

Neurčitý integrál 3 – souhrnné příklady.

Najděte primitivní funkce na maximálních otevřených intervalech:

Najděte primitivní funkce na maximálních intervalech:

$$1. \int \left(\frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{4 + \cos^4 x} + \frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{x \cdot (x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2)} \right) dx$$

$$2. \int \left(\frac{\ln(1 - \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2e^{2x} - 5}{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 5} \right) dx$$

$$3. \int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x} + 2) \cdot (x + 6\sqrt{x} + 10)} \right) dx$$

$$4. \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 - \ln^4 x}} + \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 2} \right) dx$$

Réšení:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I = \int \left(\frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{4 + \cos^4 x} + \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x(x-2\sqrt{x}+2)} \right) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

(i) integranda' funkce je spojita' na intervalu $(0, +\infty)$, tedy má' zde primitivu' funkci a myslíme "rozdělení" na myšel I_1 a I_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{4 + \cos^4 x} dx \stackrel{\text{VS1}}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = - \int \frac{t}{4+t^4} dt = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2 = u \\ 2t dt = du \end{array} \right| = - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{4+u^2} = - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{1+\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2} = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + C = - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{2}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

Poznámka: 1) v I_1 lze "hned" substituovat $t = \cos^2 x$, pak

$$g'(x) = 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) \quad (\text{tj. } dt = -2 \cos x \cdot \sin x dx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } I_1 &= \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos x}{4 + \cos^4 x} dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2 \sin x \cdot \cos x}{4 + \cos^4 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos^2 x = t \\ 2 \cos x (-\sin x) dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{4+t^2} dt \quad \text{a dle m" stejn" jako dříve} \end{aligned}$$

2) integral I_1 existuje v \mathbb{R} , ale sice v rozdělení I je definován jen v $(0, +\infty)$

-2-

$$I_2 = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x(x-2\sqrt{x}+2)} dx \quad VS 2$$

carlo:

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{x} &= t \\ x &= t^2 \\ dx &= 2t dt\end{aligned}$$

nebo ke platí:
 $\sqrt{x} = t$
 $x = t^2 (= g(t))$
 $\alpha g'(t) = 2t$

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

integrál
 racionální
 funkce -
 - rozložit
 na facít
 elší

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

$$+ \int \frac{1}{(t-1)^2+1} dt = - \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2-2t+2) + \operatorname{arctg}(t-1) + C$$

(all $t > 0$)

$$(t = \sqrt{x}) \quad \frac{-\ln(\sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{2}(x-2\sqrt{x}+2) + \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{x}-1) + C}{(C \in \mathbb{R})}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

Rozložit: $\frac{2(t-1)}{t(t^2-2t+2)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2-2t+2}$, a leda

(polynom t^2-2t+2 nemá
realní kořeny)

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

a srovnatelné

koefficientů u: $t^2: A+B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 1$

$$t: -2A + C = 2 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$t^0: 2A = -2 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad I = \int \left(\underbrace{\frac{\ln(1-\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}}_{\downarrow} + \underbrace{\frac{2e^{2x}-5}{e^{2x}+4e^x+5}}_{\text{def. a gyötä'R}} \right) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

edel: $x > 0$ ja $1-\sqrt{x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in (0,1)$ - interval, hihd. esitely I

algoritmi: $I = I_1 + I_2$, a

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\ln(1-\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \int \ln(1-\sqrt{x}) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) dx \underset{VS}{=}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-\sqrt{x} = t (= g(x)) \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \quad (\text{něk} g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) \end{array} \right| = -2 \int \ln t dt \underset{IT}{=} \frac{1}{t}$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} u^1 = 1, u = t \\ v = \ln t, v^1 = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right| = -2 \left(t \cdot \ln t - \int t \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left[t \ln t - t \right] + C = \frac{-2(1-\sqrt{x})(\ln(1-\sqrt{x})-1)+C}{(t=1-\sqrt{x})} \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{2e^{2x}-5}{e^{2x}+4e^x+5} dx \underset{VS 2}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ x = \ln t (= g(t)) \\ dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (\text{něk} g'(t) = \frac{1}{t}) \end{array} \right| =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{- integral racionální funkce, } v \text{ e}^x \text{ -} \\ \text{deponenciální substituce} \\ t = e^x \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{2t^2-5}{t^2+4t+5} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \text{"urakadol' =} \\ \text{(ma dabin' shane'c)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= - \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \int \frac{3t+4}{t^2+4t+5} dt = - \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2t+4}{t^2+4t+5} dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{(t+2)^2+1} dt = \\
 &= -\ln|t| + \frac{3}{2} \ln(t^2+4t+5) - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(t+2) + C = \\
 &= -x + \frac{3}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 4e^x + 5) - 2 \operatorname{arctg}(e^x + 2) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(I_2 existuje v \mathbb{R} , ale součet funkce má integrální jinou v $(0,1)$)

