(x) cos ax dx

Hatin. They ce united par mebytium mo-guje R(x) choque the jegan og oba tipu

 $J_{z} = \int x^{m} \sin \alpha x \, dx$ $J_{z} = \int \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x - d} \, dx$ $J_{z} = \int \frac{\sin \alpha x}{(x - d)^{m}} \, dx$ $J_1 = \int x^m \cos \alpha x \, dx$ $J_2 = \int \frac{\cos \alpha x}{x - dx} \, dx$ $J_3 = \int \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(x - dx)^n} \, dx$ log aplovi u apeher aura virea ce mosse Javapeoumu gerumurna untartpanja

RUJOHN CHICKUJEMO CUICUEM M OGHOCHO NI MERYUTUM UHUTET PUN IZ TUCKOBE JE HE-COOGNULO HA OBUNHE CPYHTRYNJE. HERYUTUM U OH CE GAJE COECUTU HA WHITET PUNTUL NOTOXPUTTOM, JUP ONCO CE UNO PUTU HAJUPE CHIEHA

univerpois $\frac{3}{2}$ do que ce na voia goa $\frac{\sin at}{t} dt$ $\int \frac{\cos at}{t} dt$

or oba ce glow interest point, tromothy your pobos objects a $\frac{e^{at}}{2i}$ con $at = \frac{e^{at}}{2}$

douge na manoupetjournou

Obaj aon urtuetpon, aneron

clough ce tha Jung?

noske cooding.

apumepu:

1. Our Lines of the second of

 $A = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin_3 x - \cosh^3 x}{\sin_3 x + \cos_3 x} & -3 \cosh^3 x + C \\ \frac{\sin_3 x \cos_3 x}{\cos_3 x} & -\frac{\cos_3 x}{\cos_3 x} + \frac{\sin_3 x}{\cos_3 x} \\ \end{cases}$

 $\frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x}$

Reason je $1-\omega_1 x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$

 $\int = 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{2})}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = -\cot^2 \frac{x}{2} + C$

3. $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\cos^2 x \cos^2 x}$

versione es consider son se consider se considerate se

àgunere je.

brusa an=qu

300 Lijamo $3 = \frac{1}{62} \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{62} \log x = \frac{1}{62} \log (a^2 + b^2 x) + C$

[(loga) da anudows and olv=da n=(m2x), e en anayor du= n[lugar] ola gusujumo $J = x(ndx)_{s} - w/(ndx)_{s}, qx$ Ogaloge je: 3a n=1 30 n= 2: $\int (m^2 x)_5 dx = x(m^2 x)_5 - x \int m^2 x dx =$ = $\alpha(\log \alpha)^2 - 2\alpha \log \alpha + 2\alpha =$ $= x[(\log x)^2 - 2\log x + 2] + C$ 20 N=3 $= x(c \sin x) = x(c \sin x)^2 - 3 / (c \cos x)^2 c \sin x$ = $\pi (n d x)_3 - 3(n d x)_5 + e x p d x - e x =$ = a [(liga) - 3 (liga) + 6 liga - 6] + C orming.

 $((n d x)_{u} q x = x [(n d x)_{u} - x (n d x_{u-1} + n d u - 1)(n d x_{u-2}) - \dots] + C$ $(x^2)^{-1}$ amudicas and dr= 6 dr u=xn si eneropo $du=nx^{n-1}dx$ $v=\frac{1}{\alpha}e^{\alpha x}$ ansigudos $J = \frac{x_{i}e_{\alpha \alpha}}{x_{i}e_{\alpha \alpha}} - \frac{\omega}{w} \left(x_{i}e_{\alpha \alpha} \right) e_{\alpha \alpha} dx$. I luga da = $x \log x - x = x(\log x - 1) + C$ depend the ine and you ement: x = 1 $\int x e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{x e^{\alpha x}}{x e^{\alpha x}} - \frac{1}{12} \int e^{\alpha x} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int e^{\alpha x} dx$ $=\frac{x e^{\alpha x}}{x} - \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{x^3} =$ $=\frac{e^{\alpha x}}{2}\left[x-\frac{1}{2}\right]+C$ n=2 $(x_5 c_{\alpha\alpha} dx = \frac{\omega}{x_5 c_{\alpha\alpha}} - \frac{\sigma}{s} / x_5 c_{\alpha\alpha} dx =$ $=\frac{\sigma r}{\alpha_s 6\sigma \alpha} - \frac{m_s}{3\pi 6\sigma \alpha} + \frac{v_s}{36\sigma \alpha}$ $=\frac{6}{600}\left[3-\frac{3}{30}+\frac{3}{5}\right]+6$

odowne is
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$$J = -\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{e^{nx}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{\alpha}{n-1} \int \frac{e^{nx} dx}{x^{n-1}}$$

bo $n = 2$ goodyano
$$\int \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} = -\frac{e^{0x}}{x} + o \int \frac{e^{0x} dx}{x}$$

booj to chegrou untiet pan, and je $\alpha = 1$, busen and now nog untiet panjuje tomorny

becopyimux pegoba, go je god us-

posom
$$\int \frac{e^{x} dx}{x} = C + \log x + x + \frac{x^{2}}{1 \cdot 2^{2}} + \frac{x^{3}}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^{2}} + \cdots$$

and je $n = 3$ goodyano
$$\int \frac{e^{0x}}{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} + \frac{2}{2} \int \frac{e^{0x} dx}{x^{2}} = \frac{e^{0x} dx}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^{0x} dx}{x} = \frac{e^{0x} dx}{x}$$

of once if
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{0x}}{x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

Ono je m=2 n=2, godujano $\left(\frac{\alpha_5(\ln \alpha)_5}{\alpha_5(\ln \alpha)_5} - \frac{3}{5} \right) \frac{\alpha_5}{\alpha_5(\ln \alpha)_5} - \frac{3}{5} \left(\frac{\alpha_5}{\alpha_5} \right) \frac{\alpha_5}{\alpha_5}$ aro i opou abortou minetbari cingramo n= mas as as=an e energe $dn = \frac{\infty}{q\alpha}$ $\lambda = \frac{3}{\alpha_g}$ goodhemo $\int x_3 m dx \, dx = \frac{x_3 m dx}{x_3 m dx} - \frac{3}{12} \int x_3 \, dx =$ $=\frac{3}{x_s m^3 x} - \frac{3}{x_s}$ the viryage $(x_3(\ln d x)_5)qx = \frac{x_3(\ln d x)_5}{x_3(\ln d x)_5} - \frac{x_3(\ln d x)}{x_3(\ln d x)_5} + \frac{x_3}{x_3} =$ $=\frac{3}{3}\left[\left(\log x\right)^2-\frac{3}{2}\log x+\frac{3}{2}\right]+C$ / sim a da andown simⁿ⁻¹x= u simx dx=dv oganne je du=(n-1) m 2 cos x da V=-cos x sylvino an

3=- 8m2-12 cos + (n-1) / m2 2 cos 2 cos = =-m2-2 m2+(2-1) (m2-2 (1-m22) ora= $=-\sin^{n-1}x(mx+(n-1))\sin^{n}x dx-(n-1))\sin^{n}x dx$ kono je to cnegrou untietpan y cabapu goute univerpoin, as ano the apedantimo Ha neby cuipany u chegemo, gobujamo $\int \dot{m} x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{m} x + x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \int \dot{m} x \, dx$ Us obor oanier oppacya gobuja-MO: 302 72=1 / mx dx = - cxx + C 50 N=2 (sinc $dx = -\frac{1}{2}$ since $dx + \frac{1}{2}$ (dx = $= -\frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} x =$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\text{min} \cos \alpha - \alpha \right) + C$ 10 N=3 $\int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3} \int \sin x \, dx =$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} - x \cos x \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x$ =- 1 cos a (m2 a+2)+C 10 n=4 $(m_{\mu}^{2}x qx = -\frac{1}{4}m_{\mu}^{2}x cnxx + \frac{1}{2}/m_{\mu}^{2}x qx =$ = $-\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{3}{4} \left[-\frac{1}{4} (\sin x \cos x - x) \right] =$

 $= -\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} x =$ $= -\frac{1}{4}\cos\alpha\left(\sin^2\alpha + \frac{3}{2}\sin\alpha\right) + \frac{3}{2}\alpha + C$ u a. a. (win da anudowi and $an^{n-1}x = u$ an x dx = dvoganne je du=-(n-1) w x inx dx amojudaya J= mx cm x + (n-1) / m x cm = 2 = xmx cm2,x+ (w-1)/(1-m3x) cm2,x qx= $= \max_{x} w_{x}^{2} x + (n-1)(w_{x}^{2} x) dx - (n-1)(w_{x}^{2} x) dx$ ans ascregion una expan aperagum Ha neby wipany u chezem, gobujano $/ \alpha y_{x} x o / \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} m x \alpha y_{x-1} x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} / \alpha y_{x-2} x dx$ us vois oquiant opacina godi-YOUND: 30 N=1 (cosada= max + C 30 n= 2 $\int cos^2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \int dx =$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \max \alpha x + \frac{1}{2}x =$ $= \frac{1}{2} (\max \alpha x + x) + C$

 $\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \int \cos x \, dx =$ $-\frac{1}{3} \sin x \cos^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \sin x \cos^2 x =$

 $= \frac{1}{3} \sin x (w^{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \sin x = \frac{1}{3} \sin x (w^{3}x + 2) + C$

sa n=4

 $\int cu3^{4}x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} mx cu3^{2}x + \frac{3}{4} [cu3^{2}x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} mx cu3^{2}x + \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{2} (mx cu3x + x)] = \frac{1}{4} mx cu3^{2}x + \frac{3}{8} mx cu3x + \frac{3}{8} x = \frac{1}{4} mx (cu3^{2}x + \frac{3}{2} cu3x) + \frac{3}{8} x + C$

w. g.

 $\frac{1}{m^{n-2}x} = u \frac{dx}{m^{2}x}$ $\frac{dx}{dx} = dx$

igancie je $du = \frac{(n-2)\cos x \, dx}{x^{n-1}x^n}$ $v = -\cos x$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - (x-s) \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + (x-s) \right\} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - (x-s) \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + (x-s) \right\} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} - (x-s) \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + (x-s) \right\} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} - (x-s) \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + (x-s) \right\} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

$$= -\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} - (x-s) \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + (x-s) \right\} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

Omo apou og unatopona na geory caparu apedayumo na neby capary u garne je degens, gobyuns

 $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = -\frac{(w-1)\sin^{2}x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{w-1}{w-2} \left(\frac{\sin^{2}x}{\cos^{2}x}\right)$ us ovota vântet oppación dopidi

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{2\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{2\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x} = -\frac{\cos x}{3 \sin^3 x} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} =$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{3 \sin^3 x} - \frac{2}{3} \cos y + C$$

u m. g.

