

ИНТЕГРАЛНИ РАЧУН

НЕОДРЕЂЕНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ

Деф 1: НЕОДРЕЂЕНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ функције $f(x)$ дефинисане на интервалу (a, b) дефинишемо

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c \quad (c = \text{константа}, x \in (a, b)),$$

функцију $F(x)$ зовемо ПРИМИТИВНА функција функције $f(x)$.

ОСОБИНЕ:

- ЛИНЕАРНОСТ

Ако функције f и g имају примитивне функције на интервалу (a, b) тада за $x \in (a, b)$ важи

$$\int (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx + c \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

- Свака функција која је непрекидна на (a, b) има на том интервалу примитивну функцију.
- Примитивна функција и неодређени интеграл на датом интервалу (a, b) су непрекидне и диференцијабилне функције на (a, b) .

ПРИМЈЕР 1: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int (x^6 - 4x^3 + 2) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^6 - 4x^3 + 2) dx &= \int x^6 dx - 4 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int dx = \frac{x^7}{7} - 4 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + 2x + c \\ &= \frac{x^7}{7} - x^4 + 2x + c \end{aligned}$$

ПРИМЈЕР 2: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int (2x^2 + 1)^3 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (8x^6 + 3 \cdot 4x^4 + 3 \cdot 2x^2 + 1) dx &= 8 \int x^6 dx + 12 \int x^4 dx + 6 \int x^2 dx + \int dx \\ &= 8 \frac{x^7}{7} + 12 \frac{x^5}{5} + 6 \frac{x^3}{3} + x + c = 8 \frac{x^7}{7} + 12 \frac{x^5}{5} + 2x^3 + x + c \end{aligned}$$

ПРИМЕР 3: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{(x+1)(x^2-3)}{x^3} dx$

$$\int \frac{x^3 - 3x + x^2 - 3}{x^3} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{3}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{x^3}\right) dx$$

$$= x - 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + \ln|x| - 3 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = x + \frac{3}{x} + \ln|x| + \frac{3}{2x^2} + C$$

ПРИМЕР 4: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{(x-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

$$\int \frac{x + x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} - x}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}}) dx = \int (x^{\frac{7}{6}} - x^{\frac{1}{6}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{7}{6}+1}}{\frac{7}{6}+1} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{6}+1}}{\frac{1}{6}+1} + C = \frac{x^{\frac{13}{6}}}{\frac{13}{6}} - \frac{x^{\frac{7}{6}}}{\frac{7}{6}} + C = \frac{6}{13} x^{\frac{13}{6}} - \frac{6}{7} x^{\frac{7}{6}} + C$$

ПРИМЕР 5: Наћи $\int f(x) dx$ за $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, ако је функција f дефинисана на следећи начин

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x < 0 \\ 3x^2 & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} x^2 + C_1 & , x < 0 \\ x^3 + C_2 & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

а како функција $F(x)$ мора да буде непрекината у свакој тачки, она мора да важи $F(0-) = F(0+)$

и добијемо $0 + C_1 = 0 + C_2$ тј. $C_1 = C_2$

и можемо писати $C_1 = C_2 = C$ и тиме смо добили да је $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + C & , x < 0 \\ x^3 + C & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

ПРИМЕР 6: Дана је функција $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x < 0 \\ \cos x - 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$.

Испитати да ли постоји непрекинути интеграл дате функције на $\mathbb{R}$ и ако постоји наћи га.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

Дана функција има примитивну функцију на $\mathbb{R}$ јер је непрекидна у свакој тачки $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$F_1(x) = -\cos x + C_1 \quad (x < 0)$$

$$F_2(x) = \sin x - x + C_2 \quad (x \geq 0).$$

Из услова непрекинутости функције у нули следи $F_1(0) = F_2(0)$ тј. $-1 + C_1 = C_2$.

Тиме смо добили

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C_1 & , x < 0 \\ \sin x - 1 + C_1 & , x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

односно
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C & \\ \sin x - x + C & \end{cases}$$

ПРИМЕР 7:

Да ли функција f дефинисана на абелевом тачки $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & , x < 1 \\ 3x^2 & , x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ има примитивну функцију на $\mathbb{R}$?

