# MA1 Integrální počet

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1 Integrály 1

## 1 Integrály

- $\int f(x) dx$  ... neurčitý integrál
- $\int f(x) dx = F(x) \dots$  primitivní funkce k funkci f(x)
- F'(x) = f(x) . . . derivace primitivní funkce, F(x), je funkce f(x)

#### Pravidlo sumy

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

#### Pravidlo konstanty

$$\int kf(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = k \int f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

### Metoda Per Partes

$$(f \cdot g)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$\int (f \cdot g)' = \int f'g + \int fg'$$

$$f \cdot g = \int f'g + \int fg'$$

$$I. \int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

II. 
$$\int fg' = fg - \int f'g$$

#### Subtituční metoda

Pokud pro funkce fa gplatí, že

- 1. funkce f má primitivní funkci F na intervalu (a, b),
- 2. funkce g je na intervalu  $(\alpha, \beta)$  diferenciovatelná
- 3. a  $g((\alpha, \beta)) \subset (a, b)$ ,

pak funkce  $f\left(g(x)\right)\cdot g'(x)$  má primitivní funkci na intervalu  $(\alpha,\beta)$  a platí

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = F(g(x)).$$

$$\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int f(t) dt, \text{ kde}$$
$$t = g(x); dt = g'(x) dx.$$

#### Příklady $\mathbf{2}$

### Vypočítej integrál

 $\int \pi x^{2024} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

$$= \int \pi x^{2024} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{1}$$

$$=\pi \int x^{2024} \,\mathrm{d}x\tag{2}$$

$$=\pi \frac{x^{2025}}{2025}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2025}x^{2025} + C$$
(3)

$$=\frac{\pi}{2025}x^{2025}+C\tag{4}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int (3x-2)e^x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3$$
$$g'(x) = e^x \rightarrow g(x) = e^x$$

Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x).

$$= (3x - 2)e^x - \int 3e^x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{5}$$

$$= (3x - 2)e^x - 3e^x \tag{6}$$

$$= e^x ((3x - 2) - 3) \tag{7}$$

$$=e^x\left(3x-5\right)+C\tag{8}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int (2x+3)\cos 3x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f(x) = 2x + 3 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2$$

$$g'(x) = \cos 3x \,\rightarrow\, g(x) = -\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x$$

Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x(2x+3) + \frac{2}{3}\int \sin 3x \, dx \tag{9}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x(2x+3) + \frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\cos 3x\right) \tag{10}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\sin 3x(2x+3) - \frac{2}{9}\cos 3x + C \tag{11}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int (x^2 - x)e^{4x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - x \to f'(x) = 2x - 1$$
  
 $g'(x) = e^{4x} \to g(x) = \frac{1}{4}e^{4x}$ 

1. Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - x)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4}\int (2x - 1)e^{4x} dx$$
 (12)

$$f(x) = 2x - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2$$
  
 $g'(x) = e^{4x} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{1}{4}e^{4x}$ 

2. Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - x)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{4}(2x - 1)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2}\int e^{4x} dx\right)$$
 (13)

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - x)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{4}(2x - 1)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{8}e^{4x}\right)$$
(14)

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - x)e^{4x} - \frac{1}{16}(2x - 1)e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32}e^{4x}$$
(15)

$$= \frac{1}{32}e^{4x} \left(8(x^2 - x) - 2(2x - 1) + 1\right) \tag{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}e^{4x} \left(8x^2 - 8x - 4x - 2 + 1\right) \tag{17}$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}e^{4x} \left(8x^2 - 12x - 1\right) + C \tag{18}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \to f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
$$g'(x) = 1 \to g(x) = x$$

Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

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$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{19}$$

$$= x \ln x - \int 1 \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{20}$$

$$= x \ln x - x \tag{21}$$

$$=x\left(\ln x - 1\right) + C\tag{22}$$

### Vypočítej integrál

 $\int \ln^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

$$f(x) = \ln^2 x \to f'(x) = 2 \ln x \frac{1}{x}$$
$$g'(x) = 1 \to g(x) = x$$

Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

$$x\ln^2 x - \int 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{23}$$

$$x\ln^2 x - 2\int \ln x \cdot 1 \,\mathrm{d}x \tag{24}$$

$$x\ln^2 x - 2\int \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{25}$$

$$x \ln^2 x - 2 (x (\ln x - 1)) \tag{26}$$

$$x\ln^2 x - 2x\ln x + 2x\tag{27}$$

$$x(\ln^2 x - 2\ln x + 2) + C \tag{28}$$

Vypočítej integrál

 $\int x \arctan x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

$$f(x) = \arctan x \to f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
$$g'(x) = x \to g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