12.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x}$$

Carobuno

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = u \qquad \frac{du}{du} = dv$$

$$du = \frac{(n-2) \sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x}$$

$$v = hx = \frac{\sin x}{\sin x}$$

a gobujamo

$$\int = \frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u-2}x} - (u-s) \int \frac{m_{u}x}{m_{u}x} dx = \frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u}x} dx$$

in and somen und

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

amojuda

$$J = \frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u}x} - (u-s) \int \frac{m_{u}x}{q_{u}x} + (u-s) \int \frac{q_{u}x}{q_{u}x}$$

nu, and appear uniterper in your of automu

30 n=4

apedayumo na neby carpany u chegemo, apolinjamo:

 $\int \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{(w-1)}{(w-1)} \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{w-1}{w-2} \int \frac{dx}{dx}$

Us obez vamaet obpacya gobujamo:

30 N=2

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^2} = hgx + C$$

DO N = 3

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

30 N=H

$$\int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{3 \cos^3 x}{3 \cos^3 x} + \frac{3}{3} \int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x^2} = \frac{3 \cos^3 x}{3} + \frac{3}{3} \int \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{3 \cos^3 x}{3}$$

3a n=5

$$\int \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{4 \cos^{3} x} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{3} x} = \frac{1}{4 \cos^{3} x} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\cos^{3} x}{\sin^{3} x} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\cos^{3$$

 $\frac{\sin^{m}x\cos dx}{\sin^{m}x} = u \quad \sin x dx = dv$ $\frac{\sin^{m}x}{\cos^{m}x} = u \quad \sin x dx = dv$

oganne je $\frac{\alpha - 1/\sin^2 2 \cos^2 x + n \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + n \sin^2 x} dx \qquad v = -\cos x$

 $\frac{da}{dz} = \frac{\sin^{m}x}{\sin^{m}x} + \frac{(m-1)\sin^{m}x}{\sin^{m}x} + \cos^{m}x}{\cos^{m}x} + \cos^{m}x + \cos^{m}x + \cos^{m}x$ $= -\frac{\sin^{m}x}{\cos^{m}x} + (m-1)(\frac{\sin^{m}x}{\cos^{m}x} + x)(\frac{\sin^{m}x}{\cos^{m}x} + x)(\frac$

and y apoun united pary energy we come cons $x = 1 - rim^2 x$

 $J = -\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + (m-1) \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - (m-1) \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} + n \right) \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$

wa reby capary u chergeno, gobujano $\frac{1}{m^m x} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{m^m x}{(m-n)w^m x} + \frac{m-1}{m-n} \int \frac{m^m x}{w^m x} \frac{dx}{dx}$

phimere apos opparios:

$$\int \frac{m^2x \, dx}{w \, dx} = -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \int \frac{m^2x}{w \, dx} \, dx = \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \int \frac{dx}{w \, dx} - \int w \, x \, dx = \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \log \log \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{x}\right) - \sin x = \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \log \log \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{x}\right) - \sin x = \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{m^2x \, dx}{w^2x} \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{m^2x \, dx}{w^2x} \\
= -\frac{m^2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{m^2x \, dx}{w^2x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin x \, dx = \\
= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \left[\sin^2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x \right] = \\
= -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \left[\sin^2x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x \right] + C$$
Carolina

Carolina

$$\frac{m^2x}{w^2x} = U \qquad \frac{dx}{w^3x} = dv$$

oganne je $du = \frac{m \sin_{x} x \cos_{x} x + (w-s) \sin_{x} x}{m \sin_{x} x} \cos_{x} s = \frac{m \sin_{x} x}{m \sin_{x} x}$ amvijudaja ao $d = \frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u+1}x} - \left(\frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u+1}x} + \frac{m_{u-1}x}{m_{u+1}x}\right) = 0$ $=\frac{m_{\mu e}x}{m_{\mu e}x}-m\left(\frac{m_{\mu}x}{m_{\mu}x\cos_{\alpha}\alpha\alpha}-(\nu-5)\right)\frac{m_{\mu}x}{m_{\mu}x\cos_{\alpha}\alpha\alpha}$ unu aro y apbom unacipany chenumo wix ca 1- min2x $=\frac{\alpha n_{m,1}}{m_{m,1}} - m \left(\frac{\alpha n_{m,2}}{m_{m,2}} + m \right) \frac{\alpha n_{m,2}}{m_{m,3}} q_{m} - (n-s) \left(\frac{\alpha n_{m,3}}{m_{m,3}} q_{m}\right)$ $=\frac{m_{m+x}}{m_mx}-m\left(\frac{m_mx}{m_mx}\frac{dx}{dx}+(m-x+x)\right)\frac{m_mx}{m_mx}\frac{dx}{dx}$ un our y tochegwen untelpuny chenuno mm+2 x= mm x m2 x = mmx (1- w2x) Suhe $J = \frac{\alpha x_{m-1}}{x} - m \left(\frac{\alpha x_{m-1}}{x} + (m-n+3) \left(\frac{\alpha x_{m-1}}{x} - (m-n+3) \left(\frac{\alpha x_{m-2}}{x} \right) \right) \right)$ unu Hajsay, ano upba yba unuetpana na gunuj carpanu apedayumo na neby carpa-By u cheyemo, $\int \frac{\cos_{\mu} x}{\sin^{2} x} dx = \frac{(\omega-1)(m_{\omega-1})^{2}}{\sin^{2} x} + \frac{\omega-1}{\omega-1} \int \frac{(\omega_{\omega-2})^{2}}{\sin^{2} x} dx$

· apumere voir obpación: 1) $\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\sin x}{5\cos x} + \frac{3}{5}\right) \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ $=\frac{\dot{m}^3x}{500^5x}+\frac{3}{5}\cdot\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{00^3x}=$ $= \frac{xm^2x}{5an^2x} + \frac{xm^2x + an^2x}{5an^2x} =$ $=\frac{\sin^2x}{5\cos^2x}+\frac{\sin^2x}{5\cos^2x}+\frac{1}{5\cos^2x}=$ $= \frac{\sin^2 x}{5\cos^2 x} \left[\frac{\cos^2 x}{1} + 1 \right] + \frac{1}{5\cos^2 x} + C$ $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x} \, dx = \frac{3 \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x} - \frac{3}{3} \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos^3 x} =$ $=\frac{3 \cos^2 x}{3 \cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\cos x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx}{\cos^2 x}$ $=\frac{\sin^4\alpha}{3\cos^3x}-\frac{1}{3}\int\frac{\sin\alpha\,d\alpha}{\cos^2x}+\frac{1}{3}\int\frac{\sin\alpha\,d\alpha}{\sin^2\alpha}\cos^2\alpha\,d\alpha$ $=\frac{xim^3x}{3cm^3x}-\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{mx}-\frac{mx}{3}=$ $=\frac{xim^2x-w^2x}{xw^2} = \frac{x^2w-x^2w}{x^2w^2} = \frac{1}{x^2w^2}$ $= \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{3\cos^3 x} - \frac{1}{3\cos^3 x}$

$$=\frac{3\cos^3x}{3\cos^2x} - \frac{3\cos x}{3\cos x} + C$$

 $\frac{\sqrt{w_{x}}x}{\sqrt{w_{x}}}$ obx a) One wide uno $\frac{u_{n-1}x}{u_{n-1}x} = u \quad u_{n-1}x \, dx = dv$

ogomer je $du = \frac{-(n-1) \sin^2 \alpha w^{n-1} x - m w^n \alpha}{\sin^{m+1} \alpha} dx$ V= mx

ansignos $\int = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} + \int \frac{(x-1)\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \cos^2 x + m\cos^2 x \cos^2 x$ $= \frac{\cos^{-1}x}{\sin^{-1}x} + (n-1) \int \frac{\sin^{-1}x}{\sin^{-1}x} \cos^{-1}x \cos^{-1}x$

 $= \frac{\omega x^{n-1}x}{\omega x^{n-1}x} + (n-1) \left(\frac{\omega x^{n-1}x}{\omega x^{n-1}x} - (n-1) \left(\frac{\omega x dx}{\omega x^{n-1}x} + m \left(\frac{\omega x dx}{\omega x^{n-1}x} \right) \right) \right)$

ano accreção apa univerpara apedantimo na neby cuipany u degeno, gobujano $\int \frac{dx^2x^2 dx}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{(n-m)\sin^2 x} + \frac{n-1}{n-m} \int \frac{dx^{-2}x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

KNOROGOO WILLING OLOGI

$$\frac{\sin^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x} = U \frac{\sin^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x} = dv$$

ogame je du= - n mix wix x + (m-2) wix dux $V = -cotqx = -\frac{cotx}{timx}$

amojulogo $J = \frac{m^{m-1}x}{m^{m-1}x} - \left(\frac{n \sin x \cos x + (m-2) \cos^{n}x}{m^{m}x}\right) dx =$ $= -\frac{\omega^{m+1}x}{\sin^{m}x} - n \int \frac{\sin^{m}x}{\sin^{m}x} - (m-2) \int \frac{\omega^{m+2}x}{\sin^{m}x} dx$

ansimbago = - \frac{m_{1}}{m_{1}} - n \frac{m_{2}}{m_{2}} - (m-2) \frac{m_{2}}{m_{2}} + (m-2) \frac{m_{2}}{m_{2}} \frac{m_{2}}{m_{2}} $= -\frac{\alpha m^{m+1}}{m^{m+1}} + (m-n+2) \left(\frac{\alpha m^{m} x dx}{m^{m+2} x} - (m-2) \left(\frac{\alpha m^{m} x dx}{m^{m} x} \right) \right)$

Once to creamy uniterpose tipe bayums ha nely orthorn i gentemo, dogniono, $\frac{1}{m_{m,x}} = \frac{m-1}{m_{m,x}} + \frac{m-1}{m-1} = \frac{m_{m,x}}{m_{m,x}}$

каг други општи обрагану.

