

vlastní limita ve vlastním bodě

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} = A$$

vlastní limita v nevlastním bodě

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = A$$

nevlastní limita ve vlastním bodě

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} = \pm\infty$$

nevlastní limita v nevlastním bodě

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} = \pm\infty$$

vzorce pro limity

$$1) \ x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4^x + x^{159}}{5^x} \right) = 0$$

log < pol < exp - co nejvíce rychlosťi růstu v neskončinu

$$2) \ x = 0$$

$$0 \leq \cos(x) \leq \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \leq 1 \quad \text{pro } x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(6x)}{6x} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(0) = 1 \wedge 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \right) = 1 \quad 1 - \cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) - \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1 - \cos(2x) + \lg^2(x)}{x \cdot \sin(x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{2 \sin^2(x) + \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)}}{x \cdot \sin(x)} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \cdot (2 + \cos^2(x)) \right) = 1 \cdot (2+1) = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\lg(x)}{x} \right) = 1 \quad \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} = \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \cdot \cos(x) = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

Zobecnění:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left( \frac{\sin(f(x))}{f(x)} \right) = 1 \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} \right) = 1 \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

## jednostranné limity

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left( \frac{5}{x-3} \right) \rightarrow \text{nevím co s ním}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left( \frac{5}{x-3} \right) = \frac{5}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \left( \frac{5}{x-3} \right) = \frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty$$

přirodní limita neexistuje

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{|3-x|}{x-3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|3-x|}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{3-x}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|3-x|}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{3-x}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{|x-3|}{x-3} = 1$

*hodnota stejná, znaménka jíž!*

## svojnosti fce

- fce je spojita', pokud ji můžu nareslit 1 čárou 
- fce f je spojita' v bode  $x_0$  pokud plní:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x)) = f(x_0) \rightarrow \text{edgež nem}, tis. bod nespojite$$

- fce je na intervalu  $(a; b)$  spojita', pokud jsou spojite všechny body na  $(a; b)$  a bod  $a$  je spojity sprava a  $b$  slova

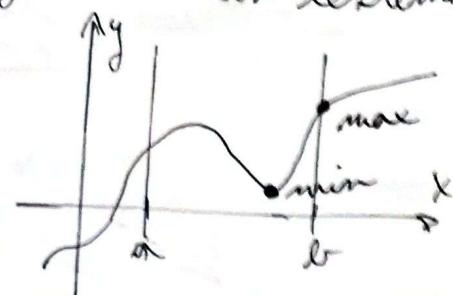
## někdy o spojnosti

- pokud jde v  $x_0$  spojité fce  $f \circ g$ , pokud sam spojité afe:  
 $f \pm g$ ,  $f \cdot g$ ,  $f : g$  - (pokud  $g(x_0) \neq 0$ )

- pokud je funkce f na uzavřeném intervalu  $[a; b]$  spojita, pak je na něm i omezená a má vyšší lokalní extrema

↳ Weierstrassova věta

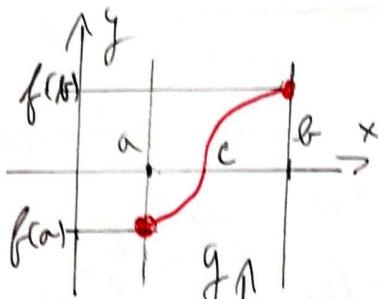
- fce f je spojita'  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in D_f: \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$



- pokud je funkce f spojita na intervalu  $(a; b)$ ,  
pokud na něm nabývá všechny hodnoty mezi svými lokálními  
extrémy  
↳ Bolleanova věta

- → "Cauchy - Bolleanova věta"

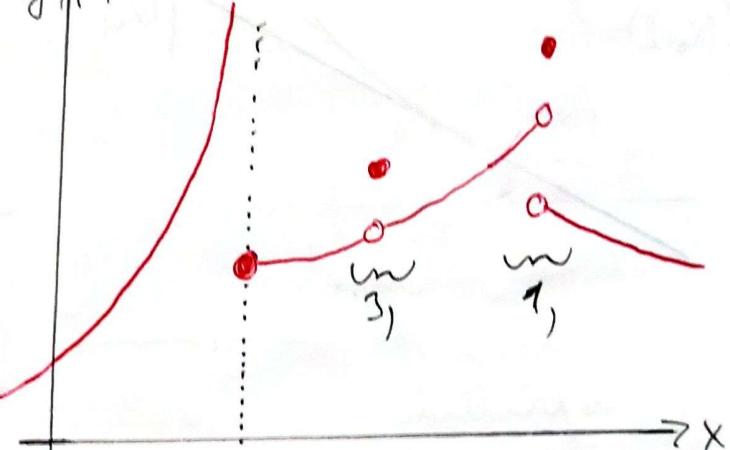
pokud je funkce f spojita na intervalu  $(a; b)$   
 $a \cdot f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ , pak existuje  $c \in (a; b) \wedge f(c) = 0$



### → body neSpojitosti

#### 1, bod neSpojitosti 1. typu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$$

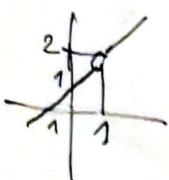


#### 2, bod neSpojitosti 2. typu

→ jedna z nich jednostraných limit je ±∞ nebo neexistuje

#### 3, bod odstranitelné neSpojitosti

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \neq f(a) \rightarrow$  můžeme ji' spojit dodefinovat aby byla spojita'



například  $f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} \Rightarrow D(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = 2$$

dodefinujeme ji'

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} & \text{pro } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \\ 2 & \text{pro } x=1 \end{cases}$$

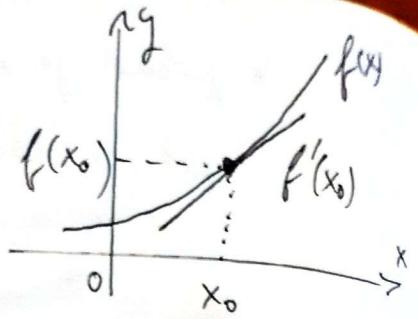
→ derivace v bodě

→ můžeme řešit funkci v tom bodě

→ můžeme směrnicí řešit funkci v tom bodě

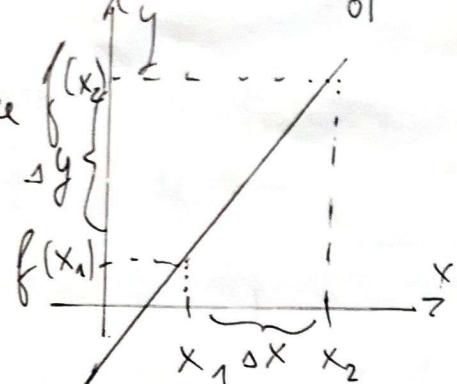
$$\rightarrow l = ax + b$$

směrnice

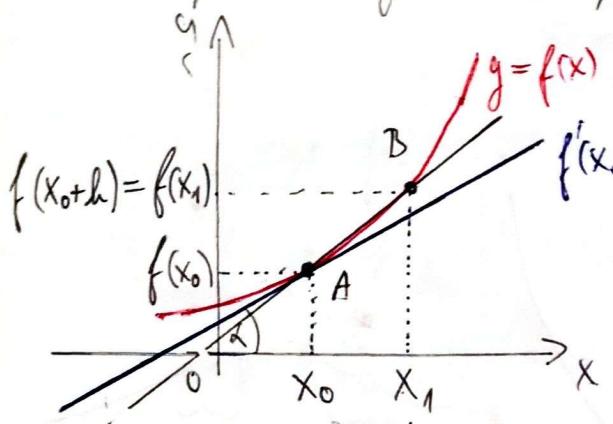


→ směrnice přímky

$$a = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}$$



→ řešení by náslovo písmena, tak by se bylo například



→ Edý řešíme A a B, kde A je blíže  
k A než je lejná ⇒ příslušném B a A

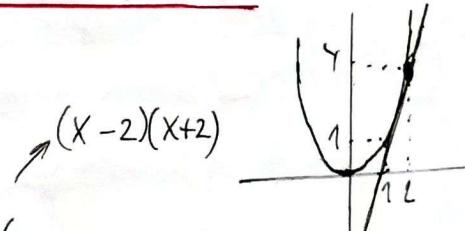
$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \text{tg}(h)$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

DEFINICE  
DERIVACE

→ příklady

$$\bullet f(x) = x^2 \wedge x_0 = 2 \rightarrow f'(x_0) = ?$$



$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2) = 4$$

$$\bullet f(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \wedge f'(2) = ?$$

$$f'(2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - 15}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 3x + 7) = 4 + 6 + 7 = 17$$

$$(x^3 + x^2 + x - 14) : (x-2) = x^2 + 3x + 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x^3 + 2x^2 \\ \hline 3x^2 + x - 14 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3x^2 + 6x \\ \hline 7x - 14 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -7x + 14 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

rhysk

→ derivace na celém intervalu  $\rightarrow (x-x_0)(x+x_0)$

$$f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{x^2 - x_0^2}{x - x_0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x + x_0) = 2x_0$$
$$\Rightarrow f'(x^2) = 2x$$

