

### III Integrali oblika $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$

Neka je dat integral  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  ( $a \neq 0$ ), gde je  $R$  racionalna funkcija od  $x$  i  $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$ . Ovaj integral se svodi na integral racionalne funkcije primenom jedne od Ojlerovih smena.

Ojlerove smene u većini slučajeva dovode do integrala racionalnih funkcija čija je integracija veoma komplikovana, pa se preporučuje da se one koriste samo u slučajevima kada nema drugih mogućnosti integracije (mi ćemo uvek imati drugu mogućnost, pa zato Ojlerove smene preskačemo ☺). Razmotrićemo zbog toga neke specijalne slučajeve integrala  $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}) dx$  za koje postoje metodi rešavanja pogodniji od Ojlerovih smena.

- a) Integral oblika  $\int \frac{P_n(x)}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , gde je  $P_n(x)$  polinom  $n$ -tog stepena od  $x$  ( $n \geq 1$ ), rešava se primenom identiteta

$$\int \frac{P_n(x)}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = Q_{n-1}(x) \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}},$$

gde je  $Q_{n-1}(x)$  polinom stepena  $n-1$  sa nepoznatim koeficijentima, a  $\lambda$  nepoznata konstanta. Nađemo izvod leve i desne strane poslednje jednakosti i sređivanjem po stepenima od  $x$  određuju se koeficijenti polinoma  $Q_{n-1}(x)$  i  $\lambda$ , rešavanjem sistema od  $n+1$  nepoznatih.

$$18. \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} dx = (Ax + B) \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \lambda \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} \quad /$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = A \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + (Ax + B) \frac{2x + 1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} + \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}}$$

$$2x^2 + 2 = 2A(x^2 + x + 1) + 2Ax^2 + 2Bx + Ax + B + 2\lambda$$

$$2x^2 + 2 = 4Ax^2 + (3A + 2B)x + 2A + B + 2\lambda$$

$$4A = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3A + 2B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$2A + B + 2\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} dx = \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right) \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{7}{8} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right) \sqrt{x^2+x+1} + \frac{7}{8} \ln \left| x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x+1} \right| + c$$

19. (domaći)  $\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} dx$

b) Integral oblika  $\int \frac{dx}{(x-\alpha)^n \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , svodi se na integral prethodnog tipa uvođenjem smene  $x-\alpha = \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$ .

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+2x}} = \left( \begin{array}{l} x+1 = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{t} - 1 = \frac{1-t}{t} \\ x^2+2x = \frac{(1-t)^2}{t^2} + \frac{2-2t}{t} = \frac{1-2t+t^2+2t-2t^2}{t^2} = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2} \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t^3} \sqrt{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2}}} = - \int \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{-t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \frac{1-t^2-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int \sqrt{1-t^2} dt - \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} =$$

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

### Integrali trigonometrijskih funkcija

I Integrali oblika  $\int \sin(\alpha x) \cos(\beta x) dx$ ,  $\int \sin(\alpha x) \sin(\beta x) dx$ ,  $\int \cos(\alpha x) \cos(\beta x) dx$ , gde su  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  proizvoljne konstante, rešavaju se primenom trigonometrijskih identiteta:

$$\sin(\alpha x) \cos(\beta x) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta)x + \sin(\alpha + \beta)x]$$

$$\sin(\alpha x) \sin(\beta x) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta)x - \cos(\alpha + \beta)x]$$

$$\cos(\alpha x) \cos(\beta x) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta)x + \cos(\alpha + \beta)x]$$

$$21. \int \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x [\cos x + \cos 5x] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x \cos x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x \cos 5x dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int [1 + \cos 2x] dx + \frac{1}{4} \int [\cos 4x + \cos 6x] dx = \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{24} \sin 6x + c$$

II Integrali oblika  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

Posmatrajmo integral kod koga je podintegralna funkcija racionalna funkcija od  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$ . Svaki ovakav integral može se svesti na integral racionalne funkcije po novoj promenljivoj, smenom  $t = tg \frac{x}{2}$ . Koristeći se poznatim trigonometrijskim obrascima imamo da je

$$\sin x = \frac{2tg \frac{x}{2}}{1 + tg^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1 - tg^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + tg^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}.$$

Ako je  $x \in ((2k-1)\pi, (2k+1)\pi)$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , tada je  $x = 2arctgt + 2k\pi$ , pa je  $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ .

Sledi da je

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = \int R_1(t) dt, \text{ gde je } R_1 \text{ nova racionalna funkcija.}$$

$$22. \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x + \cos x} dx = \left( tg \frac{x}{2} = t \right) = \int \frac{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt =$$

$$= 4 \int \frac{t}{1+t^2+2t+1-t^2} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^2} = 4 \int \frac{tdt}{2(t+1)(1+t^2)} = \int \frac{2t}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} dt =$$

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

$$+ \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} - \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t^2+1| + arctgt - \ln|t+1| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| tg^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + \frac{x}{2} - \ln \left| tg \frac{x}{2} + 1 \right| + c$$

Data smena često dovodi do integrala racionalnih funkcija čija je integracija veoma komplikovana, pa je preporučljivo izbegavati je onda kada je to moguće. Navešćemo neke od specijalnih slučajeva integrala racionalne funkcije od  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$ , u kojima je pogodnije uvesti neku drugu smenu.