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$f(x)$ је непрекидна на интервалима $(-\infty, 1)$ и $(1, +\infty)$ и на њим интервалима има примитивне функције.

$$F_1(x) = x^2 + C_1, \quad F_2(x) = x^3 + C_2$$

Предпоставимо да постоји примитивна функција F date функције на $(-\infty, +\infty)$, пада важи

$$F(x) = F_1(x) \quad x < 1 \quad \text{и} \quad F(x) = F_2(x) \quad (x > 1), \text{ а}$$

како $F(x)$ мора бити непрекидана функција у тачки $x=1$, закључујемо да мора да важи $F_1(1) = F_2(1)$.

$1 + C_1 = 1 + C_2 \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2$ одакле је C , па смо добили

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + C, & x < 1 \\ x^3 + C, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Међутим овако дефинисана функција нисмо извод у тачки $x=1$, јер је у тој тачки

$$F'_-(1) = 2, \quad F'_+(1) = 3,$$

Тиме смо показали да функција $f(x)$ нема примитивну функцију на $(-\infty, +\infty)$

СМЈЕНА ПРОМЈЕНЛИВЕ- СМЈЕНА $x = \varphi(t)$

Ако су функције f , φ и φ' непрекидне, тада је

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt + C$$

- СМЈЕНА $\varphi(x) = t$

Ако функција φ има инверзну функцију $\varphi^{-1} = \psi$ и ако су функције f , ψ и ψ' непрекидне, тада је

$$\int f(\varphi(x)) dx = \int f(t) \psi'(t) dt$$

- ЛИНЕАРНА СМЈЕНА

Ако је $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, тада је

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C \quad (a \neq 0)$$

ПРИМЈЕР 1:ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int (2x-3)^{10} dx$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{смјена: } 2x-3 = t \\ 2dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \frac{(2x-3)^{11}}{22} + C$$

$$\int (2x-3)^{10} dx = \int \frac{t^{10}}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{11}}{11} + C$$

ПРИМЈЕР 2:ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \sqrt[3]{2+3x} dx$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{смјена: } 2+3x = t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right| \quad \int \sqrt[3]{2+3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[3]{t} dt = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot t^{\frac{4}{3}} + C = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt[3]{(2+3x)^4} + C$$

ПРИМЕР 3: ^u ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \sin 2x dx$.

субституция: $2x = t$
 $dx = \frac{dt}{2}$ $I = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos t) + C = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$

ПРИМЕР 4: ^u ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm 1\}$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x}$$

$$1 = A + Ax + B - Bx$$

$$A - B = 0$$

$$A + B = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2A = 1 \\ A = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{dx}{1-x} + \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (-\ln|1-x| + \ln|1+x|) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

ПРИМЕР 5: ^u ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{2-3x^2}$.

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{2(1-\frac{3}{2}x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1-(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x = t \\ dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \int \frac{dx}{1-t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x}{1-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}x} \right| + C = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}x}{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{3}x} \right| + C$$

ПРИМЕР 6: ^u ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}$.

коррелируем

$$\boxed{\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}| + C}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x)^2-1}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}x = t \\ dx = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln |t + \sqrt{t^2-1}| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} x + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} x^2 - 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} x + \frac{\sqrt{3x^2-2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2-2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| + C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ln |\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2-2}| - \underbrace{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ln \sqrt{2}}_C + C
 \end{aligned}$$

ит. $I = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \ln |\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2-2}| + C$

ПРИМЕР 6:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(3x+4)}$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C}$$

$$x \in (k\pi, (k+1)\pi) \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

суб.на: $\begin{cases} 3x+4=t \\ 3dx=dt \\ dx=\frac{dt}{3} \end{cases}$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg} t + C$$

$$\boxed{= -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}(3x+4) + C}$$

ПРИМЕР 7:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^4+6x^3+19x^2+30x+26} dx$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$(x^2+3x+5)^2+1 = \underline{x^4+6x^3+19x^2+30x+25} + 1$$

суб.на: $x^2+3x+5=t$, $(2x+3)dx=dt$

$$I = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \underline{\operatorname{arctg}(x^2+3x+5) + C}$$

АЛОМАБА ЗААНАНА:

1. $\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x} dx$ 2. $\int \frac{3x^2 dx}{x^6+1}$ 3. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{\cos^3 x}} dx$

4. $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx$ 5. $\int \frac{\arctg x}{1+x^2} dx$

