

הא'נטהרר הרא MUM

I אלקה f(x) של און אית פוען אית פוען אית און דער אין דער איין דער אין דע F'(x) = f(x) pupper $x \in I$ f(x) = f(x)

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 $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + c$

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 $\int Sin X d X = -Cos X + C$

 $\int X dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$

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

 $1 - \frac{1}{u^2 + 1}$ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcSin} X + C$

 $\int e^{x} dx = e^{x} + c$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{y^{5}} = 0 \quad \text{fill 5.56 i.66} \quad \text{8.3750}$$

$$\frac{x^{3}}{y^{5}} = \frac{x^{5}}{y^{5}} = \frac{x^{5}}{y$$

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

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

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

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

אין ערך אועצי כי עמים עובי

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$$\int e^{\times} \cos x dx = e^{\times} \cos x - \int -\sin x e^{\times} dx =$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} U = Cosx & V' = e^{X} \\ U' = -Sinx & V = e^{X} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^{\times} \cos x + \int \sin x e^{\times} dx = e^{\times} \cos x + e^{\times} \sin x - \int e^{\times} \cos x dx$$

$$(u = \sin x \quad v' = e^{\times})$$

$$u' = \cos x \quad v = e^{\times})$$

$$\int dx e^{\times} dx = \int e^{\times} \cos x dx$$

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

אינטהרציה של פונקציות רציונליות

$$\begin{cases} 2x^{4} - x^{3} - x^{2} + 3x - 4 \\ x^{2} + 1 \end{cases} \qquad dx = 4$$

$$2x^{2} - x - 3 \qquad (36)$$

$$2x^{4} - x^{3} - x^{2} + 3x - 4 \qquad x^{2} + 1$$

$$2x^{4} - x^{3} - x^{2} + 3x - 4 | x^{2} + 1$$

$$-\frac{2}{2}x^{4} + 2x^{2}$$

$$-x^{2} - 3x^{2} + 3x - 4$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{9(x)} = 2x^2 - x - 3 + \frac{4x - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int (2x^{2} - x - 3) dx + \int \frac{4x - 1}{x^{2} + 1} dx =$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{2x^{2} + 9x - 5} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x - 1)(x - 5)} = \int \frac{1}{2x^{2} + 9x - 5} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x - 1)(x - 5)} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x - 1)(x -$$

$$= \frac{2}{11} \left\{ \frac{dx}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{11} \right\} \frac{dx}{x+5} = \frac{1}{11} \ln |2x-1| - \frac{1}{11} \ln |x+5| + C$$

$$\int \frac{9x-5}{9x^{2}-6x+1} dx = \int \frac{9x-5}{(3x-1)^{2}} dx = \int \frac{3}{3x-1} dx - \int \frac{2}{(3x+1)^{2}} dx = 10$$

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$$= l_{n} |3 \times -1| + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{(3 \times -1)} + c$$

"บารราช มหอุดบ "

$$\int \frac{4x-1}{x^2+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = 7^{12} - 7^{12} - 7^{12} = 7^{12} - 7^{12} = 7^{12} - 7^{12} = 7^{$$

=
$$2ln(x^{a}+1)$$
 - $arctan x + c$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{2}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x - \frac{1}{2}))^2 + 1} =$$

$$x^{2} + bx + c = (x - \frac{b}{2})^{2} + (c - \frac{b^{2}}{4})$$

$$=\frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{15}{2} \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(X-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)+C$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(x^{2} - x + 1 \right) + v_{3} \arctan \left(\frac{2}{v_{3}} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1} = \sqrt{(x+1)} \int \frac{\partial n}{\partial x^3}$$

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פירוך לעברים חלקיים

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

$$1 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

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$$\begin{cases} 0 = A + B \\ 0 = -A + B + C \\ 1 = A + C \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3} \quad B = -\frac{1}{3} \quad c = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(x^2 - x + 1 \right) + v_3 \arctan \left(\frac{2}{v_3} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + C \right)$$

$$\int \sin^{2}x \cos x dx = \int t^{2} dt = \frac{t^{2}}{3} + c = 1$$

$$\int \sin^{2}x \cos x dx = \int t^{2} dt = \frac{\sin^{2}x}{3} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$dt = \cos x dx$$

$$\int 2x e^{x^2} dx = \int e^t dt = e^t + c = e^{x^2} + c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t = x^2 \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = 2x \\ dt = 2x dx \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ dt \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(t = e^{x})$$

$$dt = e^{x}dx$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$$
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$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{t}{t^2+1} at dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt = 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
t = vx \\
x = t^2
\end{pmatrix} \varphi(t)$$

$$dx = 2tdt$$

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

$$=2v_{\overline{x}}-2arctanv_{\overline{x}}+c$$

ומל כנונת ופצוצות אלגבריות מתקבל:

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} - 2 \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1-t)} = 5$$

$$\left(t = t \cos \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

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$$\frac{1}{(1+t)(1-t)} = \frac{A}{1+t} + \frac{B}{1-t} = \frac{A(1-t)+B(1+t)}{(1+t)(1-t)} = \frac{(A+B)+(-A+B)t}{(1+t)(1-t)}$$

$$1 = (A + B) + (-A + B)t$$

$$\begin{cases}
A+B=1 \\
-A+B=0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow 2B=1 \Rightarrow B=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$A=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1-t}\right) = -\ln|1-t| + \ln|1+t| + c = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{1-t} + c$$

$$\int e^{-|x|} dx$$

$$e^{-|\chi|} = \begin{cases} e^{-\chi} & \chi > 0 \\ e^{\chi} & \chi < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow \int e^{-x} dx - e^{-x} + c_1$$

$$\times < 0 \Rightarrow \int e^{\times} dx = e^{\times} + C_2$$

$$|0|80 \text{ pt } |0|80 \text{ pt }$$

$$F(X) = \begin{cases} e^{-X} + 2 + c, & x > 0 \\ -e^{-X} + 2 + c, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

עברני ים פותציות נציפות כך שפותציה תון פומה אין עוסחר 218/2000

1), f by the f the f the f cell bob, then f(x) + c, f by the f then f(x) + c, f by the f then f(x) + c, f by the f then f then

$$H(X) = C$$

$$G - F = C$$

$$G(X) = F(X) + C$$

$$\left(\ln|x|\right)' = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{x}$$

ב. נסמן את הפועל הקצומה ב א. אפי כאל הערשרת:

Sdt "6

$$\frac{dF(\varphi(t))}{dt} = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \cdot f'(t)$$

$$\int \frac{dF(Y(t))}{dt} dt = \int f(Y(t)) \cdot f'(t) dt$$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c = F(Y(t)) + c = \int f(Y(t)) \cdot f'(t) dt$$