→ derivace funkce je jiná funkce, která má různé směřovnice  
než v jednoznačných bodech

→ derivace zleva:  $f'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  } musí být  
→ derivace zprava:  $f'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$  } stejně aby  
f(x) měla derivaci

→ například  $f(x) = |x| \Rightarrow f'(0) = ?$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ x < 0}} \frac{|x| - 0}{x - 0} = -1$$
$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x| - 0}{x - 0} = 1$$

}  $f'(0)$  neexistuje  
⇒ nevšechny spojité funkce mají v každém bodě derivaci

→ funkce má v daném bodě vlastní derivaci, když je v tom bodě spojita

→ nevlastní derivace:

→ výjide  $\pm \infty$

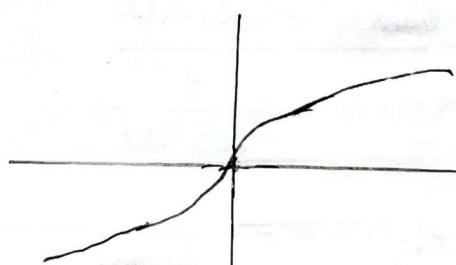
$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \wedge f'(0) = ?$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 0}{x - 0}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = \infty$$

$x^2 \rightarrow$  i když jde zleva, má řešení

$$(\sqrt[3]{x})' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$



→ vzorceky

$$\bullet \underline{c' = 0} \quad \underline{(c \cdot x)' = c} \quad \underline{(x^c)' = c \cdot x^{c-1}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(c \cdot f)' = c \cdot f'}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'}$$

$$\bullet \underline{\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{[f(g)]' = f'(g) \cdot g'}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(c^x)' = c^x \cdot \ln(c)} \quad \wedge \quad c > 0$$

$$\bullet \underline{(e^x)' = e^x}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\ln(x))' = \frac{1}{x}} \Rightarrow \underline{(\log_c(x))' = \left(\frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(c)}\right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(c) - \ln(x) \cdot 0}{\ln^2(c)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\log_c(x))' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(c)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\sin(x))' = \cos(x)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\cos(x))' = -\sin(x)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\operatorname{tg}(x))' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\operatorname{ctg}(x))' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2(x)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\arcsin(x))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\arccos(x))' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\operatorname{arctg}(x))' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\operatorname{arcctg}(x))' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$(f \cdot g \cdot h)' = [f \cdot (g \cdot h)]' = f' \cdot (g \cdot h) + f \cdot (g \cdot h)' = \\ = f' \cdot g \cdot h + f \cdot g' \cdot h + f \cdot g \cdot h'$$

↳ počet součinu n funk

→ když součet vícech kombinací  
a vždy jen 1 funkci derivovat

$$\underline{[f(g(h))]' = f'(g(h)) \cdot g'(h) \cdot h'}$$

↳ soudávání počtu "fg" funk

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\sin(x))' = \overbrace{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x) \cdot (-\sin(x))}^{\cos^2(x)} \\ (\cos(x))' = \overbrace{-\sin(x) \cdot \sin(x) - \cos(x) \cdot \cos(x)}^{\sin^2(x)} \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$\underline{(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$(\sqrt[c]{x})' = (x^{\frac{1}{c}})' = \frac{1}{c} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{c}-\frac{c}{c}} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot x^{\frac{1-c}{c}} = \\ = \frac{1}{c} \cdot x^{-\frac{c-1}{c}} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[c]{x^{c-1}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(\sqrt[c]{x})' = \frac{1}{c \cdot \sqrt[c]{x^{c-1}}}}$$

→ für alle dy

$$\bullet \underline{(\sqrt[4]{x^7})'} = (\underline{x^{\frac{7}{4}}})' = \frac{7}{4} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{4}} = \underline{1,75 \cdot \sqrt[4]{x^3}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(-2 \cos(x))'} = -2 \cdot (\cos(x))' = -2 \cdot (-\sin(x)) = \underline{2 \sin(x)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{\left(-\frac{4}{3x^3}\right)} = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)' = -\frac{4}{3} (x^{-3})' = \underline{4 \cdot x^{-4}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(3^x)'} = \underline{3^x \cdot \ln(3)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(2 \ln(x) - e^x)'} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} - e^x = \underline{\frac{2}{x} - e^x}$$

$$\bullet \underline{( (3x^2-1) \cdot e^x )'} = (3x^2-1)' \cdot e^x + (3x^2-1) \cdot e^x = (6x=0) \cdot e^x + (3x^2-1) e^x \\ = \underline{e^x (3x^2+6x-1)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(4x^2 \cdot \ln(x))'} = 4 \cdot 2x \cdot \ln(x) + 4x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 8x \cdot \ln(x) + 4x = \underline{4x(2 \ln(x)+1)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{\left(\frac{6x-5}{x^2}\right)'} = \frac{(6-0) \cdot x^2 - (6x-5) \cdot 2x}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 12x^2 + 10x}{x^4} = \underline{\frac{10-6x}{x^3}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\sin(-6x^2))'} = (\cos(-6x^2)) \cdot (-12x) = \underline{-12x \cdot \cos(6x^2)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\sin^2(x))'} \sim (f(g(x)))' \quad \wedge \quad f(x) = x^2 \quad \wedge \quad g(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin^2(x))' = 2 \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) = \underline{\sin(2x)}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\sqrt{\cos(3x)})'} \sim (f(g(h(x))))' \quad \wedge \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{(\sqrt{\cos(3x)})'} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos(3x)}} \cdot (-1) \cdot \sin(3x) \cdot 3 = -\frac{3 \cdot \sin(3x)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{\cos(3x)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\ln(\ln(4x)))'} = \frac{1}{\ln(4x)} \cdot \frac{1}{4x} \cdot 4 = \underline{\frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(4x)}}$$

$$\bullet \underline{(\ln\sqrt{1-x^2})'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (0-2x) = -\frac{2x}{2(1-x^2)} = \underline{\frac{x}{x^2-1}}$$

→ derivace vysších řádu

$$f(x) \rightarrow f'(x) \rightarrow f''(x) \rightarrow f'''(x) \rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) \rightarrow f^{(5)}(x) \dots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^6}{30} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} \rightarrow f''(x) = x^4 \rightarrow f'''(x) = 4x^3 \dots$$

→ příklad

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sin(-4x^2) \cdot \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x^3} + \arcsin(x) \right)' = \left( \sin(-4x^2) \cdot \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x^3} \right)' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \\ &= (\sin(-4x^2))' \cdot \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x^3} + \sin(-4x^2) \cdot \left( \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x^3} \right)' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \\ &= (\cos(-4x^2)) \cdot (-8x) \cdot \frac{\ln^2(x)}{x^3} - \sin(-4x^2) \cdot \frac{(\ln^2(x))' \cdot x^3 - \ln^2(x) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \\ &= - \frac{8 \cdot \cos(4x^2) \cdot \ln^2(x)}{x^2} - \sin(4x^2) \cdot \frac{2 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x - 3 \cdot \ln^2(x)}{x^4} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} = \\ &= - \frac{8 \cos(4x^2) \cdot \ln^2(x)}{x^2} - \sin(4x^2) \cdot \ln(x) \cdot \frac{2 - 3 \ln(x)}{x^4} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

→ derivace inverzní funkce

→ Nechť je  $f: x = f(y)$  spojita a postupně na intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle$ .

Nechť je  $y_0$  nějaký bod intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle \Rightarrow y_0 \in (a; b)$ .