6. $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЈА ПОЛИИНТЕГРАЛНЕ ФУНКЦИЈЕЗАДА1:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$1+\cos x = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{2} = t \\ dx = 2 dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \operatorname{tg} t + C$$

$$= \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + C$$

ЗАДА2:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\text{субституция: } 1-x=t \Rightarrow x=1-t, \quad dx=-dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{(1-t)^2 (-dt)}{t^{100}} = - \int \frac{1-2t+t^2}{t^{100}} dt = - \int t^{-100} dt + 2 \int t^{-99} dt - \int t^{-98} dt$$
$$= - \frac{t^{-99}}{-99} + 2 \frac{t^{-98}}{-98} - \frac{t^{-97}}{-97} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{99} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{99}} - \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{98}} + \frac{1}{97} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{97}} + C$$

ЗАДАЧА: ✓ ИСПОЛНИТЬ

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^4+1} dx = \int \frac{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{сделаем:} \\ x+\frac{1}{x} = t \\ (1-\frac{1}{x^2}) dx = dt \\ (x+\frac{1}{x})^2 = t^2 \Rightarrow x^2+\frac{1}{x^2} = t^2-2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1-(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}}{1-\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}-t}{\sqrt{2}+t} \right| + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}-x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}+x+\frac{1}{x}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C$$

ЗАДАЧА: ✓ ИСПОЛНИТЬ

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+2}.$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

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

$$= \frac{4}{7} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{сделаем:} \\ \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} = t, \quad dx = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7} \arctan t + C = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

ЗАДАНИЕ: ✓ ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-2x-x^2}}$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} = t \\ dx = \sqrt{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t + C$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

ПАРЦИЈАЛНА ИНТЕГРАЦИЈА

Ако су u и v диференцијабилне функције променљиве x на (a, b) тада на том интервалу вриједи

$$\int u(x) dv(x) = u(x)v(x) - \int v(x) du(x) + C$$

ЗАДАТК: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \ln x dx$.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$I = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x, \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x}, \quad v(x) = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - \int dx = \underline{x \ln x - x + C}$$

ЗАДАТК: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int x^2 \sin 2x dx$.

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2, \quad dv = \sin 2x dx \\ du = 2x dx, \quad v = \int \sin 2x dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \end{array} \right|$$

$$I = -\frac{x^2}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int x \cdot \cos 2x dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x, \quad dv = \cos 2x dx \\ du = dx, \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-\cos 2x) + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1-2x^2}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x + C}}$$

ЗАДАЧА: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \\ du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} dv = \int x^{-2} dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \underbrace{\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}}_{I_1}$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \\ dx = \frac{t dt}{-x} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} I_1 \\ , \quad x^2 = 1-t^2 \end{array} = - \int \frac{\cancel{t} dt}{x \cdot \cancel{t}} = - \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right|$$

$$I = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| + C$$

ЗАДАЧА:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$I = \int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \arcsin x - \underbrace{\int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}_{I_1}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ dv = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow v = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right.$$

$$v = - \int \frac{t dt}{t} = -t = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= \arcsin x + x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \underbrace{\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx}_I + C$$

$$2I = \arcsin x + x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$I = \frac{\arcsin x}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + C$$

Задание 5: (м.3.)

$$\int \frac{x e^{\arctg x}}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

13.

Решение:

$$I = \int \frac{x e^{\arctg x}}{(1+x^2)(1+x^2)^{1/2}} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{сделаем } \arctg x = t \\ x = \tg t \\ \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{\tg t \cdot e^t}{(1+\tg^2 t)^{1/2}} dt = \int \frac{\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot e^t}{\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}\right)^{1/2}} dt = \underbrace{\int \sin t e^t dt}_{I_1}$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^t \\ du = e^t dt \\ v = -\cos t \\ dv = \sin t dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$= -e^t \cos t + \int \cos t \cdot e^t dt = -e^t \cos t + \sin t \cdot e^t - \underbrace{\int \sin t \cdot e^t dt}_{I_1}$$

$$2I_1 = e^t (\sin t - \cos t)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{e^t}{2} (\sin t - \cos t) + C = \frac{e^t}{2} \cdot \cos t (\tg t - 1) + C$$

$$= \frac{e^t}{2} \cdot \frac{\tg t - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos t}} + C = \frac{e^t}{2} \cdot \frac{\tg t - 1}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} \cos t} + C$$

$$= \frac{e^{\arctg x}}{2} \cdot \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C$$

ЗАДАНИЕ: (У.З. 16.04.2009.)

УЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int x^3 \ln(1+x^3) dx$$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$I = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(1+x^3) \\ du = \frac{3x^2 dx}{1+x^3} \end{array} \right. , \left. \begin{array}{l} dv = x^3 dx \\ v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(1+x^3) - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{x^6}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(1+x^3) - \frac{3}{4} \int (x^3 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^3+1}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(1+x^3) - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - x + \int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} \right)$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1} \\ 1 = A(x^2-x+1) + Bx^2+Cx+Bx+C \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ -A+B+C=0 \\ A+C=1 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -2A+B=-1 \\ A+B=0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3A=1 \\ A=\frac{1}{3} \end{array} \\ \boxed{B=-\frac{1}{3}} \quad C=1-A=1-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right|$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int \frac{(2x-2)}{x^2-x+1} dx}_{I_2}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{2x-4}{x^2-x+1} dx = \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+1} dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$I_2 = \ln(x^2-x+1) - 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \ln(x^2-x+1) - 4 \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}$$

$$= \ln(x^2-x+1) - 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$I = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(1+x^3) - \frac{3x^4}{16} + \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} (\ln(x^2-x+1) - 2\sqrt{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}) \right)$$

$$I = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(1+x^3) - \frac{3x^4}{16} + \frac{3x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{8} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

ЗАДАЧА: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{x^4+1}$

РЕШЕНИЕ: $I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2+1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{\int \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^4} dx}_{I_2} \right]$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x - \frac{1}{x} = t \\ (1 + \frac{1}{x^2}) dx = dt \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} = t^2 + 2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| \right) + C$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{2}x} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} \right| + C$$

ЗАДАЧА 1: $\checkmark$ ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{x^4+1}{x^6+1} dx$

РЕШЕНИЕ: $\int \frac{x^4-x^2+1+x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^4-x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} + \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^6+1}$

$= \arctg x + \underbrace{\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^3)^2+1}}_{I_1}$

$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3 = t \\ 3x^2 dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{3} \arctg x^3$

$I = \arctg x + \frac{1}{3} \arctg x^3 + C$

ЗАДАЧА 2:

ЗАДАЧА 2: $\checkmark$ ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int x \arctg x \cdot \ln(1+x^2) dx$

РЕШЕНИЕ: $u = \ln(1+x^2), \quad du = \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2}$

$dv = x \arctg x dx, \quad v = \int x \arctg x dx \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \\ du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right.$

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

$= \frac{x^2 \arctg x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \arctg x = \frac{x^2+1}{2} \arctg x - \frac{x}{2}$

$I = \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} \arctg x - \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \ln(1+x^2) - \int \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} \arctg x - \frac{x}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2}$

$= \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} \arctg x - \frac{x}{2} \right) \ln(1+x^2) - \int x \arctg x dx + \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2}$

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

$$I = \left(\frac{x^2+1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{x}{2} \right) \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{x^2+3}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{3x}{2} + C$$

ЗАДАЧА: ВЫРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{\operatorname{arcsin} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}^3} dx$

РІШЕННЯ: $u = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}^3} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \\ dx = \cos t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}^3}$

$$= \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^3 t} = \operatorname{tg} t = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$u = \operatorname{arcsin} x, \quad du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$I = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \operatorname{arcsin} x - \int \frac{x dx}{1-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \operatorname{arcsin} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-1| + C$$

ЗАДАЧА: ✓ ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx$

РЕШЕНИЕ А:

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \cos t \\ dx = -\sin t dt \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-\cos t)(-\sin t)}{\sin t} dt = \int (\cos t - 1) dt = \sin t - t$$

$$= \sqrt{1-x^2} - \arccos x + C$$

ИНТЕГРАЦИЈА ИРАЦИОНАЛНИХ ФУНКЦИЈА

1.

