

$$\bullet \int x^3 \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = x^3 \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^4}{4} \\ g(x) = \ln x \rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| =$$

zah'm "um'ne
" (ln x)', ne $\int \ln x dx$,

red' up'er "jasny'" :- snod to d'sh', dopodne"

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + C$$

$x \in (0, +\infty), C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\bullet \int x^2 \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f' = \cos x, f = \sin x \\ g = x^2, g' = 2x \end{array} \right| = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx =$$

ludeme se snazit

"hibridovat x^2 " -

- tj. integrace p' 2x:

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} f' = \sin x, f = -\cos x \\ g = x, g' = 1 \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x^2 \sin x - 2 \left(-x \cos x - \int (-\cos x) dx \right) = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

A dva specialne' pripady: (dne' "finly")

$$1) \int \ln x dx \quad \text{ale} \quad \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f' = 1, f = x \\ g = \ln x, g' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| =$$

(je'n jedna fce!)

$$= x \ln x - \int \underset{=1}{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}} dx = x \ln x - x + C,$$

$x \in (0, +\infty)!$