

# Newtonův integrál

## Dokončení dif. počtu

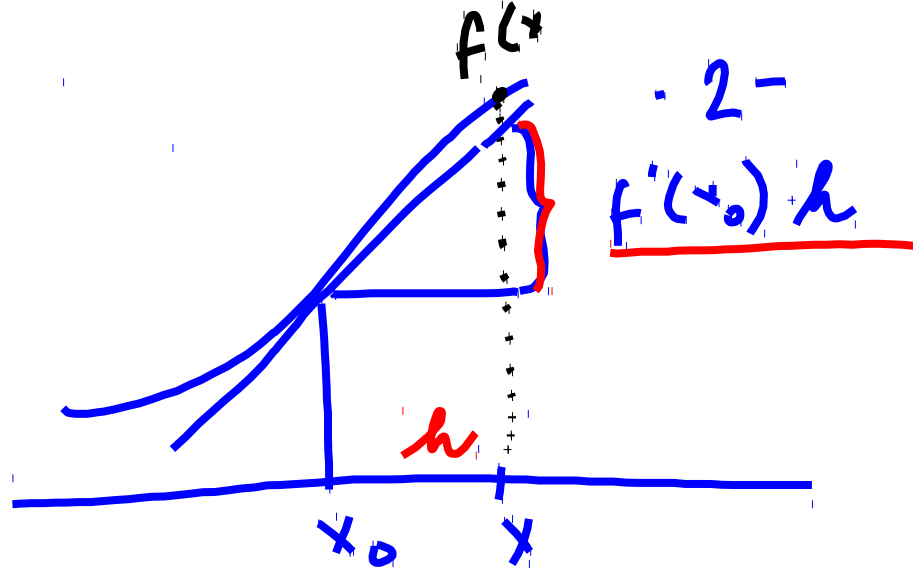
Diferencial funkce  $f$  v bode  $x_0$

Dříve funkce  $f$  v bode  $x_0$  je  
čísla  $f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$

Diferencial funkce  $f$  v bode  $x_0$  je lineární funkce,

kteřá čísla  $h = x - x_0$  přírůstek argumentu

přičiní čísla  $f'(x_0)h$  ... příhraný přírůstek funkce  $f$



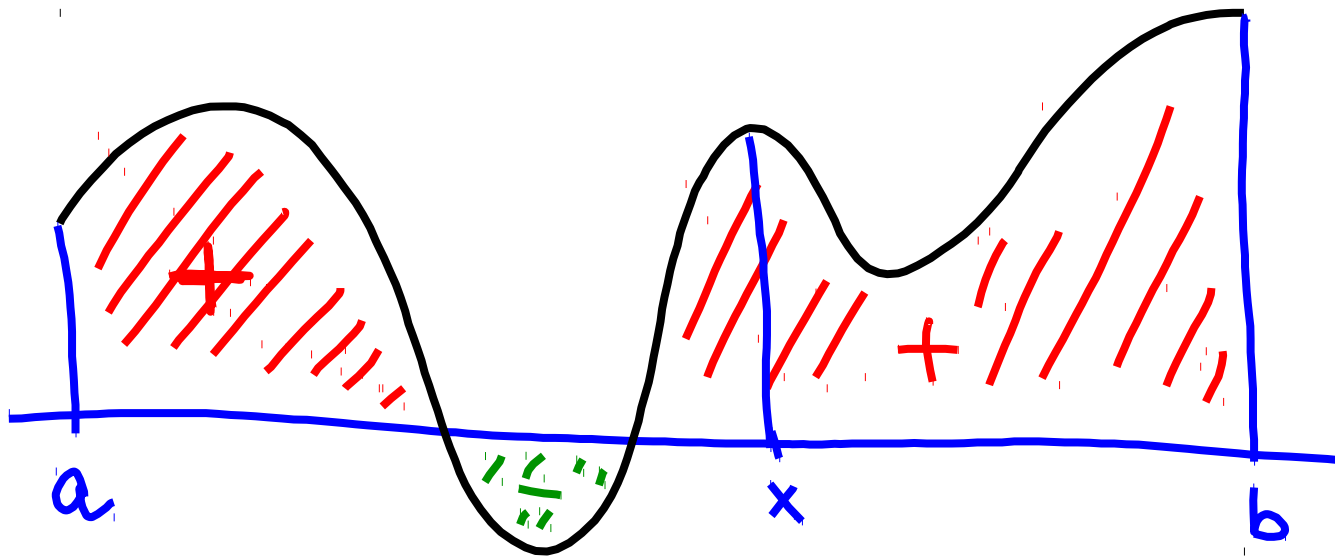
$$\sim f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) dx$$

# Integrální počet - motivace

Chceme určit obsah plochy mezi grafem funkce  $f$  a osou  $x$  nad intervalem  $[a, b]$



