

I אינטגרלים מ"נ"ר

1)  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$

2)  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$

3)  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c$

4)  $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$

5)  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$

6)  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + c$

7)  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x + c$

8)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + c$

$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + c$

$\int f'(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} f(ax+b) + c$

$\int f'(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f'(u) du = \frac{1}{a} f(u) + c = \frac{1}{a} f(ax+b) + c$

$\int \frac{dx}{(1-2x)} = \frac{\ln|1-2x|}{-2} + c = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-2x| + c$

שיטה של חילוק  
היא נכסיה הנמצאת פנימי  
המחלק  
הנמצאת פנימי

(A) אם נמצא הפונקציה  $f(x)$   
היא פונקציה האינטגרלית  
של  $f'(x)$  נ"מ  
אם הפונקציה הנמצאת  $f(x)$

(B) (בטור חזרים פונקציה מורכבת  
כופים הנמצאת פנימי  
האינטגרלית פונקציה מורכבת  
המחלק הנמצאת פנימי  
אם לא קבועה)

II שיטת החלפה

(A) נניח קיבלנו את שתי הפונקציות שנתנו בהן בהמשך ללא הוכחה:  
(B) I' של

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

$\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{a} \arctg t + c = \frac{1}{a} \arctg(ax+b) + c$   
 $t = ax+b$   
 $\frac{t}{x} dx = dt = a dx$   
 $dx = \frac{dt}{a}$

$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \int \frac{dx}{a^2(\frac{x}{a})^2+1} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1+(\frac{x}{a})^2} \stackrel{(1) II' \text{ של}}{=} \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{a})} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + c = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + c$

(2)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + c$

(3)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$

$\int \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x+3}} dx = \int \frac{t^2-2}{t+3} \cdot 2t dt \stackrel{x=t^2}{=} \int \frac{t^2-2}{t+3} \cdot 2t dt$   
 $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$   
 $dx = 2\sqrt{x} dt = 2t dt$

$\int (2t^3 - 6t + 14 - \frac{42}{t+3}) dt = \frac{2t^4}{4} - 3t^2 + 14t - 42 \ln|t+3| + c = \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} - 3x + 14\sqrt{x} - 42 \ln(\sqrt{x}+3) + c$   
 $\frac{2x^2-4t}{2t^3+6t^2} \cdot \frac{t+3}{2t^2-6t+14} = \frac{-6t^2-4t}{-6t^2-18t} = \frac{14t+42}{-42}$



ע' נר' 1/12 ע' עשרה ל' סיון פ"

תנ"ג' ע' עשרה ל' 45/264

דבריה'

$t = x^{\frac{1}{6}}$

$dt = \frac{1}{6} x^{-\frac{5}{6}} dx / .6x^{\frac{5}{6}}$

$$t = x^{\frac{1}{6}} \quad \text{! 237}$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{6} x^{-\frac{5}{6}} dx \quad | \cdot 6x^{\frac{5}{6}}$$

$$6x^{\frac{5}{6}} dt = dx$$

$$\text{"}$$

$$6t^5 dt \quad \boxed{16 + 7 + 2 = 1}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{t^6 - t^4 + t^2 - 1} \\ \underline{t^8} \quad \underline{t^2 + 1} \\ -t^8 + t^6 \\ \hline -t^6 \\ -t^6 - t^4 \\ \hline t^4 \\ -t^4 + t^2 \\ \hline -t^2 \\ -t^2 - 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

III א' נשכר' במל'ק'ם

$$\underbrace{\int (f \cdot g)' dx}_{\substack{\text{S.} \\ \text{f.g.}}} = \overset{\text{II}}{\int f' g dx} + \underset{\text{IV}}{\int f g' dx}$$

$$\int x^n \ln x \, dx$$

$$\int x^n e^{kx} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f' &= e^{kx} & \text{פונקציה} \\ g &= x^n \\ \hline f &= \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} & \text{פונקציה} \\ g' &= nx^{n-1} & \text{פונקציה} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x^n \arctan x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f' &= x^n \\ g &= \arctan x \\ \hline f &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ g' &= \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

ואתש'כ' ברה"ק  
של איש'ד'ת  
פיקק'ר רב'ו'ת'ר

מרכז אלקטרוניקה - שימושים של היסטוריה - ! 267/283/287 - 13, 28, 28/287/287

$$\boxed{t = x^2} \xRightarrow{1, 2, 3, 0} dt = 2x dx \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dt}{2x} = dx}$$

