

Cviceni k predmetu PMMAT2

Cviceni 5 - Neurcity integral

Neurcity integral vlastne vyjadruje hledani funkce $F(x)$ (tzv. primitivni funkce) k funkci $f(x)$ takove, ze plati $F'(x) = f(x)$. Tuto rovnici vsak zapisujeme prostrednictvim intergralu, tedy $\int f(x)dx = F(x)$. Integraly elementarnich funkci jsou zapsany v souboru Integral.pdf.

Zakladni vztahy

Plati: $\int c \cdot f(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx$, $\int (f(x) \pm g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$. Bohuzel pro integraly neplati podobne vztahy jako pro derivace soucinu a podilu funkci, tedy neplati $\int (f(x) \cdot g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx \cdot \int g(x)dx$, tam je nutne jiz uzit nekerou z integracnich metod.

Metody integrovani jsou dvojihou druhu tzv. metoda per partes a substitucni metoda. Substitucni metoda spociva v nahrazeni slozitejsi funkce nejakou jednoduchsi tak, abychom prislusny integral zjednodusili az na integral elementarni funkce. Mejme tento jednoduchy priklad:

$\int e^{cx}dx$, kde c je nejaka konstanta. Nahradime funkci cx funkci t , tedy $cx = t$. Dale je treba vzdy prepocitat diferencial zderivovanim obou stran podle danyh promennych, tedy $cdx = dt$. Pote dostavame $\int e^{cx}dx = |cx = t, cdx = dt| = \int e^t \frac{dt}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \int e^t = \frac{1}{c} e^t = \frac{1}{c} e^{cx}$.

Metoda per partes se da shrnout do nasledujici formulky: $\int u'(t)v(t)dt = u(t)v(t) - \int u(t)v'(t)$. Tuto metodu uzijeme, pokud je mozne nekerou funkci $u(t)$ nebo $v(t)$ derivovat tak dlouho, az je nulova.

Priklad: Vypocete $\int x^2 e^{4x} dx$.

Pocitame primo podle vzorce, tedy $\int x^2 e^{4x} dx = |u = x^2, v' = e^{4x}, u' = 2x, v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}| = x^2 \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} \int x e^{4x} dx = |u = x, v' = e^{4x}, u' = 1, v = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}| = x^2 \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} (x \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \int 1 \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} dx) = x^2 \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2} (x \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{16} e^{4x}) = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} (x^2 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8})$.

Priklady 4.1.1.

$\int (1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}})^2 dx$ [jen roznasobit], $\int e^{2x} \sin 3x dx$ [p.p dvakrat], $\int \frac{\log 2x}{x^2} dx$ [p.p obracene nebo $\log 2x = u$]

Priklady 4.1.2.

$\int \sqrt{1+2x} dx$ [subst. $1+2x = t$], $\int \frac{3x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$ [subst. $1+x^2 = t$], $\int \frac{7}{(1+2x)^3} dx$ [subst. $1+2x = t$], $\int x e^{x^2} dx$ [subst. $x^2 = t$], $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx$ [vzorec nebo subst. $e^x = t$], $\int \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^2} dx$ [subst. $\frac{1}{x} = t$], $\int \frac{x^2}{e^{x^3}} dx$ [subst. $x^3 = t$], $\int e^{\cos x} \sin x dx$ [subst. $\cos x = t$].

Cviceni 6 - Integrovani racionalnich lomennych funkci a funkci goniometrickych

Priklady 4.2.1.

nutny rozklad na parcialni zlomky, pote integrovani podle vzorcu, viz. oskenovana ucebnice
 $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+1}$, $\frac{2x^2+x-21}{x^3-4x^2-x+4} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} + \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1}$, $\frac{x^2+5x+4}{x^4+5x^2+4} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+4} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$

Obecne tedy potrebujeme vypocitat dva druhy integralu:

$$\int \frac{A}{(ax+b)^n} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{a(1-n)} \cdot \frac{1}{(ax+b)^{n-1}} & \text{pro } n \neq 1 \\ \frac{A}{a} \cdot \ln|ax+b| & \text{pro } n = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{a} \quad \int \frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx = \begin{cases} \int \frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)} dx & \text{log a arctan} \\ \int \frac{Ax+B}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx & \text{subst a p.p.} \end{cases}$$

Napr: $\int \frac{x-1}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-2}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+4)-6}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+4)}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+4x+5)^2} dx.$

Prvni integral se resi substituci $t = x^2 + 4x + 5$, druhy per partes. Pohodlnejsi je vsak si zapamatovat vzorec:

$\int \frac{1}{((x-m)^2+p^2)^n} dx = \frac{1}{2(n-1)p^2} ((2n-3) \int \frac{1}{((x-m)^2+p^2)^{n-1}} dx + \frac{x-m}{((x-m)^2+p^2)^{n-1}})$, kde se vyuzije fakt, ze $\int \frac{1}{(x-m)^2+p^2} dx = \frac{1}{|p|} \arctan \frac{x-m}{|p|}.$

Priklady 4.2.1.a

Nejprve se musi overit, ze nejvyssi exponent v citaleli je nizsi nez nejvyssi exponent ve jmenovateli. Pokud ne museli bychom polynomy vydedit. Dale vidime, ze prvni clen soucinu ve jmenovateli ma realne koreny, druhy komplexni, proto obecne bude rozklad vypadat jako $\frac{1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2+1}.$ Roznasobenim dostaneme