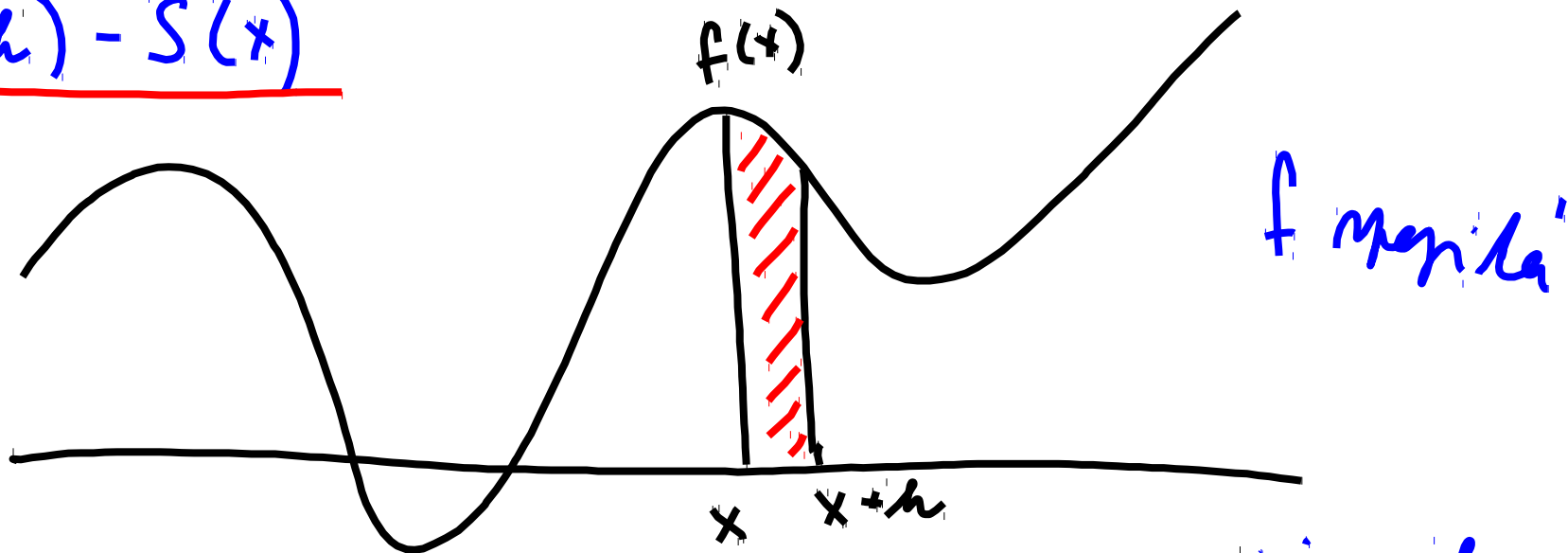
$S(x)$  je plocha mezi grafem  $f$  a osou  $x$  nad intervalem  $[a, x]$

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$$a \leq x < x+h \leq b$$

$h$  je "male"

$$\underline{S(x+h) - S(x)}$$



$S(x+h) - S(x) \sim$  obsah obdĺžnika o výške  $h$   
a výšce  $f(x)$ .

$$= h \cdot f(x)$$

$$\frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} \sim \frac{h \cdot f(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

je-li  $f$  spojita, tak

$$S'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{S(x+h) - S(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

Derivace funkce  $S$  je funkce  $f$ .

Definice Funkce  $S$  je primitivni funkce k funkci  $f$  na intervalu  $I$ , pokud

$$\forall x \in I \quad S'(x) = f(x)$$

Budeme-li umet najit primitivni funkci  $F$ ,  
muzeme zjistat obsah naseho grafu funkce  $f$   
a oson  $x$  nad intervalem  $[a, b]$  jako

$$F(b) - F(a)$$

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Je-li  $F(x)$  primitivní funkce k  $f(x)$ , tak

funkce  $G(x) = F(x) + c$ ,  $c$  je konstanta

je také primitivní funkce

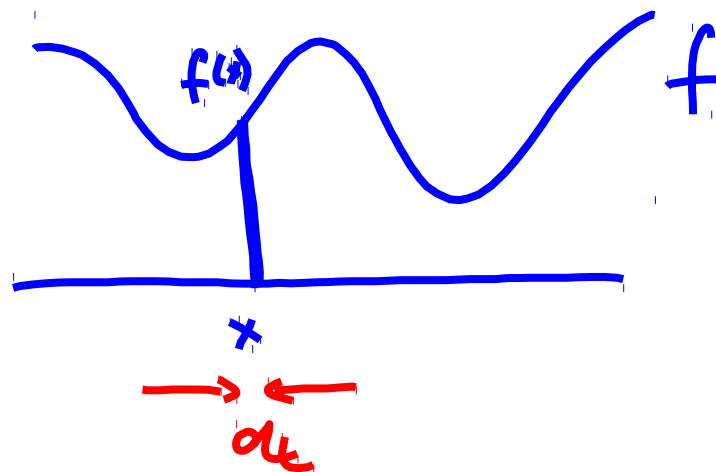
$$G'(x) = (F(x) + c)' = F'(x) + c' = f(x) + 0$$