Tentokrát existuje derivace  $f'(y_0)$ , pokud  $f^{-1}(x)$  má v  $x_0 = f(y_0)$  derivaci:

$$(f^{-1})'(x_0) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{f'(y_0)} & \text{pokud } f'(y_0) \neq 0 \\ +\infty & \text{pokud } f'(y_0) = 0 \wedge f \text{ je na } \langle a; b \rangle \text{ rostoucí} \\ -\infty & \text{pokud } f'(y_0) = 0 \wedge f \text{ je na } \langle a; b \rangle \text{ klesající} \end{cases}$$

→ příklady

•  $f: y = \ln(x) \rightarrow (\ln(x))' = ?$

$$\Rightarrow f: x = \ln(y) \Rightarrow y = e^x \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(x) = (\ln(x))' = \frac{1}{e^y} \wedge y = \ln(x) \Rightarrow e^y = x$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ln(x))' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{nebo: } y = \ln(x) \Rightarrow e^y = x \wedge \underbrace{(e^y)' = e^y}_{} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow (\ln(x))' = \frac{1}{(e^y)'} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\bullet (\sin(x))' = \cos(x) \Rightarrow (\arcsin(x))' = ?$$

→ nemusím využít inverzní funkci pro počítání aby to bylo v tom jednodušší

$$y = \arcsin(x) \Rightarrow \sin(y) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin(y))' = \cos(y)$$

$$\sin^2(a) + \cos^2(a) = 1$$

$$(\arcsin(x))' = \frac{1}{(\sin(y))'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2(y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2(y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

→ derivace funkce na funkci

$$\rightarrow \text{rovnice: } \ln(x^a) = a \cdot \ln(x) \quad \wedge \quad e^{\ln(x)} = x$$

$$\bullet \underline{(x^x)'} = (e^{\ln(x^x)})' = (e^{x \cdot \ln(x)})' \rightarrow \text{složená fce } f(x) = e^x \wedge g(x) = x \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$(e^{x \cdot \ln(x)})' = e^{x \cdot \ln(x)} \cdot (x \cdot \ln(x))' = e^{\ln(x^x)} \left( 1 \cdot \ln(x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(x^x)'} = x^x \cdot (\ln(x) + 1)$$

$$\bullet \underline{(x^{x^x})'} = (e^{\ln(x^{x^x})})' = (e^{x^x \cdot \ln(x)})' \rightarrow f(x) = e^x \wedge g(x) = x^x \cdot \ln(x)$$

$$(e^{x^x \cdot \ln(x)})' = e^{x^x \cdot \ln(x)} \cdot (x^x \cdot \ln(x))' = e^{\ln(x^{x^x})} \cdot \left[ (\underline{e^{x \cdot \ln(x)}})' \cdot \ln(x) + x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] =$$

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

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

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

$$\bullet \underline{(x^{x^{x^x}})'} = (e^{\ln(x^{x^{x^x}})})' = (e^{x^{x^x} \cdot \ln(x)})' \cdot (x^{x^x} \cdot \ln(x))' = x^{x^x} \cdot \left[ (\underline{(x^{x^x})'})' \cdot \ln(x) + x^{x^x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] =$$

$$= x^{x^x} \cdot \left[ 3x \cdot x^x \cdot \left[ \ln^2(x) + \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} \right] \cdot \ln(x) + 3x \cdot x^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] -$$

$$= \underline{x^{x^x} \cdot x^x \cdot \left[ \ln^3(x) + \ln^2(x) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(x) \right] + \frac{1}{x}}$$

→ jednostranná derivace

→ buď pravouměřená definice nebo li samotné derivace

•  $f(x) = |x|$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; x \geq 0 \\ -x & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} (x)' = 1 & ; x > 0 \\ \text{nexistuje} & ; x = 0 \\ (-x)' = -1 & ; x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|-0}{x-0} = -1$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|-0}{x-0} = 1$$

$f'(0)$  nexistuje

→ nebo:  $f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (f'(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = -1$

$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (f'(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1) = 1$

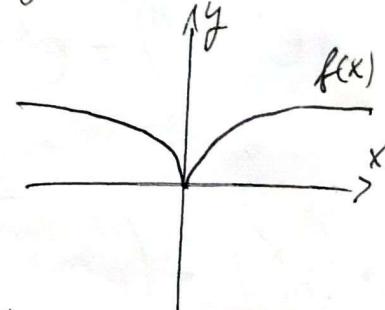
$f'(0)$  nexistuje

•  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$

$$f'(x) = (x^{\frac{2}{3}})' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = -\infty$$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = +\infty$$



→ derivace funkce s absolutní hodnotou

→ nejdřív určím NB a rozdělím funkci definice AH

•  $f(x) = |x^3 - x^2 - x + 1|$   $\Rightarrow x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow$  určím, kde je roven 0

$$\Rightarrow (x^3 - x^2 - x + 1) : (x-1) = x^2 - 1$$

$$\underline{- (x^3 - x^2)}$$

$$-x + 1$$

$$\underline{- (-x+1)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$f(x) = |(x-1)(x-1)(x+1)|$$

$$\text{NB: } x=1, x=1, x=-1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} --- & - & - & + & + & + & + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \ominus & -1 & \oplus & 1 & \oplus & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x^3 + x^2 + x - 1 & ; x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 & ; x \in (-1; 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 & ; x \in (1; \infty) \\ 0 & ; x = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2 + 2x + 1 & ; x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ 3x^2 - 2x - 1 & ; x \in (-1; 1) \\ 3x^2 - 2x - 1 & ; x \in (1; \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(-1): \left. \begin{array}{l} f'_-( -1) = -3 - 2 + 1 = -4 \\ f'_+(-1) = 3 + 2 - 1 = 4 \end{array} \right\} f'(-1) \text{ neexistuje}$$

$$f'(1): \left. \begin{array}{l} f'_-(1) = 3 - 2 - 1 = 0 \\ f'_+(1) = 3 - 2 - 1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} f'(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{výsledek:}} \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} -3x^2 + 2x + 1 & ; x < -1 \\ 3x^2 - 2x - 1 & ; x > -1 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow$  Specifikujte řečnu & následující fci v bode  $x_0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x^2 - \ln(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \text{bod dotyku } T[1; \frac{3}{2}]$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(1) = 2 - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow \text{směrnice řečny} \Rightarrow L: y = 1 \cdot x + b$$

$$\rightarrow \text{družina } T: \frac{3}{2} = 1 + b \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \underline{L: y = x + \frac{1}{2}}$$

$\rightarrow$  Specifikujte řečnu a normálu k fci  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 5$  v bode  $x_0 = 1$

$\rightarrow$  normála = kolmice na řečnu v bode dotyku

$$f(1) = 1 - 3 + 5 = 3 \Rightarrow T[1; 3]$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 3$$

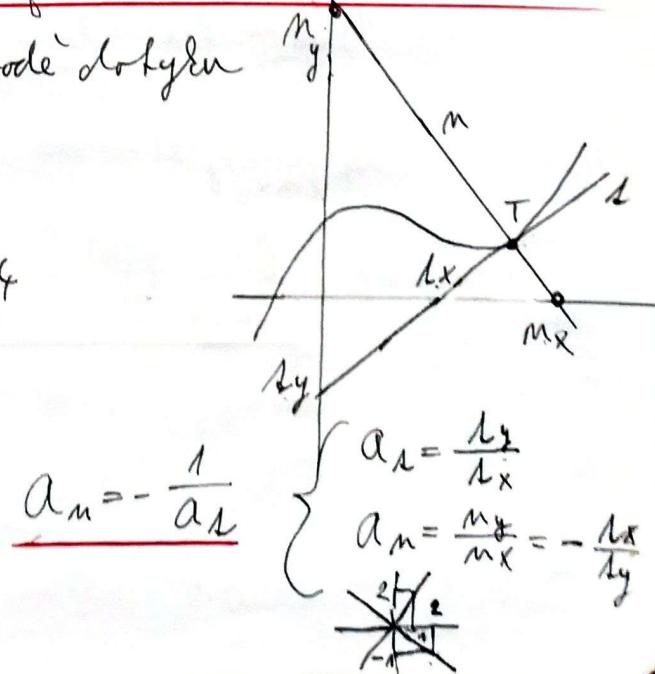
$$f'(1) = -1 \Rightarrow T: 3 = -1 \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow b = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{L: y = -x + 4}$$

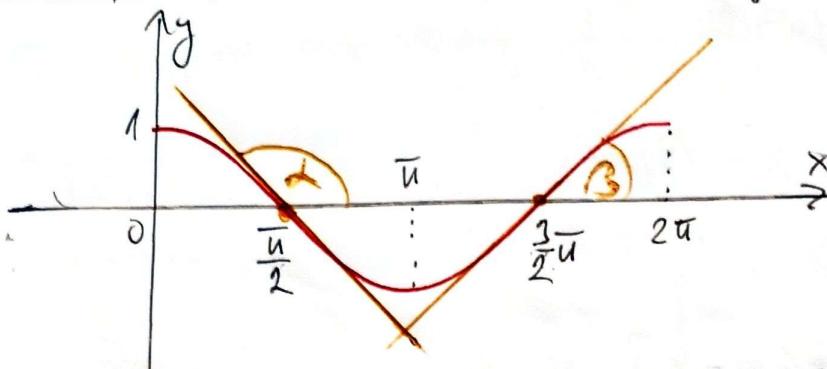
$$a_m = -\frac{1}{a_L} = -\frac{1}{-1} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T: 3 = 1 \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow b = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{M: y = x + 2}$$



$\rightarrow$  Určete pod jakymi následky protíná' funkce  $f(x) = \cos(x)$  osu  $x$



hodniváním, že

$$f'(x_0) = \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$\rightarrow$  osu  $x$  protíná v  $\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$  a  $\frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi$

$$\bullet f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi\right) = -1 = \operatorname{tg}(x) \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}\pi = 135^\circ$$

$$\bullet f'\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi + k \cdot 2\pi\right) = 1 = \operatorname{tg}(y) \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ$$

