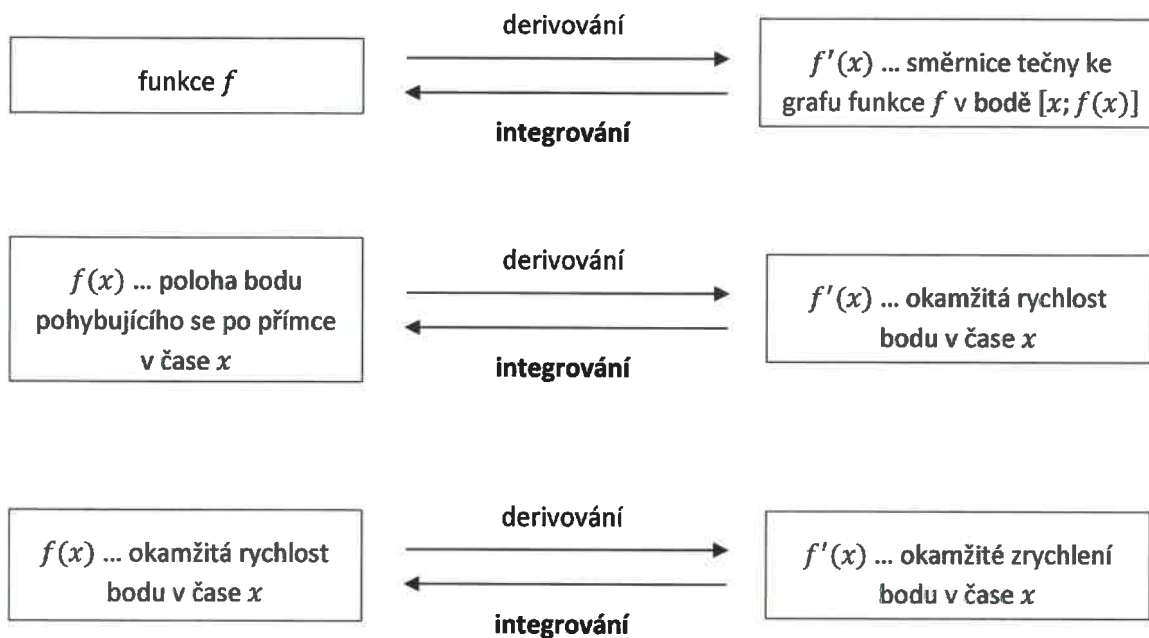


11. cvičení - Úvod do integrálního počtu

11.1 Několik poznámek na úvod

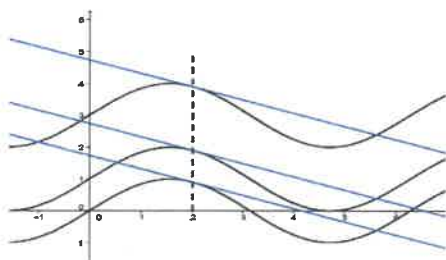


Integrální počet – Jakou funkci musíme derivovat, abychom získali danou funkci $f(x)$?



Například:

| $F(x)$ | $f(x) = F'(x)$ |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| $\sin x$ | $\cos x$ |
| $\sin x + 1$ | $\cos x$ |
| $\sin x - 3$ | $\cos x$ |
| \vdots | \vdots |
| $\sin x + c, c \in \mathbb{R}$ | $\cos x$ |



Geometrická interpretace: Pro pevně zvolené x jsou tečny ke grafům funkcí $F(x) + c$ v bodech $[x; F(x) + c]$ pro libovolné $c \in \mathbb{R}$ rovnoběžné, tj. mají stejnou směrnici.

Definice 11.1

Nechť $f(x)$ je definována na otevřeném intervalu I .

Funkce $F(x)$ se nazývá **primitivní funkce k funkci f** , jestliže pro všechna $x \in I$ platí

$$f(x) = F'(x).$$

Věta 11.1 (O existenci primitivní funkce)

Je-li funkce f spojitá na otevřeném intervalu I , má v I primitivní funkci.

Poznámka: Spojitost je postačující, nikoliv nutnou podmínkou existence primitivní funkce.

Věta 11.2

Je-li F primitivní funkce k f na otevřeném intervalu I , pak funkce $G(x) = F(x) + c$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, jsou právě všechny primitivní funkce k f na I .

Označení: Je-li F primitivní funkce k f , píšeme $\int f(x) dx = F(x)$ a mluvíme o neurčitěm integrálu.

Úmluva: Symbol $\int f(x) dx$ pro nás bude znamenat některou z primitivních funkcí k f . Každou další bychom dostali přičtením vhodné konstanty.