$1 = A(x^2+1)^2 + B(x^2+1)^2(x-1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2 + (Ex+F)(x^2+1)(x-1)^2$ az nakonec $1 = Ax^4 + 2Ax^2 + A + Bx^5 - Bx^4 + 2Bx^3 - 2Bx^2 + Bx - B + Cx^3 - 2Cx^2 + Cx + Dx^2 - 2Dx + D + Ex^5 - 2Ex^4 + 2Ex^3 - 2Ex^2 + Ex + Fx^4 - 2Fx^3 + 2Fx^2 - 2Fx + F,$ coz se porovnamim koeficientu u jednotlivych mocnin da zapsat maticove

$$\begin{bmatrix} x^5 \\ x^4 \\ x^3 \\ x^2 \\ x^1 \\ x^0 \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ E \\ F \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vyresenim tohoto systemu dostavame $A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = \frac{1}{2}, D = 0, E = \frac{1}{2}, F = \frac{1}{4}.$

Integraly $\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}, -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1}$ vyresime podle vzorcu. Zbyva resit $\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2+1| + \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x)$ a jeste integral $\int \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx =$ |subst. $t = x^2 + 1, dt = 2x dx$ | $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{t^2} \frac{dt}{2x} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x^2+1}.$

Cviceni 7 - Integrovani funkci goniometrickych

Pri integrovani goniometrickych funkci se ridime nasledujicimi pravidly:

1. pokud mame $\int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$, kde m, n jsou cela cisla, pricemz aspon jedno je liche, pak dame do substituci tu funkci, ktera je v mocnine suda
2. pokud je integral racionalni lomenna funkce funkci $\sin x$ a $\cos x$ takova, ze $R(\cos x, \sin x) = R(-\cos x, -\sin x)$, uzivame substituci $\tan x = t$, kde dale plati, ze $\sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ a $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}.$
3. v ostatnich pripadech uzivame substituci $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$. Dale si uvedomme, ze plati $\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \sin x = 2 \frac{t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}.$ Vetsinou tyto substitute vedou na integraly racionalnich lomennych funkci, proto, pokud muzeme, volime vzdy nejjednodussi moznost.

Priklady 4.2.2.

$\int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx$ [subst. $\sin x = t$ nebo $\cos x = t$], $\int \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx$ [subst. $\sin x = t$], $\int \tan^5 x dx$

[subst. $\tan x = t$], $\int \frac{\sin x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx$ [subst. $\cos x = t$], $\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx$ [delit kazdy clen $\cos x$ subst. $\tan x = t$], $\int \frac{1}{2 \sin x - \cos x + 5} dx$ [subst. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$], $\int \frac{1 - \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$ [subst. $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$], $\int \frac{\tan^3 x}{\sin x} dx$ [subst. $\sin x = t$], $\int \tan^2 x dx$ [jen vzorec $\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2$], $\int 2 \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x} dx$ [subst. $\sin x = t$], $\int 3 \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^4 x} dx$ [subst. $\cos x = t$]

Cviceni 8 - Urcity integral, nevlastni integraly a opakovani

Reseni urcitych integralu spociva v dosazeni mezi, jen se nesmi zapomenout u substituce tyto meze prepocitat. U metody per partes se meze na druhem integralu zachovavaji. Integrovani v nevlastnich bodech se provadi postupne, nejdriv obycejne zintegrujeme (pokud nevlastni bod lezi uprostred intervalu, je treba integrovat dvakrat), a pote pocitame limity. Viz. cviceni.

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx = |\text{subst. } t = \ln x, dt = \frac{1}{x} dx, t_h = \ln \frac{1}{2}, t_d = \ln 0 = -\infty| = \int_{-\infty}^{\ln \frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{t^2} x dt = \left[-\frac{1}{t}\right]_{-\infty}^{-\ln 2} = \left(\frac{1}{\ln 2}\right) - \lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = | \text{p.p. } \ln x = u, \frac{1}{x} = u', 1 = v', x = v | = [x \ln x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{x} dx = 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x - [x]_0^1 = -1.$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = | \text{rozklad na parc. zlomky} | = \int_1^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = [\ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)]_1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln(2).$$

Kazdy sam si spocitejte nasledujici priklady (nejdrive nepouzivejte pomucky a snazte se na reseni prijiti sami).

Priklady 5.1.

$$\int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx [\text{subst. } e^x - 1 = t^2], \int (x \log x)^2 dx [\text{p.p. obracene}], \int x \sin x dx [\text{p.p.}], \int x^2 \cos x dx [\text{p.p.}]$$

Priklady z ucebnice

$$\int \sin^2 x dx [\text{vzorec } \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}], \int \cos^2 x dx [\text{vzorec } \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}], \int \tan x dx [\text{vzorec } \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}], \int \cot g x dx [\text{vzorec } \cot g x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}], \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 - \sqrt{x}} dx [\text{subst. } x = t^2], \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} x dx [\text{subst. } x = a \sin t], \int \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} dx [\text{subst. } t = \ln x], \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx [\text{subst. } t = e^x - 1], \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx [\text{subst. } t = \sin x], \int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx [\text{subst. } t = \sin x], \int \ln x dx [\text{p.p.}], \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx [\text{subst. } t = \ln x], \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx [\text{p.p.}]$$