

КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА "ИНТЕГРАЛЫ, ЗАВИСЯЩИЕ ОТ ПАРАМЕТРА"

Вычислите интегралы.

$$1. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x(x^2+4)} dx$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \alpha x}{x(x^2+4)} dx$$

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\alpha^2 x^2)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{1}{4\alpha^2-1} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha^2}{1+\alpha^2 x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+4} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\alpha - \frac{1}{2}}{4\alpha^2 - 1} = \frac{\pi}{2(2\alpha+1)2} = \frac{\pi}{8\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{8} \left(\ln\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right) + C \right)$$

$$0 = I(0) = \frac{\pi}{8} \left(\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + C \right), C = \ln 2$$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(2\alpha+1),$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 3$$

$$2. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-4x^2} - e^{-9x^2}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x \cos 2x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \sin^2 x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x \cos 2x - 2 \sin^2 x \sin 2x}{x} dx =$$

$$3. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 4x - (1 - \cos 2x) \sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 4x - \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x}{x} dx = 0$$

$$4. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = [y = x^2, x = y^{1/2}] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}}}{(y+1)^2} dy = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right);$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \ln x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi^2 \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\alpha = 0: \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$