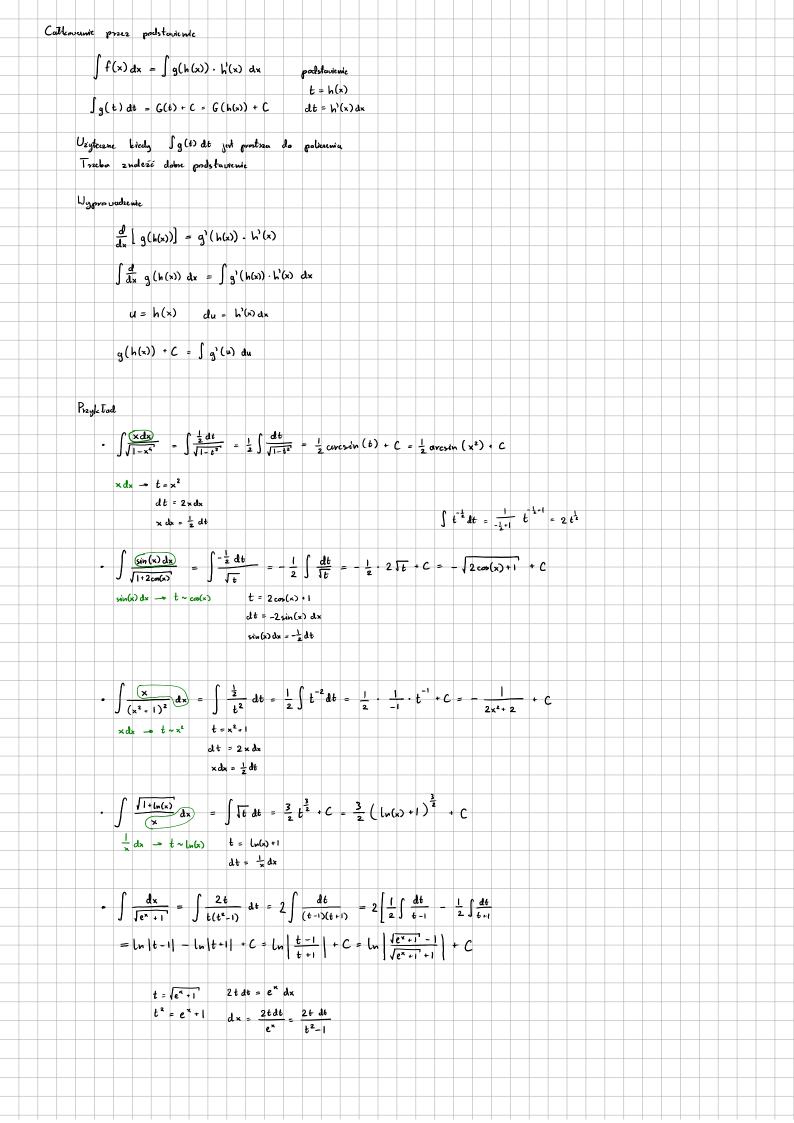




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Cathoromic przez części
              \int f(x)g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx
               Uzyterzne kórdy Sf'(x)g(x) do jest Todonjszo do polissonia
               Trzeba dobraci ochpanicalnie podstavienie dla fia
               Mozna stoswaó childrotnic, zvianzcea dla funleji typu
               Sxnerdx Sxnsin(x) dx,...
               Jesti dojulité sig do sprzeczności to nie nie znaczy
               Lyprovachenic
                         \frac{d}{dx} f(x)g(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)
                     \int \frac{d}{dx} f(x) g(x) dx = \int f'(x) g(x) dx + \int f(x) g'(x) dx
                         f(x)g(x) = \int f'(x)g(x)dx + \int f(x)g'(x)dx
                         \int f(x)g'(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx
    Pregletad
                \int \ln(x) dx = \times \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx = \chi \ln(x) - x + C
                           f= ln(x) g'=1
                           t, = =
                • \int x \sin(x) dx = -x \cos(x) - \int -\cos(x) dx = \sin(x) -x \cos(x) + C
                          f = x g' = sin(x)
                          f'= 1 g = -con(x)
                 \cdot \int e^{-x} \cos(x) dx = e^{x} \sin(x) + \int e^{-x} \sin(x) dx = e^{x} \sin(x) - e^{-x} \cos(x) - \int e^{-x} \cos(x) dx 
                     + = e-x g' = con(x)
                                                                 f = e-* g' = shu(x)
                                                                  f' = -e" g = -cos(x)
                      f' = - ē×
                                    g = sin(x)
                     2\int e^{-x}\cos(x)dx = e^{-x}\sin(x) - e^{-x}\cos(x) + C
                        \int e^{-x} \cos(x) dx = \frac{e^{-x}}{2} \left( \sin(x) - \cos(x) \right) + C
                    \int \frac{\ln(x)}{x^3} dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-5} dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + C = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + C
\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x^3} dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-5} dx = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) + C = -\frac{\ln(x)}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4x^2} + C
                         \rho' = \frac{1}{x} g = -\frac{1}{2}x^2
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Catharanic przez podstavienie (2. postac)
            dla voinovertoscionej funkcji (1)
            \int f(x) dx = \int f(\psi(t)) \cdot \psi'(t) dt = F(\psi(t)) + C = F(x) + C
                       dx = \varphi^{3}(t)dt
      Pryletad
             \int \operatorname{carccos}(x) dx = \int -t \sin(t) dt = t \cos(t) - \sin(t) + C = x \operatorname{carccos}(x) - \sin(\operatorname{carccos}(x)) + C
                           x = cos(t) te[0, 17]
                          t = arccos(x)
                        dx = -sin(t) dt
            -\int \sqrt{9-x^2} \ dx = \int \sqrt{9-3} \sin^2(t) - 3\cos(t) \ dt = \int 3\sqrt{1-\sin^2(t)} \cdot 3\cos(t) \ dt = 3\int \cos^2(t) \ dt
                 = \int \int \frac{\cos(2t) \cdot 1}{2} dt = \frac{9}{2} \int 1 dt + \frac{9}{2} \int \cos(2t) dt = \frac{9}{2} t + \frac{9}{4} \sin(2t) + C
                 = \frac{9}{2} \operatorname{carcsin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + \sin\left(2 \operatorname{carcsin}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\right) + C
                              x = 3 sin(t) te[-11 12]
                              t = curcsin(축)
                            dx = 3cos(t) dt
Standardore podstavienia
  \int \int r^2 - x^2 dx = |x = r \sin(t)|
     dx = ln | x + 1x2+k | + C poolstoviente Eulera
     \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2\right)} = \left| \frac{1}{dt} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{dt}{dx} \right| = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{cyctan}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C
    \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{u^2 + x^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^2}} = \frac{t = \frac{x}{a}}{dt} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = \operatorname{avcsin}(\frac{x}{a}) + C
     - \int R(e^) dx = |t = e^|
Nie każda cattea vyraża się przez funkcje elementowne
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