1) Ако је поднумерична функција облика
 $R(x^{\frac{p_1}{q_1}}, \dots, x^{\frac{p_k}{q_k}})$, $p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ $i=1, \dots, k$

R -рационална функција

сложена: $\boxed{x^{\frac{1}{2}} = t}$, $2 = \text{NZS}(2_1, \dots, 2_k)$

ПРИ: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+2\sqrt{x}+3\sqrt[3]{x})}$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\text{NZS}(2, 3) = 6 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{6}} = t \Rightarrow x = t^6$$

$$dx = 6t^5 dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^6(1+2t^3+t^2)} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t(2t^3+t^2+1)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 2t^3+t^2+1=0, \text{ } 3^o t=-1 \\ 2t^3+t^2+1=(t+1)(2t^2-t+1) \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{1}{t(t+1)(2t^2-t+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{Ct+D}{2t^2-t+1}$$

$$1 = A(2t^3+t^2+1) + Bt(2t^2-t+1) + (Ct+D)(t^2+t)$$

$$1 = A(2t^3+t^2+1) + B(2t^3-t^2+t) + Ct^3+Ct^2+Dt^2+Dt$$

$$2A+2B+C=0 \Rightarrow 2B+C=-2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A-B+C+D=0 \Rightarrow -B+C+D=-1 \\ B+D=0 \Rightarrow B+D=0 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2B+C=-1 \\ 2B+C=-2 \end{array} \right\} +$$

$$\boxed{A=1}$$

$$2B = -2 - C = -2 + \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{B = -\frac{1}{4}}$$

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

$$\boxed{D = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$I = 6 \left[\int \frac{dt}{t} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} + \int \frac{-\frac{3}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}}{2t^2-t+1} dt \right]$$

$$I = 6 \ln|t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|t+1| - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{6t-1}{2t^2-t+1} dt$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{6t-1}{2t^2-t+1} dt = \frac{6}{4} \int \frac{4t - \frac{2}{3}}{2t^2-t+1} dt = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{4t-1 + 1 - \frac{2}{3}}{2t^2-t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{4t-1}{2t^2-t+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{2t^2-t+1} = \frac{3}{2} \ln(2t^2-t+1) + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dt}{(t - \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{2}} = \int \frac{dt}{(t - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{7}{16}} = \frac{16}{7} \int \frac{dt}{1 + (\frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}})^2}$$

$$= \frac{16}{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}}$$

$$I = 6 \ln|t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|t+1| - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \ln(2t^2-t+1) + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4t-1}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + C$$

$$I = 6 \ln \sqrt[6]{x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln(\sqrt[6]{x}+1) - \frac{9}{4} \ln(2\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}+1) - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{14} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

$$I = \ln|x| - \ln(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^{3/2} - \ln(2\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}+1)^{9/4} - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{14} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

$$I = \ln \frac{|x|}{(\sqrt[6]{x}+1)^{3/2} (2\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}+1)^{9/4}} - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{14} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{4\sqrt[6]{x}-1}{\sqrt{7}} + C$$

2) Ако је логично изражена функција облика
 $f(x) = R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c})$

ОЛЕРОВЕ СМЕНЕ:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} &= \pm \sqrt{ax} + t, & a > 0 \\ &= xt \pm \sqrt{c}, & c > 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \sqrt{a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)} = t(x-x_1), \quad x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

ПР 1:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$\sqrt{x^2+x+1} = x+t$$

$$x^2+x+1 = x^2+2xt+t^2$$

$$x(1-2t) = t^2-1$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$x = \frac{t^2-1}{1-2t}$$

$$dx = \frac{2t(1-2t)+2(t^2-1)}{(1-2t)^2} dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-2t^2+2t-2}{(1-2t)^2} dt$$

$$I = -2 \int \frac{\frac{t^2-t+1}{(1-2t)^2}}{\frac{t^2-1}{1-2t} \cdot \left(\frac{t^2-1}{1-2t} + t\right)} dt = -2 \int \frac{t^2-t+1}{(t^2-1)(-t^2+t-1)} dt$$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$I = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - x + 1} \right| + C$$

ПР2: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)} = (x-1)t / 2$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = (x-1)^2 t^2 \Rightarrow x - xt^2 = -t^2 - 1$$

$$dx = \frac{2t(t^2-1) - 2t(t^2+1)}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1}}$$

$$dx = \frac{-4t dt}{(t^2-1)^2}$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{t^2+1}{t^2-1} - 1 \right) \cdot t \cdot \frac{-4t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt = -8 \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)^3} dt$$

$$\frac{t^2}{(t^2-1)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(t-1)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^3}$$

...

$$I = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + C$$

II НАЧУН:

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \cosh t \\ dx = \sinh t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sinh^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cosh 2t - 1) dt = \frac{1}{2} (\sinh 2t - t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x \sqrt{x^2-1} - \operatorname{arccosh} x) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + C$$