$\rightarrow$  Určete pod jakymi následky protíná' funkce  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$  osu  $x$

$$f(x) = x(x^2 - 1) - 2(x^2 - 1) = (x-2)(x^2-1) = (x-2)(x-1)(x+1)$$

$$\rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{NB: } 2; 1; -1$$

$$\bullet f'(2) = 12 - 8 - 1 = 3 = \operatorname{tg}(x) \Rightarrow x = \operatorname{arctg}(3) \doteq 71,5^\circ$$

$$\bullet f'(1) = 3 - 4 - 1 = -2 = \operatorname{tg}(y) \Rightarrow y = \operatorname{arctg}(-2) \doteq 116,5^\circ$$

$$\bullet f'(-1) = 3 + 5 - 1 = 7 = \operatorname{tg}(z) \Rightarrow z = \operatorname{arctg}(7) \doteq 82^\circ$$

$\rightarrow$  L'Hospitalovo - Lopitalovo - pravidlo

$\rightarrow$  Edyž máme  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$  a platí alespoň 1 z podmínek:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = \infty / -\infty$$

$$\rightarrow \text{pak } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = \left\| \frac{4 - 10 + 6}{4 - 6 + 2} \right\| = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x - 5}{2x - 3} = \frac{4 - 5}{4 - 3} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{2x^2 - 1} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 6}{4x} = \left\| \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right\| = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

→ výpis na limitu využitelnou L'Hospitalovem

$$1) \frac{\infty - \infty}{\infty - \infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) - g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{g(x)} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{g(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)}}{\frac{1}{f(x) \cdot g(x)}} \right) = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\|$$

$$2) \frac{0 \cdot \infty}{0 \cdot \infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}} \right) = \left\| \frac{0}{0} \right\|$$

$$3) \underline{0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))} = e^{\lim [g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))]} = \left\| 0 \cdot \infty \right\|$$

→ když máme:

nebo u různice

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= g(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) &= \frac{d}{dx}(g(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \quad \wedge \quad y = a \cdot \sin(b \cdot x + c)$$

→ pak derivujte  $y$  podle prvního  $x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = a \cdot \cos(bx + c) \cdot (b+0) = \underline{\underline{a \cdot b \cdot \cos(bx + c)}}$$

$$\text{prostředně: } \frac{dy}{dx} = a \cdot \cos(bx + c) \cdot (x+0) = a \cdot x \cdot \cos(bx + c)$$

$$\text{takže když } a = \frac{dn}{dt} \quad \wedge \quad n = A \cdot w \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t + \varphi_0), \text{ tak}$$

$$n = A \cdot w \cdot (-1) \cdot \sin(\omega \cdot t + \varphi_0) \cdot (w+0) = \underline{\underline{-A \cdot w^2 \sin(\omega \cdot t + \varphi_0)}}$$

## Integrály

→ primitivní funkce  $F(x)$  & funkce  $f(x)$  je součástí funkce, t.j.

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{napiš: } f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x \Rightarrow F_1(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$$

$$F_2(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 + 4$$

nedostatečné  
mnoho

:

$$\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \wedge \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

dx určuje podle které proměnné integrujeme

$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C \quad \wedge \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

## Jednoduché integrály

$$\bullet \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\bullet \int 4\sqrt{x^3} dx = 4 \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{8}{5}\sqrt{x^5} + C$$

$$\bullet \int 4 \sin x dx = 4 \int \sin x dx = -4 \cos x + C$$

$$\bullet \int (x^2 - x^3 + 2x) dx = \int x^2 dx - \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + x^2 + C$$

$$\bullet \int (x-2)^2(x^2+1) dx = \int [(x^2-4x+4)(x^2+1)] dx = \\ = \int (x^4 + x^2 - 4x^3 - 4x + 4x^2 + 4) dx = \int (x^4 - 4x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = \\ = \frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 + \frac{5}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + C$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{x^2 \cdot 3\sqrt{x^2} - 5\sqrt[4]{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx - 5 \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx = \\ = \int x^{\frac{7}{3}} dx - 5 \int x^{-\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{10}{3}}}{\frac{10}{3}} - 5 \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{6}{13} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^5} + \frac{20}{9} \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\bullet \int (3 \cdot 2^x - 5 \sin x + 1) dx = 3 \cdot \frac{2^x}{\ln(2)} + 5 \cdot (\cos x) + x + C$$

→ zájimavé řešení integrálny

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

- $\int \operatorname{Ag}^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \underline{\operatorname{Ag} x - x + C}$
- $\int \frac{4x^2 + 3ax - 1}{x^3} dx = 4 \int \frac{dx}{x} + 3a \int x^{-2} dx - \int x^{-3} dx = \underline{4 \ln|x| - \frac{3a}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} + C}$
- $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int 2 \cos x dx = \underline{2 \sin x + C}$

→ prověříme

$\int \sec(x) \operatorname{Ag}(x) dx$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Ag}^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot (-\sin x) = \sec(x) \operatorname{Ag}(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \int \sec(x) \operatorname{Ag}(x) dx = \underline{\sec(x) + C}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sin}^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos x = -\csc(x) \operatorname{cosec}(x)$$

→ Substituce

$\int 4x^3 \sec^2(x^4) dx$

$$u = x^4$$

$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4x^3} 4x^3 \sec^2(u) du = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(u)} du = \operatorname{Ag}(u) + C = \underline{\operatorname{Ag}(x^4) + C}$$

$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx$

$$u = 1+x^4$$

$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4x^3} \frac{x^3}{u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \underline{\frac{1}{4} \ln|1+x^4| + C}$$

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

$$u = 1+x^4$$

$$du = 4x^3 dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{4x^3} \frac{x}{u} du = \int \frac{1}{4x^2} \frac{1}{u} du$$

$A = x^2$

$$ds = 2x dx$$

$$\left\{ \int \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{x}{1+A^2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(s) + C = \underline{\frac{1}{2} \arctan(x^2) + C}$$

$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$u = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$= \int 4x^{\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{4u^3}{1+u^2} du$$

→ nám ještě  
se nedostal

$s = 1+\sqrt{x}$

$$ds = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\rightarrow \sqrt{x} = s-1$$

$$\left\{ \int 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{s} ds = 2 \int \frac{s-1}{s} ds = 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{s}\right) ds = 2 \left(s - \ln(s)\right)$$

$$= \underline{2 + 2\sqrt{x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C}$$

→ Důležitý integrál, který by si člověk měl pamatovat

→ Zde je vnitřní  $\operatorname{Arg}(x)$ , nož s ním bude souviset  $\sec(x)$

$$\bullet \int \tan(x) dx = \int \frac{\tan(x) \sec(x)}{\sec(x)} dx \quad u = \sec(x)$$
$$du = \sec(x) \tan(x) dx$$
$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| = \underline{\ln|\sec(x)|} + C$$

$$\bullet \int \tan(x) dx = \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx \quad u = \cos x$$
$$du = -\sin(x) dx$$
$$= \int \frac{-1}{u} du = -\ln|\cos x| + C = \underline{\ln|\cos^2(x)|} + C - \underline{\ln|\sec x| + C}$$

$$\bullet \int \sec(x) dx = \int \frac{\sec x (\sec x + \operatorname{Arg}(x))}{\sec x + \operatorname{Arg}(x)} dx \quad u = \sec(x) + \operatorname{Arg}(x)$$
$$du = \sec(x) \operatorname{Arg}(x) + \sec^2(x) dx$$
$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \underline{\ln|\sec(x) + \operatorname{Arg}(x)|} + C$$
$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{x^3+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^3(1+x^{-2})} dx = \int \frac{x^{-3}}{1+x^{-2}} dx \quad u = 1+x^{-2}$$
$$du = -2x^{-3} dx$$
$$= \int \frac{1}{-2x^{-3}} \frac{1}{u} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \underline{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^{-2})} + C$$

→ důležitý je první brok řešení

→ Kritická rovnice

$$u = ax+b$$

$$du = a dx$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(u) du = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C$$

$$\bullet \int e^{3x} dx \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} u = 3x \\ du = 3 dx \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{3} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{3} e^u = \underline{\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C}$$

$$\bullet \int \sin(2x+5) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(u) du = \underline{-\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x+5) + C}$$

$$u = 2x+5$$

$$du = 2 dx$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{ax+b} = \left( \begin{array}{l} u = ax+b \\ du = a dx \end{array} \right) \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

## Nellemenšírné integrály

- integrály, ke kterým neexistuje primitivní funkce, která by byla součtem koněčně množství primitivních funkcí
- ⇒ nejdou využít standardními metodami

$$\begin{array}{lll} \bullet \int e^{x^2} dx & \bullet \int e^{-x^2} dx & \bullet \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx \\ \bullet \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx & \bullet \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx & \bullet \int \sin(x^2) dx \\ \bullet \int x^x dx & \bullet \int \sqrt{1+x^3} dx \end{array}$$

