

PRIMITIVNI FUNKE (necesity integral)

I. Definice: Funke F je primitivna' funke k f ne intervalu (a,b) ,
tedy' platí

$$\underline{F(x) = f(x), \quad x \in (a,b)}$$

II. Existence: 1) f je spojita' funke na (a,b) \Rightarrow ne (a,b) existuje
k f primitivna' fce

2, F, G jsou primitivni' k f ne (a,b) \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow \exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ tak, že

$$G(x) = F(x) + c, \quad x \in (a,b),$$

tedy, k f existuje primitivna' mnoho primitivni'ch
funkcií (později se o (a,b) primitivni' fci')
a každá dle' je různá a odlišná;

$$\text{zadání} \quad F(x) + c = \int f(x) dx$$

(necessity integral)

III. Výkres

A) Tabulka integrací:

$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c, \quad \alpha \neq -1 \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\forall x \in D(x^{\alpha}))$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c, \quad x \in (-\infty, 0), x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

B) Je-hei: $\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$ no intervalu I , fak

$$(a \neq 0) \quad \underline{\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C} \quad (\text{no odpendejcaku intervalu})$$

Pr.

$$\int e^{3x+1} dx = \underline{\frac{1}{3} e^{3x+1} + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2-5x} dx = \underline{-\frac{1}{5} \ln|2-5x| + C, \quad x \neq \frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx = \underline{\int \frac{1}{1+(2x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2x) + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

c) Vlastnosti neuriciteho integrace, ktere lze využít pro upeření
 $(f, g \text{ společn } r(a, b))$

$$1) \quad \int (f(x) + g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx, \quad x \in (a, b)$$

$$2) \quad \int c f(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx, \quad x \in (a, b)$$

Pr.

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

$$x \in (-\infty, 0), \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) + C = \underline{\frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x \cdot \cos x) + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

D) integrace per partes (f', g' společn $r(a, b)$)

$$\underline{\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx \quad r(a, b)}$$

Pr.

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

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

$$2) \quad \int x \ln x dx = \int 1 \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f' = 1, \quad f = x \\ g = \ln x, \quad g' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

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$$2) \int_{x \in (0,+\infty)} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = t \\ x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t \cdot 2t}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dt =$$

$$= 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = 2(t - \arctan t) + C = 2(\sqrt{x} - \arctan \sqrt{x}) + C$$

zeste' nekonečné použití k I :

$$3) \int \frac{k}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{t} + C = \sqrt{1+x^2} + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \int \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = t \\ g'(x) dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C = \ln|g(x)| + C,$$

$x \in (a, b), \quad g, g' \text{ spojité v } (a, b), \quad g(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall (a, b)$

$$5) \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + C = \ln(1+x^2) + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(někdy ještě podle výběru využít i postup 4)

F) Integracie racionálních funkcí

1) jednoduché (racionální) algoritmy

$$(i) \int \frac{1}{x-\alpha} dx = \ln|x-\alpha| + C, \quad x \neq \alpha$$

$$(ii) \int \frac{1}{(x-\alpha)^m} = \frac{1}{1-m} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-\alpha)^{m-1}} + C, \quad x \neq \alpha$$

$m > 1, m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(iii) \int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx = \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{2x+p}{x^2+px+q} dx + \left(B - \frac{Ap}{2} \right) \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{p}{2})^2 + (q - \frac{p^2}{4})} dx =$$

$p^2 - 4q < 0$

$$= \frac{A}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + C \int \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy$$

(názvem podobně)

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$$3) \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \sin x \cdot \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} f' = \sin x, f = -\cos x \\ g = \sin x, g' = \cos x \end{array} \right| =$$
$$= -\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \Rightarrow$$
$$\Rightarrow 2 \int \sin^2 x dx = -\sin x \cos x + x, \text{ lecf}$$
$$\underline{\int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x - \sin x \cos x) + C, x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

E) integrale formel substituee

I. f spjætta¹ $\nu(a, b)$, g' spjætta^{1/2} (α, β) , $g(\alpha, \beta) = (a, b)$:

jet-li $\int f(t) dt = F(t) + C \quad \nu(a, b)$, $\int f(g(x)), g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C, x \in (\alpha, \beta)$

Pr. 1) $\int_{x \in \mathbb{R}} e^{-x^2} (-2x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} -x^2 = t \\ -2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int e^t dt = e^t + C = \underline{e^{-x^2} + C}$

2) $\int \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+\sqrt{x} = t \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \ln t dt =$ $= t \ln t - t + C = \underline{(\ln(1+\sqrt{x}))(\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) - 1) + C}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

II. f spjætta¹ $\nu(a, b)$, g' spjætta^{1/2} (α, β) , $g(\alpha, \beta) = (a, b)$.

jet, jet-li $\int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt = G(t) + C, t \in (\alpha, \beta)$

