

C Alexey A Bykov, 16 Feb 2008.

Moscow State University, Department of physics, boombook@yandex.ru, boombook.narod.ru  
for seminar

1 -st kind

direct computation

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx \rightarrow \infty \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \rightarrow 2$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} dx \rightarrow 1 \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-3} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-4} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-5} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

by parts

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} \cdot \ln(x) dx \rightarrow 1 \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} \cdot \ln(x)^2 dx \rightarrow 2 \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} \cdot \ln(x)^3 dx \rightarrow 6 \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} \cdot \ln(x)^4 dx \rightarrow 24$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-4} \cdot \ln(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{9} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-4} \cdot \ln(x)^2 dx \rightarrow \frac{2}{27} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-4} \cdot \ln(x)^3 dx \rightarrow \frac{2}{27} \quad \int_1^{\infty} x^{-4} \cdot \ln(x)^4 dx \rightarrow \frac{2}{27}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} dx \rightarrow 1 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} dx \rightarrow 2 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x} dx \rightarrow 6 \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^4 \cdot e^{-x} dx \rightarrow 24$$

direct

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{4+x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi$$

by parts

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^3} dx \rightarrow \frac{3}{16} \cdot \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \sin(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \cos(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_1^{10000} \frac{\sin(\ln(x))}{x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{20000} \cdot \frac{-1 + \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5))^2 - 2 \cdot \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5))}{1 + \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5))^2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0.500038214914828$$

$$\int_1^{10000} \frac{\sin(\ln(x))}{x^4} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{10000000000000} \cdot \frac{-1 - 6 \cdot \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5)) + \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5))^2}{1 + \tan(2 \cdot \ln(2) + 2 \cdot \ln(5))^2} + \frac{1}{10} = 0.100000000000$$

split to simple fractions and compute antiderivative

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 4x + 3} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(3) \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1) \cdot (x+2) \cdot (x+3)} dx \rightarrow \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(3)$$

change variable

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{-x^2}{x \cdot e^2} dx \rightarrow 1$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x^3} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x^4} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^3 \cdot e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^8 \cdot e^{-x^3} dx \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^{19} \cdot e^{-x^4} dx \rightarrow 6$$

Let Known  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$

by parts

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^4 \cdot e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^6 \cdot e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \frac{15}{16} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^4} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^9 \cdot e^{-x^4} dx \rightarrow \frac{3}{16} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2 -nd kind

direct

$$\int_0^1 \frac{-1}{x^2} dx \rightarrow 2 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{-3}{x^2} dx \rightarrow \infty \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \rightarrow 2 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}$$

by parts

$$\int_0^1 \ln(x) dx \rightarrow -1 \quad \int_0^1 x \cdot \ln(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{4} \quad \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \ln(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{9} \quad \int_0^1 x^3 \cdot \ln(x) dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{16}$$

direct

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi$$

change variable

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \rightarrow 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx \rightarrow \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) dx \rightarrow -1$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{4}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x)^3 \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) dx \rightarrow \frac{-1}{16}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x)^3 \cdot \ln(\sin(x)) dx \rightarrow \frac{-8}{9}$$