## Per-partes

- nechť jsou u, v funkce proměnné x

$$d(u \cdot v) = d(u) \cdot v + u \cdot d(v)$$

$$\int d(u \cdot v) = \int v \cdot d(u) + \int u \cdot d(v)$$

$$u \cdot v = \int v \cdot du + \int u \cdot dv$$

$$\underline{\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du}$$

$$\bullet \int x \cos(x^2) dx = \int \frac{1}{2x} \times 2x \cos(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(u) du = \underline{\frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2) + C}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \end{array} \right\}$  Abylo jde řešit substitucí

$$\bullet \int x \cos(x) dx = \int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du = x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = 1 dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \\ v = \sin(x) \end{array} \right.$

$$= \underline{x \cdot \sin x + \cos x + C}$$

1) srovnat diagonálny ⇒ u · v

2) - srovnat s podmínkou riady ⇒  $-\int v du$

→ musíme si vybrat, kterou funkci budou derivovat

a kterou integrovat

$$\int x^3 \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{4} x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx$$

$u = \ln(x)$        $dv = x^3 dx$   
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$        $v = \frac{1}{4} x^4$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} x^4 (\ln x - \frac{1}{4}) + C}}$$

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

$u = x^2$        $dv = \sin(x) dx$   
 $du = 2x dx$        $v = -\cos x$

$u = x$        $dv = \cos x dx$   
 $du = 1 dx$        $v = \sin x$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2 \left( x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \right) = \underline{\underline{-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C}}$$

→ Edyž per partes používám následně:

$$\int x^2 \sin x dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

D	I	
$+ x^2$	$\sin x$	
$- 2x$	$-\cos x$	$\curvearrowleft$
$+ 2$	$-\sin x$	$\curvearrowleft$
$- 0$	$\cos x$	$\curvearrowleft$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

Edyž jsem dodržoval do 0, tzn. končím - staní to

I. KONEC : v D sloupečku je 0

→ Edyž člověk rozepře řešení toho integruhu standardní metodou, tzn. že můžeť pro DI metodu fungovat

$$\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

$u = x^2$        $du = 2x \, dx$        $dv = \sin x \, dx$   
 $v = -\cos x$

$$= +(-x^2 \cos x) - \int 2x(-\cos x) \, dx$$

$$u = 2x \quad dv = -\cos x \\ du = 2 \, dx \quad v = -\sin x$$

$$= +(-x^2 \cos x) - (-2x \sin x) + \int 2(-\sin x) \, dx$$

$$u = 2 \quad dv = -\sin x \, dx \\ du = 0 \, dx \quad v = \cos x$$

$$= +(-x^2 \cos x) - (-2x \sin x) + (2 \cos x) - \int 0 \, dx$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C}}$$

$$\bullet \int x^3 \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{4} x^3 \, dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} x^4 \ln(x) - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C}}$$

D I

$$+ \ln x \quad x^3$$

$$- \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{1}{4} x^4$$

$$+ -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad \frac{1}{20} x^5$$

: :    → mohlo bych jít do nekonečna a nikam se nedostat

II. KONEC: když máme integrat soudin řady

$$\bullet \int e^x \sin(2x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} e^x \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \int e^x \sin(2x) \, dx$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D \quad I \\ + e^x \quad \sin(2x) \\ - e^x \quad -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \\ + e^x \quad -\frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int e^x \sin(2x) \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{4} e^x \sin(2x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{\int e^x \sin(2x) \, dx = -\frac{2}{5} e^x \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{5} e^x \sin(2x) + C}}$$

→  $e^x \sin(2x)$  je funkce s konstantním základem

-  $e^x \quad \frac{1}{8} \cos(2x)$  → různé funkce mají do nekonečna

: :    ⇒ někdo představuje některou co derivují a co integrují

III. KONEC: když se řada opakuje

$$\bullet \int \operatorname{arctg}(x) dx = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(x) - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \begin{cases} u = 1+x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D & I \\ + \operatorname{arctg}(x) & \downarrow 1 \\ - \frac{1}{1+x^2} & x \end{array} = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{1}{2x} \frac{x}{u} du = \\ = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \\ = x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$\hookrightarrow x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  nějaký integrál  $\Rightarrow$  KONEC

$$\bullet \int \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \ln x \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - \int x^{-1} \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ \begin{array}{c} D & I \\ + \ln x & \downarrow x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ - \frac{1}{x} & 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 2 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\bullet \int x^2 e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^2 \cdot e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} x \cdot e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D & I \\ + x^2 & \downarrow e^{3x} \\ - 2x & \downarrow \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \\ + 2 & \downarrow \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} \\ - 0 & \downarrow \frac{1}{27} e^{3x} \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \int x \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) dx = x \sec(x) - \ln |\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)| + C$$

$$\begin{array}{c} D & I \\ + x & \downarrow \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) \\ - 1 & \downarrow \sec(x) \\ + 0 & \downarrow \ln |\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)| \end{array}$$

Ao si main formatorat  $\rightarrow$  odvození' před fair stranami

$$\int \sin^2(x) \cos x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cos x \, u^2 du = \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int \sin^2(x) \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$$

snížení mocnin sinu

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad \wedge \quad \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

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

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

snížení mocnin kosinu

$$\cos(2x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

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

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

→ Strategie pro integraci trigonometrických výrazů

$$1) \sin x + \cos x \rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\int (\sin x + \cos x) \cos x \, dx$$

výraz v rámečku  $\sin(x)$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sin x$$

$$\int (\sin x + \cos x) \sin x \, dx$$

výraz v rámečku  $\cos x$

$$\Rightarrow u = \cos x$$

$$\bullet \int \sin^3 x \, dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx = - \int (1 - u^2) \, du = -u + \frac{1}{3} u^3 = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$2) \operatorname{tg} x + \sec x \rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \operatorname{tg} x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{tg} x &= \sec^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (\operatorname{tg} x + \sec x) \sec^2 x \, dx$$

výraz v rámečku  $\operatorname{tg}(x)$

$$\Rightarrow u = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\int (\operatorname{tg} x + \sec x) \sec x \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$$

výraz v rámečku  $\sec(x)$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sec x$$

$$\bullet \int \sec^4 x \, dx = \int (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) \sec^2 x \, dx = \int (u^2 + 1) \, du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 + u + C$$

$$u = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$du = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

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

$$\bullet \frac{\int \sec^4(x) \operatorname{tg} x dx}{u = \sec x} = \int \sec^2 x \sec x \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} \underline{\sec^4 x + C}$$

$$du = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x dx$$

$$\text{nebo: } \frac{\int \sec^4(x) \operatorname{tg} x dx}{u = \operatorname{tg} x} = \int \sec^2 x \operatorname{tg} x \sec^2 x dx = \int (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) \operatorname{tg} x \sec^2 x dx \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} du = \sec^2 x dx \\ \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1 = u^2 \end{array} \right\} = \int (u^3 + u) du = \frac{1}{4} \underline{\operatorname{tg}^4 x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 x + C}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{něký funkce? } \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x + C \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg}^4 x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 x + C \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{protože } \underline{\frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg}^4 x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx}{u = \operatorname{tg} x} = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \operatorname{tg} x \sec^2 x dx - \int \operatorname{tg} x dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{tg} x \\ du = \sec^2 x dx \end{array} \right\} = \int u du - \ln |\sec x| = \underline{\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \ln |\sec x| + C}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\int \sec^3 x dx}{u = \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1} = \int (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) \sec x dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \sec x dx + \int \sec x dx = \\ = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx + \int \sec x dx = \int \sec^3 x dx - \int \sec x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$\Rightarrow 0 = 0 \Rightarrow$  nikam jsem se nedostal

$$\bullet \frac{\int \sec^3 x dx}{u = \operatorname{tg} x} = \int \sec^2 x \sec x dx = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x - \int \sec x \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx =$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D \quad I \\ \sec x \quad \sec^2 x \\ - \quad \sec x + \operatorname{tg} x \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} &= \sec x \operatorname{tg} x - \int (\sec^3 x + \sec x) dx = \\ &= \sec x \operatorname{tg} x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x + \ln |\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x|$$

$$\underline{\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C}$$

$$3) \frac{\cot g x + \csc x}{\csc^2 x} \Rightarrow \frac{\cot g^2 x + 1}{\csc^2 x} = \csc^2 x$$

$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot g x$

$\int (\underline{\quad}) \csc^2 x dx$

výraz n rámci  $\cot g x$

$\Rightarrow u = \cot g x$

$\int (\underline{\quad}) \csc x \cot g x dx$

výraz n rámci  $\csc x$

$\Rightarrow u = \csc x$

$$\bullet \frac{\int \csc^4 x \cot g x dx}{\csc x} = \int \csc^3 x \csc x \cot g x dx = \int u^3 (-1) du = -\frac{1}{4} \csc^4(x) + C$$