3) ИНТЕГРАЛ БИНОМНОТ ДИФЕРЕНЦИЈАЛА

$$\int x^m (a+bx^n)^p dx \quad ; m, n, p \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$m = \frac{m_1}{m_2}, \quad n = \frac{n_1}{n_2}, \quad p = \frac{p_1}{p_2}$$

a) ако је $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, СМЈЕНА: $x = t^k$, $k = \text{NZS}(m_2, n_2)$

б) ако је $\frac{m+1}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$, СМЈЕНА: $a+bx^n = t^{p_2}$

в) ако је $\frac{m+1}{n} + p \in \mathbb{Z}$; СМЈЕНА: $ax^{-n} + b = t^{p_2}$
 уј: $\boxed{a+bx^n = x^n t^{p_2}}$

ПРЗ: (МЗ.)

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{(2x^3+1)^2}}{x^6} dx$

РЕШЕЊЕ: $\int x^{-6} (1+2x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx$

$$m = -6, \quad n = 3, \quad p = \frac{2}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} = \frac{-6+1}{3} = -\frac{5}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{m+1}{n} + p = -\frac{5}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = -1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

СМЈЕНА: $\boxed{1+2x^3 = x^3 t^3} \Rightarrow t = \left(\frac{1+2x^3}{x^3} \right)^{1/3}$

$$2x^3 - x^3 t^3 = -1 \Rightarrow x^3(2-t^3) = -1 \Rightarrow \boxed{x^3 = \frac{1}{t^3-2}}$$

$$1+2x^3 = x^3 t^3 \quad /'$$

$$6x^2 dx = 3x^2 t^3 dx + 3x^3 t^2 dt \quad /: 3$$

$$(2x^2 - x^2 t^3) dx = x^3 t^2 dt$$

$$(2-t^3) dx = x t^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{x t^2}{2-t^3} dt$$

$$I = \int \left(\frac{1}{t^3-2} \right)^{-2} \cdot (x^3 t^3)^{2/3} \cdot \frac{x t^2}{2-t^3} dt$$

$$= \int (t^3-2)^2 \frac{x^3 t^4}{2-t^3} dt = \int (2-t^3) \cdot \frac{1}{t^3-2} \cdot t^4 dt$$

$$= - \int t^4 dt = -\frac{1}{5} t^5 + C = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+2x^3)^5}}{x^5} + C$$

Пр 4: $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}$

Решение: замена: $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{dx}{x^2}$

$$I = - \int \frac{dt}{\frac{1}{t} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t^2}}} = - \int \frac{t dt}{1 + \sqrt{1+t^2}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+t^2 = u^2 \\ 2t dt = 2u du \end{array} \right|$$

$$= - \int \frac{u du}{1+u} = - \int \frac{u+1-1}{1+u} du = - \int du + \int \frac{du}{1+u}$$

$$= -u + \ln|1+u| + C = -\sqrt{1+t^2} + \ln|1+\sqrt{1+t^2}| + C$$

$$= -\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \right| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} + C$$

ИНТЕГРАЛИ ОБЛИКА

(1) $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ се могу решавати следећим сменама:

1) Сваки интеграл облика (1) се може сменом

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \tan \frac{x}{2} = t \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right],$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

свести на рационалну функцију

ПР1: $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right]$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1+\tan \frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{(\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2})^2}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{|\cos x|} + C$$

ПР2: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx$

Решение: I наћи смену $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$

II наћи

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x(1-\cos x)}{1-\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{1-\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} - \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} + \int dx = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\sin x} + \cot x + x + C}$$

2) Ako je $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ koriscenimo svojenu:

$$\boxed{\cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}}, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\cos^2 x = 1-t^2$$

$$t^2 = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$\boxed{t = \sin x} \Rightarrow dt = \cos x dx$$

ПР1: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x \cdot \sin^2 x}$

$$R(\sin x, -\cos x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot (-\cos x)} = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1-t^2)} = \int \frac{t^2 - t^2 + 1}{t^2(1-t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| - \frac{1}{t} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x} + C$$

ПР2: А3. ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{2\sin x - \cos x}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x} dx$

РЕШЕНИЕ:

$$I = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{\sin x dx}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x}}_{I_1} - \underbrace{\int \frac{\cos x dx}{3\sin^2 x + 4\cos^2 x}}_{I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -2 \int \frac{dt}{3(1-t^2) + 4t^2} = -2 \int \frac{dt}{3+t^2}$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1 + \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} \quad 3.$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 - 4 \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{4 - \sin^2 x} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{4 - t^2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2+t}{2-t} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} \right|$$

$$I = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} \right| + C$$

3) Ако је $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$
можемо користити следећу

$$\boxed{\cos x = t} \quad \sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2}, \quad dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$-\sin x dx = dt$$