A následující pomocný:

$$\frac{2t^2-5}{t(t^2+4t+5)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+4t+5}, \text{ kde}$$

$$2t^2-5 = A(t^2+4t+5) + Bt^2 + Ct, \text{ a srovnatelné koeficienty}$$

$$u: t^2: A+B = 2 \Rightarrow B=3$$

$$t: 4A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C=4$$

$$t^0: 5A = -5 \Rightarrow A=-1$$

$$③ I = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}+2)(x+6\sqrt{x}+10)} \right) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

interval, kde I existuje (tj. kde funkce dona' na s ma' funkciu')
je $(0,+\infty)$ ($\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}$ a $\frac{1}{x}$) a uvedeš:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int \frac{1}{x^3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{x^3}\right) dx \stackrel{1 \text{ VS}}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x^2} = t \\ -\frac{2}{x^3} dx = dt \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arctg} t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u=1, u=t \\ v=\operatorname{arctg} t, v'=\frac{1}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| \stackrel{*}{=} (\text{neplatí,} \\
 &\quad \text{stále se,} \\
 &\quad \text{pokračovať,} \\
 &\quad \text{což je všechno se})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(t \operatorname{arctg} t - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(t \operatorname{arctg} t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \right) + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^4} \right) \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}+2)(x+6\sqrt{x}+10)} dx \stackrel{2 \text{ VS}}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x}=t \\ x=t^2 (\Rightarrow g(t)) \\ dx=2tdt \quad (\text{mehr } g'(t)=2t) \end{array} \right| \\
 &= \int \frac{2t}{(t+2)(t^2+6t+10)} dt \stackrel{\text{ausklod}}{=} -2 \int \frac{1}{t+2} dt + \int \frac{2t+10}{t^2+6t+10} dt = \\
 &= -2 \int \frac{1}{t+2} dt + \int \frac{2t+6}{t^2+6t+10} dt + 4 \int \frac{1}{(t+3)^2+1} dt = \\
 &= -2 \ln(t+2) + \ln(t^2+6t+10) + 4 \operatorname{arctg}(t+3) + C = \\
 &= -2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+2) + \ln(x+6\sqrt{x}+10) + 4 \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{x}+3) + C, \text{ CEP} \\
 &\qquad\qquad\qquad x \in (0, +\infty)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ausklob na faciaťne' slobomky:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dt}{(t+2)(t^2+6t+10)} &= \frac{A}{t+2} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+6t+10}, \text{ t.j.} \\
 2t &= A(t^2+6t+10) + (Bt+C)(t+2), \text{ a odhad}
 \end{aligned}$$

coeklava rovnice

$$ut^2: \quad A+B=0$$

pre A, B, C

$$ut: \quad 6A+2B+C=2$$

(zromahetku

$$ut^0: \quad 5A+C=0$$

koeficientu polynomu)

$$\text{a riešenie' slobomky z: } \underline{A=-2, B=2, C=10}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad I = \int \left(\frac{\ln x}{x \cdot \sqrt{1-\ln^4 x}} + \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 2} \right) dx = I_1 + I_2$$

I_2 je definiran u \mathbb{R} , tj. neokomatačni interval, kde integral I postoji, "uređuje" se $\ln x$ a $\sqrt{1-\ln^4 x}$ - tj. $x > 0$ a
 $1-\ln^4 x > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln^4 x < 1 \Leftrightarrow |\ln x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{e} < x < e$

(tj. integral postoji u intervalu $\left(\frac{1}{e}, e\right)$)

a integrace:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int \frac{\ln x}{x \sqrt{1-\ln^4 x}} dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^4 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \stackrel{IVS}{=} \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^4}} dt \stackrel{VS}{=} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2 = u \\ 2t dt = du \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(u) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(\ln^2 x) + C \\ &\quad C \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (\bar{e}^{-1}, e) \end{aligned}$$

a mimo "rychleji" - aerma' na "kned" videli, že $(\ln^2 x)' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a ledy kae si "pričasnost": } &\int \frac{\ln x}{x \sqrt{1-\ln^4 x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\ln^2 x)^2}} \cdot \left(2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \stackrel{IVS}{=} \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln^2 x = t (\equiv g(t)) \\ 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = g'(t) \\ (\text{mimo } 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = dt) \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(t) + C \\ &\quad C \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (\frac{1}{e}, e) \end{aligned}$$

-7-

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= \int \frac{e^x - 2}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ x = \ln t \quad (=g(t)) \\ dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (\text{neb } g'(t) = \frac{1}{t}) \end{array} \right| = \\
 &\quad \text{(racionální v \(\cdot\)-e\(^x\))} \\
 &= \int \frac{t-2}{t^2+2t+2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = - \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \int \frac{t+3}{t^2+2t+2} dt = \\
 &\quad \text{"určitý"} \\
 &= - \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t+2}{t^2+2t+2} dt + 2 \int \frac{1}{(t+1)^2+1} dt = \\
 &= - \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2+2t+2) + 2 \arctg(t+1) + C = \\
 &= -x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 2e^x + 2) + 2 \arctg(e^x + 1) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(opět - i když je I_2 , sám "následuje" z R , ale, v I vlastně I_1)

A určitý na parciální složky:

$$\frac{t-2}{(t^2+2t+2)t} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+2t+2} \quad \rightarrow \text{leg odhad}$$

$$t-2 = A(t^2+2t+2) + Bt^2+Ct \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{a normální} \\ \text{koefficienty dostatečné} \\ \text{soustava rovnic} \\ \text{pro } A, B, C \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{ut}^2: \quad A+B = 0 \\
 \text{ut}: \quad 2A + C = 1 \\
 \text{ut}^0: \quad 2A = -2
 \end{array}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{a řešení soustavy: } \underline{\underline{A=-1, B=1, C=3}}$$