1)
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + C$$

 $\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\sin x} + \frac{3}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$ une once usex someremen or 1-sinex $=\frac{\cos x}{2\sin x} + \frac{3}{3} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{3}{3} \int dx$ $=\frac{\omega^3x}{2\sin x}-\frac{3\cos x}{2\sin x}-\frac{3}{2}x$

unu ano y tochegwen unitapany samenumo unu ano sata samenumo ca $3(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$ and ... $\cos^2 x = \cos^2 x$ $= \frac{w^3x}{2\sin x} - \frac{3m^2x \cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{3}{2}x$ $= -\frac{mx}{m^2} - \frac{3}{3} mx mx - \frac{3}{3}x$ $= -\left|\frac{x_0 x}{x_0} + \frac{3}{3} mx mx + \frac{3}{3}x\right| + C$

 $\int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} - 2 \int \frac{\cos x \, dx}{\sin x}$

ga bu ogpegunu vooj tocnegrou untetpan, anudomo T=XW

- marada = dr

$$= -\frac{\omega^{2}x}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{\omega^{2}x}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{\omega^{2}x}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\cos^{4}x} \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} + \frac{1}{\sin^{4}x} \frac{1}$$

unu ans apou univerpos apedoujumo na neby carpony u chegemo, gobujamo $\int \frac{\sin x_{1} x \cos x_{2}}{\cos x} = \frac{(N-1) \sin x_{1} x \cos x_{1}}{1} + \frac{N-1}{m+N-5} \int \frac{\sin x \cos x_{2}}{\cos x}$ susception minima order and of ano wastumo

 $\frac{\sin_{x} x \cos_{x-s} x}{1} = \alpha \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} = \alpha x$

 $du = \frac{(n-2) \sin^2 x - m \cos^2 x}{\sin^{m+1} x \cos^{m+1} x} dx \qquad v = hyx = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$

amojudoyo $A = \frac{\sin_{m-\alpha} \sin_{m-\alpha} x}{1} - \int \frac{\sin_{m-\alpha} \cos_{m-\alpha} \cos_{m-\alpha} x}{(m-2) \sin_{m-\alpha} \cos_{m-\alpha} \cos_{m-\alpha} x} dx =$

Em and I will my some to the state of the second of the se

 $=\frac{1}{\sin^{m-1}x \cos^{m-1}x} - (m+n-2) \int \frac{d\alpha}{\sin^{m-2}x \cos^{m}x} + m \int \frac{\sin^{m}x \cos^{m}x}{\sin^{m}x \cos^{m}x}$

ura ano consolur maisibar abegantano

 $\int \frac{\sin^{2}x \cos^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x} = -\frac{(m-1)\sin^{2}x \cos^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x \cos^{2}x} + \frac{m+n-2}{m+n-2} \int \frac{\sin^{2}x \cos^{2}x}{\sin^{2}x \cos^{2}x}$

ypytu viumiu obposowy. KOO apunere aprix opposanta:

 $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} = -\frac{3 \sin^3 x}{1} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cos x$ $= -\frac{1}{x \cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$ = - 1 2 min 2x + 1 min da + 1 asxola $= -\frac{1}{2\sin^2 x} - \log\cos x + \log\sin x$ = - 1 + wy hyx + C

 $\int \frac{\sin x \cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{3 \cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cos^2 x$

$$=\frac{1}{3\cos^3x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac$$

3)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{x \sin x \cos^2 x} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x}$$

ab x two x min) . 16.

a) Circloums $w = x b x t w x m^m x w = x^{n-1} x = u$

agarane fe $Supreme = -(N-1)CD^{-2}xmx dx \qquad S = \frac{xm^{n+2}x}{2}$

amojudogo an $(3m_{x} x m_{x} x qx = \frac{m_{x} x m_{x} x m_{x} x}{4m_{x} m_{x} x m_{x} x} + \frac{m_{x}}{3m_{x}} (m_{x} x m_{x} x qx)$

swardo namão nolda si am a of once y obom obpacing, y avereg-

wen untietpary 3 anenuma (1-cm² x)

unu ano touregrou unitetpar apedayuno Ha

 $\int \frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{10$

succeedes number of the sian in anudum and le

min's = u ma win a da = dv

 $= \frac{1}{2 \sin x \cot^2 x} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cot^2 x) dx}{\sin^2 x \cot x}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sin x \cos^2 x}+\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{\cos x}{\cos x}+\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x}\right)\right)$ $=\frac{1}{2\sin x}\frac{1}{12x}+\frac{3}{2}\log\log\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)-\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{\sin x}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sin x}\left[\frac{1}{\cos^2x}-3\right]+\frac{3}{2}\log\log\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)+C$

4) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^6 x \cos^2 x} = -\frac{1}{5\sin^6 x} \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{6}{5} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x \cos^2 x}$

EDINOTA A RESIDENTA VALUETO OFFICIALA HA TUCKEY

Hu untuetpar gage

 $= -\frac{1}{5\sin^5x \cos x} + \frac{6}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{3\sin^3x \cos x} + \frac{4}{3} \right] \frac{\cos}{\sin^2x \cos x}$ gobyjamo $= -\frac{1}{5m^5xwx} - \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{m^3xwx} + \frac{8}{5} \frac{dx}{m^2xwx}$

почью принена општег обрасца уще $= -\frac{1}{5 \sin^2 x \cos x} - \frac{2}{5 \sin^3 x \cos x} + \frac{2}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} + 2 \left(\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \right) \right]$ $= -\frac{\lambda}{5 \sin^5 x \cos x} - \frac{2}{5 \sin^3 x \cos x} - \frac{8}{5 \sin x \cos x} + \frac{16}{5} \ln 3x$ $= -\frac{1}{5 \cos x} \left[\frac{\sin x}{\sin x} + \frac{x}{\sin x} + \frac{x}{8} \right] + \frac{16}{5} \log x + 0$ ogazne je $du = (m-1) im^{m-2} x cux dx \qquad v = -\frac{cus^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{n+1}$ $qobujano \qquad (1 im^{m} x cus^{m} x dx = -\frac{im^{m} x^{m} cus^{m} x}{n+1} + \frac{m-1}{n+1} (1 im^{m} x^{m} cus^{m} x dx)$ $row tipehu virutiu obposocus. \qquad (2) (2 im^{m} x^{m} cus^{m} cus^{m$

when the contraction a percentage of the confidence of the confid

- гиторит общий образац. Примен образация:

 $\int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{5} \cos^2 x + \frac{2}{5} \int \sin x \, dx^2 x \, dx$ $= -\frac{\sin^2 x \, dx^2 x}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \, dx^3 x$ $= -\frac{\cos^2 x}{5} \left(\sin^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \right) + C$

 $= \frac{m_3 x \alpha n_3 x}{m_3 x \alpha n_3 x} + \frac{8}{1} \left[\frac{8}{m_3 x \alpha n_3 x} + \frac{8}{1} \left[\frac{8}{m_3 x \alpha n_3 x} + \frac{1}{1} \left[\frac{1}{m_3 x \alpha n_3$

and $= -\frac{m^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{m+1}}{n+1} + \frac{m-1}{n+1} \left[m^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{m} \right] m^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \frac{3}{16} = \frac{3}{16} =$$

 $= \frac{\sin^{5}x \cos^{2}x}{7} + \frac{2}{7} + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x = \frac{\sin^{5}x \cos^{2}x}{7} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x = \frac{\sin^{5}x \cos^{2}x}{7} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x = \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x = \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x = \frac{1}{5} \sin^{5}x + \frac{1}{5} \sin$

 $\int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x}{10} + \frac{2}{5} \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx$ aprila apunero vania obpanja gaje $= \frac{\sin(x \cos x)}{10} + \frac{2}{5} \left[\frac{8}{\sin(x \cos x)} + \frac{1}{4} \right] \sin(x \cos x) dx$ $= \frac{m_0 x \omega_1 x}{m_0 x \omega_2 x} + \frac{m_0 x \omega_2 x}{m_0 x} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{\omega_1 x}{m_0 x}$ $=\frac{\sin^6x}{10}\left[\cos^2x+\frac{\cos^2x}{2}+\frac{1}{6}\right]+C$ it. I toma da Ono ce y apchen vanuaem obpacy apenixognora saganina 16. samenu n'a -m proceso do minero de sipologo $\int t d_{\mu} x \, dx = \frac{m-1}{1} \int_{M-1}^{M-1} x - \int_{M-2}^{M-2} x \, dx$ Upuneit: 30 M=2 / 1/2 x dx = tax - 1 dx = = hgx - x + C30 W=3 $\int b_3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} b_3 x - \int b_3 x \, dx =$ $= \frac{3}{4} p_3 x + property + C$

30 m=4 $\int p_4 x \, dx = \frac{3}{4} p_3 x - \int p_3 x \, dx =$ $= \frac{1}{3} h_3 x - h_3 x + x + C$ u ta. g. (colona da ans ce y aploom vanutiem obpacy metassyrus sayoutina 16. sameru m ca-n goduja če oduniu obposou $\int coply x dx = -\frac{w-1}{v} oply x - /coply x dx$ Upumerte: 30 n= 2 July2xda=-whyx-Jda= = - m/2 - x = =-(whjx+x)+C30 N=3 $(whg^3\alpha d\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} whg^3\alpha - Jwhg\alpha d\alpha$ $=-\frac{3}{4} chd_3 x - phd swx$ = - (\frac{1}{2} arty art log sim a) + C 30 N=H.

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2x^n(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2n+1)!b} - \frac{\lambda n}{\lambda n+1} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{\lambda n}{\lambda n+1} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
One to the point $\frac{1}{\lambda n} = \frac{2x^n}{\lambda n} \left(\frac{a + bx}{\lambda n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\lambda n}{\lambda n} \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{\lambda n} \frac{a}{\lambda n} = \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \frac{a}{\lambda n}$

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{(\alpha + bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \left(\frac{a + bx}{\lambda n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \int \frac{x^{n-1}}{\lambda n} \frac{a}{\lambda n} = \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \frac{a}{\lambda n}$$
One to the grown white then the boundary $\frac{1}{\lambda n} = \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \frac{a}{\lambda n} = \frac{x^n}{\lambda n} \frac{a$

