

Integrali sa kvadratnim trinomom

I Integrali oblika $\int \frac{mx+n}{ax^2+bx+c} dx$ ($a \neq 0$, $b^2 - 4ac < 0$) rešavaju se na sledeći način:

- $m=0$: $ax^2+bx+c = a[(x+k)^2+l]$, $k, l = \text{const}$

$$\int \frac{n}{ax^2+bx+c} dx = \frac{n}{a} \int \frac{dx}{(x+k)^2+l}$$

- $m \neq 0$:

$$\int \frac{mx+n}{ax^2+bx+c} dx = \int \frac{\frac{m}{2a}(2ax+b) + n - \frac{mb}{2a}}{ax^2+bx+c} dx$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+5} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+4} = \left(\begin{matrix} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{matrix} \right) = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{t}{2} + c = \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{x+1}{2} + c$$

$$10. \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2x-4) - 2 + 6}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+5} dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+5} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+5} dx + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+1} = \left(\begin{matrix} x^2-4x+5=t & x-2=t_1 \\ (2x-4)dx=dt & dx=dt_1 \end{matrix} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} + 4 \int \frac{dt_1}{t_1^2+1} = \frac{3}{2} \ln|t| + 4 \arctg t_1 + c = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+5| + 4 \arctg(x-2) + c$$

II Integrali oblika $\int \frac{mx+n}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$ ($a \neq 0$, $b^2 - 4ac < 0$) rešavaju se na sličan način kao integrali oblika I.

Primer: $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-2x^2+5x+9}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{97}}{4})^2 - (x-\frac{5}{4})^2}}$

III Integrali oblika $\int \frac{1}{(mx+n)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$ ($m \neq 0$, $a \neq 0$, $b^2 - 4ac < 0$) se pomoću smene

$$mx+n = \frac{1}{t} \text{ svode na integrale oblika II.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}} &= \left(\begin{array}{l} x+1 = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-1}{t^2} dt \\ x = \frac{1}{t} - 1 = \frac{1-t}{t} \end{array} \right) = - \int \frac{\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{(1-t)^2}{t^2} + 2 \frac{1-t}{t}}} = \\
 &= - \int \frac{dt}{t \sqrt{\frac{(1-t)^2 + 2t - 2t^2}{t^2}}} = - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x+1} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

IV Integrali oblika $\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} dx$ ($a \neq 0$, $b^2-4ac < 0$) svode se na integrale oblika $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$ i $\int \sqrt{x^2+A} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \int \sqrt{x-x^2} dx &= \left(x-x^2 = -(x^2-x+\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 \right) = \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x-\frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \\
 &= \left(\begin{array}{l} x-\frac{1}{2} = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right) = \int \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2})^2 - t^2} dt = \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{t}{\frac{1}{2}} + c = \\
 &= \frac{2x-1}{4} \sqrt{x-x^2} + \frac{1}{8} \arcsin(2x-1) + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrali racionalnih funkcija

Svaku nepravu racionalnu funkciju $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ (stepen polinoma $P(x)$ je veći ili jednak od stepena polinoma $Q(x)$) možemo napisati u obliku $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = T(x) + \frac{R_1(x)}{Q(x)}$, gde je $T(x)$ polinom, a $\frac{R_1(x)}{Q(x)}$ prava racionalna funkcija (stepen polinoma $R_1(x)$ manji od stepena polinoma $Q(x)$).

Neka je $P(x)$ polinom stepena manjeg od n , a $Q(x)$ polinom oblika $Q(x) = c_n(x-a_1)^{k_1} \dots (x-a_p)^{k_p} (x^2+b_1x+c_1)^{l_1} \dots (x^2+b_qx+c_q)^{l_q}$, gde je $k_1+k_2+\dots+k_p+2(l_1+l_2+\dots+l_q) = n$, n je stepen polinoma $Q(x)$, a_i , b_j i c_j su realni brojevi za koje važi $b_j^2-4c_j < 0$, $i=1,2,\dots,p$, $j=1,2,\dots,q$ (svaki polinom $Q(x)$ se može napisati u tom obliku).