I<sub>1</sub> Ako je u integralu oblika  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  funkcija  $R$  takva da je  $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , uvodi se smena  $\sin x = t$  ( $\cos x dx = dt$ ).

l<sub>2</sub> Ako je u integralu oblika  $\int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx$  funkcija  $R$  takva da je  $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , uvodi se smena  $\cos x = t$  ( $-\sin x dx = dt$ ).

l<sub>3</sub> Ako je u integralu oblika  $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$  funkcija  $R$  takva da je  $R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x)$ , to je  $R(-\cos x \operatorname{tg} x, -\cos x) = R(\cos x \operatorname{tg} x, \cos x)$ . Dakle uvodi se smena  $\operatorname{tg} x = t$  ( $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} 23. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cdot \sin 2x} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin^2 x \cos x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x)} = \left( \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 (1 - t^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - t^2 + t^2}{t^2 (1 - t^2)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2} = -\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + c = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2 \sin x} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24. \int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{(\sin^2 x)^2}{\cos^4 x} \sin x dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)^2}{\cos^4 x} \sin x dx = \left( \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right) = \\ &= -\int \frac{(1 - t^2)^2}{t^4} dt = -\int \frac{t^4 - 2t^2 + 1}{t^4} dt = -\int dt + 2 \int t^{-2} dt - \int t^{-4} dt = -t - \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{3t^3} + c = \\ &= -\cos x - \frac{2}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 x} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25. \int \frac{dx}{1 + \sin^2 x} &= \left( \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2}} = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} t \sqrt{2} + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x \sqrt{2}) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$26. \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 1}{\operatorname{tg} x + 2} dx = \left( \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t, \quad x = \operatorname{arctg} t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{t-1}{t+2} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{t-1}{(t+2)(t^2+1)} dt$$

$$\frac{t-1}{(t+2)(1+t^2)} = \frac{A}{t+2} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+1} = \frac{At^2 + A + Bt^2 + Ct + 2Bt + 2C}{(t+2)(t^2+1)}$$

$$t-1 = A(t^2+1) + (Bt+C)(t+2)$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$2B+C=1$$

$$A+2C=-1$$

Rešavanjem sistema jednačina dobija se  $A = -\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $B = \frac{3}{5}$  i  $C = -\frac{1}{5}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + 2 \cos x} dx &= -\frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t+2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{3t-1}{t^2+1} dt = -\frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t+2} + \frac{3}{10} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \\ &= -\frac{3}{5} \ln|t+2| + \frac{3}{10} \ln|t^2+1| - \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{arctg} t + c = -\frac{3}{5} \ln|tg x + 2| - \frac{3}{10} \ln|tg^2 x + 1| - \frac{1}{5} x + c\end{aligned}$$

III Integrali oblika  $\int (\sin \alpha x)^m (\cos \beta x)^n dx$ ,  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  rešavaju se pomoću Ojlerovih formula

$$\sin \alpha x = \frac{e^{\alpha xi} - e^{-\alpha xi}}{2i}, \quad \cos \beta x = \frac{e^{\beta xi} + e^{-\beta xi}}{2}.$$

$$27. I = \int \sin^3 x \cos^2 3x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^3 x \cos^2 3x &= \left( \frac{e^{xi} - e^{-xi}}{2i} \right)^3 \left( \frac{e^{3xi} + e^{-3xi}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{e^{3xi} - 3e^{xi} + 3e^{-xi} - e^{-3xi}}{-8i} \cdot \frac{e^{6xi} + 2 + e^{-6xi}}{4} = \\ &= \frac{e^{9xi} + 2e^{3xi} + e^{-3xi} - 3e^{7xi} - 6e^{xi} - 3e^{-5xi} + 3e^{5xi} + 6e^{-xi} + 3e^{-7xi} - e^{3xi} - 2e^{-3xi} - e^{-9xi}}{-32i} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \frac{e^{9xi} - e^{-9xi}}{2i} + \frac{3}{16} \frac{e^{7xi} - e^{-7xi}}{2i} - \frac{3}{16} \frac{e^{5xi} - e^{-5xi}}{2i} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{e^{3xi} - e^{-3xi}}{2i} + \frac{6}{16} \frac{e^{xi} - e^{-xi}}{2i} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \sin 9x + \frac{3}{16} \sin 7x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 5x - \frac{1}{16} \sin 3x + \frac{6}{16} \sin x \\ I &= -\frac{1}{16} \int \sin 9x dx + \frac{3}{16} \int \sin 7x dx - \frac{3}{16} \int \sin 5x dx - \frac{1}{16} \int \sin 3x dx + \frac{6}{16} \int \sin x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{144} \cos 9x - \frac{3}{112} \cos 7x + \frac{3}{80} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{48} \cos 3x - \frac{3}{8} \cos x + c\end{aligned}$$