Věta 11.3

Na každém otevřeném intervalu, který je částí definičního oboru příslušné integrované funkce platí:

- [1] $\int c dx = cx \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}),$
- [2] $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{R}, n \neq -1),$
- [3] $\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x|,$
- [4] $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x,$
- [5] $\int \cos x dx = \sin x,$
- [6] $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x,$
- [7] $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x,$
- [8] $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} \quad (a > 0),$
- [9] $\int e^x dx = e^x,$
- [10] $\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x = -\operatorname{arccotg} x,$
- [11] $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsin} x = -\operatorname{arccos} x,$
- [12] $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)|.$

Platnost vzorců plyne ze vzorců pro derivování.

Věta 11.4 (O linearitě neurčitěho integrálu)

Nechť f a g jsou funkce spojitě na otevřeném intervalu I a $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. Pak v I platí

$$\int (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx.$$

Příklad 11.1

a) $\int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2}$ (dle dohody musí nutno psát "+ c, c ∈ ℝ")

b) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx = \int x^{-2} \, dx = \int \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{x}$

c) $\int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^3}$

d) $\int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}} = \int x^{-\frac{5}{4}} \, dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{-4}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$

e) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x-x^3}e^x+x^2}{x^3} \, dx = \int (x^{-\frac{5}{2}} - e^x + x^{-1}) \, dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{-\frac{3}{2}} - e^x + \ln|x| = \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{x^3}} - e^x + \ln|x|$

f) $\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+1} \, dx = \int (x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1}) \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \operatorname{arctg}(x)$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^4 : (x^2+1) = x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \\ -(x^2+x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 \\ -(-x^2-1) \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

g) $\int \frac{dx}{\cos 2x + \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x$

h) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \, dx =$
 $= -\operatorname{cotg} x - \operatorname{tg} x$

i) $\int \left(2x^3 - \frac{5}{x^2+1} + \frac{\sin x}{3} \right) \, dx = \frac{dx^4}{4} - 5 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos x = \frac{1}{4} x^4 - 5 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{3} \cos x$

j) $\int \frac{x^2 - 2\sqrt{x^3}}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2x) \, dx = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{dx^2}{2} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \sqrt{x^5} - x^2$

k) $\int \operatorname{cotg}^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) \, dx =$
 $= -\operatorname{cotg} x - x$

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

$$m) \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln|x^2+1| = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1)$$

11.2 Základní integrační metody

Metoda Per Partes

Věta 11.5

Nechť funkce $u(x)$ a $v(x)$ mají spojitě derivace v I . Pak v I platí

$$\int (u(x) \cdot v'(x)) dx = u(x) \cdot v(x) - \int (u'(x) \cdot v(x)) dx.$$

Nejčastější integrály řešené metodou per partes:

Označme $P(x)$ libovolný polynom.

| | $u(x)$ | $v'(x)$ |
|---|----------------------------|------------|
| $\int (P(x) \cdot e^{ax}) dx$ | $P(x)$ | e^{ax} |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \sin(ax)) dx$ | $P(x)$ | $\sin(ax)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \cos(ax)) dx$ | $P(x)$ | $\cos(ax)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \ln x) dx$ | $\ln x$ | $P(x)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \arcsin x) dx$ | $\arcsin x$ | $P(x)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \arccos x) dx$ | $\arccos x$ | $P(x)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x) dx$ | $\operatorname{arctg} x$ | $P(x)$ |
| $\int (P(x) \cdot \operatorname{arccotg} x) dx$ | $\operatorname{arccotg} x$ | $P(x)$ |

Příklad 11.2

$$a) \int (x^2+1)e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2+1 \\ u' = 2x \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} v' = e^x \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x(x^2+1) - \int 2xe^x dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = 2x \\ u' = 2 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} v' = e^x \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x(x^2+1) - [2x \cdot e^x - \int 2e^x dx] =$$

$$= e^x \cdot x^2 + e^x - 2xe^x + 2e^x = e^x(x^2 - 2x + 3)$$

$$b) \int x \cdot \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} v' = x \\ v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2(2 \ln x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int \ln x \, dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad v' = 1 \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - x = x (\ln x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } \int x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad v' = x \\ u' = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - x + \operatorname{arctg} x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int (x^2 - 3x + 2)e^x \, dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 - 3x + 2 \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = 2x - 3 \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x (x^2 - 3x + 2) - \int e^x (2x - 3) \, dx \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = 2x - 3 \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = 2 \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x (x^2 - 3x + 2) - \\ &- [e^x (2x - 3) - \int 2e^x \, dx] = e^x x^2 - e^x 3x + 2e^x - e^x 2x + 3e^x \\ &- (-2e^x) = e^x (x^2 - 5x + 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \int \ln(x^2+1) \, dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x^2+1) \quad v' = 1 \\ u' = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \ln(x^2+1) - \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \, dx = \\ &= x \cdot \ln(x^2+1) - 2x + 2 \operatorname{arctg} x \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \int (x^2 - 2x) \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad v' = x^2 - 2x \\ u' = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x - x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \underbrace{\frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2+1)}_{-\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+1} \, dx} + \underbrace{x - \operatorname{arctg} x}_{\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \, dx}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 : (x^2+1) = x - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \\ \underline{-(x^3+x)} \\ -x \end{array}$$