Tada se $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ može napisati u obliku

$$R(x) = \left(\frac{A_{11}}{x-a_1} + \dots + \frac{A_{1k_1}}{(x-a_1)^{k_1}} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{A_{p1}}{x-a_p} + \dots + \frac{A_{pk_p}}{(x-a_p)^{k_p}} \right) +$$

$$+ \left(\frac{B_{11}x+C_{11}}{x^2+b_1x+c_1} + \dots + \frac{B_{1l_1}x+C_{1l_1}}{(x^2+b_1x+c_1)^{l_1}} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{B_{q1}x+C_{q1}}{x^2+b_qx+c_q} + \dots + \frac{B_{ql_q}x+C_{ql_q}}{(x^2+b_qx+c_q)^{l_q}} \right)$$

Koeficijente A_{ij} , B_{ij} i C_{ij} dobijamo metodom neodređenih (nepoznatih) koeficijenata. Ova metoda se sastoji u sledećem: za datu funkciju $R(x)$ pretpostavi se da važi data jednakost u kojoj su A_{ij} , B_{ij} i C_{ij} neodređeni koeficijenti. Množenjem te jednakosti sa $Q(x)$, dobijaju se na levoj i desnoj strani polinomi. Kako su dva polinoma identički jednaka ako i samo ako su im jednaki koeficijenti uz iste stepene od x , izjednačavanjem ovih koeficijenata dobija se sistem jednačina za određivanje A_{ij} , B_{ij} i C_{ij} .

Razlomci oblika $\frac{A}{(x-a)^k}$ i nazivaju se prosti ili parcijalni razlomci.

$$\text{Primer 1: } R(x) = \frac{2x^3 - x^2 + x - 4}{(x-1)(x-2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$\text{Primer 2: } R(x) = \frac{2x^4 - x^3 - 11x - 2}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{2(x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1) - 5x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x - 4}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$13. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2}$$

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

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2(x-2)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$x^2 = A(x-1)(x^2 - 4x + 4) + B(x^2 - 4x + 4) + C(x^2 - 2x + 1)(x-2) + D(x^2 - 2x + 1)$$

$$x^2 = Ax^3 - 4Ax^2 + 4Ax - Ax^2 + 4Ax - 4A + Bx^2 - 4Bx + 4B + Cx^3 - 2Cx^2 + Cx -$$

$$- 2Cx^2 + 4Cx - 2C + Dx^2 - 2Dx + D$$

$$x^2 = (A+C)x^3 + (-5A+B-4C+D)x^2 + (8A-4B+5C-2D)x + (-4A+4B-2C+D)$$

$$A+C=0$$

$$-5A+B-4C+D=1$$

$$8A-4B+5C-2D=0$$

$$-4A+4B-2C+D=0$$

Pomnožimo jednačinu (1) sa $(x-1)^2$.

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-2)^2} = B + A(x-1) + \left(\frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{(x-2)^2}\right)(x-1)^2$$

Za $x=1$, dobija se $B=1$.

Pomnožimo jednačinu (1) sa $(x-2)^2$.

$$\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} = D + \left(\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2}\right)(x-2)^2 + C(x-2)$$

Za $x=2$, dobija se $D=4$. Dalje se iz sistema jednačina dobija $A=4$ i $C=-4$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{(x^3-3x+2)^2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{-4}{x-2} + \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} \right) dx = \\ &= 4 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} = \left(\begin{array}{l} x-1=t \Rightarrow dx=dt \\ x-2=m \Rightarrow dx=dm \end{array} \right) = \\ &= 4 \int \frac{dt}{t} + \int t^{-2} dt - 4 \int \frac{dm}{m} + 4 \int m^{-2} dm = 4 \ln|t| + \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} - 4 \ln|m| + 4 \frac{m^{-1}}{-1} + c = \\ &= 4 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| - \frac{1}{x-1} - 4 \frac{1}{x-2} + c = \ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x-2} \right)^4 - \frac{5x-6}{x^2-3x+2} + c \end{aligned}$$

Integrali iracionalnih funkcija

I Integral oblika $\int R\left[x, \left(\frac{ax+b}{px+q}\right)^{r_1}, \dots, \left(\frac{ax+b}{px+q}\right)^{r_k}\right] dx$.