Je-li  $F$  a  $G$  primitivní k  $f$ , platí, že

$$F(x) - G(x) = \text{konst.}$$

Známe primitivní funkci k funkci  $f$  se nazývá  
rovně neurčitý integrál funkce  $f$  a značí se

$$\int f(x) dx$$



$$(F + G)' = F' + G'$$

a konstanta

$$(aF)' = a \cdot F'$$

Průběh VĚTA

F + G

F

G

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

# Primitivni funkcije k základnim funkcim

①  $\int 1 dx = x + C$        $(x+c)' = x' + c' = 1 + 0 = 1$

②  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$        $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq -1$

③  $\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$        $\left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)' = \frac{1}{n+1} (n+1)x^n = x^n$   
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq -1$

④  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

⑤  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$

⑥  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$



⑦  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$  na intervalu  $(0, \infty)$

$x \in (-\infty, 0)$   $[\ln(-x)]' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x}$

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(-x) + c$  na intervalu  $(-\infty, 0)$

Dohromady  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \\ & \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x\right) \\ & = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

⑧  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + c$

⑨  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$

⑩  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \text{tg } x + C$$

$$(\text{tg } x)' = \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\text{ctg } x + C$$

$$(\text{ctg } x)' = \left( \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)' = \frac{-\sin x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \cos x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

## Příklady

$$\textcircled{1} \int \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x-1} + 2 \right) dx$$

$u(x) \cup (1, \infty)$

$$= \int \sqrt{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int 2 dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + 2x + \ln(x-1) + C$$

$x > 1$

$$x < 1$$
$$\int \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \ln |x-1|$$

$$\left[ \ln(1-x) \right]' = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

ln |x-1|

②

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+9} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{9\left(\frac{x^2}{9}+1\right)} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{3} + C$$

Memorie  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$

$$\left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{3} \right)' = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)(x+3)} dx = \int \left( \frac{1/6}{x-3} - \frac{1/6}{x+3} \right) dx$$

$$\boxed{x^2-9 = (x-3)(x+3)} \quad = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x-3| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int \frac{x^4}{x^2+9} dx = \int \left( (x^2-9) + \frac{81}{x^2+9} \right) dx$$

$$= \int (x^2-9) dx + \int \frac{81}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - 9x + \underbrace{81 \cdot \frac{1}{3}}_{27} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^2 x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \int \cos 2x \, dx \right) + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + C && (\sin 2x)' = (\cos 2x) \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C\end{aligned}$$

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### Metoda integrării per partes (pe cîteod)

Vêta Jertliri puncte  $u(x)$  a  $v(x)$  mai repede deirace  
na intervalu  $I$ , pe plati

$$\underbrace{\int u'(x) v(x) \, dx}_{F(x)} = u(x) v(x) - \underbrace{\int u(x) v'(x) \, dx}_{G(x)}$$

Cheie uterati, ie  $F(x) + G(x) = u(x) v(x) + C$

$$\left( u(x) v(x) \right)' = F'(x) + G'(x)$$

$$(u(x) \cdot v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x) = F'(x) + G'(x)$$

## Průklady

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \int x \cos x \, dx &= \int \underbrace{(x)'}_{u'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{v(x)} \, dx = \underbrace{(x)}_{u(x)} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{v(x)} - \int \underbrace{x}_{u(x)} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{v'(x)} \, dx \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int x \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_{(e^x)'} \, dx = x \cdot e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x \, dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

Lae parit nenanabne

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \int x^2 e^x dx &= x^2 e^x - \int (2x) e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \left( \int x e^x dx \right) \\ &\quad \text{"} \\ &\quad (x^2)' \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2 \left( x e^x - \int e^x dx \right) = \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \int e^x \sin x dx &= e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = \\ &\quad \text{"} \\ &\quad (e^x)' \\ &= e^x \sin x - \left( e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\sin x) dx \right) \\ &= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

2 vance naitame  
integral

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int e^x \sin x dx &= e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \\ \int e^x \sin x dx &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \int \ln x \, dx &= \int 1 \cdot \ln x \, dx = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \\ &= x \cdot \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = x \cdot \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int \arctan x \, dx = \int 1 \cdot \arctan x \, dx = x \cdot \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx =$$

$$\left( \ln f(x) \right)' = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \Rightarrow \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \, dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

$$f(x) = 1+x^2 \quad f'(x) = 2x$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \, dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$



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⑦

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \ln x \, dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \ln x = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + C\end{aligned}$$