$u = \csc x$

$$du = -\csc x \cot g x dx$$

→ Trigonometrické substituce      vstřebujte

$$\bullet \frac{\int \sqrt{x^2+9} dx}{x = 3 \tan(\lambda)} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{note: } \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x \\ \int \sqrt{(3 \tan(\lambda))^2 + 9} \cdot 3 \sec^2(\lambda) d\lambda = \\ = \int \sqrt{9 \sec^2(\lambda)} \cdot 3 \sec^2(\lambda) d\lambda = \\ = 9 \int \sec^3(\lambda) d\lambda = 9 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sec(\lambda) \ln(\lambda) + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec(\lambda) + \tan(\lambda)| \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dx = 3 \sec^2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow \ln(\lambda) = \frac{x}{3} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} \Rightarrow \cos(\lambda) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} \Rightarrow \sec(\lambda) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{x^2+9} dx = 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} \cdot \frac{x}{3} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} + \frac{x}{3} \right| + C_1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+9} + \frac{9}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+9}) - \frac{9}{2} \ln(3) + C_1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2+9} + \frac{9}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+9}) + C \quad \wedge \quad C = -\frac{9}{2} \ln(3) + C_1$$

je to jen číslo

→ Strategie

výraz	substituce	výsledek
$\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$	$x = a \cdot \operatorname{tg} \theta$	$\operatorname{tg}^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$	$x = a \cdot \sec \theta$	$\sec^2 \theta - 1 = \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$	$x = a \cdot \sin \theta$	$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-4}} dx = \int \frac{2 \sec \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta}{2 \sec \theta \sqrt{4 \sec^2 \theta - 4}} d\theta = \int \frac{\operatorname{tg} \theta}{\sqrt{4 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \theta$$

$$x = 2 \cdot \sec \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \arccos \left( \frac{2}{x} \right) \\ dx = 2 \sec \theta \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta \end{array} \right. \quad = \frac{1}{2} \arccos \left( \frac{2}{x} \right) + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta = \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta =$$

$$x = \sin \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \\ dx = \cos \theta d\theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos(2\theta)) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right) = \rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \arcsin(x) \quad \wedge \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x}{1} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \theta \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(25+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{5 \sec^2 \theta}{[25(1+\tan^2 \theta)]^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\theta = \frac{5}{25^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{(\sec^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\theta = \frac{1}{25} \int \frac{1}{\sec \theta} d\theta =$$

$$x = 5 \cdot \tan \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{25} \cdot \int \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{25} \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+25}} + C \\ dx = 5 \sec^2 \theta d\theta \end{array} \right. \\ \tan \theta = \frac{x}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{x^2+25} \\ \theta \\ 5 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+25}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta}{a^2(\operatorname{tg}^2 \theta + 1)} d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \theta = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$x = a \operatorname{tg} \theta \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{x}{a} \\ dx = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta \end{array} \right. \quad \Rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right)$$

$\rightarrow$  für  $b \neq 0$

$$\int \frac{x}{ax^2+b^2} dx = \int \frac{x}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{2ax} du = \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |ax^2+b^2| + C$$

$$u = ax^2 + b^2$$

$$du = 2ax dx \quad \text{note: } (x+a) - (x-a) = 2a$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \left( \ln|x-a| - \ln|x+a| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(ax+b)^m} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int u^{-m} du = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{-m+1} \cdot u^{-m+1} = -\frac{1}{a(m-1)} \frac{1}{(ax+b)^{m-1}} + C$$

$$u = ax + b$$

$$du = a dx$$

## Parciální zlomky

- když integrujeme racionalní funkci = podíl polynomů  $\Rightarrow \int \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_m(x)} dx$
- integrály racionalních funkcí, které řešíme:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1, \int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C \\ 2, \int \frac{x}{ax^2+b} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln|ax^2+b| + C \\ 3, \int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \\ 4, \int \frac{1}{(ax+b)^m} dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{(m-1)(ax+b)^{m-1}} + C \\ 5, \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + C \end{array} \right\} \text{nejběžnější}$$

1) stupen  $P_m(x) > \text{stupen } Q_m(x) \Leftrightarrow m > n$

$\Rightarrow$  dělení mnohočlena mnohočlenem

$$\bullet \int \frac{x^3}{x^2+9} dx = \int \left(x - \frac{9x}{x^2+9}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 9 \int \frac{x}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{9}{2} \ln|x^2+9| + C$$

$$x^3 : (x^2+9) = x - \frac{9x}{x^2+9}$$

$$\underline{- (x^3+9x)}$$

$$\underline{\quad -9x}$$

2) stupen  $P_m(x) < \text{stupen } Q_m(x) \Leftrightarrow m < n$

$\Rightarrow$  rozklad  $Q_m(x)$  na činitele

a) rišení lineárními činiteli

polynom 0.-ho stupně  
 $\Rightarrow$  konstanty

$$\bullet \int \frac{8x-17}{x^2-5x+4} dx = \int \frac{8x-17}{(x-1)(x-4)} dx \Rightarrow \frac{8x-17}{(x-1)(x-4)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow A: \frac{8x-17}{x-4} = A + \frac{B}{x-4} \cdot (x-1) \rightarrow \text{podad } x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{8 \cdot 1 - 17}{1-4} = A+0 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow B: \frac{8x-17}{x-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} (x-4) + B \rightarrow \text{podad } x=4 \Rightarrow \frac{8 \cdot 4 - 17}{4-1} = 0+B = 5$$

$\Rightarrow$  získal jsem A: ne zlomku si zahrnuji myšlenky je pro A a pro x dlejdím  
tak aby pro A byla 0  $\rightarrow B$  analogicky

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{8x-17}{x^2-5x+4} dx = \int \frac{3}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{5}{x-4} dx = \underline{3 \cdot \ln|x-1| + 5 \ln|x-4| + C}$$

a') stejně lineární činiteli - lze řešit substitucí

$$\int \frac{8x-17}{x^2-6x+9} dx = \int \frac{8(x-3)+7}{(x-3)^2} dx = 8 \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + 7 \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^2} dx = \underline{8 \ln|x-3| - \frac{7}{x-3} + C}$$

By kvadratické činitele - rozložení a nerozložitelné / číselné musí být o stupni menší, než jmenovatel.

$$\bullet \int \frac{4x^2 - 9x + 2}{(x+3)(x^2+4)} dx \Rightarrow \frac{4x^2 - 9x + 2}{(x+3)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} =$$

$\Rightarrow$  rozložení A ještě předtím:  $A \stackrel{x=-3}{=} \frac{4 \cdot 9 - 9 \cdot 3 + 2}{9+4} = \frac{65}{13} = 5$

$\Rightarrow B$  a  $C$  doposud téměř zbarveném se rozložen:

$$4x^2 - 9x + 2 = 5x^2 + 4 \cdot 5 + Bx^2 + Cx + 3Bx + 3C =$$

$$= x^2(5+B) + x(C+3B) + (20+3C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 4 &= 5+B \Rightarrow B = -1 \\ \Rightarrow -9 &= C+3B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A=5, \\ B=-1, \\ C=-6 \end{array} \right\} \\ \Rightarrow 2 &= 20+3C \Rightarrow C = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{x+3} dx + \int \frac{-x}{x^2+4} dx + \int \frac{-6}{x^2+4} dx = 5 \ln|x+3| - \int \frac{x}{x^2+4} - 6 \int \frac{1}{x^2+2^2} dx =$$

$$= 5 \ln|x+3| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+4| - 3 \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{x^2+6x+13} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2+4} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+2^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{2}\right) + C$$

$n = x+3$   
 $du = dx$  } fakto je jmenovatel kvadratický výraz a nejdle rozložit  $\Rightarrow$  substituce + rozložit

c) činitele se opouští  $\Rightarrow$  když je opočínat lze dle stejného stupně jde předchozí  $\Rightarrow$  lin.

$$\bullet \int \frac{2x-5}{x^3+x^2} dx \Rightarrow \frac{2x-5}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

lineární =  $A, C$  konstanty

$$\Rightarrow \text{napiš: } \frac{2x-5}{x^2(x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{D}{x+1} + \frac{E}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{faktor: } \frac{2x-5}{x^2(x+1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \text{ a } C \text{ rozložíme jde n } a) \quad B = \frac{2 \cdot 0 - 5}{0+1} = -5 \quad \wedge \quad C = \frac{-2-5}{1} = -7$$

