

Tema 8. "Integrale ad interpana"

$$1. \int (2x^2 - 2x - 1 + \sin x - \cos x + \ln x + e^x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^2 - x - \cos x - \sin x + e^x + \int \ln x dx;$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dV = dx \Rightarrow V = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{dx}{x} =$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C$$

$$\text{Răspuns: } \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^2 - x - \cos x - \sin x + e^x + x \ln x - x + C$$

$$2. \int (2x + 6xz^2 - 5x^2y - 3\ln z) dx =$$

$$= x^2 + 3x^2z^2 - \frac{5}{3}x^3y - x \cdot 3\ln z$$

$$3. \int_0^{\pi} 3x^2 \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{3}{2}x^2 \cdot \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(2x) \cdot 6x dx;$$

$$\begin{cases} u = 3x^2 \Rightarrow du = 6x dx \\ dV = \sin(2x) dx \Rightarrow V = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\int dV = \sin(2x) dx \Rightarrow V = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} u = x \Rightarrow du = dx \\ dV = \cos(2x) dx \Rightarrow V = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int dV = \cos(2x) dx \Rightarrow V = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}x^2 \cdot \cos(2x) + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} x \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) dx \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}x^2 \cdot \cos(2x) + \frac{3}{2}x \cdot \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(2x) + C$$

$$F(\pi) - F(0) = -\frac{3}{2}\pi^2 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}\pi^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(x+1) = \\ &= 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = 2\sqrt{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$