Metale de caleur a privativelne Integralia prim parti chesa a-xn-a bite in en delivatele continue. A tonoi functiil fig ni fig adout pleus hive pl I ni Inthe elle Sfixligial = fixligixl - Sfixligited dem. Fig runt convalue = if nit mut ni cavitime & i = flig ni fig mut constiume = i = fig nifig ad not primative fl ! (fig)'= fig + fig' = i fig=(fig)'-fig = i Stig!dx= (f.g)!dx- Stig.dx = \f(x). g'(x) dx = f(x). g(x) - \f'(x). g(x) dx 065. (1) Folumela ne na aplica aluna carell explisio de un printegrala de calculat un reaxe in to below plice that i we diate in experience fog'

make integrale of pearle serie substatura fog'

and integrale verted in se a plice farmeula in

Of uneomi and verted in multo ari). (j= Jx. enxdx 4(x)= enx = 1/1x)= -x g(N) = x = 1 g(x)= fx dx = 2 I = x. lnx- / x. lnx- 1/x dx = x. lnx- 1/x dx = = x2 dnx - 1/2, x2 10 = x2 lnx - x40

I-X. lorx -1 /x3. Pnx. dx J(x) = lnx = 1 y'(x) = x y = 1 = x y lnx - / x dx = g'(x) = x = 1 g(x) = x y = x y = x y lnx - x y = x y lnx = i = x + en x - 2 lux + x + C. (1) I= S x. enx. dx fr= bnx=> f/n=+ g'x/= x 1/4 x²/² = g(x)= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2xdx}{(1+x^2)^2} \) x'+1= t => 2x·dx = dt = onferentiala [df(x) = f'(x). dx] = unei functii -> [x, -[- 2, 1/x2 = g(x)] => == (lux) - (-1), 1+x2 + 1+, 1, 1/2, dx se na continua la phinitive funtiiler.

(4) 1= (x3,5x2-8), ex, dx of g'M= x35x-2=14'M=84'110x of g'M=e' ~ gm1= fe' dx = 0 J= e(x25x2-2), - J(3x2 x 10x). ex dx =1 I1= ex(3x410x1 -1=1(3x2+10x).e olk 9'1x/= 3x410x = y'a/= 6x+10 - S(6x+10) ex dx 12- 16x1000 dx

| fruje 6x100 ex

| g(x) = ex

| g(x) = ex

| f(x) = e 1 8 1x/= 0x 12 = (0x+10/ex-6ex= 18x.6x1.46x=16 I-ex(3x+10x)-6xex-4ex= ex(3x214x-4) == 7= e (x3+ 5x2-2) -ex(3x74x-4) [= e xx + 2x2- 4x + 2) + C Obs pto phium Hinn de falura: j= Je. Pn(x)dx; Pn(x)= politor le ghadul na constité m cà résulte Jul final ente de falura In= ei Rack) wid and ene un jollham tot de grin 7 RALUJURIUM, in ex nostum, ca I = ex(ax3+bx2+cx+d) ~ Sex(x+5x=2). dx = e. (ax1/x+cx+d)

= ex(x35x6-2) = ex(ax1 3x1 + ex +d) 1 ex (3ax1 26x +c) /: ex >Min identificale resulta: $\frac{5+3\alpha=5}{5+3\alpha=5} = \frac{1-1}{5=2} = \frac{2}{5} =$ (C=-4) d=-2+4=1 d=2 =) j= e (x3+ Ex2-4x 12) (50) I = [x. allamx.dx, xe(-1,1) 71x1= alchinx => \$1/x1= 1-x2 9'M= x =1 9(x)= /x dx = x2 = 1 = x2. arcmnx - to 1 x2 dx Fie j = /x dx =/x. (f141= x =1 4/1x) = 1 g'1x1= x => g(x)= \ \frac{x}{V_1-x^2} => \frac{g(x)=}{V_1-x^2} J = - + VI-x2 + SVI-x2.dx A FIR A = SVI-X2. dx = S 1-X2 dx - SVI-X2 dx - SVI-X2 = A=alln'nx-J => [A+J=alvn'ux] (1) $\Rightarrow j = - \times \sqrt{1 - \times^2} + A = - \times \sqrt{1 - \times^2} = - \times \sqrt{1 - \times^2} = 0$ Faceur un niteur en helatille O gr 3: $|\int A+J^{2} = aNc \wedge n \times = |\hat{J} = \frac{1}{2} \left(aNc \wedge n \times - \times \sqrt{1-x^{2}}\right)|$ $|A+J = - + \sqrt{1-x^{2}} = |\hat{J} = \frac{1}{2} \left(aNc \wedge n \times - \times \sqrt{1-x^{2}}\right)|$ $i = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$

9/1x/= -x dx = 9(x)= V1-x= (VI-X2) = (1-X2) = -2x = - x 2VI-X2 = 2VI-X2 J' = x. VI-x2-J1. VI-x2. dx j= 1 -x dx = x V1-x - JV1-x dx. Si= E. Deninx + 2. J) j = x V1-x2 - SV1-x2.dx (6)]= fearmx (X dx; Iz= fe derimx II= [edlink, y dx armik \$141= e aveninx = 41/x) = 0 VI-xa g'(x)= = g(x)= = g(x)= = V1-x2]1=-entry - Jehnnx 11= -e VI-XL + Searenink dx => [1/-12 = -e 1/1=x2 (10)

Iz = fearement 1 fix1 = e avenimx = x (x) = e avenimx 1 9/x1=1 = 9(x)=x = 12 = x.e arminx - Je x dx = (],+]2 = x.e [],-]2=-e.V,-],+]2=-e.ve.nmx =1/1= 1 e alon'44]= = = e alon' xx (x+V1-x2) I = Seximn Bxidx xx 1 /1x/= e = 4 /x/= x.e girl= nin Bx = girl= Smin Bxdx= - CHBX = - e ch/sx + d. fe colsxdx j- a.j = - exist J= lex+ Alx dx fixice xx = fixica.exx

- e. min/sx - a few nim/sy dy $-\frac{\alpha}{\beta}j' = -\frac{e^{\alpha x}e^{\beta x}}{e^{\alpha x}n'u\beta x}$ $-\frac{1}{\beta}j' = -\frac{e^{\alpha x}e^{\beta x}}{e^{\alpha x}n'u\beta x}$ Formula de recurente In = Senxidx f(x/= lunx=1 f(x)= n. lonx 1-9/x/=1 =1 9(x/=x In= x. fn x - n fx, & eux, dx In = x, Enx-r In-1