Ras viruan obposons. apunerte:

$$\frac{3\alpha}{3\alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2x(0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{36} - \frac{2\alpha}{36} \int \frac{d\alpha}{(0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2x(0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{36} - \frac{2\alpha}{36} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \cdot (0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2(0+6x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{x}{36} - \frac{2\alpha}{363} \right] + C$$

$$\frac{3^{2} dx}{(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2x^{2}(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{56} - \frac{4\alpha}{56} \left[\frac{x dx}{(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{4\alpha(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{36^{2}} \right] + \frac{2x^{2}(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{56} - \frac{8\alpha x(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{36^{2}} + \frac{4\alpha(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{36^{2}} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{2x^{2}(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{56} - \frac{x^{2}}{56} - \frac{4\alpha}{56^{2}} + \frac{\alpha x}{56^{2}} + \frac{4\alpha(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{156^{3}} + \frac{156^{3}}{156^{3}} + \frac{156^{3}}{156^{3}} + \frac{156^{3}}{156^{3}} + \frac{166^{3}(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{156^{3}} + \frac{166^{3}(\alpha + 6x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{156^{3}}$$

$$\frac{3a}{\sqrt{\frac{x^{3} dx}{(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}}} = \frac{3x^{3}(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{7b} - \frac{76}{6a} \left[\frac{2x^{3}(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{5b} - \frac{4x \circ a(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{4x^{3}(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] + \frac{5x^{3}(a+bx)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{5a}$$

u m.g. (Tope je n Headpan Spoj.) oganne je $du=-nx(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}-1}dx$ v=xva opolijamo one when a general and $(0^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ da $-n(0^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\int (a_5 - x_5)_{\frac{1}{2}} d\alpha = \frac{x(a_5 - x_5)_{\frac{1}{2}}}{x(a_5 - x_5)_{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{x a_5}{x a_5} / (a_5 - x_5)_{\frac{1}{2} - 1} d\alpha$ was original operand apumente: 30 N=1 $((0^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}dx = \frac{x(0^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x(0^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{x^2}{0^2} \int (0^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

 $= \frac{x(\alpha_2 - x_3)_{\frac{1}{2}}}{\alpha_2} + \frac{3}{\alpha_2} \arcsin \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} + C$ 30 N=3 $\int (a_5 x_5)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x(a_5 x_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x(a_5 x_5)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{3a_5}{3a_5} \int (a_5 x_5)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ $=\frac{x(\sqrt{3}-x_5)_{\frac{r}{2}}}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left[\frac{3}{x(\sqrt{3}-x_5)_{\frac{r}{2}}}+\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}\arcsin\frac{x}{x}\right]$ $= \frac{x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3a^2x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{3a^2x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3a^2} + \frac{3a^2x}{3a^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2} + \frac{3a^2x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3a^2} + \frac{3a^2x(a^2 - x^2)$ u m.g. $x_1 = \int x_n \cos x \, dx$ Cinabumo $x_n = n$ cmx dx = dxsj en mago du=nxn-1dx v=smx amojudaje au $J = x^n \sin x - n \int x^{n-1} \sin x \, dx$ anco caga cirabumo and a sina da = dr oganne je $du=(n-1)x^{n-2}dx$ v=-cusx $2 \cos x \cos x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-x) + x \cos x \cos x = -x \cos x \cos x$

