## 9.1 PRIMITIVNA FUNKCIJA I NEODREDENI INTEGRAL

\* lada se prof malo izabio i strenur, radio je uvod
na ovu femu

$$[DEF]$$
 fija f definirama na intervalu  $I = \langle a,b \rangle$  CR  
Funbeija Fje primitivna funkcija od f ako 2a svalu  $x \in I$   
vrijedi  $[F'(x) = f(x)]$ 

Arugi naziv: antiderivacja

PR: 
$$f(x) = x^2$$
,  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$   
primitiona funccija  $F: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3}$   
 $F_1: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F_1(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3$ 

 $F_{C}(x) = \frac{x^{3}}{3} + C_{1} C \in \mathbb{R}$ Vina bostonaimo runosa print fila incis CER

$$PR' = f(x) = sin(ax), f:R \rightarrow R$$

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

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{2}sin(2x).2 = sin(2x) = f(x)$$

$$\overline{f}_c(x) = -\frac{1}{z}\cos(2x) + c$$
,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\overline{f}_c'(x) = \sin(2x)$ 

$$G(x) = \sin^4(x) \Rightarrow G'(x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos x = \sin(2x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{R}$$

 $\mathcal{X}_{\star}\in\mathcal{X}$ 

TM] Nekaje f: I→R 1) Ato je Fi: I - I primitivna fumbroja od f na I, tada je  $f_2: I \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , to  $f_2(x) = f_1(x) + C_1 \subset \mathbb{R}$ taloter primitiona funkcija od f. na I. 2.) Neka nu Fi, Fz: I - R duzie primitone fulcije od f na I. Taxa postoji koustauta  $C \in \mathcal{T}$  t.d. orijedi  $\overline{\xi}(x) - \overline{\xi}(x) = C$ ,  $\forall x \in I$ . Dotar (1) Nota je Fi: I - R primitima Rja od f na I. Definiramo  $\overline{f}_2: \overline{I} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  tol.  $\overline{f}_2(x) = \overline{f}_1(x) + C$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}$ . racumamo (+2'(x) = (+7, (x) +c)' → +7, (x) => +(x) +× ∈ I. 2.) Ti i 72 primitione od f na I definiramo G: I-> N;  $G(x) := F_2(x) - F_r(x), x \in I.$ racumamo  $G(x) = \overline{f_2}(x) - \overline{f_1}(x) = \overline{f_1}(x) - \overline{f_1}(x) = 0$ ,  $\forall x \in \mathbb{I}$ . 6'(x) -0 | H x E I Y denivacja kaustante je o ->toda J CER td G(x)=C La possibilica Langeaugeoroj teorema meduje vrijednosti (LTSV) \* Longrans TSV \* ovo je nela fije q , meure verse sa G(V) g(x): I ---> R; g'(x) = 0 +xeI x, y ∈ I ====> ](E(x,y) g(y) - g(x) = g(c)(y - x) = 2g(y) - g(x) PRIMJERI

$$f(x) = 2x + c^{x}$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \rightarrow f(x) = x^{2} + c^{x}$$

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$$f'(x) = f(x) \rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + e^x$$
 is to  $f(x) = x^2 + e^x$ 

W. 91.) 
$$f(x) = 5 + 3 \cos x - e^{2x}$$

$$= 5 + 3 \cos x - e^{2x}$$

$$= 5 + 3 \cos x - e^{2x}$$

$$= -e^{2x} - (2x)^{1}$$

$$= -e^{2x} - 2$$

$$= -e^{2x} - 2$$

## 9.11 Neodredeni integral

DEF Neodredeni n'égral fumboije of na intervalu Laib) je skup with primitional funkcja od f na (a,b). I finde deferencial argumente (ona la vanjable into rayé) Obracavamo sa: Quaka pod integralmo X 4 10 1. vije o integracije funkcija nome \* TM 9.1.1. drije promit. Pije se modikuju za koustantu (c)  $\Longrightarrow \int f(x)dx = \begin{cases} F(x) + C : C \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$ ato je acka FCX)
primitivna od f(V) Maci Zapis = \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C Primjes :  $\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + c$  $\int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C$ × 1 0 navedoni integrali su definirami na mim inkrvalima IS &  $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$ dok je npr neodredkni intyral  $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C \qquad \text{distriction no}$   $\langle -\infty, 0 \rangle , \text{li} \quad \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$ => diomena integralne funkcie je 72/109

Th 9.1.2 Fa neadreateni integral irrijedi

1) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int f(x) dx \right) = f(x)$$

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

 $\int (\infty f(x) + \beta g(x)) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx + \beta \int g(x) dx + \psi dx$ 

Primjer:  $\int \left(\frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \int \frac{1+2\sqrt{x}+x}{x^2} dx \qquad x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{2}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 

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

DOKAZ: 
$$*Fx$$
 je primitivna filo od  $f(x)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int f(x) dx \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( f(x) + C \right) = f'(x) + O = f(x) W$$

TM. Snojsho linearnost

(2) dériviragem desne stance potazenno: (f(x)+0)' = e'(x) + 0 - e'(x)

 $= \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + 2 \int x^{-2k} dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx$ 

 $= \left[ -\frac{1}{x} + 2 \cdot \left( -2 \cdot x^{-12} \right) + \ln x + C \right]$ 

prémitiuna fija

$$x = f(x) + C$$

$$f = f(x) + C$$

$$= f(x) + C$$

$$= f(x) + C$$

$$=$$
  $f(x)+C$ 

$$c = f(x) + C$$

$$= f(x) + C$$



x-1 = lyx