

MAF - Cvičeni 24.11., 900

Minule: $\int f(x) dx$

• per partes: $\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$

7 minula: Pr. 8, 16, 22 (z cv. 6)

(22) Najit rekurentni vztah pro

$$I_n = \int \cos^n x dx$$

$$? \quad f = \cos^n x \quad f' = n \cdot \cos^{n-1} x \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$g' = 1 \quad g = x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = x \cdot \cos^n x + \int n \cdot x \cdot \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x dx$$

takhle me

$$\text{Lépe: } I_n = \int \cos x \cdot \cos^{n-1} x dx$$

$$f = \cos^{n-1} x \quad f' = (n-1) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$g' = \cos x \quad g = \sin x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + \underbrace{\int (n-1) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \cdot \sin^2 x dx}_{(*)}$$

$$(*) = (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) dx =$$

$$= (n-1) \left[\underbrace{\int \cos^{n-2} x dx}_{I_{n-2}} - \underbrace{\int \cos^n x dx}_{I_n} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{odtud má } I_n = \dots$$

$$\textcircled{14} \int \ln x \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} f = \ln x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \\ g' = 1 \quad g = x \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = x \cdot \ln x - x = \underline{\underline{x(\ln x - 1) + c}}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \int x \cdot \arctg(x+1) \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} f = \arctg(x+1) \quad f' = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} \\ g' = x \quad g = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctg(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \underbrace{\frac{x^2}{(x+1)^2 + 1}}_{(*)} \, dx = \left[\textcircled{*} = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \, dx - \int \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \left[\underbrace{\int 1 \, dx}_{=x} - \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctg(x+1) - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2)}}$$

↑ subst. "y = x² + 2x + 2"
φ(x)

$$\varphi'(x) = 2x + 2 \quad \int \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} \, dx$$

1. substitution:

polud $\int f(y) dy = F(y)$, pa $\int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) \overset{dx}{=} = F(\varphi(x))$

2. substitution:

polud $\int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) \overset{dt}{=} = G(t)$, pa $\int f(x) dx = G(\varphi^{-1}(x))$, polud $\varphi' \neq 0$ vnde

Pr: $\int \left(\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) \cdot \cos x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = \sin x = \varphi(x) \\ dy = \cos x dx \\ \Downarrow \\ \varphi'(x) = \cos x \end{array} : \int \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy = \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{1}{y} \right] =$

for v " sinech
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$$= \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

Cr. 6 : Pr 6, 7, 9, 10

⑦ $\int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = e^x \\ dy = e^x dx \\ \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = \arctg y \end{array} \right] =$

$\arctg e^x$

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} f = \ln^2 x \quad f' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ g' = \frac{1}{x} \quad g = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^3 x - 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx}_I$$

$$I = \ln^3 x - 2I$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3}}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{subst. :} \\ y = \ln x \\ dy = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} : \int y^2 dy = \frac{y^3}{3} \right] \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3}}}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (\arcsin x)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = \arcsin x \\ dy = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} : \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{-1}{\arcsin x}}}$$

Sarmi: #pr. 6-22 z Cs.6

doma → elementarní postupy + úpravy (11, 22, 13)

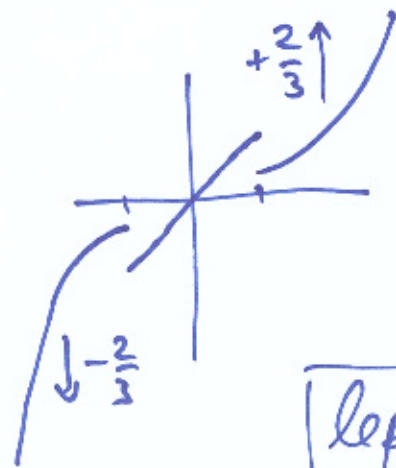
→ PP

→ 1. subst.

$$\textcircled{5} \int \max\{1, x^2\} dx$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{v } (-\infty, -1) \\ 1 & \text{v } (-1, 1) \\ x^2 & \text{v } (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\int \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + c \\ x \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + d \end{cases}$$



$$C = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$d = \frac{2}{3}$$

lepení

Integrace racionálních fci

aneb Rozklad na parciální zlomky

Integrujeme rac. fci $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ ($p, q = \text{polynom}$)

① pokud stupeň $p \geq$ stupeň q , částečně vydělíme \rightarrow získáme
 polynom + $\frac{\tilde{p}(x)}{q(x)}$, kde stupeň $\tilde{p} <$ stupeň q

② předp. st. $p <$ st. q , p, q normované (\Leftrightarrow ved. koef. = 1), pak
 q rozložíme na součin $(x - a_i)^{k_i}$, $(x^2 + b_j x + c_j)^{l_j}$

ne nerozloží.

