$$\begin{pmatrix} f = x \\ g' = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= f9 - \int f9' = \times \operatorname{arcSin} \times - \int \frac{\times}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \left[ 1-x^2 = t -2x dx = dt \right]$$

$$=\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{dt}{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$\left( \mathcal{A} = -\frac{1}{2} \right) \qquad \left( \mathcal{A} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1}+C$$

$$= -\sqrt{t} + C = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

@ Jila (x-1) dx (P.T) B ( lnx dx D- Framför ) x lnx dx a (x2 ln (1+x3) dx D\_framfor  $\begin{pmatrix}
1 + x^3 = t \\
3x^2 dx = dt
\end{pmatrix}$ = \\ \frac{2}{\times \lnt. \frac{dt}{3\times \lnt. \frac{dt}{3\times \lnt. \frac{dt}{3\times \lnt. \frac{dt}{dt}} [] Int dt = t Int -t)  $= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (1+x^3) \ln |1+x^3| - 1-x^3 \right] + C$ 

$$\int x \ln(1+x^3) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} f' = x^2 \\ g' = \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f' = x^2 \\ f = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} g' = \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3} \end{cases}$$

$$=\frac{\times^3}{3}\ln(1+\times^3)-\int \frac{3\times}{1+\times^3}dx$$

rational function

Tintegral av

Rationella funktioner

$$\int \frac{p(x)}{Q(x)} dx$$

där P(x) och Q(x)

ar tro Polynom.

V: betraktar tvo fall

Fall Namnare ar ett Polynomar

grad 1. N = ax+b

Falle Némnare ar ett Polynom av grad 2.

 $N = a \times + b \times + c$ 

Ann V: Kan anta alltid att

Taljare har grad Mindre an

Namnare. eftersom annars Kan

V: Jora division Algoritm

Forst.

$$\frac{\times^3 + \times -1}{\times^2 - \times} \qquad \frac{9 \text{rad } 3}{9 \text{rad } 2}$$

$$x^2 + x - 1$$
 $x^2 - x$ 

$$\frac{6}{45} \frac{7}{42} = 6 + \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\frac{45}{7} = 6 + \frac{3}{7}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3 + x - 1}{x^2 - x} = \int x + 1 + \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - x}$$

No har I grad 1

6

Falls N har grads.

OBS: Division Algoritm behovs ej aven om I har Stare grad an N.

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

Metod Sott Net

 $\begin{pmatrix} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x=t-1$ 

 $\int \frac{(t-1)^2}{t} dt = \int \frac{t^2-2t+1}{t} dt$ 

 $\int (t-2+t)dt = \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t + \ln|t| + C$ 

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

Ann V: Kunde göra D.A. Först.

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

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{-x-1}$$

$$= \int \left( x - 1 + \frac{1}{x + 1} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln|1+x| + C$$

$$\int Vor$$

(8)

## Fall 2 N av av grad 2.

3 st. olika möjligheter finns

- a) N har trê reella rotter
- (b) N har bara en rot (dubbelrot)
- C N Saknar rot.

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x-3} dx$$

Ann D. A. ar nodvandig om I har Storre eller lika grad.

$$x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1, x = -3$$

två reella rötter.

$$\chi^{2} + 2 \times -3 = (\times -1)(\times +3)$$

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

Vi Môste 95ra Partial broks Uppdelning (P.B. U)

Pet P.B.U.

DemenSam namnare betyder att två bråk kan skrivas som en.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$+ \sqrt{c}$$

On Vant till 9 pm. Nammere Kalles P.B. U.

## P.B. U betider att

en Kvot delas till tva.

$$\begin{array}{c}
(x+1) \\
(x-1)(x+3)
\end{array} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3} \\
= \frac{A(x+3) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{(A+B) \times +3A - B}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$(A+B) \times +(3A-B) = 1 \times +(1)$$

$$\frac{2A - B = 1}{4A = 2 - 9A = 1/2} B = 1/2$$

$$\frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+3)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \times -2x+1 = 0 \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \times = 1$$

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

$$\int \frac{x+2}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-1=t \\ dx=dt \\ x=t+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \int \frac{t+1+2}{t^2} dt$$

$$=\left(\left(\frac{1}{t}+\frac{3}{t^2}\right)\right)dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln t$$

$$\int \frac{3}{t^2} = 3 \int t^{-2}$$

$$3 - \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{-2+1}{2}$$

$$-3t$$

$$\int \frac{x^{4}}{(x-1)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(x+1)^{4}}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-1=t \\ dx=dt \\ x=t+1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int \frac{t^{4}+4t^{3}+6t^{2}+4t+1}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int (t^{2}+4t+6) + \frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int \int (t^{2}+4t+6) + \frac{4}{t} + \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{\chi^{4}}{\chi^{2}-2\chi+1} d\chi$$

14,

C N Saknar rot.

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

D. A av

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 & x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 2} \\ -1 \pm \sqrt{-1} & g_{or}^2 e_j \end{cases}$$

Metod Kvadratk emplettera N/.

$$\chi^{2} + 2x + 2 = (x + 1)^{2} - 1 + 2$$

$$\int x^2 + 2x + 2 = (x+1)^2 + 1$$

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

x+1=t dx=dt

Sitte dt =

15

Hnm Denna Var en Kel

$$\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$=$$
  $\int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx$ 

$$x^{2}+2x+3=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \pm \sqrt{1-3}$$
  
Source source t.

Kvadrat Komplettering.

$$x^{2} + 2x + 3 = (x+1)^{2} - 1 + 3 = (x+1) + 2$$

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

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{2} = t^2 \implies (x+1)^2 = 2t^2$$

$$x+1 = \sqrt{2} t$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_{1}^{2}\left(x+1\right)^{2}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x+1 = \sqrt{2}t \\ dx = \sqrt{2}dt \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctant} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctan}(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+5} dx$$

$$(x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0 \implies x = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-5})$$

Innan Kvadrat Kemplettering.

$$N = x^2 + 4x + 5 \Rightarrow N = 2x + 4$$

Konstruera 2x+4 i tabare.

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+4x+5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \times + 2 + 2 - 2}{x^2 + 4 \times + 5} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{2\times +4-2}{\chi^2 +4\times +5} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \times +4}{x^{2} + 4 \times +5} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2}{x^{2} + 4 \times +5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^{2} + 4 \times +5} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x + 1}{(x - 1)(x - 3)(x + 5)} dx$$

$$= \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{18}{x - 3} + \frac{C}{x + 5}$$