Posmatrajmo integral kod koga je podintegralna funkcija racionalna funkcija od x i od različitih stepena izraza $\frac{ax+b}{px+q}$, pri čemu je $aq-bp \neq 0$ (inače se izraz svodi na konstantu). Neka je s

najmanji zajednički sadržalac imenilaca eksponenata r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k . Uvedimo smenu

$\sqrt[s]{\frac{ax+b}{px+q}} = t \Rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{px+q} = t^s$. Tada je $\left(\frac{ax+b}{px+q}\right)^{r_i} = t^{sr_i}$ za svako $i=1, 2, \dots, k$, pri čemu je, s

obzirom da se imenilac svakog broja r_i sadrži u s , sr_i ceo broj. Takođe je $x = \frac{qt^s - b}{a - pt^s}$, pa se

dati integral svodi na integral racionalne funkcije nove promenljive t .

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - \sqrt{x+1}} = \left(\sqrt[6]{x+1} = t \Rightarrow x+1 = t^6 \right) = \int \frac{6t^5}{t^4 - t^3} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^2}{t-1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t-1} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 6 \int \frac{(t-1)(t+1)+1}{t-1} dt = 6 \int (t+1) dt + 6 \int \frac{dt}{t-1} = 6 \frac{t^2}{2} + 6t + 6 \ln|t-1| + c = \\
&= 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 6\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x+1}-1| + c
\end{aligned}$$

II Integrali binomnog diferencijala

Integral binomnog diferencijala je integral oblika $\int x^m (a+bx^n)^p dx$, gde su m , n i p racionalni brojevi ($n, p \neq 0$), a a i b realni brojevi različiti od nule. Za početak se uvodi pomoćna smena

$x^n = t$, odakle je $x = t^{\frac{1}{n}}$, $dx = \frac{1}{n} \cdot t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt$, pa se integral svodi na $\frac{1}{n} \int t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} (a+bt)^p dt = \frac{1}{n} \int t^q (a+bt)^p dt$, gde smo stavili $\frac{m+1}{n} - 1 = q$ (takođe racionalan broj).

Razmatramo tri slučaja:

- $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, $q = \frac{r}{s} \in \mathbb{Q}$

Tada je $\int t^{\frac{r}{s}} (a+bt)^p dt = \int R(t, t^{\frac{r}{s}}) dt$, tj. dobija se integral razmotren ranije, a on se smenom $t = z^s$ svodi na integral racionalne funkcije od z .

- $q \in \mathbb{Z}$, $p = \frac{r}{s} \in \mathbb{Q}$

Tada se dobija integral $\int t^q (a+bt)^{\frac{r}{s}} dt = \int R(t, (a+bt)^{\frac{r}{s}}) dt$, koji se smenom $a+bt = z^s$ svodi na integral racionalne funkcije od z .

- $p+q \in \mathbb{Z}$ (neka je $p = \frac{r}{s}$)

Tada je $\int t^q (a+bt)^p dt = \int t^{p+q} \left(\frac{a+bt}{t}\right)^p dt = \int R(t, \left(\frac{a+bt}{t}\right)^{\frac{r}{s}}) dt$, pri čemu se poslednji integral smenom $\frac{a+bt}{t} = z^s$ svodi na integral racionalne funkcije od z .

