

MAF - Criceni, 24.11., 12:20

Minule:  $\int f(x) dx$

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

2 minula: 8, 16, 22 (2 Cr.6)

$$\textcircled{8} I = \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{ll} f' = e^{3x} & f = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \\ g = \cos 2x & g' = -2 \sin 2x \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{ll} f' = e^{3x} & f = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \\ g = \sin 2x & g' = 2 \cos 2x \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \underbrace{\frac{2}{3} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx}_I \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{2}{9} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{4}{9} I$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = \frac{1}{13} e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x + 6 \sin 2x)}}$$

22) Najit rekurentni vzťah pro

$$I_n = \int \cos^n x \, dx = \int \cos x \cdot \cos^{n-1} x \, dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f = \cos^{n-1} x \quad f' = (n-1) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x) \\ g' = \cos x \quad g = \sin x \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \sin^2 x \, dx = \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \left( \int \cos^{n-2} x (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx \right) =$$

$$= \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \left( \underbrace{\int \cos^{n-2} x \, dx}_{I_{n-2}} - \underbrace{\int \cos^n x \, dx}_{I_n} \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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$$(14) \int \ln x dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} f = \ln x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} \\ g' = 1 \quad g = x \end{array} \right] = x \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx = x \cdot \ln x - x = \underline{\underline{x(\ln x - 1)}}$$

1. substitute

polund  $\int f(y) dy = F(y)$ , pak  $\int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = F(\varphi(x))$

2. substitute

polund  $\int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = G(t)$ , pak  $\int f(x) dx = G(\varphi^{-1}(x))$ , polund  $\varphi' \neq 0$  wände

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

"fca v sinek" ↑ derivate sinu F'(y)

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{1}{\sin x} = F(\varphi(x))}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{6} \int x e^{-x^2} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} y = -x^2 \\ dy = -2x dx \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x \end{array} \right] = \frac{-1}{2} \int -2x e^{-x^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \int e^y = -\frac{e^y}{2} \right] = \underline{\underline{-\frac{e^{-x^2}}{2}}}$$

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

$$\textcircled{9} \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} y = \ln x \\ dy = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ \int y^2 dy = \frac{y^3}{3} \end{array} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{\ln^3 x}{3} + c}} \quad (\text{bez PP})$$

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

Sami doma:  $\forall$  pr. 6-22 z Cs. 6

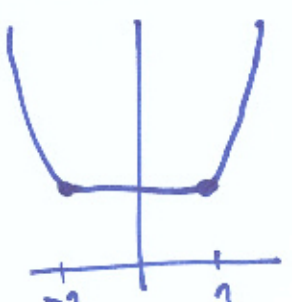
→ elementární postupy + úpravy (11, 12, 13)

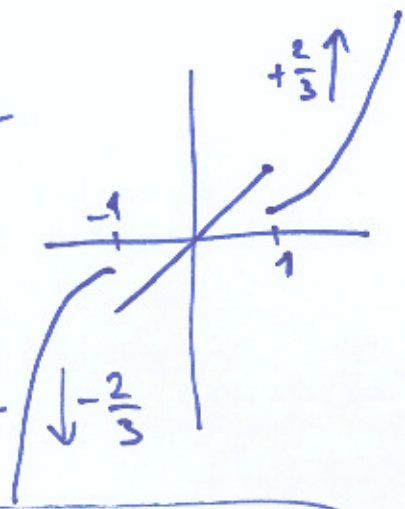
→ PP

→ 1. subst.

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

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{v } (-\infty, -1) \\ 1 & \text{v } (-1, 1) \\ x^2 & \text{v } (1, +\infty) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\int} \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + c \\ x \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + d \end{cases}$





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

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

lepení

Integrace racionálních fci  
 aneb Rozklad na parciální zlomky

Integrujeme fci  $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$ ,  $p, q = \text{polynomy}$

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  $(x-a_i)^{k_i} \cdot \underbrace{(x^2+b_jx+c_j)^{l_j}}_{\text{nerozložit.}}$

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:

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

$\leftarrow$  (horní index)

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) ~~zakrytá~~ zakryvací metoda: pro výpočet  $A$  zakryjím  $(x-1)$   
v přev. 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 jen pro lin. členy v 1. mocnině.

Někdy je vhodné obě metody kombinovat.

⑤ integrace vzniklých členů:

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

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

$$\int \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{B}{2} \cdot \frac{2x+b}{x^2+bx+c} dx + \underbrace{\int \frac{C - \frac{Bb}{2}}{x^2+bx+c} dx}_{\text{viz dále}}$$
$$= \frac{B}{2} \ln(x^2+bx+c)$$

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

typ  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+bx+c}$  s nerozloženým jmenovatelem: doplnění na čtverec a převod na arctg

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

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

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



Pr. 4) z Cs.G:

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

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

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Pr. 5:  $\int \frac{4x^2}{x^4-1} dx : \frac{4x^2}{x^4-1} = \frac{4x^2}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$

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

Pro A, B: zakyňaci

C, D: soustavou  
(2x2)

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

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

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