IV Integrali oblika  $\int (P_n(x)e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + Q_m(x)e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x) dx$ ,  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$P_n(x)$  je polinom  $n$ -tog stepena, a  $Q_m(x)$  polinom  $m$ -tog stepena. Ovaj integral se rešava primenom identiteta

$$\int (P_n(x)e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + Q_m(x)e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x) dx = R_k(x)e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x + T_k(x)e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x + c,$$

gde su  $R_k(x)$  i  $T_k(x)$  polinomi  $k$ -tog stepena sa nepoznatim koeficijentima, a  $k = \max\{m, n\}$ . Diferenciranjem leve i desne strane, izjednačavanjem koeficijenata uz odgovarajuće stepene od

$x$  i rešavanjem sistema od  $2k+2$  jednačine sa  $2k+2$  nepoznate, dobijaju se koeficijenti polinoma  $R_k(x)$  i  $T_k(x)$ .

$$28. \int [xe^{2x} \cos x + (x^2 - 2)e^{2x} \sin x] dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int [xe^{2x} \cos x + (x^2 - 2)e^{2x} \sin x] dx &= [Ax^2 + Bx + C] e^{2x} \sin x + [Dx^2 + Ex + F] e^{2x} \cos x + c \\ xe^{2x} \cos x + (x^2 - 2)e^{2x} \sin x &= [2Ax + B] e^{2x} \sin x + [Ax^2 + Bx + C] e^{2x} (2 \sin x + \cos x) + \\ &+ [2Dx + E] e^{2x} \cos x + [Dx^2 + Ex + F] e^{2x} (2 \cos x - \sin x) = \\ &= e^{2x} \sin x [2Ax + B + 2Ax^2 + 2Bx + 2C - Dx^2 - Ex - F] + \\ &+ e^{2x} \cos x [Ax^2 + Bx + C + 2Dx + E + 2Dx^2 + 2Ex + 2F] = \\ &= [(A + 2D)x^2 + (B + 2D + 2E)x + C + E + 2F] e^{2x} \cos x + \\ &+ [(2A - D)x^2 + (2A + 2B - E)x + B + 2C - F] e^{2x} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$A + 2D = 0$$

$$B + 2D + 2E = 1$$

$$C + E + 2F = 0$$

$$2A - D = 1$$

$$2A + 2B - E = 0$$

$$B + 2C - F = -2$$

Rešavanjem sistema dobija se  $A = \frac{2}{5}$ ,  $B = -\frac{1}{25}$ ,  $C = -\frac{116}{125}$ ,  $D = -\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $E = \frac{18}{25}$  i  $F = \frac{13}{125}$ .

$$\int [xe^{2x} \cos x + (x^2 - 2)e^{2x} \sin x] dx = \left(\frac{2}{5}x^2 - \frac{1}{25}x - \frac{116}{125}\right)e^{2x} \sin x + \left(-\frac{1}{5}x^2 + \frac{18}{25}x + \frac{13}{125}\right)e^{2x} \cos x + c$$

### Integrali eksponencijalne funkcije

Integral oblika  $\int R(e^x) dx$ , gde je  $R$  racionalna funkcija od  $e^x$ , rešava se smenom  $e^x = t$ . Tada je  $e^x dx = dt$ , odakle je  $dx = \frac{dt}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t}$ , pa je  $\int R(e^x) dx = \int R(t) \frac{dt}{t}$ , što znači da se integral svodi na integral racionalne funkcije od  $t$ .

$$29. \int \frac{\arctg e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx = \left( \begin{array}{l} e^{\frac{x}{2}} = t, \quad x = 2 \ln t \\ dx = \frac{2}{t} dt \end{array} \right) = 2 \int \frac{\arctg t}{t(1+t^2)} \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = 2 \int \frac{\arctg t}{t^2(1+t^2)} dt =$$

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

$$= 2(-\frac{1}{t} \arctgt - \arctg^2 t + \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t^2)} + \int \frac{\arctgt}{1+t^2} dt)$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t(1+t^2)} = \int \frac{1+t^2-t^2}{t(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \ln|t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t^2| + c$$

$$\int \frac{\arctgt}{1+t^2} dt = \left( \begin{array}{l} \arctgt = z \\ \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = dz \end{array} \right) = \int z dz = \frac{z^2}{2} = \frac{\arctg^2 t}{2} + c$$

$$\int \frac{\arctge^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(1+e^x)} dx = -\frac{2\arctgt}{t} - 2\arctg^2 t + 2\ln|t| - \ln|1+t^2| + \arctg^2 t + c =$$

$$= -\frac{2\arctge^{\frac{x}{2}}}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} - \arctg^2 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + \ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + c$$