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(4-\sqrt[3]{x})} &= \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} (4-x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{-1} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t, \quad x = t^3 \\ dx = 3t^2 dt \end{array} \right) = 3 \int t^{-\frac{3}{2}} (4-t)^{-1} t^2 dt = \\
&= 3 \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} (4-t)^{-1} dt = \left(\begin{array}{l} t = z^2 \\ dt = 2z dz \end{array} \right) = 6 \int z(4-z^2)^{-1} z dz = 6 \int \frac{z^2}{4-z^2} dz = -6 \int \frac{z^2-4+4}{z^2-4} dz = \\
&= -6 \int dz - 24 \int \frac{dz}{z^2-2^2} = -6z - 24 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \ln \left| \frac{z-2}{z+2} \right| + c = -6t^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{t}-2}{\sqrt{t}+2} \right| + c =
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt[6]{x}-2}{\sqrt[6]{x}+2}\right| + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx &= \int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} (1+x^{\frac{1}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t, \quad x = t^3 \\ dx = 3t^2 dt \end{array} \right) = 3 \int t^{-2} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{2}} t^2 dt = 3 \int (1+t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{l} 1+t = z^2 \\ dt = 2z dz \end{array} \right) = 6 \int z^2 dz = 6 \cdot \frac{z^3}{3} + c = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{1+t})^3 + c = 2 \cdot (1+\sqrt[3]{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} &= \int x^{-2} (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 = t, \quad x = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-1} (1+t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{3}{2}} (1+t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{3}{2}-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{(1+t)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{t^{-\frac{3}{2}}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3} \cdot \left(\frac{1+t}{t} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dt = \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{1+t}{t} = z^2, \quad t = \frac{1}{z^2-1} \\ dt = \frac{-2z}{(z^2-1)^2} dz \end{array} \right) = \\ &= - \int \frac{(z^2-1)^3}{z^3} \cdot \frac{z}{(z^2-1)^2} dz = - \int \frac{z^2-1}{z^2} dz = -z - \frac{1}{z} + c = -\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{t}} - \sqrt{\frac{t}{1+t}} + c = \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{x^2}} - \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x^2}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} &= \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} (3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 = t, \quad x = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{6}} (3-t)^{\frac{1}{3}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{3}} (3-t)^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}} \frac{(3-t)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{t^{\frac{1}{3}}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{3-t}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = \left(\begin{array}{l} \frac{3-t}{t} = z^3, \quad t = \frac{3}{z^3+1} \\ dt = \frac{-9z^2}{(z^3+1)^2} dz \end{array} \right) = \\ &= -\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{z^3}{(z^3+1)^2} dz \end{aligned}$$

$$u = z \Rightarrow du = dz, \quad dv = \frac{z^2 dz}{(z^3+1)^2} \Rightarrow v = \int dv = \left(\begin{array}{l} z^3+1 = t \\ z^2 dz = \frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{3t} = -\frac{1}{3(z^3+1)}$$

$$\int \frac{z^3}{(z^3+1)^2} dz = -\frac{z}{3(z^3+1)} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z^3+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{z^3+1} = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z^2-z+1)} = \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{Bz+C}{z^2-z+1}$$

$$1 = A(z^2-z+1) + (Bz+C)(z+1) = (A+B)z^2 + (-A+B+C)z + (A+C)$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$-A+B+C=0$$

$$A+C=1$$

Rešavanjem sistema jednačina dobija se $A = \frac{1}{3}$, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$ i $C = \frac{2}{3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dz}{z^3+1} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{z+1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z-2}{z^2-z+1} dz = \frac{1}{3} \ln|z+1| - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2z-1-3}{z^2-z+1} dz = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|z+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|z^2-z+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|z+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|z^2-z+1| + \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + c = \frac{1}{3} \ln|z+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|z^2-z+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{3x-x^3} = -\frac{9}{2} \left[-\frac{z}{3(z^3+1)} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln|z+1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|z^2-z+1| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] + c =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{(\frac{3-x^2}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{3-x^2}{x^2}+1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x^2}{x^2}} + 1 \right| + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \sqrt[3]{(\frac{3-x^2}{x^2})^2} - \sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x^2}{x^2}} + 1 \right| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2\sqrt[3]{\frac{3-x^2}{x^2}} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