22232

$$s = \sqrt{t-1} \Rightarrow ds = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t-1}} dt$$
$$2\sqrt{t-1} ds = dt$$
$$2s ds = dt$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f' = e^s \\ g = s \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} f' = e^s \\ g' = 1 \end{array}$$



$$\textcircled{8} \int x \ln(x^2+1) dx = \int \frac{x \ln t dt}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt =$$

$$= t \ln t - \int dt = t \ln t - t + C =$$

$$= (x^2+1) \ln(x^2+1) - x^2 - 1 + C$$

פ'רונ כל פ'רונ 3/1 ו'ר

2230  
 $t = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow dt = 2x dx \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \frac{dt}{2x}}$   
 פ'רונ  
 $f' = 1 \ln t \mid f = t$   
 $g' = \ln t \mid g' = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int \ln t dt = t \ln t - t + C =$$

$$= \ln x [\ln(\ln x)] - \ln x + C$$

12230  
 $t = \ln x \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow x dt = dx$   
 פ'רונ  
 $f' = \ln t$   
 $g' = \frac{1}{t}$

$$\textcircled{28} \int x^2 \arctg\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int -x^2 \arctg t dt =$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{t^4} \arctg t dt = \frac{\arctg t}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{t^3(1+t^2)} dt$$

$$\frac{1}{t^3(1+t^2)} = \frac{A}{t^3} + \frac{B}{t^2} + \frac{C}{t} + \frac{Dt+G}{1+t^2}$$

$$1 = A + At^2 + Bt + Bt^2 + Ct + Dt^2 + Gt^3$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 0 \\ A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -1 \\ B + G = 0 \Rightarrow G = 0 \\ C + D = 0 \Rightarrow D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{28} \frac{\arctg\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{3\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{3} \left[ x^3 \arctg\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{t^{-2}}{2} + \ln|t| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \right] + C$$

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

12230  
 $t = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow \boxed{-x^2 dt = dx}$   
 פ'רונ  
 $f' = -\frac{1}{t^4} = -t^{-4}$   
 $g = \arctg t$   
 $f = -\frac{t^{-3}}{-3} = \frac{t^{-3}}{3}$   
 $g' = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$

$$\textcircled{31} \int \arcsin x dx = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{\frac{dt}{2}}{\sqrt{1-t}} = x \arcsin x + \int \frac{ds}{2\sqrt{s}} =$$

$$x \arcsin x + \sqrt{s} + C = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

פ'רונ  
 $f' = 1$   
 $g = \arcsin x \mid f = x$   
 $g' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

12230  
 $t = x^2 \Rightarrow dt = 2x dx \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{2} = x dx$   
 22230  
 $s = 1-t \Rightarrow ds = -dt \Rightarrow dt = -ds$

$$\int \frac{\ln^2 x dx}{x^3} = \int \frac{t^2 x dt}{x^3 x^2} = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(e^t)^2} = \int t^2 e^{-2t} dt =$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 e^{-2 \ln x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x e^{-2 \ln x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2 \ln x} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{2x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + C = \frac{-2 \ln^2 x - 2 \ln x - 1}{4x^2} + C$$

15/268 פ'רונ  
 $t = \ln x \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \Rightarrow x dt = dx$   
 $e^t = x$   
 פ'רונ  
 $f' = e^{-2t}$   
 $g = t^2$   
 $f = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2t}$   
 $g' = 2t$   
 $e^{-2 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-2}} = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$



IV א'טעלעקטאן פאר פאקטאריזאציע

פאר  $P_n(x)$  און  $P_m(x)$  וואס  $P_m(x) \mid P_n(x)$   
 דאס פאקטאריזאציע פאר  $P_n(x)$  איז  
 $P_n(x) = P_k(x) \cdot P_l(x)$  וואו  $k+l=n$

$$\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = P_k(x) + \frac{P_l(x)}{P_n(x)}$$

$$P_n(x) = (a_1x+b_1)^r (a_2x+b_2)^s (a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3)^t$$

דאס פאקטאריזאציע פאר  $P_l(x)$  איז  
 $P_l(x) = P_k(x) \cdot P_m(x)$  וואו  $k+m=l$

$$\frac{P_l(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{P_k(x)}{(a_1x+b_1)^r (a_2x+b_2)^s (a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3)^t} = \frac{A}{(a_1x+b_1)^r} + \frac{B}{(a_1x+b_1)^{r-1}} + \dots + \frac{C}{a_1x+b_1} + \frac{D}{(a_2x+b_2)^s} + \dots + \frac{E}{a_2x+b_2} + \frac{Fx+G}{(a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3)^t} + \dots + \frac{Ix+J}{a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3}$$

$$* \int \frac{A}{(a_1x+b_1)^r} dx = \int A(a_1x+b_1)^{-r} dx = \frac{A(a_1x+b_1)^{-r+1}}{-r+1} = -\frac{A}{(r-1)(a_1x+b_1)^{r-1}} + C \quad r \neq 1$$

$$** \int \frac{dx}{a_1x+b_1} = \frac{\ln|a_1x+b_1|}{a_1} + C \quad r=1$$

$$*** \int \frac{Ix+J}{a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3} dx = \int \frac{Ix+J}{R(x+T)^2+S} dx = \int \frac{Ix dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} + \int \frac{J dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} \quad \textcircled{=}$$

