

НЕОДРЕЂЕНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ

$f(x)$ - функција, тражења за неким $F(x)$ такво да

$$F'(x) = f(x), \text{ ш.}$$

$$dF(x) = f(x) dx$$

ЛЕОНИЦА: $F(x)$ ПРИМИТИВНА Ф-ЈА ф-је $f(x)$ (a, b)

$$F'(x) = f(x), \forall x \in (a, b)$$

пример:

$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$F(x) = -\cos x, \text{ јер } (-\cos)' = \sin x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$F(x) = \sin x, \text{ јер } (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$F(x) = e^x, \text{ јер } (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$F(x) = x^2, \text{ јер } (x^2)' = 2x$$

ишће је са $(x^2 + 3)' = 2x$

$$(x^2 + 1024)' = 2x$$

$$(-\cos x + 10500)' = \sin x$$

НАПОМЕНА: $F(x)$ примитив. $f(x) \Rightarrow F(x) + C$ (где је $C = \text{const}$)
примитив. од $f(x)$.

$$(F(x) + C)' = F'(x) + (C)' = F'(x) = f(x)$$

ТЕОРЕМА: две прим..

ЛЕО: сваки одних пр. ф-ја $F(x) + C$ од $f(x)$...

НЕОДРЕЂЕНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ $f(x)$...

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

↑ интеграл
 ↓ примитивна ф-ја (од неке друге ф-је)
 ↓ логинтегрални израз

ОСОБИНЕ:

$$1^{\circ} \left(\int f(x) dx \right)' = f(x)$$

$$\int (\cos x + 10) dx = \sin x + C$$
$$(\sin x + C)' = \cos x$$

арейхогун сансатар:

$$F'(x) = f(x), \text{ ш.}$$

$$dF(x) = f(x) dx$$

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\int dF(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

2^o

$$\int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int dF(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\text{арей. сунгај } F(x) = x$$
$$\int dx = x + C$$

3^o ХОМОГЕННОСТ:

$$\int \alpha \cdot f(x) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

4^o

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

ЛИНЕАРНОСТ:

$$\int (\alpha \cdot f(x) \pm \beta \cdot g(x)) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx \pm \beta \int g(x) dx$$

Пример: 1^o $(\sin x)' = \cos x \Rightarrow$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

2^o $(\cos x)' = -\sin x \Rightarrow$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

↑
тадунчун
итверпан

$$3^{\circ} \quad (\operatorname{tg} x)' = \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{(\sin x)' \cdot \cos x - \sin x (\cos x)'}{(\cos x)^2} =$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$4^{\circ} \quad (\operatorname{ctg} x)' = \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{(\cos x)' \cdot \sin x - \cos x (\sin x)'}{(\sin x)^2} = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

$$5^{\circ} \quad \left(\frac{x^{\alpha}}{\alpha} \right)' = \frac{1}{\alpha} (x^{\alpha})' = \frac{1}{\alpha} \alpha x^{\alpha-1} = x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\int x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha}}{\alpha} + C$$

$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$6^{\circ} \quad \left(\frac{a^x}{\ln a} \right)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} (a^x)' = \frac{1}{\ln a} \cdot \ln a \cdot a^x = a^x$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

ТАБЛИЦА ИНТЕГРАЛА

$$1^{\circ} \int dx = x + C$$

$$2^{\circ} \int 0 \cdot dx = C$$

$$3^{\circ} \int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C \quad \left| \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C \right.$$

$\alpha = -1$

$$4^{\circ} \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \quad \begin{matrix} a > 0 \\ a \neq 1 \end{matrix} \quad \left| \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C \right.$$

$a = e$

$$5^{\circ} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$6^{\circ} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$7^{\circ} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C, \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot \pi$$

$$8^{\circ} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C, \quad x = k \cdot \pi$$

$$9^{\circ} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

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

УПРЯ. СЛЫЧАЯ

МЕТОДА НЕПОСРЕДНЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

- Трансформируем подлинн. выраж. ...

- применим таблицу ...

- основных свойств ...

