

Dekanatura radoma. Zájem 5.

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(J. 5.19)

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln |\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{x}{4}\right)| + C$$

(J. 5.20)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{-\frac{1+tg\frac{x}{2}}{1-tg\frac{x}{2}}} = \left[t = tg\frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2}(1+tg^2\frac{x}{2}) \right] = \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1+t^2-2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2-2t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\frac{1+t^2}{2}} = \int \frac{2t^2}{1+t^2-2t} \cdot \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \\ &= 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)^2} = [4: 1-t, u = -1, dt = -du] = -2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = -2 \int u^{-2} du = -2 \cdot \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{u} + C = \frac{2}{1-t} + C = \frac{2}{1-tg\frac{x}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(J. 5.21)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{5+4\sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{5+4\left(\frac{1+tg\frac{x}{2}}{1-tg\frac{x}{2}}\right)} = \left[t = tg\frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2}(1+tg^2\frac{x}{2}), dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right] = \int \frac{dt}{5+4\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right)} \cdot \\ &\cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)} = \int \frac{1}{5+8t} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{1}{5(1+t^2)+8t} dt = \int \frac{1+t^2}{5(1+t^2)+8t} dt = \\ &\cdot \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{5(1+t^2)+8t} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{5+5t^2+8t} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+\frac{8}{5}t+\frac{16}{25}+\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{(t+\frac{4}{5})^2+\frac{9}{25}} = \\ &= [u = t + \frac{4}{5}, u' = 1, dt = du] = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{u^2+\frac{9}{25}} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \arctg \frac{u}{5} + C = \frac{2}{3} \arctg \frac{u}{5} + C = \frac{2}{3} \arctg \frac{t+4}{5} + C \end{aligned}$$

(J. 5.22)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1-\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx &= \int \frac{2}{2+\cos x} - \frac{\sin x}{2+\cos x} dx = \left[u = 2+\cos x, u' = -\sin x \right] = 2 \int \frac{1}{2+\frac{1-tg^2\frac{x}{2}}{1+tg\frac{x}{2}}} dx - \int \frac{1}{2+tg\frac{x}{2}} dx \\ &= \left[t = tg\frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2}(1+tg^2\frac{x}{2}) \right] = 2 \int \frac{1}{2+tg\frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}(1+t^2)} dt + \ln|u| + C = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \\ &\cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt + \ln|u| + C = 2 \int \frac{t+1}{t^2+3} dt + \ln|2+\cos x| + C = 4 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+3} + \ln|2+\cos x| \\ &\Rightarrow C = 4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln|2+\cos x| + C = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{tg\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{3}} + \ln|2+\cos x| + C = \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arcctg} \frac{\sqrt{3}tg\frac{x}{2}}{3} + \ln|2+\cos x| + C \end{aligned}$$

8.5.24

$$a. \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x) \sin x} dx = \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x \sin x} + \int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x} \left[t = \tan \frac{x}{2}, t' = \frac{1}{2}(1+t^2) \right] = \int \frac{2}{\frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} dt =$$

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

$$\int \frac{1+t^2}{2t} dt + t + C = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{t} dt + t + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t^2}{t} + \frac{1+t^2}{2} + t + C$$

8.5.25

$$\int \frac{dx}{5 \sin^2 x - 5 \cos^2 x + 4} = \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{5 \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} - 3 \frac{1}{1+t^2} + 4(1+t^2)} = \int \frac{1+t^2}{5t^2 + 4 + 4t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{9t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{3t}{1} + C = \frac{1}{27} \arctan \frac{3 \tan x}{1} + C$$

8.5.26

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{2+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} =$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{t}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{2} + C$$

8.5.28

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^3 x} = \left[t = \tan x, dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{(\frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2})^2} = \int \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \int (1+t^2) dt =$$

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

8.5.30

$$\int \sin^5 x \cos^5 x dx = \left[t = \sin x, dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right] = \int t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dt = \int t^4 \cdot \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \int t^4 dt =$$

$$= \int t^4 - 2t^2 dt = \int t^4 dt - 2 \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{9} t^9 + C = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C$$

