

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

$$\log_a(b)^n = n \cdot \log_a(b)$$

окончание 1 способа:

$$\begin{aligned} & -1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln|(a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 / (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})(a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 / (a^2 - (a^2 - x^2))| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})^2 / (x^2)| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 1/2 \ln\{(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (x)\}^2 + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot 2/2 \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (x)| + C = \\ & = 1/a \cdot \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (x)| + C \end{aligned}$$

2 СПОСОБ $1/aS(dt/sint)$

$$\begin{aligned} S(dt/sint) &= S(dt/2sint/2 \cdot cost/2) = S(dt/\cos^2(t/2) / 2sint/2 \cdot cost/2 / \cos^2(t/2)) = \\ &= S(2 \cdot d(t/2) / \cos^2(t/2) / 2sint/2 / \cos(t/2)) = \\ &= S(d(tg(t/2)) / tg(t/2)) = [tg(t/2) = h] = Sdh / h = \\ &= \ln|h| + C = \ln|tg(t/2)| + C \\ sint &= x/a \\ tg(t/2) &= y \\ sint &= 2sint/2 \cdot cost/2 / 1 = 2sint/2 \cdot cost/2 / (\sin^2 t/2 + \cos^2 t/2) = \\ &= 2sint/2 \cdot cost/2 / \cos^2 t/2 / (\sin^2 t/2 + \cos^2 t/2) / \cos^2 t/2 = \\ &= 2tg t/2 / (tg^2 t/2 + 1) \\ sint &= 2y / (1 + y^2) \\ sint(1 + y^2) &= 2y \\ sint + sinty^2 &= 2y \\ sinty^2 - 2y + sint &= 0 \\ D &= 4 - 4sin^2 2t \\ VD &= V(4 - 4sin^2 2t) = 2V(1 - sin^2 2t) = 2V(1 - (1 - cos^2 2t)) = 2V(cos^2 2t) = 2cost \\ y &= (2 + -2cost) / 2sint = (1 - cost) / sint = a(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2/a^2}) / x = \\ &= a((a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / a) / x = (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / x \\ S &= 1/a \ln|(a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / x| + C \end{aligned}$$

1 СПОСОБ

$$\begin{aligned} S(dx/x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) &= [x = asint] \\ dx &= acostdt \\ S(acostdt/asint\sqrt{a^2 - a^2\sin^2 2t}) &= \\ 1/aS(costdt/sint\sqrt{\sin^2 2t + \cos^2 2t - \sin^2 2t}) &= \\ = 1/aS(dt/sint) &= 1/aS(dt/sint) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1/aS(sintdt/\sin^2 2t) &= 1/aS(sintdt/(1 - \cos^2 2t)) = \\ = 1/aS(sintdt/(1 - \cos^2 2t)) &= 1/aS(-d(cost)/(1 - \cos^2 2t)) = \\ = [cost = y] = -1/aS(d(y)/(1 - y^2)) &= -1/aS((A + B)dy/(1 - y^2)) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A + B)/(1 - y^2) &= A/(1 - y) + B/(1 + y) = \\ = (A(1 + y) + B(1 - y)) / ((1 - y)(1 + y)) &= (A + Ay + B - By) / ((1 - y)(1 + y)) = \\ (A + B + y(A - B)) / ((1 - y)(1 + y)) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$A - B = 0$$

$$A + B = 1$$

$$A = B$$

$$B = 1/2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A/(1 - y) + B/(1 + y) &= 1/2(1 - y) + 1/2(1 + y) \\ S(1/2(1 - y) + 1/2(1 + y))dy &= 1/2S(1/(1 - y) + 1/(1 + y))dy = \\ 1/2S(1/(1 - y)) \cdot (-1)d(-y + 1) + 1/2S(1/(1 + y))d(y + 1) &= [1 - y = z; \\ 1 + y = c] &= 1/2S(1/z) \cdot (-1)dz + 1/2S(1/c)dc = 1/2\ln|c| - 1/2\ln|z| + C = \\ 1/2\ln|c/z| + C &= 1/2\ln|(1 + y)/(1 - y)| + C = 1/2\ln|(1 + cost)/(1 - cost)| + C = \\ 1/2\ln|(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2/a^2}) / (1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2/a^2})| &+ C = \\ 1/2\ln|(1 + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}/a) / (1 - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}/a)| &+ C = \\ 1/2\ln|(a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) / (a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2})| &+ C = \end{aligned}$$

$$sint = x/a$$

$$cost = +\sqrt{1 - x^2/a^2}$$

универсальная тригонометрическая
подстановка
 $tgx/2 = z$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= 2\sin x/2 \cdot \cos x/2 / 1 = 2\sin x/2 \cdot \cos x/2 / (\sin^2 x/2 + \cos^2 x/2) = \\ &= 2\sin x/2 \cdot \cos x/2 / \cos^2 x/2 / (\sin^2 x/2 + \cos^2 x/2) / \cos^2 x/2 = \\ &= 2tg x/2 / (tg^2 x/2 + 1) = 2z / (z^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= [\cos^2(x/2) - \sin^2(x/2)] / 1 = \\ &= [\cos^2(x/2) - \sin^2(x/2)] / (\sin^2(x/2) + \cos^2(x/2)) = \\ &= [\cos^2(x/2) - \sin^2(x/2)] / \cos^2 x/2 / (\sin^2(x/2) + \cos^2(x/2)) / \cos^2 x/2 = \\ &= [1 - tg^2(x/2)] / (tg^2(x/2) + 1) = \\ &= [1 - z^2] / [1 + z^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$tgx = \sin x / \cos x = 2z / (z^2 + 1) / [1 - z^2] / [1 + z^2] = 2z / [1 - z^2]$$

$$ctgx = [1 - z^2] / 2z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x + \sin^2 x - 5 &= 0 \\ z^4 - 3z + 6 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$