$\int f(x) dx = G(g'(x)) + C, x \in (a, b)$

Pr. 1) $\int_{x \in (-1, 1)} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ dx = \cos t dt \quad (\cos t > 0) \\ t = \arcsin x \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt =$ $= \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} (t + \sin t \cos t) =$ $= \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x + x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}) + C$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pr.} \quad \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+4x+8} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+8} dx + (-3) \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+4} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+8) - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right)^2+1} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+4x+8) - \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) "Návod" pro integraci racionalní funkce

$\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx$, $f(x), g(x)$ - smyslovné, $\deg g(x) \geq 1$

(i) $\deg f(x) \geq \deg g(x)$, tedy

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = f(x) + \frac{r(x)}{g(x)}$$

tedy $\deg f = \deg f - \deg g$ a

$\deg r < \deg g$

(ii) $\deg f(x) < \deg g(x)$

$g(x)$ je reálnou součinnou
kernových činitelů, kdežto
odnodíl je reálnou kořenem
a kvadratickou disjunkcí,
kdežto není je reálnou kořenou

(iii) $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ je reálnou součinou
pařížských algoritů halda:

$$(x-\alpha)^n \rightarrow \frac{A_1}{x-\alpha} + \frac{A_2}{(x-\alpha)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{(x-\alpha)^n}$$

$n=1, 2, \dots$

$$(x^2+px+q)^n \rightarrow \frac{B_1x+C_1}{x^2+px+q} + \dots + \frac{B_nx+C_n}{(x^2+px+q)^n}$$

$$\text{Pr.} \quad \frac{x^4-3x^3+5x^2-2x+1}{x^3-3x^2+4x-2} = x + \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-3x^2+4x-2}$$

(delečním)

$$g(x) = x^3-3x^2+4x-2 \text{ až! leněm } \alpha=1,$$

tedy

$$g(x) = (x-1)(x^2-2x+2),$$

polynom x^2-2x+2 má žádoucí reálnou
kořenou

$$\text{tedy: } \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-3x^2+4x-2} = \frac{x^2+1}{(x-1)(x^2-2x+2)}$$

$$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+2}$$

(iv) nezobrazit koeficienty
v rozloze se užívat metodou
neurčitých koeficientů

$$x^2+1 = A(x^2-2x+2) + (Bx+C)(x-1)$$

$$x^2+1 = (A+B)x^2 + (-2A+C-B)x + 2A-C$$

$$\text{u}x^2: \quad A+B = 1$$

$$\text{u}x: \quad -2A - B + C = 0$$

$$\text{u}x^0: \quad 2A - C = 1$$

$$\text{oddelel: } \underline{A=2}, \underline{B=-1}, \underline{C=3}$$

(v) dát integrace polynomického
podílného algoritmu

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tedy: } \int \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2} dx &= (i) \quad \int x dx + \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 2} dx = \\ (\text{ii}), (\text{iii}) \quad \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-x+3}{x^2-2x+2} dx &= \\ = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln|x-1| + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+2} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2+1} dx & \\ = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-2x+2) + 2 \arctg(x-1) + C, & \\ x \in (-\infty, 1) \text{ nebo } x \in (1, +\infty) & \end{aligned}$$

G) Substituce, vzdoučit integraci racionalních funkcí
(R(t) znovu racionalní funkci)

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

$$\text{Pr. } \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 2} dx = \int \frac{t-1}{t^2 - 2t + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \dots$$

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$$2) \int R(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int R(t) dt = \dots$$

Pr. $\int \frac{\ln x}{\ln^2 x + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{t}{t^2 + 1} dt = \dots$

$$3) \int R(x, \sqrt[m]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[m]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} = t \\ \dots \end{array} \right| = \dots$$

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

$$4) \int \underbrace{R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c})}_{a>0} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \pm \sqrt{a}x + \text{const} \\ (\text{Eulerova substituce}) \\ x = \dots \\ dx = \dots \end{array} \right|$$

$$5) a) \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \frac{x}{2} = t, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ x \in ((2k-1)\pi, (2k+1)\pi) \\ \text{mehr Intervalle alle } R(t) \end{array} \right|$$

Pr.

$$\int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{3+t^2} dt = \dots$$

(Pom.: $t \in (-\pi, \pi)$,

diese fkt periodisch a v erreich $x = (2k+1)\pi$ zu "einer
perzessive" funktie "slepit")

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b) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$, (d.h. R ist linkssymmetrisch),
die substituiert $\cos x = t$:

Pr. $\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 - \cos^2 x} = - \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2} = \dots$

Podobne, gen $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ (R gerichtet verkehrt),
die substituiert $\sin x = t$:

c) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$,
die substituiert $\tan x = t$

(i) gen $\int R(\tan x) dx$ - substitue $\tan x = t$)

Pr. 1) $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \tan x = t \\ \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right)$
 $x \in (k\frac{\pi}{2}, (k+1)\frac{\pi}{2})$
 $= \int \frac{1+t^2}{t^2} dt = \dots$

2) $\int \frac{1}{1 + \tan x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \tan x = t \\ dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{array} \right| =$
 $x \in (\dots)$
 $= \int \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \dots$