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an je gramu ustaerpar
         \int x^n \cos x \, dx = x^n \sin x + n x^{-1} \cos x - n(n-1) \int x^n \cos x \, dx
                 apunete:
 30 n=1
                (xwxdx=xsmx+wx+C
 30 n=2
           (x_5 \cos x \cot x_5 \sin x + xx \cos x - x)\cos x \cot x
                         = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C
 3a n=3
      \int x^3 \cos x \, dx = x^3 \sin x + 3x^2 \cos x - 6 \int x \cos x \, dx =
                    2 + x\cos\theta - x\sin^2x\theta - x\cos^2x\theta + x\sin^2\theta
                    22. ( armada
              x^n = u \quad \text{mad} x = dv
 oganne je
                  du = n x^{n-1} dx V = -cus x
 Je sou
                J = -x^n \omega_1 x + v (x_{u+} \omega_1 x) \alpha_2
Cinabumo carga
                        x_{n-1} = u what dx = dv
odowy je , qn=(u-1)_{\mathcal{X}_{u-5}}qx n=xwx
```

va je $\int x_{n-1} \cos x \, dx = x_{n-1} \sin x - (n-1)/x_{n-2} \sin x \, dx$ u apema wome gown univerpor $(x^n \sin x) dx = -x^n \cos x + nx^{n-1} \sin x - n(n-1)(x^n \sin x) dx$ apument: 3a 7 = 1 $\int x \sin x \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$ 30 n=2 $(x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + x x \sin x - x) \sin x dx$ =- 2 cosx + 2x vinx + 2 cosx + C 39 n=3 $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 3x^2 \sin x - 6/x \sin x \, dx$ $=-x^2 conx + 3x^2 conx + 6x conx - 6 conx + C$

<u>Univerparu</u>

<u>Univerpara</u>.

Transanto je pantuje ga ano e neugpehentu univerpan $\int f(x) dx$ osnoru ca F(x), tog ogpehenum unite-spanom posyme ce $\int f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$

us boarbe geopunusuje HeavopegHo usnose erementarophe ocodunte ogpehenua untuetpana u us:

1.0000010: ONO CE AEPMYTAYJY MERY WOOM WHITETPONIE THOMULE, WHITETPON HE MENDA OPEYNOU, A MENDA 3HAN. 2.0000010:

On je CA Ca Ca ···· Cn

ju ce Hanoise usmety a ub, vingo ce mospe Haducain

 $\int_{\mathcal{C}} = \int_{\mathcal{C}_1} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_2} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_2} + \cdots + \int_{\mathcal{C}_d}$

3. Ocoduna:

Once je opyrnoujuja aby untie трапним знаком апрна а ј. шаква

of sign

f(-x) = f(x)

Juhe yber

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

jep ce ylver mostre Haancamin

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

ans y apbon unaetpany usbpiens

Meny x=-t dx=-dt

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(-t) dt = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \int_{-$

une and and y ustall party usbruiento ma nando Hus ysaciavanux ópujeba ieu mesty x=t, samertom y rópisent vópac-

m opportion of $\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx$

Mario na apumep:

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = 2 \left[\operatorname{corc} \operatorname{by} x \right]_{0}^{\infty} = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

4. Ocoduna:

ano je opymoljuja tog untile-TPARHUM SHOWOM, HETTAPITA "OITA PE $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 0$

gonas je uniu nas nog 3.000burt.

5. Ocodunta:

ans ce yaopege mely colon who white pana

 $J' = \int_{\rho} f'(x) dx$

 $J_2 = \int_{a}^{b} f_2(x) dx$ Top by opyniency f, u for that percugnery pasmany (a, b), vitga, ono je sa che Chegitociau oca y tron pasmony Heapecinano $f_1(x) < f_2(x)$ mopa Outen u 7, < 3, jep je On youm unitelpar $\int_{0}^{\infty} [f_2 - f_1] dx$ ruju je wobog opynicywya vitoga, trouvier je taj usbog sove itejerg HURWH insumulant 30, cle lepeignocim xa usme by a u b, in he u cam ustraction ou los je incopense og born benunce kopuuni ussumilban sa che manche lipegno unu y crysajelouma Rag je unturipar

e smaw emequ

[fr-fr] da 70

unu

7, 77,

Ras mus je mpedano gonosaniu. Pear Herrochegita Tochenjunga de ocoduste usbogii ce obo apaliurio wy ce bpro recure granquesnigje sa ogpehulane apudnisknux lepegnouau usinetpana: Orio je gian ustitetpan

a are cy co or u y(x) thankbe goe opythe quie Xa reoHerrite u Heaperingste y pasmany (a, b) ga je y mom pasmany Herochersto $\varphi(x) \neq f(x) \neq \psi(x)$

 $\int \varphi(x) dx < J < \int \psi(x) dx$

ción x_a tra garrie u sa lepegnoció x=6 1 trembes no pazynatin, trà my ce otiga apaska uni apad nuskita opeignoui

unu dap Tpanuse usmely 120jux ce moshe urbpguin ga resku neivea bpeyshow ha upumep $y = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^6}}$ Towns je sa che bpegnocim xa womely

0 u $\frac{1}{2}$ Heapeciachto $1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

apena apernoj aespenu Sutre $\int_{1}^{2} dx \leq \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$

 $[x]_{o}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq J \leq [axc sin x]_{o}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

 $\frac{1}{2} < 7 < \frac{\pi}{6}$

unu Hajsarg 0,5 < 9 < 0,525

Ono je gan ustretpan Je fazgar ustretpan

Tge cy chymalyuje fû q konorste u thape-

Rugite, y posmorry (a, b) u orro chyricyujor f sagporcoloa Hetipectualto ucuin share y tiom posmorry, sa roju share ce moske yber tipettiato ctualoutuin ya je t, jip arro to 146h our crysaj tiomhoorro du yeu uttuetpor ca -1, ottora orro de ca M u N osnare Hajbeha u tajmorra bopegito tu 120je goorija doytte yuja f y tiom posmorry, bute

Ty Θ up equivable a fegan opy revive ce than as when the modern of M of M

Thema ρ occopint only whe is a constitution of ρ and ρ and ρ and ρ and ρ and ρ are the second of ρ are the second of ρ and ρ are the second of ρ are the second of ρ and ρ are the second of ρ are the second of ρ and ρ are the second of ρ are the second of ρ are the second of ρ and ρ are the second of ρ and ρ are the second of ρ are the se

us reta iterocpeysto us rasu tomen yua

ownse whole we were signification is all the construction of white purposed morring is when a construction is another in another is another in another in

moutin aprodruskom trojam o beruru-Hu ustinetpana. Thank ma tipumep ano je goni ustinetpar

J= [f(x) sinx da

The jet f(x) ma warebox opysthetytige 180-11 that the unitarity interplacing on 0 yo Th. Own we yome object you is $q(x) = \sin x$

Suhe

M=1 N=0

apena aume he buien

 $J = O \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx$

The je & usbecturan Sprij revju ce Harrasu usmety 0 u 1.

Baste Opentioner ogpe-

zenua unielpara.

Ogpehenu Ustueiponu y vūmūre moiy um vūnu unu xon viite u vgpehett unu teonoste u teogpehete
unu decoposite lopeg toutuu, mūro sabuunu degite unpare og opytrouju tog
ustueipart og ustueiparvom, a c apyte
unpart og ustueiparvom i partiusa.
Ilu nemo trabecium temorumo tipumepa
ga parrumyjemo ūra tipu crysaja.

1. Cryraj

je teonazta u ogpebenta.

Orelougito je ga he un Sumu ka je opyrneuja tiog untilet parnum snamon Petipeciai vito 100 Har Ha u bapehena u una ronarty u oapehenty oper Hour Ti tyen. Her apumép (xm oba

uma reonarry a appelency operational

m+1

Generous a ga intuctions van transmit a opposition in intuition of the physical interpolation is the continuity and interpolation is the continuity of the continuity of

mely united parkux Thanulya unu da come Than use. Ita apimep

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{\infty} = 1$

Bpegnocii ogpehentos uniterpans una nonvorty u ogpehenty opergnocii u uzna u ogpehenta.

anco je jegna og Tpankusa becupajna.

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \left[\cos x \cos x \right]_{\infty} = I$

germonner.

3. Whitelpan $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{\sqrt[3]{\alpha}} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]^2 = \frac{3}{2} \left[\sqrt[3]{4} - 1 \right]$

una xoxorxy i ogpereny lopegitocia to-

appeg into muito by my Thanking becko- varyon je HOISHE WILL COME CONTINUOUS TOO WH. metparkum 34012014 Secrepharita, "Own ROHOSON U OGDEDEN. 1500 ADMINED wardoux apolitina Habertheiro obo: He mano ape bota Ra je your whiretpas

 $J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(x) dx$

y reme je ganne jegita Thanuya beck Hartha: Oros je mozyhe Hahi warcab behu opyj k ga apouslog

THE TECTION SECTION OF xbapupa og a go of, untiletpan he I cutypho butu itohox'on, jep ono tuaj apousoog octubil itohox'on, oitga je usbecito ona ce more itahu tuancab pegneram xa more ce manare og o no so gyge Heapeanath

 $x_{k} f(x) < y$

 $f(x) < \frac{\omega_{\kappa}}{W}$

MHNOSOSIAI MASQOST DASSAI DENSONIU Suhe'

 $3 < \int_{\infty} \frac{3\pi}{M} dx$

e un $\int \frac{\pi_{N}}{M} dx = M \int \frac{\pi_{N}}{M} dx = M \left[\frac{\chi_{N}}{M} \right]_{\infty} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}{M} = \frac{1}{M} \frac{1}$ $=\frac{\mathcal{M}}{1-\mathcal{K}}\left(x^{1-\mathcal{K}}-c^{1-\mathcal{K}}\right) \approx x=0$

Noum je to apetato carabyu 1871, to je $\mathcal{X}_{1-\mathcal{K}} = \frac{\omega_{\mathcal{K}-1}}{J}$

in mesky rynu. Upenia wome unitetpin uma sa opegitoca

min apema Hejeghorentu 1. shoren ga Mtuerpan I ocaaje sancia pantara.

2. Cryraj

Bpegitocia ogpepentos intuespa na je revrioretta ann Heogrefetta.

gemala ce ga chymenjuja rog betta suro sa nanchy operation us. mely ustrict parmux Tpaniusa burn sa man je ybepuran ce ga ustrict par ucamy ustrietpanty Thuslusy. Y wont churcify ustrietpan he burn stoupehett apeg cheta word wine moske owner to apunep ustrietpan

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \alpha x = - \left[\cos \alpha \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = 1 - \cos \alpha$

aspeg cheta tirota min fe réstroite usmetry
-1 u +1 Huspehett je.

Mehymium winn gemula ce y us bechun cien jujannum crysajebuma ga tapeg cheta tivia uma cpynicyuja

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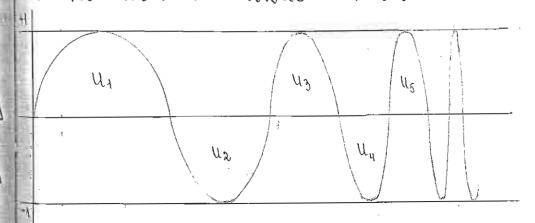
arb in mine

ige je opynikujuja siniski

as white passeum showing to the the oxpehenta 'on $x=\infty$. Megyimum ranco

ma ai mäynti ogpehenty opegnioum. t 150 HOHCOTO Juniemo 150 Mp

ona he rimarin aporcal agus.



Tophimura istemps cacinating in mosnimp Hux a Hetataubhux turbpiguma taamo ga je P= U1-U2+U3-U4+U5-U6+...

Cloans og voux manu je og apetixugite то сасопутну вредности токо да зе

apena vine pez 2. apezanosora jezan Häusmenustru þeg nyu vanga sa tim. be pegobe mu cho gokoranu y trespuj maba kag cy une untiezponne zpanunje pegibà ga cy windeprenient, to tipe becopajne, jegna une obaigle, une way ma tione i cam je ustrietpan I isoshazan opystizuja tiog ustrietpannum oranomi u ovobehen u ogpehen. Tuomo ce ución gonasyje u sa

(ws a da

Oba cy oba whitespana Ronastu u ogpe herry u sa roux ce gonasyje ga umajy sajegnurey bpegmañ

One a Hasilogy appearement whitespa suma u uspajy baskry yroży y odutu Wi.

3. Cryzy

Bredmon poblepens muneipana je beckpajina.

Marcab ce crysaj y otiume ye-

 $\int 6x \, dx = \left[6x \right]_{x} = \infty$

Jemapa ce' Boo mom je mokanagramen si ap, piposym modgo y oenos Topeg coeta tivia with in my Touthinge beckonorste una mit of copyrection is - al worn, berechows sensitived min HOROM! BOD www 30 may anysof tocarete

bune aparouna aomohy reviux ce pacavonaje apema vione you ru ce c marchim criprojet unia una to cha, wieno ucos ascorbie apolloma oumony reviva ce marke pacassonal as is a tomuto je unitalpor viorebe becaie ogucina decipa Jan Jégres mondo trochurs ours ou na apunep voi: One je grate untilet par J= [f(x)dx

wigh maps; darrow which shy som si arrow u

podewigi sy