8.5.31

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\cos^3 x} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left[t = \cos x, dx = -\frac{1}{\sin x} dt \right] = -2 \int \frac{\sin x}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} dt =$$

$$= -2 \int t^{-2} dt = -2 \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{2}{\cos x} + C$$

8.5.33

$$\int \sin^6 x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^3 dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos 2x)^3}{8} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 3\cos 2x + 3\cos^2 2x - \cos^3 2x) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin 2x + \frac{3}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^3 2x - \frac{1}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^4 2x + C = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^3 2x - \frac{1}{32} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^6 2x + C$$

(J. 5.39)

$$\int \sin^3 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x) \cdot (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \int (1 + \cos 2x) \cdot (1 - \cos 2x)^2 dx = [u = 2x, u' = 2]$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} du \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{16} (1 + \cos u) \cdot (1 - \cos u)^2 du = \int \frac{1}{16} \cos^3 u - \cos^2 u - \cos u + 1 du = \frac{1}{16} \frac{\cos^4 u}{4} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\cos^3 u}{3} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{\cos^2 u}{2} + \frac{u}{16} + C = \frac{\cos^4 u}{64} - \frac{\cos^3 u}{48} - \frac{\cos^2 u}{32} + \frac{u}{16} + C$$

$\frac{u}{16} + C$ (J. 5.36)

$$\int \sin x \cdot \sin 3x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(2x-3x) - \cos(2x+3x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x dx = [u = 2x,$$

$$du = 2 dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin u du = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C$$

(J. 5.37)

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{12} \cos \frac{x}{3} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\frac{9x}{12} - \frac{4x}{12}) + \sin(\frac{9x}{12} + \frac{4x}{12})) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(-\frac{x}{4}) + \sin(\frac{13x}{12}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{x}{4} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{13x}{12} dx = [u = \frac{x}{4}, u' = \frac{1}{4}, du = \frac{1}{4} dx] = -\frac{1}{2} \int \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{4} du - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{13}{4} u \cdot \frac{1}{4} du = -\frac{1}{8} \sin u + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{13}{4} u + C = -\frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{13x}{4} + C$$

(J. 5.38)

$$\int \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x + \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx = [u = 2x],$$

$$du = 2 dx, u = 4x, dx = \frac{1}{2} du \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u - \frac{1}{2} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u + \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C$$

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

(J. 5.39)

$$\int \cos x \cdot \cos 3x \cdot \cos 5x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos(-2x) + \cos 4x) \cdot \cos 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cos 5x + \cos 4x \cos 5x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x + \cos 3x) + \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x + \cos 9x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3x + \cos 7x + \cos 9x + \cos 7x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3x + \frac{\sin 7x}{7} + \sin 9x + \frac{\sin 9x}{9}) + C = \frac{\sin 3x}{12} + \frac{\sin 7x}{28} + \frac{\sin 9x}{9} + \frac{\sin 9x}{36} + C$$

(J. 5.41)

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = [u = \frac{x}{2}, u' = \frac{1}{2}, dx = 2 du] = 2 \int \operatorname{tg}^2 u du = 2 \int (\frac{1}{\cos^2 u} - 1) \operatorname{tg}^2 u du = 2 \int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 u}{\cos^2 u} du$$

$$= 2 \int \operatorname{tg}^2 u du = [t = \operatorname{tg} u, dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} du] = 2 \int t^2 dt - 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = 2 \frac{t^3}{3} - 2 \operatorname{tg} u + C = 2 \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 u}{3} - 2 \operatorname{tg} u + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{tg}^3 u - 2 \operatorname{tg} u + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + C = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{tg}^3 \frac{x}{2} - 2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + x + C$$

(J. 5.42)

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = [u = \cos x, du = -\frac{1}{\sin x} dx] = -\int \frac{(1-u^2)^2}{u^2} du =$$

$$= -\int \frac{u^6 + 3u^4 - 3u^2 + 1}{u^2} du = -\int \left(-\frac{1}{4} u^6 + \frac{3}{4} u^4 - \frac{3}{4} u^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) du = \frac{1}{6} u^7 - \frac{3}{4} u^5 + \frac{3}{2} u^3 - u + C$$

$$= \ln|\cos x| + \frac{3}{2\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{4\cos^4 x} + \frac{1}{6\cos^6 x} + C$$