OSNOVNE METODE INTEGRIRANJA

= > Zamjanih argument koji nam strara problem s morom varijablom => integrerati po mong varijabli

PRIMJER: . -2×=t

a)
$$\int e^{-2x} dx = \frac{-2}{2} dx = dt$$

by

 $dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$
 $dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$

 $\int \sin (4x+3) dx =$

Zamyenia w

početnu vanjablu

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4x+3=t \\ 4ax=dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{4}dt \end{vmatrix} = \int \sin(6) \cdot \frac{1}{4}dt = \frac{1}{4}\cos t + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\cos(4x+3) + c$$

 $= \int e^{+} \left(-\frac{1}{2}dt\right) = \frac{-1}{2}e^{+} + c$

 $=-\frac{1}{2}e^{2}\times +c$

Metoda supotitucie u moderatanom intervalu

-
$$f$$
 it reprehiments na I
- $\varphi(t)$ je reprehiments differencijalnina takva da je $Im(\varphi) = I$

=> Jada uz supstituciju vrijedi: $\int f(\varphi(x)) \varphi'(x) dx = \int f(t) dt$

DOKAZ: d F (Q(x)) +c y = F(+) = + y = + $\int f(x) dx = \pm (x) + c$ = $F'(\varphi(x)) + 0$ derivacija V tompozicije $\int f(t) dt = F(t) + C = F(\varphi(x)) + C$ F (Q(x)). Q'(x) V v ostaje isto f (\phi(\pi)) - \phi'(\pi) storaccino F(Q(x)) je primitiona funkcja od f (cp(x)) cp(x) otme je reovem dokazan Napomena: Supstitucijom t=Q(x) maramo promijenit;

deferencijal argumenta tako da s njim baratenno

Kao s deferencijalom fije t = Q(x)at = Q'(x) dx

Parmyer 9.)
$$\int f(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \begin{vmatrix} ax+b=t \\ adx=dt \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{a} \int f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} f(t) + C$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \begin{vmatrix} adx-dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{a}dt \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{a} \int f(t) dt = \frac{1}{a} f(t) + C$$
Resultat je ista primitiona fija od tog
$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \int f(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

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+ rijesiti 2adatho i primjure × (4) D7

2) Metada parcijalme inkaracije u neodneetenou obliku
- f i g seu diferencijalnihre funkcije na (a167

Tada na tom intervalu vrijedi

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx$$
pod unjetom da mi navedeni integrali podoje

DOKAI teorema: pokonat cemo da je desna strana primitima funkcija od f(x):g'(x)

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx = H(x) + C$$

$$f'(x) = h(x) = x$$
 derivacijou deone in dobih lijevu $f(x)g(x) - f'(x)g(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$

 $= \underbrace{f(x) g'(x)}_{\mathcal{X}}$

Pojednostavljeno
$$W = f(x) dy = g'(x) dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

= 20 de bironno 12502 koji se ne komplicia integriranjem

Kada koristiti parajalnu integraciju?

1 pod in kgodna tija je - umnotak polinoma sa krigonometrijotom eksponencjalnom

2) Korda padistegralmu eji Ne možemno diselelmo integrirati, ali možemno derivirati

Primyer: $\int x e^x dx$ re mywya u = x $v = e^x$ $dv = e^x dx$ du = dx

PRIMJER: \(\times e^x d \times \)
\(w = \times daye jednostavnu denivo cy'n du = dx \)

dok dv = xdx døje $v = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ > poreava složenost integrale

-> cx se derivicayon i integricayon ne mijorija -> ne homplicua integral

 $\int x e^{x} dx = \begin{vmatrix} u = x & du = e^{x} dx \\ du = dx & v = e^{x} \end{vmatrix} = x e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx = \boxed{x e^{x} - e^{x} + c}$

Primjer 9.29.)
$$\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

$$\int x^{2} \sin x \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} u = x^{2} \\ du = 2x \, dx \end{vmatrix} = x^{2} (-\cos x) - \int -\cos x \, 2x \, dx$$

$$= -x^{2} \cos x + \int 2x \cos x \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} u - 3x & dy - \cos x \, dx \\ du = 2dx & y = \sin x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -x^{2} \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \sin x + 2 \sin x - 2 \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -x^{2} \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \cdot (-\cos x) + C = -x^{2} \cos x + 2x \sin x - 2 \int \sin x \, dx$$

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Halo kompliciani, primjer:
$$\int \sqrt{1 + x^{2}} \, dx$$

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

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

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

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

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