$$\frac{A \times A B}{(a \times^{2} + b \times + c)^{n}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(a \times^{2} + b \times + c)^{n}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(a \times^{2} + b \times + c)^{n}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(a \times^{2} + b \times + c)^{n}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(a \times^{2} + a \times^{2} + b \times + c)^{n}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(a \times^{2} + a \times^{2} +$$

$$\int_{N+1}^{N+1} = \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2}+1)^{n}} + \frac{2n^{-1}}{2n} \int_{N}^{N} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2}+1)^{n}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{N}^{N} \frac{1}{(x^{2}+1)^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2}+1)^{n}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^{2}+1)^{n}} +$$

Uniwersalne podstawienie trygonometryczne

$$\rightsquigarrow$$
 Jeżeli $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$, to

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{2+\cos x} = \begin{vmatrix} t = t & \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^{2}}dt \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{1}{2+\frac{1-t}{1+t^{2}}} \frac{2}{1+t^{2}}dt$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t = 13 & s \\ dt = 13 & ds \end{vmatrix} = 2 \int \frac{1}{3s^{2}+3} (3ds) = \frac{2(3)}{3} anc^{2} + c = \frac{2(3)}{3} anc$$

Całki z funkcji niewymiernych

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

$$t = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x, + > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} = t + x + (1)$$

$$2t \times = 1 - t$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - t^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2t}$$

$$\frac{x}{2t} = \frac{1-t^2}{2t} = \frac{-2(t^2+1)}{4t^2}$$

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

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

$$= \int_{t}^{t} dt = -\ln|t| + C = -\ln||x^{2} + x - x|| + C = -\ln|||x^{2} + x - x|| + C = -\ln||x^{2} +$$

Studies a literal strategy of
$$x$$
 a double popular over $ax^2 + bx + c$ dx

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x + [x^2 - x + 1]} dx = ...$$

W(x, $ax^2 + bx + c$) dx

Podstanienia Eulera

I $a > 0$ $t = [ax^2 + bx + c] - [ax]$

II $c \ge 0$ $[ax^2 + bx + c] = xt + [c]$

III $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

Wzór Newtona-Leibniza

Twierdzenie

Jeżeli F jest funkcją pierwotną funkcji f na przedziale $\langle a, b \rangle$, to

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a).$$

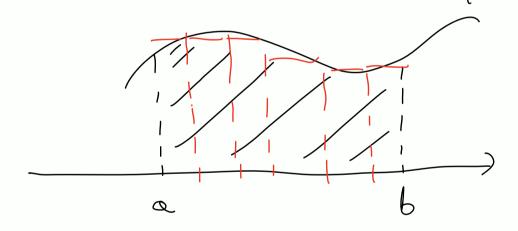
Interpretacja geometryczna

Jeżeli funkcja f jest nieujemna na przedziale $\langle a,b\rangle$, to całka oznaczona

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, dx$$

jest polem obszaru ograniczonego następującymi krzywymi:

- \rightsquigarrow osią Ox,
- → wykresem funkcji f,
- \rightsquigarrow prostą x = a,
- \rightsquigarrow prostą x = b.



DEFINICJA POLA

Uwaga

Jeżeli $f(x) \geqslant g(x)$ dla $x \in \langle a, b \rangle$, to pole <u>obszaru zawartego między</u> wykresami funkcji f i g na przedziale $\langle a, b \rangle$ jest równe

$$\int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - g(x)) dx.$$

$$O = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^{2} : \alpha \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq f(x) \}$$

Własności całki oznaczonej

$$\longrightarrow \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0,$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_b^a f(x) dx = -\int_a^b f(x) dx,$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} cf(x) dx = c \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 dla dowolnego $c \neq 0$

$$\longrightarrow \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx,$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_a^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx + \int_b^c f(x) \, dx \, dla \, b \in \langle a, c \rangle.$$

Całkowanie przez części

Jeżeli funkcje f, g są różniczkowalne na przedziale $\langle a, b \rangle$, to

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g'(x) \, dx = f(x)g(x)\big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)g(x) \, dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x(e^{x}) dx = xe^{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x(e^{x}) dx = xe^{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} dx =$$

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Całkowanie przez podstawienie

Załóżmy, że funkcja f jest określona na przedziale $\langle a,b \rangle$, a funkcja $\phi\colon \langle \alpha,\beta \rangle \to \langle a,b \rangle$ ma ciągłą pochodną oraz spełnia warunki

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi(\alpha) = a$$
,

$$\rightsquigarrow \phi(\beta) = b.$$

Wtedy

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f(\phi(x))\phi'(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \begin{vmatrix} t = x^{2} \\ dt = 2x dx \end{vmatrix} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+t} dt = \begin{vmatrix} s = 1 + t \\ ds = dt \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{s} ds = \frac{1}{2} \ln |s|^{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 = \ln 2$$