∕

③ Pak lze vždy psát:

a) pokud $\forall k_i = 1, \forall l_j = 1$:

$$\frac{p(x)}{(x-a_1) \dots (x-a_m) \cdot (x^2+b_1x+c_1) \dots (x^2+b_nx+c_n)} =$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{x-a_1} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{x-a_m} + \frac{B_1x+C_1}{x^2+b_1x+c_1} + \dots + \frac{B_nx+C_n}{x^2+b_nx+c_n}$$

pro nějaká čísla $A_i, B_j, C_j \in \mathbb{R}$

b) pro členy s vyšší mocninou:

$$(x-a_1)^{k_1} \Rightarrow \frac{A_1^1}{(x-a_1)} + \frac{A_1^2}{(x-a_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_1^{k_1}}{(x-a_1)^{k_1}}$$

$$(x^2+b_1x+c_1)^{l_1} \Rightarrow \frac{B_1^1x+C_1^1}{(\quad)^1} + \frac{B_1^2x+C_1^2}{(\quad)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_1^{l_1}x+C_1^{l_1}}{(\quad)^{l_1}}$$

∴

④ Přitom tato čísla A_i, B_j, C_j lze určit 2 způsoby:

a) ~~na~~ univerzální způsob: výraz správně převedu na spol. jmenov.,
čitatele rovnášolím a porovnám koeficienty ~~se~~ s $p(x) \rightarrow$ soustava rovnic

$$\underline{\text{Př}}: \frac{x+3}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{x+3}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} = \frac{A(x-2) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{čítatel } (A+B)x - 2A - B = x + 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{porovnám} \\ \text{koef.} \end{array} : \quad \begin{array}{l} x: A+B = 1 \\ 1: \underline{-2A-B = 3} \end{array} \quad \text{řešení: } \begin{array}{l} A = -4 \\ B = 5 \end{array} \Rightarrow \frac{-4}{x-1} + \frac{5}{x-2}$$

b) zakryvací metoda: ~~pro~~ pro výpočet A zakryjeme $(x-1)$ v pův. zlomku
a do zbytku dosadím kořen 1: $A = \frac{1+3}{1-2} = \frac{4}{-1} = \underline{\underline{-4}}$

$$B = \frac{2+3}{2-1} = \frac{5}{1} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

hodí se jen pro lin. čteny v 1. mocnině

Někdy je vhodné obě metody kombinovat

⑤ integrace racionálních čtení:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x-a} = \ln|x-a|$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^k} = \frac{1}{1-k} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-a)^{k-1}}$$

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+b}{x^2+bx+c} dx + \int \frac{C - \frac{Bb}{2}}{x^2+bx+c} dx$$

$= \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2+bx+c) \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{viz dále}}$

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+bx+c)^k} dx - \text{složitejší; rekurentně}$$

typ $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+bx+c}$ s nerozložitelnými jmenovateli: ~~pro~~ doplnění na čtverec a převod na arctg

Pr: máme $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \text{arctg } x$

ale co $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2} = \int \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2 \left(\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \\ dy = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} ; \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2}(y^2+1)} = \frac{\text{arctg } y}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$

$$= \frac{\text{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

=====

Pr 4 z Cv. 6:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{7}{4} \left(\left(\frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{7}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} = \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} dx}{\frac{7}{4} \left(\underbrace{\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} \right)^2}_{y^2} + 1 \right)}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} y = \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} \\ dy = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} dx \end{array} ; \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg} y \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} \right)}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Pr: } \int \frac{4x^2}{x^4 - 1} dx}}$$

$$\frac{4x^2}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{4x^2}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$A=1, B=-1, C=0, D=2$$

Pro A, B: zakerjivac

C, D: soustavou (2x2)

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

$$= \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + 2 \operatorname{arctg} x$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| + 2 \operatorname{arctg} x}}$$