Příklad 11.3

$$a) \int \cos x \cdot e^x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = -\sin x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x \, dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = \cos x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x \sin x + \int e^x \cos x \, dx - \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$I = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - I$$

$$2I = e^x (\cos x + \sin x)$$

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

$$b) \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \quad v' = \cos x \\ u' = -\sin x \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = \sin x \cdot \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx =$$

$$= \sin x \cdot \cos x + \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx = \sin x \cdot \cos x + x - \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$I = x + \sin x \cdot \cos x - I$$

$$2I = x + \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } \int \sin 3x \cdot e^x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin 3x \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = 3 \cdot \cos 3x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x \cdot \sin 3x - 3 \int e^x \cdot \cos 3x dx \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos 3x \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = -3 \sin 3x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = e^x \cdot \sin 3x - 3 \left[\int e^x \cdot \cos 3x dx \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 3 \int e^x \cdot \sin 3x dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= e^x \cdot \sin 3x - 3e^x \cdot \cos 3x - 9I \\
 10I &= e^x (\sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \sin 3x \cdot e^x dx = \frac{1}{10} e^x (\sin 3x - 3 \cos 3x)$$

První substituční metoda

Věta 11.6

Nechť

- funkce φ má na intervalu $(a; b)$ konečnou derivaci a pro všechna $x \in (a; b)$ je $\varphi(x) \in (\alpha; \beta)$,
- funkce f je spojitá v $(\alpha; \beta)$.

Buď F libovolná primitivní funkce k f na $(\alpha; \beta)$. Pak v $(a; b)$ platí

$$\int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = F(\varphi(x)).$$

$$\text{Píšeme: } \int f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \varphi(x) \\ dt = \varphi'(x) dx \end{array} \right| = \int f(t) dt = F(t) = F(\varphi(x))$$

Příklad 11.4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } \int \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right| = \int t^4 dt = \frac{t^5}{5} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \sin^5 x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln^3 x - \ln x) dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right| = \int (t^3 - t) dt = \frac{t^4}{4} - \frac{t^2}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (t^4 - 2t^2) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 (t^2 - 2) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 x (\ln^2 x - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$d) \int \frac{e^{3x+1}}{e^x+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ dt = e^x dx \\ \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t} = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{t^3+1}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{t^3+1}{t^2+t} dt =$$
$$= \int \left(t - 1 + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 - t + \ln |t| =$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + \ln(e^x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - e^x + x$$

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

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

$$e) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\ln x}}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1 + \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{t^3} =$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1+\ln x)^3}$$
$$f) \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x-1 \\ dt = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt[3]{t^2}} dt = \int t^{1/3} dt = \frac{t^{4/3}}{4/3} =$$
$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{t^4} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x-1)^4}$$

$$g) \int \cos(5x-1) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 5x-1 \\ dt = 5 dx \\ \frac{1}{5} dt = dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \int \cos t dt = + \frac{1}{5} \sin t =$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \sin(5x-1)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{i) } \int (1 - \pi x)^{2000} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1 - \pi x \\ dt = -\pi dx \\ -\frac{1}{\pi} dt = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \cdot t^{2000} dt = \frac{-1}{2001\pi} t^{2001} = \\
 &= \frac{-(1 - \pi x)^{2001}}{2001\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ii) } \int \frac{7x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1 + x^3 \\ dt = 3x^2 dx \\ \frac{1}{3} dt = x^2 dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{7}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{t^{1/2}}{1/2} = \frac{14}{3} \sqrt{t} = \\
 &= \frac{14}{3} \cdot \sqrt{1+x^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{k) } \int x\sqrt{1+3x^2} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1 + 3x^2 \\ dt = 6x dx \\ \frac{1}{6} dt = x dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{6} \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \sqrt{t^3} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{(1+3x^2)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{l) } \int \frac{x^9}{(x^5+1)^3} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x^5 + 1 \\ dt = 5x^4 dx \\ \frac{1}{5} dt = x^4 dx \\ t - 1 = x^5 \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{x^5 \cdot x^4}{(x^5+1)^3} dx = \int \frac{(t-1) \cdot \frac{1}{5}}{t^3} dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{t-1}{t^3} dt = \frac{1}{5} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^3}\right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{t^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{t^{-2}}{(-2)}\right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2t^2}\right) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{10t} \left(\frac{1}{t} - 2\right) = \frac{1}{10(x^5+1)} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^5+1} - 2\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