$\Rightarrow A$  doposud téměř:

$$2x-5 = Ax(x+1) + B(x+1) + C \cdot x^2 \quad \Rightarrow A-7=0 \Rightarrow A=7$$

$$= Ax^2 + Ax + Bx + B + Cx^2 = x^2(A+C) + x(A+B) + B$$

$$= \int \frac{7}{x} dx - 5 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx - 7 \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = 7 \ln|x| + 5 \frac{1}{x} - 7 \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{2x^2+8x+5}{x^2+4x+13} dx = \Rightarrow 2x^2+8x+5 : (x^2+4x+13) = 2 - \frac{21}{x^2+4x+13}$$

$$= \frac{-21}{(x^2+4x+13)} \quad \underline{\underline{5-26=-21}}$$

$$= \int 2 dx - 21 \int \frac{1}{x^2+4x+13} dx = 2x - 21 \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+9} dx = \begin{cases} u = x+2 \\ du = dx \end{cases}$$

$$= 2x - 21 \int \frac{1}{u^2+3^2} du = 2x - 21 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{3}\right) = \underline{\underline{2x - 7 \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{3}\right) + C}}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{6x^2+31x+45}{x^3+6x^2+9x} dx = \int \frac{6x^2+31x+45}{x(x^2+6x+9)} dx = \int \frac{6x^2+31x+45}{x(x+3)^2} dx = \underline{\underline{-18+31-15}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x^2+31x+45}{x(x+3)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{(x+3)^2} \Rightarrow A = \frac{45}{9} = 5 \wedge C = \frac{6 \cdot 9 - 3 \cdot 31 + 45}{-3} = -2$$

$$|_{x=0} \qquad |_{x=-3}$$

$$6x^2+31x+45 = 5(x+3)^2 + 13x(x+3) - 2x$$

$$6x^2 \qquad \qquad 5x^2 + 13x^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B=1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx - 2 \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} dx = \underline{\underline{5 \ln|x| + \ln|x+3| + 2 \frac{1}{x+3} + C}}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{A}{x+a} + \frac{B}{x-a} \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2a} \quad (x=-a)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{1}{x+a} dx + \frac{1}{2a} \int \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \qquad \qquad \qquad B = \frac{1}{2a} \quad (x=a)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \ln|x+a| + \frac{1}{2a} \ln|x-a| = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right|}}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+a)^2-2xa} dx \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u=x+a \\ du=dx \end{matrix} \Rightarrow x=u-a$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2-2au+2a^2} du = \int \frac{1}{u^2-2au+2a^2} du = \int \frac{1}{(u-a)^2+a^2} du = \begin{matrix} u-a \\ du=du \end{matrix}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u^2+a^2} du \Rightarrow \text{Jedná se o kvadratickou funkciu} \rightarrow \text{zahrádka} \quad \text{späť}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{na x musíme substituovať } x=a \cdot \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{5x+3}{(x^2-2x+5)^3} dx &= \int \frac{5x-5+8}{(x^2-2x+1+4)^3} dx = \int \frac{5(x-1)+8}{((x-1)^2+4)^3} dx = \begin{array}{l} n=x-1 \\ du=dx \end{array} \\ &= \int \frac{5u+8}{(u^2+4)^3} du = 5 \int \frac{u}{(u^2+4)^3} du + 8 \int \frac{1}{(u^2+4)^3} du = \begin{cases} 1) u^2+4 \\ du=2u du \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2) u=2\operatorname{tg}\theta \\ du=2\sec^2\theta d\theta \end{cases} \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^3} du + 8 \cdot \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta}{[4\sec^2\theta]^3} d\theta = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} + 8 \cdot \int \frac{2\sec^2\theta}{64\sec^6\theta} d\theta = \\ &= -\frac{5}{4(u^2+4)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^4\theta d\theta = \Rightarrow \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos(2\theta)) \Rightarrow \cos^4\theta = \frac{1}{4}(1+\cos(2\theta))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{5}{4[(x-1)^2+4]^2} + \frac{1}{16} \int (1+2\cos(2\theta)+\cos^2(2\theta)) d\theta = \Rightarrow \cos^2(2\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(1+\cos(4\theta)) \\ &= -\frac{5}{4[(x-1)^2+4]^2} + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{2}\theta + \int \sin(2\theta) d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2(2\theta) d\theta \right) = \\ &= -\frac{5}{4[(x-1)^2+4]^2} + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\theta) + \frac{1}{4} \int (1+\cos(4\theta)) d\theta \right) = \\ &= -\frac{5}{4[(x-1)^2+4]^2} + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{3}{4}\theta + \sin\theta \cos\theta + \frac{1}{16} \sin(4\theta) \right) = \\ &\text{u} = 2\operatorname{tg}\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) \wedge \operatorname{tg}\theta = \frac{u}{2} \quad \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{u^2+4} \\ \theta \\ 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2+4}} \quad \cos\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{u^2+4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 4\theta &= 2\sin 2\theta \cos 2\theta = 4\sin\theta \cos\theta (2\cos^2\theta - 1) \wedge \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{2u}{u^2+4} \\ \sin 4\theta &= \frac{8u}{u^2+4} \left( \frac{8}{u^2+4} - 1 \right) = \frac{64u}{(u^2+4)^2} - \frac{8u}{u^2+4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{5}{4(u^2+4)^2} + \frac{3}{32} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + \frac{u}{4(u^2+4)} + \frac{u}{2(u^2+4)^2} - \frac{u}{16(u^2+4)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{32} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + \frac{-5+2u}{4(u^2+4)^2} + \frac{4u-u}{16(u^2+4)} = \frac{3}{32} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) + \frac{3u-5}{4(u^2+4)^2} + \frac{3u}{16(u^2+4)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{32} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right) + \frac{2x-7}{4(x^2-2x+5)^2} + \frac{3x-3}{16(x^2-2x+5)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[3]{x+2}} dx &= \int \frac{u^2 \cdot 3u^2}{u+2} du = 3 \int \frac{u^4}{u+2} du = 3 \int (u^3 - 2u^2 + 4u - 8 + \frac{16}{u+2}) du = \\ &\begin{array}{l} \sqrt[3]{x}=u \\ x=u^3 \\ dx=3u^2 du \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} u^4 : (u+2) = u^3 - 2u^2 + 4u - 8 + \frac{16}{u+2} \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 & 4 & -8 \\ \hline & & & & 16 \end{array} \\ &= 3 \left( \frac{u^4}{4} - \frac{2u^3}{3} + \frac{4}{2}u^2 - 8u + 16 \ln(u+2) \right) = \\ &= \frac{3}{4}x \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2x + 6\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 24\sqrt[3]{x} + 48 \ln(\sqrt[3]{x}+2) + C \end{aligned}$$

## Integral různých odmocnin

2, 3  $\Rightarrow$  6

$\rightarrow$  substituuj za nejménší společný násobek odmocnin  $\rightarrow \sqrt[2]{x}; \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow \sqrt[6]{x}$

$$\cdot \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[4]{x}} dx = 12 \int \frac{u^{\frac{1}{12}}}{u^6 + u^4 + u^3} du \rightarrow \text{podíl polynomů} \rightarrow \text{dá se lze vyřešit}$$

$$x = u^{12}$$

$$dx = 12u^{11} du$$

## Integral se zlodem lineárních výrazů pod odmocninou

$\rightarrow$  měl bych využít Df

$\rightarrow$  budu mít  $\sqrt[n]{ax+b}$   $\Rightarrow$  substituce:  $u^n = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

$$\cdot \int \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{x+1}{1-x} \Rightarrow u^2 - x u^2 = x+1$$

$$x + x u^2 = u^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int u \cdot \frac{(u^2+1)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{4u}{(u^2+1)^2} du = \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2u(u^2+1) - 2u(u^2-1)}{(u^2+1)^2} du = \frac{2u(2)}{(u^2+1)^2} du = 4 \cdot \frac{u}{(u^2+1)^2} du$$

$$= \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} u^3 = \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = \left( \frac{u^2-1-u^2-1}{u^2+1} \right)^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{(u^2+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(u^2+1)^2}{4}$$

## Integral s kvadratickým výrazem pod odmocninou

$\rightarrow$  měl bych využít Df

a) Kvadratický výraz má kořeny  $\Rightarrow$  lze rozložit

$$\cdot \int \frac{x+3}{(x-2)\sqrt{-(x^2+2x-8)}} dx = \sqrt{-(x^2+2x-8)} = \sqrt{-(x+4)(x-2)} = \sqrt{(x+4)^2} \sqrt{\frac{-(x-2)}{(x+4)}} = |x+4| \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{x+4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 = -4 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{ccccc} - & + & - \\ \hline -4 & & 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$Kv\sqrt{ } je definována (ma  $x \in (-4; 2)$ )$$

$$\text{pro } x \in (-4; 2) \text{ je } x+4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow |x+4| = (x+4)$$

b) Kvadratický výraz nemá kořeny  $a < 0 - P$  podél osy  $x \Rightarrow \sqrt{ } nemá definované$

$\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} \rightarrow$  nepravidelná osa  $x$   $\sim a > 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{ } je definována$

$\Rightarrow$  sub.:  $\pm \sqrt{a} x \pm b = Eulerova substituce - enaženda si výberem$

$$\cdot \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1-2u}{u^2-1} \cdot \frac{1-2u}{u-u^2-1} \cdot \frac{2(u-\frac{u^2-1}{u})}{(1-2u)^2} du = 2 \int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du =$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x^2+x+1} &= x+u \\ x^2+x+1 &= x^2+2ux+u^2 \end{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}-x+1} \right| + C \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-2ux &= u^2-1 \\ x &= \frac{u^2-1}{1-2u} \end{aligned} \rightarrow x+u = \frac{u^2-1+(1-2u)u}{1-2u} = \frac{u^2-1+u-2u^2}{1-2u} = \frac{u-u^2-1}{1-2u}$$

$$dx = \frac{2u(1-2u)+2(u^2-1)}{(1-2u)^2} du = \frac{2u-4u^2+2u^2-2}{(1-2u)^2} du = \frac{-2u^2+2u-2}{(1-2u)^2} du$$

