

Alapintegrálra visszavezető integrálok

Lineáris argumentumú integrandus integrálása

$$\boxed{\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b) + C}$$

1.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} & \int e^{5x} dx, & \text{(b)} \quad \int \cos(4x) dx, \text{ (c)} \quad \int \sin(7x+3) dx, \\ \text{(d)} & \int \frac{1}{1+2x} dx, & \text{(e)} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x+8}} dx, \text{ (f)} \quad \int \frac{e^{3x+2}}{e^{5x}} dx \\ \text{(g)} & \int \frac{1}{(x+2)^2+1} dx, & \text{(h)} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-7}} dx, \text{ (i)} \quad \int \ln(5 \cdot e^{x+2}) dx. \end{array}$$

Az integrandus definíciója alapján alapintegrálokra visszavezető integrálok

2.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} & \int \sinh x dx, & \text{(b)} \quad \int \tan^2 x dx, \text{ (c)} \quad \int 2^{2x-3} dx \\ \text{(d)} & \int \cosh x dx, & \text{(e)} \quad \int \cot^2 x dx, \text{ (f)} \quad \int 3^{x+4} dx \end{array}$$

Polinom per lineáris alakú integrandusok

3.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} & \int \frac{x+3}{x+1} dx, & \text{(b)} \quad \int \frac{x-1}{x+2} dx, \text{ (c)} \quad \int \frac{2x-5}{x+1} dx \\ \text{(d)} & \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} dx, & \text{(e)} \quad \int \frac{3x^2-4}{x^2+1} dx, \text{ (f)} \quad \int \frac{x^2-2}{x+1} dx \\ \text{(g)} & \int \frac{x^2+2}{x+1} dx, & \text{(h)} \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx, \text{ (i)} \quad \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+4} dx \end{array}$$

Linearizáló formulák integráloknál

$$\boxed{\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}} \quad \boxed{\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(a)} & \int \sin^2 x dx, & \text{(b)} \quad \int \cos^2 x dx, \text{ (c)} \quad \int \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx \\ \text{(d)} & \int \sin^2(3x) dx, & \text{(e)} \quad \int \cos^2(2x) dx, \text{ (f)} \quad \int \cos^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx \end{array}$$