пример:
$$\int \frac{x^2 + \sqrt[3]{x} + 2}{x^4} dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{x^4} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^4} \right) dx =$$
$$= \int \frac{x^2}{x^4} dx + \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x^4} dx + \int \frac{2dx}{x^4} = \int x^{-2} dx + \int x^{-\frac{11}{3}} dx + 2 \int x^{-4} dx =$$
$$= \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C_1 + \frac{x^{-\frac{11}{3}+1}}{-\frac{11}{3}+1} + C_2 + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C_3$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{3}{8} \cdot x^{-\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{-3} + \underbrace{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}_{=C}$$

пример 2:
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{1 \cdot dx}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} =$$
$$= \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

пример 3:
$$\int (5x-2)^2 dx = \int (25x^2 - 20x + 4) dx =$$
$$25 \int x^2 dx - 20 \int x dx + 4 \int dx =$$
$$= 25 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} - 20 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C$$

ΜΕΤΟΔΑ ΣΜΕΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΜΕΤΑΒΛΗΣ

ΤΕΟΡΕΜΑ: $x = \varphi(t)$ γνηθ. φηα ηα (α, β) , ηεηα ηε (a, b)
 $\varphi : f(\varphi(t))$. Αηο φηα $f(x)$ ηηα $F(x)$, οηγα η
 $f(\varphi(t))$ ηηα $F(\varphi(t))$:

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

$\varphi(t)$ $\varphi'(t) dt$

οληε εραηηηο x

πρηεη 1: $\int (5x-2)^{11} dx = \frac{dt}{5}$

$t = 5x - 2$
 $t = \varphi(x)$
 $t = 5x - 2 \Rightarrow t + 2 = 5x$
 $x = \frac{t+2}{5}$

$dt = d(5x - 2)$
 $dt = 5dx - d2$

$dt = 5dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{5}$

$= \int t^{11} \cdot \frac{dt}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \int t^{11} dt = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{t^{12}}{12} + C$

$= \frac{1}{60} (5x-2)^{12} + C$

πρηεη 2: $\int e^{2x} dx =$

$d / t = 2x$
 $dt = 2dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2}$

$= \int e^t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$

пример 3:

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+7} dx$$

$$t = x^2 + 3x + 7 \Rightarrow dt = (2x+3) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|x^2+3x+7| + C$$

или

$$\int \frac{x^2+3x+7}{2x+3} dx ?$$

МЕТОД ПАРЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

пример:

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int t \cdot dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

делаем: $t = \ln x$

$$dt = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

пример 2:

$$\int x \cdot \ln x dx$$

$$= \int \underbrace{x}_t \cdot \underbrace{\ln x}_t dt = \int x^2 t dt$$

$$t = \ln x$$

$$dt = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = x \cdot dt$$

ТЕОРЕМА: $u(x)$ и $v(x)$. $u'(x)v(x)$ или $u(x)v'(x)$,

$$\Rightarrow u(x)v'(x)$$

$$\int \overset{\text{I}}{u(x)} \overset{\text{II}}{v'(x)} dx = \underline{u(x)v(x)} - \int \underline{u'(x)v(x)} dx$$

кратко:

$$\boxed{\int u dv = uv - \int v du}$$

Применяется если

если нам не получается решить II или I.

↓
 g0kaz: $d(uv) = du \cdot v + u \cdot dv$ /S

$$\int d(uv) = \int v \cdot du + \int u \cdot dv$$

$$uv = \int v \cdot du + \int u \cdot dv$$

$$\int u \cdot dv = uv - \int v \cdot du$$

uv je u i v.

primjer 2:

$$\int x \cdot \ln x \cdot dx$$

\downarrow
 $\int u \cdot dv$?

$$u(x) = u = \ln x$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$dv = x \cdot dx$$

$$v = \int x \cdot dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

g0gaje no na kraju!

$$\rightarrow = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} =$$

$$\int u \cdot dv = uv - \int v \cdot du$$

jezno oibavkuju og vjeleuoi

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

primjer:

$$\int x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad dv = e^x \cdot dx \\ du = 2x \cdot dx \quad v = \int e^x \cdot dx = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^2 e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2x \cdot dx =$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x \cdot e^x \cdot dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad dv = e^x \cdot dx \\ du = dx \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right] =$$

drugi S je jezno oibavkuju jez ce stuzuo aneie x

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \left[x \cdot e^x - \int e^x \cdot dx \right] = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2 \cdot e^x + C$$

jezno oibavkuju!