## → Univerzální substituce pro integral obsahující $\sin x$ a $\cos x$

$\Rightarrow u = \lg\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$  majdm:  $dx, \sin x, \cos x \Rightarrow$  parciální 'klonky'

$$x = 2 \cdot \arctg(u)$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\sin^2\frac{x}{2} + \cos^2\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{\lg^2\frac{x}{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \\ \sin x = 2 \sin\frac{x}{2} \cos\frac{x}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\cos\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos^2\frac{x}{2} = 2 \lg\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \Rightarrow \cos\frac{x}{2} = 2\cos^2\frac{x}{2} - 1 = \frac{2}{u^2 + 1} - \frac{u^2 + 1}{u^2 + 1} = \frac{1-u^2}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{u^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x = \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1}$$

POZOR: normální substituce  $\Rightarrow$  výrazový podmnožinu

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \int \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1-u^2}{u^2+1} + \frac{2u}{u^2+1} + \frac{u^2+1}{u^2+1}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du = u = \lg\frac{x}{2} \\ &= \int \frac{u^2+1}{u^2+2u+2u+1} \cdot \frac{2}{1+u^2} du = \int \frac{2}{2u+2} du = \int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln|u+1| = \\ &= \underline{\underline{\ln|\lg\frac{x}{2} + 1| + C}} \end{aligned}$$

## → Substituce pro integral se $\sin^2 x$ a $\cos^2 x$

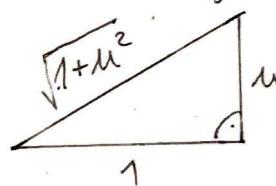
→ pokud nemůžu substituovat za  $\sin x$  nebo  $\cos x$  - tedy ATO nejde

→ obecně pokud platí  $R(\sin x; \cos x) = R(-\sin x; -\cos x)$

$$\rightarrow \text{napiš: } \int \frac{1}{2\sin^2(x)\cos x - 8} dx = \int \frac{1}{2(-\sin x)^3(-\cos x) - 8} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\sin^3 x \cos x - 8} dx$$

$\Rightarrow u = \lg x \Rightarrow$  majdm:  $dx, \sin x, \cos x \Rightarrow$  parciální 'klonky'

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x = \arctg u \\ dx = \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \end{array} \right| \lg x = \frac{u}{1} \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(x) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1}{2\sin^2 x - 8} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\frac{u^2}{1+u^2} - \frac{4(1+u^2)}{1+u^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = |u = \lg x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 - 4 - 4u^2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{3u^2 + 4} du = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + \frac{4}{3}} du = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + (\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}})^2} du =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} u\right) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \lg x\right) + C}}$$

# Výpočet integrálů

## Riemannův integrál

- čeho mají obsah pod křivou funkce  $f(x)$  na intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle$
- funkce na tom intervalu musí být spojitá a omezená

## Dělení intervalu $\langle a; b \rangle$ - definice

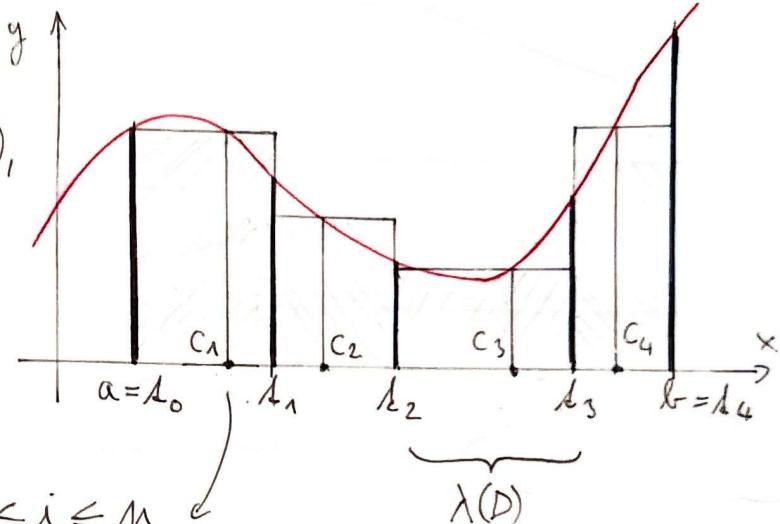
- interval  $\langle a; b \rangle$  rozdělíme na  $n$  menších intervalů

$\Rightarrow D$  je  $(n+1)$ -tice  $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ ,  
kterou, ře:

$$a < \lambda_0 < \lambda_1 < \dots < \lambda_n = b$$

$\Rightarrow C$  je  $n$ -tice  $(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m)$ ,  
kterou, ře:

$$\lambda_{i-1} \leq c_i \leq \lambda_i \text{ pro } 1 \leq i \leq n$$



$$\Rightarrow D = (\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4)$$

## Riemannova suma - definice

$$\Rightarrow R(f, D, C) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f(c_i) \cdot (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1}) = \text{součet obsahů těch obdélníků}$$

## Norma dělení $\lambda$ - definice

$\Rightarrow \lambda(D) = \delta$  délka nejdélšího intervalu v dělení  $D$

## Riemannův integrál - definice

$$\Rightarrow I = \lim_{\lambda(D) \rightarrow 0} R(f, D, C) = \lim_{\lambda(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \cdot (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})$$

$\Rightarrow$  hledáme klesající dělení, kde pro  $n \rightarrow \infty$  jde  $\lambda(D) \rightarrow 0$

$\Rightarrow$  obdélníky jsou neomezeně tenké  $\Rightarrow I = \text{obsah pod křivou}$

$f(x)$  na intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle$

## Newtonův integrál

$\Rightarrow$  klasický integrál má:  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) \Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$

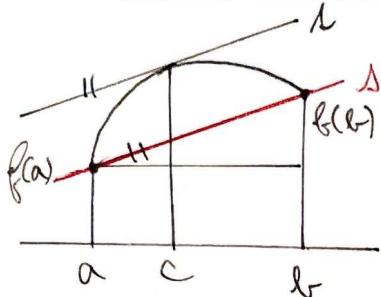
$\Rightarrow$  Newtonův integrál:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$

$\Rightarrow$  novým názvem máme obsah pod křivou (rakví)

## • Lagrangeova věta

→ pokud je funkce  $f(x)$  spojita na intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle$  a má v každém bodě na  $\langle a; b \rangle$  derivaci, poté existuje bod

$$c \in (a; b) \text{ takový, že platí } f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

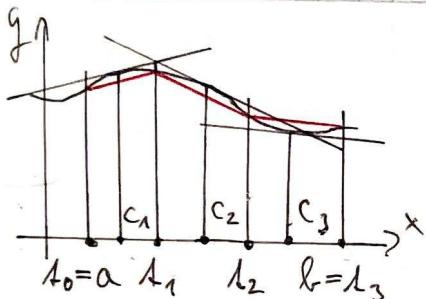


$$\text{směrnice } l = f'(c)$$

$$\text{směrnice } s = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c)(b - a) = f(b) - f(a)$$

## • Newton-Leibnizova formule - důkaz



→ když si interval  $\langle a; b \rangle$  rozdělíme podle delení  $D$ , tak Lagrangeova věta platí ne všech intervalech delení  $D$

$$\Rightarrow \text{existuje možnost bodů } C = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m),$$

$$\text{které splňují } f'(c_i)(t_i - t_{i-1}) = f(t_i) - f(t_{i-1})$$

$\Rightarrow$  do všeho vztahu dosadím primitivní funkci & funkci pro kterou chci spočítat obsah pod její krivkou

$$\Rightarrow \text{na intervalu } \langle t_{i-1}; t_i \rangle \text{ platí: } F'(c_i)(t_i - t_{i-1}) = F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pro celý interval } \langle a; b \rangle \text{ taky platí: } \rightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m f(c_i)(t_i - t_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^m (F(t_i) - F(t_{i-1})) =$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} a = t_0 \\ b = t_m \end{array}} \rightarrow = [F(t_1) - F(t_0)] + [F(t_2) - F(t_1)] + \dots + [F(t_{m-1}) - F(t_{m-2})] + [F(t_m) - F(t_{m-1})] =$$

$\Rightarrow$  majdu takové delení  $D$  pro  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , že  $\lambda(D) \rightarrow 0$ :

$$\text{obsah pod krivkou} = I = \lim_{\lambda(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m f(c_i)(t_i - t_{i-1}) = F(b) - F(a)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Newtonův integrál = obsah pod krivkou  $f(x)$  na intervalu  $\langle a; b \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$