פאר  $R(x+T)^2+S$  וואס  
 $u = (x+T)^2$  דאן  $du = 2(x+T)dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{I}{2} \int \frac{(2x+2T-2T)dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} + \int \frac{J dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} = \\ &= \frac{I}{2} \int \frac{(2(x+T)-2T)dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} + \int \frac{J dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} = \\ &= \frac{I}{2} \int \frac{2(x+T)dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} + \int \frac{(J-2T) dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} = \\ &= \frac{I}{2} \int \frac{du}{Ru+S} + (J-2T) \int \frac{dx}{R(x+T)^2+S} = \\ &= \frac{I}{2} \ln|Ru+S| + \frac{(J-2T)}{\sqrt{RS}} \arctg \frac{\sqrt{R}(x+T)}{\sqrt{S}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$**** \int \frac{(2x+3)dx}{2x^2+4x+8} = \int \frac{(2x+3)dx}{2(x^2+2x+4)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+3)dx}{(x+1)^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+2)dx}{(x+1)^2+3} + \int \frac{1 dx}{(x+1)^2+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 dx}{(x+1)^2+3} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u+3} + \int \frac{dv}{v^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u+3| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|(x+1)^2+3| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$**** \int \frac{Fx+G}{(a_3x^2+b_3x+c_3)^t} dx \quad \text{פאר } P_n(x) \text{ וואס } P_m(x) \mid P_n(x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x^2+4)^2} dx = \int \left( \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+4)^2} + \frac{Dx+E}{x^2+4} \right) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+4)^2} - \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+4} = \frac{1}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{32} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{32} \ln(x^2+4) - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{1}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{32} \ln(x^2+4) + \frac{1}{8(x^2+4)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= Ax^4 + 8Ax^2 + 16A + Bx^2 + Cx + Dx + Ex^3 + 4Dx^2 + 4Ex \\ A+D &= 0 \quad E=0 \\ 8A+B+4D &= 0 \quad C+4E=0 \Rightarrow C=0 \\ 16A &= 1 \quad A=\frac{1}{16} \\ D &=-\frac{1}{16} \\ B &=-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$* \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \overset{\text{'3''N}}{=} \operatorname{tg} x + C \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \overset{\text{'3''N}}{=} -\operatorname{cotan} x + C$$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx = - \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x}{\cos^5 x} = - \int \frac{(1 - t^2) dt}{t^5} = - \int \frac{dt}{t^5} + \int \frac{t^2}{t^5} dt =$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \sin^2 x)^2}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 x + \sin^4 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 2 + \sin^2 x \right) dx =$$

$$-\cotan x - 2x + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C$$

$$a \neq 0 \quad b \neq 0 \quad \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - 2 \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + 1\right) dx}{1 - 2 \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \int \frac{(\tan x + 1) dx}{1 - 2 \tan x} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int \frac{t+1}{1-2t} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} &= \int \frac{t+1}{(1-2t)(1+t^2)} dt = \int \left( \frac{A}{1-2t} + \frac{Bt+C}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \boxed{t = \tan x} \quad \frac{dt}{dt} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \frac{dx}{dx} \\ \frac{6}{5} \int \frac{1}{1-2t} dt + \int \frac{\frac{3}{5}t - \frac{1}{5}}{1+t^2} dt &= \frac{6}{5} \ln|1-2t| + \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \begin{cases} A+C=1 \\ B-2C=1 \Rightarrow \\ A-2B=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2B+C=1/2 \\ B-2C=1 \\ A=2B \end{cases} \\ u=t^2 \quad du=2t dt & \\ = -0.6 \ln|1-2t| + 0.3 \ln|1+t^2| - 0.2 \arctg t + C &= 0.6 \ln|1-2 \tan x| + 0.3 \ln|1+\tan^2 x| - 0.2x + C \\ \arctg(\tan x) = x & \\ = -0.6 \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 2 \sin x}{\cos x} \right| + 0.3 \ln \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 0.2x + C &= -0.6 \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 2 \sin x}{\cos x} \right| - 0.2x + C \\ \ln \cos^{-2} x = -2 \ln |\cos x| & \end{aligned}$$