ПРЕ:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2+\cos x) \sin x}$$

Решение:

$$R(-\sin x, \cos x) = \frac{1}{(2+\cos x)(-\sin x)} = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

$$I = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{(2+t)\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\int \frac{dt}{(2+t)(1-t^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2+t)(1-t)(1+t)} = \frac{A}{2+t} + \frac{B}{1-t} + \frac{C}{1+t}$$

$$1 = A(1-t^2) + B(2+t)(1+t) + C(2+t)(1-t)$$

$$1 = A(1-t^2) + B(2+3t+t^2) + C(2-t-t^2)$$

$$-A + B - C = 0$$

$$3B - C = 0$$

$$A + 2B + 2C = 1$$

$$3B + C = 1$$

$$3B - C = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3B + C = 1 \\ 3B - C = 0 \end{array} \right\} + \Rightarrow 6B = 1$$

$$\boxed{B = \frac{1}{6}}$$

$$C = 3B \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A = B - C = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \quad , \quad \boxed{A = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$I = - \left[-\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t+2} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t} \right]$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \ln|t+2| \oplus \frac{1}{6} \ln|1-t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} (2 \ln|t+2| + \ln|1-t| - 3 \ln|1+t|) + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{(t+2)^2 (1-t)}{(1+t)^3} \right| + C = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(2+\cos x)^2 (1-\cos x)}{(1+\cos x)^3} + C$$

4) Ако је $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$

можемо користити следећу

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg} x = t} \quad dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

ПР1:

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sin x + 2 \cos x}$

РЕШЕЊЕ:

$$R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = \frac{-\sin x}{-\sin x - 2 \cos x} = R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\sin x (1 + 2 \operatorname{tg} x)} = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{t}} = \int \frac{t \, dt}{(1+t^2)(t+2)}$$

$$\frac{t}{(1+t^2)(t+2)} = \frac{A}{t+2} + \frac{Bt+C}{1+t^2}$$

$$t = A(1+t^2) + Bt^2 + Ct + 2Bt + 2C$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$C+2B=1$$

$$A+2C=0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=0 \\ C+2B=1 \\ A+2C=0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} B-2C=0 \\ C+2B=1 \quad | \cdot 2 \\ \hline 5B=2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \boxed{B = \frac{2}{5}}$$

$$A = -B, \quad \boxed{A = -\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$2C = -A,$$

$$\boxed{C = \frac{1}{5}}$$

$$I = -\frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t+2} + \int \frac{\frac{2}{5}t + \frac{1}{5}}{1+t^2} dt = -\frac{2}{5} \ln|t+2| + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$I = -\frac{2}{5} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{1}{5} \arctg t + c$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{(1+t^2)}{(t+2)^2} + \frac{1}{5} \arctg t + c$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x)}{(\operatorname{tg} x + 2)^2} + \frac{1}{5} \arctg(\operatorname{tg} x) + c$$

$$I = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{1}{(\sin x + 2 \cos x)^2} + \frac{x}{5} + c$$

$$I = \frac{x}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \ln |\sin x + 2 \cos x| + c$$

ПР2: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^3 x - \cos^3 x}$

Решение: $\int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^3 x (tg^3 x - 1)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} tg x = t \\ \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt \end{array} \right|$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^3 - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(t-1)(t^2+t+1)} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+t+1}$$

$$1 = A(t^2+t+1) + Bt^2 + Ct - Bt - C$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$A+C-B=0$$

$$A-C=1$$

$$2A+C=0$$

$$A-C=1$$

$$3A=1$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\boxed{C = A - 1 = -\frac{2}{3}} \quad , \quad \boxed{B = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t-1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{t+2}{t^2+t+1} dt = \frac{1}{3} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t+4}{t^2+t+1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2t+1}{t^2+t+1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+t+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(t^2+t+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(t+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2+t+1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2t+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(tg x - 1)^2}{tg^2 x + tg x + 1} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2tg x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}{1 + \sin x \cos x} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2tg x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{1 - 2 \sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2tg x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} - 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2 \sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt{3} \cos x} + C$$

ГИПЕРБОЛИЧЕСКЕ ФУНКЦИИ

1.