I'm P(X) HE OCTIVILE HARPECTIONHO REDEVISION Y PARMENT THE TOWNSH MOSKE TOSHOLITU YOU NU he ga-UNITETPOLYLIE, UNITETPOR HE USDECHO OU THE UNITETPOR OUTH ROHUSSON UNI THE OCTOPOLOGICA, GOD Y THORSON HE USDECHO OUTH THE TOWN OUTH TOWNSHIP SECREPCION. ROHURAM Opy M, ga sa ce opernoun as womeny transition byge

 $x_{\varepsilon} f(x) \rangle W$

m

 $f(x) > \frac{x_{\kappa}}{y_{\kappa}}$

 $32M \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$

$$\int_{\infty}^{0} \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[\frac{1-\kappa}{x_{1-\kappa}} \right]_{\infty}^{0}$$

no ano je R<1 univerpar he buin becapa-yan ; ano je R=1 Topron univerpar toutinje

$$J > M \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = M \left[\log x \right]_{0}^{\infty} = \infty$$

-95 si op an u moj amunasmidh - sure source moseroby down source -AN HINTICHTEAD ASO MICHARIN EN ENEGT

Methode 3a usparythaland ogpehenux unuelhara.

1. Metroga

Oba Haropeyna Merrya cauryu ce y wome go ce Hojupe Hahe Hogheberth tota apena canon thoroung the key uno unturespan, go ce y henry chemi trajape in gobuni mopa buin jegthan grawing topho sowium gora thank your uposta unturespany. H. up gras ce inpurteu ropos somium gona Trancuza a pesign main ogysny. Ha aprinch

 $\int_{1}^{\infty} \alpha_{m} \, d\alpha = \left[\frac{m+1}{x_{m+1}} \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{m+1}{1}$

Own a who metallith or and this beferres minestavior unaba neptingina Rango anerta the up. x=q(t)

form work the way ham were sound mentin i univerpoupuote Tparunge verje ogiotocopajy apomernouly t: Thaya bana obposobania oboraby madringy

THE CE Y TOOUN PERTY YTUCYJY CTIAPE intuetipousuoite Tportuise n. up. au 6, a y gpytom bpegnousu t mis ogsobisbarr appaciti

Momony Heogyetherma whitespare to meuse apos whitespare unakemo) T(t) dt

ans bu xitieni Whopienin ameny 3 = x cw

oganne je

- smac oba = ot

somme si

$$tgx dx = -\frac{dt}{t}$$

Herospehenn uniterpoir taction bu

- \ \ \frac{at}{t} = - \lightarrow t

Besa usmely caropux a notus Transmis Je

 $\frac{1}{x}$ 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

Upena wome uparkenu unitetorn buhi $J = -\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} = -\left[\log t\right]^{\frac{1}{12}} = \frac{1}{2}\log 2$

Oba ce Herocoegna metroya mo-If East DUMENTOURING CHOO IFOR ISON SHE morghe Hahu Heogpeherty whitetpare Mehyerum in je itemozyhe y behumu ayrajela u origa ce apunethyjy cypy. Te menioge.

> Upumepu: $\int \frac{1+xs}{6\pi} = \left[\operatorname{corsc} \operatorname{pd} x\right]_{\infty} = \operatorname{corsc} \operatorname{pd} x - \operatorname{corsc} \operatorname{pd} 0 =$

$$= \frac{11}{2} - 0 = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$2. \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1 - x^{m}}{1 - x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1 - x^{m}}{1 - x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1 + x + x^{2} + \dots + x^{m-1}) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \dots + \frac{x^{m}}{m} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{m}$$

$$3. \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \right]_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$4. \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{n} e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

ga du ogpegunu Hwapeherm

Whitepar wishing

$$x_{s} = n$$
 $\frac{e}{\cos n} = n$

oganne je

on=
$$Nx_{-1}$$
or $N=-\frac{1}{4}e^{-\alpha x}$

Tia je

$$\int x_{n} e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{\alpha}{1} x_{n} e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{\alpha}{12} \int x_{n} e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

Rano je aplu cadupan na gernoj capanu Itypua u sia x=0 u sia $x=\infty$, the je $\int_{\alpha} x \int_{\alpha} x \int_{\alpha$

Youmajyhu youatiotite opegnoun san go

Sujumo: 30 n=1 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \cos \alpha dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \cos \alpha dx = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha \cos \alpha \right]_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha dx$

30 N=2 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \, e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\sigma}{s} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \, e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\sigma_s}{1 \cdot s}$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{3}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{3}}{\alpha'}$

u va. g. y variate
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{n} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n}{a^{n+1}}$$

$$5. \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{dx}$$

 $\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \left[\operatorname{asc sin} x \right]_{\frac{x}{2}}^{-1} = \operatorname{asc sin} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - \operatorname{asc sin}(-1)$ $\frac{\pi g'}{1} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi g}{1}$

 $\rho = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{v_s - x_s}{qx}$ Heogrebenu unitetpan je $\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{x}$ $=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\log(\alpha+x)-\log(\alpha-x)\right]=$ $=\frac{1}{20}$ ly $\frac{0+x}{0-x}$

u apenia wome ogpebenu univerpaz je $\int \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left[\log \frac{\alpha + \alpha}{\alpha - \alpha} \right]^{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left[\log \alpha - \log 1 \right]$

$$\int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{\alpha^{3} - x^{3}}{\alpha - x} dx = \int_{0}^{\alpha} \left[\alpha^{2} + \alpha x + x^{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= \left[\alpha^{2}x + \frac{\alpha x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{\alpha}$$

$$= \alpha^{3} + \frac{\alpha^{3}}{2} + \frac{\alpha^{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{11 \alpha^{3}}{6}$$

$$J = -\frac{1}{m \log a} \left[a^{mx} \right]_{-1}^{+1} = -\frac{1}{m \log a} \left(a^{m} - a^{m} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^{m} - a^{m}}{m \log a}$$

$$11. \int_{-1}^{1} x \sin x \, dx$$

$$2 \cos a \cos a \cos a \cos x + \cos$$

Heogpehenn univerpar je $\left(\sqrt{\frac{\alpha+x}{\alpha+x}}\right)qx = \int \frac{\sqrt{u_x-x_y}}{\alpha+x}qx = \alpha\int \frac{\sqrt{u_x-x_y}}{\alpha+x} + \int \frac{\sqrt{u_x-x_y}}{\alpha+x}$ apou og univerpana na gernej curpanu unia sa upegnocia OBC my 7 ga du godunu gpytu, carabumo ogarene ge -xdx = xdx $\sqrt{\frac{1/\sqrt{5} - 45}{x}} = -\sqrt{0} = -\sqrt{0}$ apena wome neogpehenn univerpar um so, phodrom a osc sin 2 - 105-25 a ogpehem $2 = \left[\alpha \cdot \cos \cos \sin \frac{\omega}{x} - \sqrt{\alpha_5 - \alpha_5} \right]_0^2 =$ $= [a \cdot axc \cdot min 1 - o] - [a \cdot axc \cdot min o - a]$ $= \Omega \cdot \frac{11}{11} + \Omega$ $=\alpha\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+1\right)$

Herspersenn unaerpan je $\int \frac{(1+\alpha_s)_{\omega}}{q\alpha} = \int \frac{(1+\alpha_s)_{\omega}}{1+\alpha_s - \alpha_s} q\alpha = \int \frac{(1+\alpha_s)_{\omega-1}}{q\alpha} - \int \frac{(1+\alpha_s)_{\omega}}{\alpha_s q\alpha}$ and y apyron united pany na gerny ampanie walonno $\alpha = \alpha \frac{(1+\alpha_3)_{\mu}}{\alpha \alpha \alpha} = \alpha \alpha$ oganne je du = dx $V = \frac{1}{(2-2\pi)(1+x^2)^{n-1}}$ Suhe $\int \frac{(1+\alpha_5)_{\omega}}{\alpha_5 \, d\alpha} = -\frac{(3\omega-3)(1+\alpha_5)_{\omega-1}}{\alpha} + \frac{3\omega-3}{1} \int \frac{(1+\alpha_5)_{\omega-1}}{\omega\alpha}$ u upema mome $\int \frac{(1+x_5)_{\mu_1}}{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}} = \int \frac{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}}{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}} + \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)[(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}]} - \frac{y}{(2\mu-x)[(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}]} - \frac{y}{(2\mu-x)[(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}]} = \int \frac{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}}{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}} + \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)[(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}]} = \int \frac{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}}{(1+x_5)_{\mu_2}} + \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)} + \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)} = \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)} \frac{x}{(2\mu-x)} + \frac{x}{(2\mu-x$ $=\frac{(2n-2)(1+x_5)_{n-1}}{x}+\frac{3n-3}{2n-2}\left(\frac{(1+x_5)_{n-1}}{\sqrt{1+x_5}}\right)$ apou cas upono na gecruj carponu je try- $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}}$

Comalmajyhu y obom oбрасцу узасточне вредности за n, gobujamo за n=2 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\operatorname{arch}_{3} x \right]_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{2}$ 20 N=3 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{3}{3} \int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{3}{11}$ 3a n=4 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{5}{6} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6} \cdot \frac{11}{2}$ u m. g. y oumie $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdot \cdot (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdot \cdot (2n-2)} \cdot \frac{11}{2}$ $\frac{14. \int_{\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}}$ Umahemo $J = \left[hg x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = hg \frac{3\pi}{4} - hg \frac{\pi}{4} = -1 - 1 = -2$ 15. Cocorba da ga du godunu mogpehenu un amudain nodisin

 $cos bx = u e^{-ax} o bx = dv$ oganne je olu=-brinbxolx $V=-\frac{1}{n}\bar{c}^{\alpha x}$ aa upema wome $\int e^{-\alpha x} dx dx = -\frac{1}{1} \cos 6x e^{-\alpha x} \frac{6}{\alpha} \sinh 6x e^{-\alpha x} dx$ carabumo caga y aocnegnem unaterpany im bx=u e^{-ax}dx=dr sj enskogo $du = b \cos bx \cdot dx$ $V = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-ax}$ aa je $\int e^{-\alpha x} bx dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} axbx e^{-\alpha x} \frac{b}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} axbx e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{b}{\alpha} (axbx e^{-\alpha x})$ $= -\frac{1}{6}\cos bx \, e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{6}{62}\sin bx \, e^{-\alpha x} + \frac{6}{62}\sin bx \, e^{-\alpha x} dx$ ne ampany u cheyemo, gobujamo $\int_{-c}^{c} \cos \rho x \, dx = \frac{v_{s+1}v_{s}}{6} \left(\rho \sin \rho x - \alpha \cos \rho x \right)$ as le abemo avour abordenn numerbour $J = \left[\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{-\alpha x}} \right) - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}$ = 057 85

16. $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin bx \, dx$ Churito tipetisco grum sugativey

yodunu bu $\int e^{-\alpha x} \sin bx \, dx = -\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha^{2} + b^{2}} (b \cos bx + \alpha \sin bx)$ u $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{b}{\alpha^{2} + b^{2}}$

2. Metroga

под интеграпним знаком.

Yorumo ustruetpan $J(a) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x, a) dx$

