

HAI 2 - mēnu 3

I.4, Opatrinai definē primitīvu fce & dom' funkcijai intervalu, rakstotai atbilstoši primitīvu fce, uztver primitīvu fce (mācību 1)

2) Opatēst funkcijai, kļūst nelielā mēroka intervalu a mēroka krietri intervalu primitīvu funkcijai:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

I. ģenerālprimitīvā funkcijai

1) substituējam ģenerālprimitīvu I: $g: (a,b) \rightarrow (a,b)$, $g(x) \in \mathbb{R}$ $a(x,b)$,
 $F'(t) = f(t)$, $t \in (a,b)$, tad $\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$

Atbilde: (nagrināt ar mēroka mēroka intervalu primitīvu fce):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x e^{x^2} dx; \int x e^{-x^2} dx; \int x \cdot \sin(x^2) dx; \int x^2 \cos(x^3) dx; \\ & \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx; \int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx; \int \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x^2}} dx; \int e^x \cos(e^x) dx; \\ & \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx; \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx; \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx; \int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{1+x^2} dx; \\ & \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x} dx; \int \frac{\ln x^2}{x} dx; \int \cos^3 x \cdot \sin x dx; \int \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{x^3+3}} dx; \\ & \int \sin^3 x dx; \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx \text{ (rodināte } \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx); \\ & \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{2+\cos x} dx; \int \frac{\ln x}{x(1+\ln^4 x)} dx; \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+2e^x+2} dx; \end{aligned}$$

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Spec.: $\int \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} dx$; $\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{(1+\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x}} dx$;

$\int \ln x dx$; $\int \frac{1}{1+\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} dx$; $\int \frac{\cos x}{2+\sin x} dx$; $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$;

$\int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+5} dx$; $\int \frac{x-3}{x^2+4x+5} dx$; $\int \frac{e^{2x} \cdot x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 2} dx$;

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

2) Substitution' geonitler II.

$G: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ geonit. (a,b) geonit. f geonit. $f(g(t))g'(t)$ a $g(a,b) = (a,b)$ a $g' \neq 0$ geonit. (a,b) , geonit. (a,b) a

$\int f(x) dx = G(g^{-1}(x)) + C$

Beispiel: $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{x+2\sqrt{x}+2} dx$;

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

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$, $\ln \ln x$, $x = \sinh t$, $\ln \ln t$

$\ln \ln t = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}$

($\ln \ln x$ geonit. $\ln \ln x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$, a $\ln \ln x$ geonit.)

3) Integrate per partes

f', g' given by rule 1 we (a,b), part we (a,b) then!

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx + \int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) + C, \text{ where}$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

Outlook:

(i) $\int (x^2-x)e^x dx$; $\int x \sin x dx$; $\int x^2 \cos x dx$; $\int x^3 \ln x dx$;
 $\int x \ln x dx$; $\int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx$; $\int \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$

(ii) $\int \ln x dx$

(iii) $\int \sin^2 x dx$ (using $\int \cos^2 x dx$); $\int e^x (\sin x + \cos x) dx$;
 $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$; $\int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$;

(iv) per partes a technique:

$$\int \arctan x dx; \int \arcsin x dx; \int e^x dx; \int \arctan x dx;$$

$$\int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx; \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx; \int \arcsin^2 x dx;$$

Da! $\int \frac{\ln x}{x(1+\ln^2 x)^2} dx$; $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$; $\int \arcsin^2 x dx$