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}, \quad \operatorname{coth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1} \quad \begin{aligned} \operatorname{ch}^2 x &= 1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x \\ \operatorname{sh}^2 x &= \operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 2x = \operatorname{ch}^2 x + \operatorname{sh}^2 x$$

ИНВЕРЗНЕ ФУНКЦИИ

$$\operatorname{Arch} x = \ln(x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\operatorname{Arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\operatorname{Arth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\operatorname{Arcth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}, \quad |x| > 1$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{th} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{coth} x + C$$

ЗАДАЧА 1: НАЙТИ ИНТЕГРАЛ

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - 1} dx = \left. \begin{aligned} x &= \operatorname{ch} t \\ dx &= \operatorname{sh} t dt \\ t &= \operatorname{arch} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \end{aligned} \right| = \int \operatorname{sh}^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\operatorname{ch} 2t - 1) dt = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t - t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \operatorname{arch} x) + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) + C$$

3A2: ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \quad (a > 0)$

субституција: $x = a \cosh t$
 $dx = a \sinh t dt \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{a \sinh t dt}{\sqrt{a^2 \cosh^2 t - a^2}}$

$= \int \frac{a \sinh t}{a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t - 1}} dt = \int \frac{\sinh t}{\sinh t} dt = \int dt = t + C$

$\cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow e^{2t} - 2 \frac{x}{a} e^t + 1 = 0$

$(e^t)_{1,2} = \frac{2 \frac{x}{a} \pm \sqrt{4 \frac{x^2}{a^2} - 4}}{2} = \frac{x}{a} \pm \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} \quad e^t > 0$

тако је $e^t = \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a}$

$t = \ln \left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} \right) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \ln a$

тако смо добили

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C$

ЗАДАЧА: (5.02.2011.)

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ

$$\int x^4 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx.$$

Решение: | замена: $x = 2 \sin t$ | $\sin t = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{t = \arcsin \frac{x}{2}}$
 $dx = 2 \cos t dt$

$$I = \int (2 \sin t)^4 \sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = 2^5 \int \sin^4 t \cdot 2 \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= 2^6 \int \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 64 \int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= 64 \int \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos^2 2t}{4} dt = 8 \int (1-\cos^2 2t - \cos 2t + \cos^3 2t) dt$$

$$= 8 \left[t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t - \int \frac{1+\cos 4t}{2} dt + \int \cos 2t \cdot \frac{1+\cos 4t}{2} dt \right]$$

$$= 8t - 4 \sin 2t - 4 \left(t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) + 4 \int (\cos 2t + \cos 2t \cdot \cos 4t) dt$$

$$= 8t - 4 \sin 2t - 4t - \sin 4t + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + \frac{4}{2} \int (\cos 6t + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 4t - 2 \sin 2t - \sin 4t + 4 \int \cos 6t dt + 4 \int \cos 2t dt$$

$$= 4t - 2 \sin 2t - \sin 4t + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sin 6t + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + C$$

$$= 4t - 2 \sin 2t - \sin 4t + \frac{2}{3} \sin 6t + 2 \sin 2t + C$$

$$= 4t - \sin 4t + \frac{2}{3} \sin 6t + C$$

$$= 4 \cdot \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - 4 \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}) \cdot \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} \left(1-2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 \sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{2}) \left[3-4 \left(\sin(\arcsin \frac{x}{2})\right)^2\right] + C$$

$$= 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - 2x \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} \left(1-2x^2\right) + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{2} \left[3-4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{4}\right] + C$$

$$= 4 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} - x \sqrt{4-x^2} \cdot (1-2x^2) + \frac{2x}{3} (3-x^2) + C$$

ЗАДАНИЕ: (30.09.2009.)

ИЗРАЧУНАТИ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$

Решение:

сделаем: $1+x^2 = x^2 t^2 \Rightarrow$

$$(1-t^2)x^2 = -1$$

$$\boxed{x^2 = \frac{1}{t^2-1}}$$

$$2x dx = 2xt dx + 2x^2 t dt \quad | :2$$

$$(x - xt^2) dx = x^2 t dt$$

$$dx = \frac{xt}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 t^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \frac{xt}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{x^2 t^2 (1-t^2)} = \int \frac{dt}{\frac{t^2}{t^2-1} \cdot (1-t^2)}$$

$$= - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{1}{t} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$