Top opynocyuja aog unitetpannum snancom carphyku jegan apomentubu aapameaap & louias apu yboherry Tpanuya y porsyn tecarije apomentube x, as he unitetpan suitu opynieurija camo aapamenpa & ans ayaaumo ga ce d apomenu sa da, gostija ce

 $J + dJ = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} f(x, a + da) dx$

iganne je

 $dJ = \int_{0}^{1} f(x_{1}d+dd) dx - \int_{0}^{1} f(x_{1}d) dx$ Togenum obaybe capart ca da. Toyaw

untitetpayuona apomennuba a ne sabua quepepennyajanemem auta untatapana on de tro de moscemo visbyhu apez to de sobujamo nus obpasanya og d itto da moskemo usbyhu tipeg ustatespannu snan, ta he butu

$$\frac{dJ}{da} = \int_{0}^{b} \frac{f(x, a + da) - f(x, a)}{da} \cdot dx$$

unu

$$\frac{dd}{dt} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial d}{\partial t} \cdot dx$$

A apour opposite to be obo apabuno sa gudpepenyujanene jan g. Chanu og obun unatetpana Ha jegnor untatetpana ao jegnom aupamen jan Hob unatetpan izoju he Ha viaj by: Usbog untatetpana ao aupamentpy jan Hob unatetpan izoju he Ha viaj zobuja ce izag ce opynicizuja vog unt- pozun aomony obun obposouja bumetparkum skorom chemu hemum im usporzystam

Memodra odbeperna, memer para ignia ce cocinique y obome: tipeda tohu og pacinotinum quepepentinjanemem tiot Randot toon tomos unitetpana Ha tip objectiva to n godujamo mos obposativa

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} f(x, d) dx$$

y rune opyricy upo tog white oporthum general daypoper is seally morrowers one je bpegniour wire univerged of ano

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = f'(x)$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial x_{3}}{\partial x_{4}} dx = f''(x)$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{\partial q_3}{\partial_3 f} \, dx = f_{iii}(q)$$

 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1$

 $-\int_{\infty}^{\infty} x \, e^{-yx} dx = -\frac{\pi s}{1}$

$$\int_{\infty}^{0} x_{5} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = \frac{N_{3}}{5}$$

$$-\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{3} e^{-yx} dx = -\frac{x^{3}}{x^{3}}$$

u vi. y. ogorral Heasopeyns obpassay $\int_{\infty} \mathcal{I}_{m} \mathcal{L}_{\mu x} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{U} = \frac{\mathcal{U}_{m+1}}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot M}$

Upumeyoa: Y apumenuma obe metaogé basoi godpo obpatitutu aaskroy Ha jedná okopnoczi Prác Mo He yennum ga peryntient Eyge applemen. Moste ce gecumin de apour minestanceme vire benjuationer ausbecris ôpoja gudpeperujujakerva aeparjuje, ao hemo umaian apaburo Rija bune ruje reprortes i ogpeberto y untresponding Tponuyama. Objoc-say go kora hac je wa metroga go- onga ce bena moske buwu Hetrorah. Warrab Ou H. Tip. Sur anyraj 1209 $d = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1+qx_{0}}{\cos x \cdot \cos x}$

The about suchebentinionend in any maes bourge metapy to jobité le 23

3. Memoga

Metroga untilet poujuje trog untilet pour municipalite

Momma of guckepennyajanene TO DESPONETABLY ROJEDU TOS UNTRE JUNES OHOME 18038 CMD UMONU TOU TOUNNUM TRONOM JEGNA COGNICAJUJA JULO EPENGUJENO ENOY TO JE OND JE $J(y) = \int f(x,y) dx$

[](d) dd

policie isono ce y trpezonem uniterpany menu opymowning fland) o spepenum

 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x_{1}x_{2}) dx$

Ino je vag oboj univerpan trancalo ga ta

Je narco uspareynatiu, to arco ce noe-Toba begració osnariu ca q(x) umahemo

 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} J(a) \, da = \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} cp(x) \, dx$

som is the n bossumants a nd ones

og wie ans along.

Ita mome je ochoboma meno opa ogpegbe ogpeh enux univerprou univerpanjujom opymyaje trog un tretpannum 3 nomon. H. tip. tithumo og univerpana.

 $\int_0^0 x^{d} dx = \frac{d+1}{d+1}$

apena Topnem apalung je

 $\int_{m}^{n} \frac{dd}{1+dt} = \log \frac{n+1}{m+1}$

goduheno orco y aploduárom univerpos ny chen umo

Taje $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{a \log x} da = \left[\frac{e^{a \log x}}{\log x} \right]_{m}^{m} = \left[\frac{x^{a}}{\log x} \right]_{m}^{m} = \frac{x^{n} - x^{m}}{\log x}$ Outhorn

- granche Hob unit et ponnu obpasons.

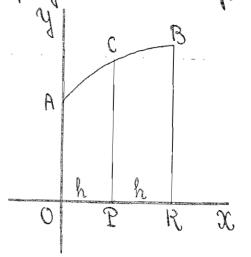
Unusruncho uspazynabarre ogsetterux untuerpara

Jemapa ce da je danin mine-Than unu "Hemoryhe imparyyouru ca où com une phyotherom montano je to mortyhe loping be sametran tracion; une the ascretainty you their the taxapeolite topical entirely an a pergualina artipauconymita morsito ca. y mondon ce miny otpanuzeanyzajy ytaotapednyjy neutoge za my nykon izpube, apainastrio usparythabane intre- 2-outanom, 4-0-Trana alandus meninga uma pasito abunum u repaglopemux. Tegite ey où unive u apèg- nom opquinaison ciachory 3à chyrichyy tog intie mas objections Tpanhum shamom aims whitehyan aayucu b. Toge-Hoar, apyre of creminarite a tiple many passion of Merbyjy ce reag opyringyja aby un na glog jegnana uetpannum znarom uma cierjuja jena og i 9k ruja zajegnurna benuru-nan obnur. Tegna og Hajapocau- na nera je h. Vorymajno popo tiorne

jux u Hajargechujux jeune: Cumwhola memoga.

Ma ce menioga cacinyin y doome: apentionalume que uma que e uspossysta apubilistito intuction $\dot{J} = \int_{0}^{b} f(x) \, dx$

ige je govor Tpanuya Hyna. ano zamuchumo Roncapyucany nunujy



A, Bu C wir nyra wbyhu apabony

Wa ou appadoña aporanuna repuz who marks where of a morning was Rama du ce pasnumubana vy meta anu ite monto. Recopulquentan d, B, & apentar cataluliun oya como gana obe Cona 1. aporusu 12pos warne it (0,40) C(h,y,), B(2h,y2); wune gobujano cucinen jegnarima

y, = d+ ph+ yh Us voux jegnazuna ce goduja

-41-40=Bh+17h2 42-40=2Bh+4 ph

Own abor as minoskimo or y ar mx of gyomemo", godujomo oganne je

y= 40-241+42

Зименин добијото

11- A0= By + A0-5A1+A5

a oyume

B= 491-340-42

asoluhe ce ano inspaisione qui aupa- béjegnocim reserpuiquentaima d, p, y anopiment reportingents utvom gaba-Tone 1., or u y ocubutom i opquna-

 $P = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\alpha + \beta x + \gamma x^2) dx =$ $= \alpha \left[x \right]_{yy}^{yy} + \frac{1}{5} \left[x_{5} \right]_{5y}^{yy} + \frac{1}{5} \left[x_{5} \right]_{5y}^{yy} =$ = 2dh + 2ph2 + 3 yh3

bpegnocimenumo d, p, p nuxue um bpegnocimema, gobuja ce

P= 240h+4hy,-3hyo-hyz+ 4hyo - 8hy, + 4hyo

unu arco chegemo

P= 1/2 [40+44,+42]

The bu bus obpassing rejun ce moste tobe-

como to oba jednaka gena u kar je jakouta trapilo u brelougito je ga he tapeg avia jegna og irpajnour opque pergrava buin y tarrumo traveltuju y terroru tra karje opquem upanetium opanetium opanetium oponetium upanetium opanetium oponetium upanetium upanetium opanetium oponetium upanetium upanetium opanetium opquem umanemo turopuunte: wa the apienatia ca oppoundation oco buttom. The ce brugu u'us tacta mate y oppacy de como benusura же оройноше, та прена тоже обра neloù y-ourbury o'arabroujyhu tipu tion X-outhury Heapomenery. The nam apulymupamen obus genementus tulpmenta meg sa gaze mozyhrocai ga aparkerty tanaru a ga he yenokyana tulpmenta arbhurni à genumb He camb na gloa unatur ou lopegnetica gena beh ita ποπικο ce subre aupan $U = \frac{h}{3} [(y_0 + y_n) + 4(y_1 + y_2 + y_5 + \cdots) + 2(y_4 + y_4 + y_6 + \cdots)]$ 3.

4 4 4 42 43 44 45 46 47 38

opy genda Tipen to citalo uno ga fe

musia, y cryriggi irang je ona apogenenja henpirjana tubpunta duhe pabita solupy

LC, RJ = 1/3 (40+441+42)

C, C2 R2R= 1/3 (42+443+44)

C2C3 R3 R2 = 12 (44+445+46)

Ita obpacy 3. ochobonta je tion a yeuroesto ca lum controla metargia hoparystalvanta int granom arbeninom marpana enpermenta renja a cacarolu y oonga ozebugno na bonie: Tipeda ganiy tubpunny abyenumu dooren aap aux ge ta aapan opy geroba abmohy poblitoogruba moskemo upu unijetux opojustoma, obeneskumu opojumenutur o'ópasay à haure pegoix ca yo yi yz ... j'arco ce jeg-

Senerku da h', apubruskita bipegitour apo skeino iturocpegito inepura. Itajsong apumerk arbonunte goduja ce riag ce à ao neutromo u tio ga ce cum conobum 05mononia ca soupom aple a accreções op pacisem a arbiguinte otportusere ca quitant buine remitipu vivaa soup Hea ap cloujy curparta republik nurujama Hux buine gla aya soup aciprux op mory nepuar, jep ce arbijuura morke gustação la cesu ce posigne go granium morga pasnostitum Ita soupobe a pasje behu opyj togeoka n j toninko he a tuke Toprouse turbjunga. Eurose andidioporare abordesto anoparti momenty sugger as

espular sinja ce aubpininta apaster uma apelogitus auxonsa, as apunas aupado Rong una ga ce usparyita unna ca rejun nyrom ripeou ga ce tipo merpon

J= [fa]da The ca region in the constitution of the cons

HOPON METTO SOM MOSS OSPEP MODULE PE turente and band i do show and istorie de y para antimo de la proposition de la prop

mans ogatinjame timbux opgunatia o lumonuom obpacy timbu ya ux mo-

Upunesta Cumostrbe meuroge apuneyoa: generos ce que gania na ogpefulorne ogpeferma unitaripana.

πρεθυγική πωνκή πρεθα μρειπι παο μις η πρεθα μα je παρακι δριή. Ορη υποιπε πρεθυγική πωνκή πρεθα μα πρεθα μα je παρακι δριή. Ορη υποιπε πρυπειπιστικο μ πιο αρι νε Cum νο μη μη μη μη ο ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μ πιο αρι νε Cum νο μη μη μη μη ο ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μ πιο αρι νε Cum νο μη μη μη ο ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μα πρεθα μα πρεθα μα μα ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μα προμητιστικο μα ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μα το ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μα το ορεστιστία προμητιστικο μα το ορεστιστία πο ορεστιστιστία πο ορεστιστιστία πο

 $y_3 = f(a)$ $y_4 = f(a+b)$ $y_2 = f(a+2b)$...

obpacy 3. unianu du bpegitocui uiposkerioi upema uione duhe: ustueiporra 12042 he dumu y uionuro uion log 2=0,229 [$\frac{1}{2,718}$ thuja y 1200 urco je behu opoj n. Ha apunep: Tapanka ce apudrum Ha bpegnour ápupógnot lig 2. Ovio y

orumb grafe $J = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \left[w_0 x \right]_{e}^{2e} = w_0 x e - w_0 e = w_0 x.$

is sprio, H=m. qu. H ansmay u h= = 0,679

Tommo je voge

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1}$$

If an

$$y_0 = f(e) = \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{2,718}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{1} &= b(e+h) = b(2,718+0,679) = \frac{1}{3,397} \\
Y_{2} &= b(e+2h) = b(2,718+1,358) = \frac{1}{4,076} \\
Y_{3} &= b(e+3h) = b(2,718+2,057) = \frac{1}{4,755} \\
Y_{4} &= b(e+1) = b(2,718+2,716) = \frac{1}{5,436}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\log 2 = 0,229 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2,718} + \frac{1}{5,436} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{1}{3,397} + \frac{1}{4,755} \right) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4,076} \right]$$

ja q(n) yben acciviju бесконачно шного интеграла обпика.

Upequiabrence chyntelling vous le unavour sa opegnour Sam opyrique

ним энаком садрорей самовну прына за протеньий порометор у функ-

Whoty ogpenersux white para light apomentouse reornement moste pegundbum y obruky jegrtor ogpébe-Rag opynousing and uniterpar to interpora room he dagportante to Hum showom consposed commonly appendix to several the following the production of the two shows that the two shows the two shows that the two shows that the two shows that the two shows that the two shows the two shows that the two shows the two shows that the two shows that the two shows the t Опи кад та срунтецию осим интетра рапнин энохом инното простија и ини кад та срунтецию осим интетра рапнин энохом инното простија и ини променнице когрометор и ини представном и петрал не завишти од то тараметра рунтеције тотоћу одређених интетра- дохаге биће жетова срункција. Та примен на наикови че на један сроми на кини $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\alpha = \frac{2^{n+1}-1}{d+1}$ има срунтеција. Та ини обигним дефиници a un je chystrejuja u apamempa d. juckostu janstocur senja ce jabna u kong je gawa ma kaksa chyrrenju og stajupocurijuk ustu et pana una

consprte aboutertonge asbartembe a sonia a ga apai mant menter to moste a cación y obome: O surito ce gemala que novo go novo amo: sa che peante u umariace jegan ilum untureipan

Thankunana, a may bapupa y apyrum wen to the apound so breanoun to c thankunana the cachum apyru apyrusun acht unparte umaturapite ocubunte unjy galxi. Ha upumep:

gon a bapupa og -1 go + ~ univerpan

ienja je ieoniama, ogpehenta u ieoniamyan Ho bapupa ca I. Hebymun gon I bapup 14 bapupa buye ca t.

2. $J(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{xx} dx = \left[\frac{e^{xx}}{r}\right]^{\infty}$

T(x)= $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x_{1}x) dx$ pegito an x isoje ce horiose c x of aporte unaturable o colombe obaj papite begitour à revje ce nomaise c'heclosque na G(x) 12ag 2 barpupa y jegnum mja izontu unyanto bapupa ca bapupa pegnoui c nebe companie as menyine ocowhe peanth to do the am now, i abona moine moské ce ratiucianu

While it has a consider $f_{\infty} = -b + ch$ and $f_{\infty} = \int_{-bx}^{\infty} e^{bx} (\cos chx + i \sin chx) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{bx} (\cos$

 $= \int_{e^{-bx}} e^{-bx} dx dx + i \int_{e^{-bx}} e^{-bx} dx dx$

In apound area ce & Harrasu c gente curpa-

 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{xx} dx = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{px} dx dx + i \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{px} \sin qx dx$

Hoarbe lepant gueronitingannouth Habely una hemo hemo $J(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \log(1 - 2x\cos x + x^{2}) dx$

Tge z upa oūeū ynoty tapaneūpa. To baskus 1. Waj tar obpasay basku nag je πραγινης μαίτρε βρεσηθοσά που υνίπετρα (t/<1, πα garare σδράσαις δ. baskuhe Rag

 $lig(1+t) = t - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t^{2}}{3} - \frac{t}{4} + \cdots$

Om y wenry with uma to = - 7, eoi

MUMINE D

f=-2,6,

umaheno doa gla dopacija $(1-2e^{i})=-2e^{i}-\frac{2^{3}}{2}e^{36i}+\frac{2^{3}}{3}e^{36i}$

lug(1-260i)=-26-201 =20i+ 23-30i

 $\log(1-3z\cos\theta+z_s)=-5\left[z\cos\theta+\frac{5}{4s}\cos y\theta+\frac{3}{5s}\cos\theta+\cdots\right] \quad 3.$

u maj obposan basku prida kada gide sa chyraj kag ce z Hanash y grypapam je 2<1. Tombo ce apento constru ga je moσοπιτερετητικομ 1, τι. j. κας my je mogyo no chethum τ ca λ αθ moske bunh ma-maroli og 1. Totyumo og σερχιστοί οδράση κακαδ δρυј. Tipena ποινε umaheno

 $\log\left(1-3x\cos x+x^2\right)=-2\left[x\cos x+\frac{x^2}{2}\cos 2x+\frac{x^3}{2}\cos 3x+\cdots\right]$

Utuerpanehu uspos y Tpanuyana og O go 24 Suhe

 $\mathcal{J}(x) = -2\sum_{n} \mathcal{J}_n(x)$

Tge je

 $\int_{n}^{\infty} (x) = \int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{x^{n}} \int_{n}^{\infty} \cos nx \, dx = 0$

a Upema mone je

apetitional unio my you ce I Ha-Casuparven voux obpassiva u ano ce bom nosu ban abonenzavo reputa \vec{w} . To a je mo pasyrna o Ajnepotom obpassy \vec{e} a je mo ka behu og 1. Thanga ce morke traditioning \vec{e} and \vec{e} ugertimorns $lnd(1-3xmx+2)=lnd 2s(1-\frac{s}{5}mx+\frac{1}{4s})$ $= 2 \log x + \log \left(1 - \frac{2}{\lambda} \cos x + \frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right)$

a aberra mome le $J(x) = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2 \log x \, dx + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \log \left(1 - \frac{2}{\lambda} \cot x + \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}}\right) dx$ Apou unicipar una sa opegnoui 2 wgx J, da = 4 ū wgx

Megytaun ywiy marotipehaynet aupame

a trouvar je to treativative mogyo og t suja ce go je $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{x - \cos x}{1 - 2x\cos x + x^2} dx = \frac{4\pi}{x}$ The character than the second of the spectron of the second of the seco garre apytu intérespon bûbe ugentawirin de opegración à niju je nogyo behu paban Hynu, apena trome ya untérespon so che opegración à niju je nogyo behu Choope is the

uma ur occoluny ga je ugertuwku palan uturtipana.
Hynu vag je mogyo og z morou og 1, an

ce Hatipolitich choque Ha Haling & reag je mogyo og x behu og 1.

Wo whota writer barra I(x) morkens judepenyujanewem is " wobecin who in studen regu was aunt voolute. Tomin that attention abedenous isominbapupa og o go as, as så charcy alle-by (chyrrengy) bpegrusa z mogreno gupepenizupoumi to 27, ta hemo umoune $J(x) = 5 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - 5x \cos x + x_s}{x - \cos x} \, dx$

Jupepenyujanenem uspasa 4ūly x go-

ipeganabrowna og obarbor Haruna

31 tamo que ce y outure apythenjuje ano ce cuialou que je mory y excuruyumitom obruny geopurumosy y excurring unitor voluncy gravious ogarne je count na parotte thorsute, the apunce and ogarne je a $\frac{x^2}{x}$ e $\frac{x^2}{$ ROHATHUR PEGINOS U TI J. GEMULOS CE Y mutor apuniaria ga je og chujy oburchus Ησεινήα Ησίτροστατί οποί 1ενγί το τοιτών μεργατικ ποικό το με τροματικ μο τροματικ ποικό το με τροματικ ποικό το Tapamenton 1800 apunep yarita 180je no tosumulan tiesku Hynu, trans ga suntu apeguarunanse opynanja avmonije to cregnu obpasanji chogu na odbépérenzi menterbono moské ce merend mespija tjnepobe opystreuje $T(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{-1} dx$

y musium viewpujania na kvyj je namini scoburta cpystretyuje F(x) revja barku za tirep unimigistre vooi unimerpar. Us de pearte opegnoción à raso u sa che roprier uspasa approxima f(x) mostre le unarunapite opegnoción c geche ampante usbeción berunca oppy nontus assistantes unarunapite ocolonte. Us un ocolonte usocobusta où respusa pens un Habenin obe logu ce 060: Ray Toy je z yeo tas universes

 $x^{2-1} d\alpha = du \quad \tilde{e}^x = v$

 $= \left[\frac{e^{x} x^{1}}{7} \right]^{\infty} + \frac{1}{7} T(x+1)$

 $T(x) = \frac{1}{x}T(x+1)$

 $T(x+1) = x \cdot T(x)$

The je opymowyuja Paya topor baskty ynoty of them obpacy omereta je Hajbaskituja

Spy F(x) thuje themetor spyto so (x-1)! the us tophet objection y chyroly may be X to sumubout opy systemions $F(x) = (x-1) \cdot F(x-1)$

 $T(x-1) = (x-2) \cdot T(x-2)$

unu

One obe objecuje usimiozumo metry cobom umatieno

 $T(x+1) = x \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-2) \cdot (x-3) \cdot \cdots T(n)$

Methymum ans ce y obpacy 3. comobil

 $I(i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x} x_0 dx = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{\infty}^{0} = 1$

Thema wome to creamy opposing, tours y werry comenums to be the to the good operation

$$= (2-1) i$$

$$= (2-1) \cdot (2-2) \cdot (2-3) \cdot \cdots \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

bance chynterjuja teag cy Obe apequiate bance chynterjuja teag cy Obe apequiate to constitute of the c

 $y(x) = 1 + \frac{\pi_{s}}{4} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{5}{2} + \cdots$

Its vovia pega mosterus camo uso upor using un ga je on neono eptension so che opegnocum di u ga on geopunemine opynnyujy
i y vervi postru. Mebyui um us neta truje
mor yhe uporusi usin nu jegny gpyty vooounty. Tonyu ajmo ganne ga ta upecitiaounus y obnivaj ogpeberrun untitet pana
Tar di urpa ynory upametipa.

Hatingumo opyrucyjy y obrusy

 $\gamma(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma^{n} x_{n} \qquad \sigma^{n} = \frac{(\omega + i)_{\omega + i}}{1}$

Conjunction aperguandemin an y obrussy ogsebertura ustrietpara y xvine he n uspaun ynvity appartempa. Aobumo og aportausi obpadaja

 $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha} d\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

ensignados es ansigninados que de constante de servicios de servicios de la constante de la co

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-dx} dx = \frac{1}{d^{3}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-dx} dx = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{d^{3}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-dx} dx = \frac{1}{d^{3}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} e^{-dx} dx = \frac{1}{d^{3}}$$

and didebendations pratique displaces are and actual the the $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{p} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{p} dx = \frac{1}{p} \int_{-\infty}^{p+1} x_{p} dx$

ogamne je

$$\frac{q_{p+1}}{1} = \int_{\infty}^{0} \frac{b_i}{x_b e_{-qx}} dx$$

Carolonno conga p=n d=n+1

$$\frac{(M+1)_{M+1}}{1} = \int_{\infty}^{0} \frac{M!}{(x \in x)_{M}} = \int_{x}^{\infty} dx$$

 $\frac{1}{(m+1)^{m+1}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{(xe^x)^n}{m!} e^x dx$ $\frac{1}{(m+1)^{m+1}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{(xe^x)^n}{m!} e^x dx$ $\frac{1}{(m+1)^{m+1}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{(xe^x)^n}{m!} e^x dx$ The way Harry apeguiabness je Boedpunn exicul an as mony oxpenertor intulations One obaj utuerpan pou mostemo japoan un ano a cmenumo sociolom begnoutry un ano usopunmo conerty

 $e^{x} dx = -dt - e^{x} = t e^{x} = t$

Usmetry unapua u Hobua Tpartuya accomputerta Je y apastertom obruicy. In oboi aport oighths:

$$\frac{\alpha}{t}$$
 0 ∞

openay 5. maga accomaje $Q_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = -\left(\frac{(t^n \log \frac{t}{t})^n dt}{n!}\right)$

 $Q_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \int_0^1 \frac{(t \log t)^n dt}{n!}$

Umajyhu Ha tiaj Harun an usparkento asmorry ogjechentor until et para mostieno cag namo inspasumu u 'A(z) tomony ogpébertos minerbara, sep ano anabamo upagi shosimoids

7. t lug 1 = u

$$\gamma(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{u_{n}}{u_{n}} dt = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{u_{n}}{u_{n}} \right] dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{u} dt$$

to tray Harun opyrucyuja h(z) upeganabsurvey mostieno abosnaram barnsporte ocobust un opymentife was no up. obe:

1) 30 ma wordy operatoria χ buthe $\chi(\chi) < e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

jip namo ce ybepabamo ga najbeha operationi opyrtreguje thrzit za bpene gan to bapupa voj o go 1 jecuit e jupena tiome to ochoby jegit ocobute vapebentus un tierpana serjy uno umanu, tromino je merpana serjy uno umanu, tromino je

Suhe u $M(x) < \int_0^x e^{\frac{x}{e}} dt = e^{\frac{x}{e}} \int_0^x dt = e^{\frac{x}{e}}$

2) Pag 2 weekn Tpartugu + ∞ opyrrugus N(x) weekn warde Tpartugu + ∞ . N(x) we N(x) we N(x) we N(x) we N(x) we show the warden warden white the arthur every every N(x) weekn N(x) weekn N(x) we show the stability was beene go je N(x) where N(x) were N(x) we show N(x) where N(x) is a real N(x) when N(x) is a real N(x) where N(x) is a real N(x).

4) Opyrmynja Mr) Hurperngno pame 3a opene yok z pame og o go so. Man

ce unio nano ybepato ano ga uj u chu usovan paniyhe chyhlenjuje to nano ga hu jegan teh usova the moske umanin tu munumym.