Vybrání funkce f(x) a g(x)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx$$
 (29)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x$$
 (30)

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

Úprava výrazu

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \int 1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \tag{31}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^{2}\arctan x - \frac{1}{2}\left(\int 1\,dx - \int \frac{1}{x^{2} + 1}\,dx\right)$$
 (32)

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \arctan x\right) \tag{33}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \arctan x - (x - \arctan x) \right) \tag{34}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 \arctan x - x + \arctan x \right) + C \tag{35}$$

### Vypočítej integrál

 $\int \frac{7x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

$$t = 1 + x^3$$
$$dt = 3x^2 dx$$

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{7x^2}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{1}{3x^2} \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{36}$$

$$= \int \frac{7}{\sqrt{t}} \frac{1}{3} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{37}$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\int \frac{7}{\sqrt{t}} \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{38}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{39}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \int \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{40}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{41}$$

$$=\frac{7}{3}\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}\tag{42}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3}2t^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{14}{3}t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$
(43)

$$=\frac{14}{3}t^{\frac{1}{2}}+C\tag{44}$$

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Vypočítej integrál

$$\int \frac{x^9}{\left(1+x^5\right)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = x^5 + 1$$

 $dt = 5x^4 dx$ 

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{x^9}{t^3} \frac{1}{5x^4} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{45}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{x^9}{t^3} \frac{1}{x^4} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{46}$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{x^5}{t^3} \,\mathrm{d}t\tag{47}$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}\int \frac{t-1}{t^3}\,\mathrm{d}t\tag{48}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left( \int t^{-2} dt - \int t^{-3} dt \right)$$
 (49)

$$=\frac{1}{5}\left(-t^{-1}-\frac{t^{-2}}{-2}\right)\tag{50}$$

$$=\frac{1}{5}\left(-t^{-1}+\frac{1}{2}t^{-2}\right) \tag{51}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}t^{-1} + \frac{1}{10}t^{-2} + C \tag{52}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \arccos^3 x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\arccos^3 x} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{53}$$

(54)

$$t = \arccos x$$
$$dt = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

Substituce

$$-\int \frac{1}{t^3} dt = -\int t^{-3} dt = \frac{t^{-2}}{2} + C$$
 (55)

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sin \frac{1}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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$$\int x^{-2} \sin x^{-1} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{56}$$

(57)

$$t = x^{-1}$$

 $dt = -x^{-2} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{x^{-2}}{1} \sin\left(t\right) \left(-\frac{1}{x^{-2}}\right) dt \tag{58}$$

$$= -\int \sin\left(t\right) dt \tag{59}$$

$$= -\int \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{60}$$

$$= -(-\cos t) \tag{61}$$

$$=\cos t\tag{62}$$

$$=\cos\frac{1}{x} + C \tag{63}$$

Vypočítej integrál

$$\int \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)t} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} dt$$
 (64)

$$= \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)t} \cdot \frac{2t}{1} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{65}$$

$$=2\int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{66}$$

$$= 2 \arctan t \tag{67}$$

$$= 2\arctan\frac{1}{x} + C \tag{68}$$

Vypočítej integrál

 $\int \tan x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{69}$$

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 $t = \cos x$ 

 $dt = -\sin x \, dx$ 

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{\sin x}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{-\sin x} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{70}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{-1} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{71}$$

$$= -\int \frac{1}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{72}$$

$$= -\ln|t| \tag{73}$$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| + C \tag{74}$$

Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int (5x-1)^3 \, \mathrm{d}x$$

t = 5x - 1

 $\mathrm{d}t = 5\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Subtituce

$$=\frac{1}{5}\int t^3 \,\mathrm{d}x\tag{75}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4} t^4 \tag{76}$$

$$=\frac{1}{20}t^4\tag{77}$$

$$=\frac{1}{20}(5x-1)^4+C\tag{78}$$

Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \frac{5x}{\left(x^2+4\right)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $t = x^2 + 4$ 

 $\mathrm{d}t = 2x\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5x}{t^3} \frac{1}{2x^1} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{79}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5x}{t^3} x^{-1} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{80}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{5}{t^3} \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{81}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \int t^{-3} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{82}$$

$$=\frac{5}{2}\cdot -\frac{1}{2}t^{-2} \tag{83}$$

$$= -\frac{5}{4}t^{-2} + C \tag{84}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

 $\int \sqrt[3]{4x - 7} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

t = 4x - 7

 $\mathrm{d}t = 4\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

$$= \int \sqrt[3]{t} \cdot 4^{-1} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{85}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{86}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{87}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\frac{t^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}}\tag{88}$$

$$=\frac{3}{16}t^{\frac{4}{3}}+C\tag{89}$$

Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

 $\int e^{5x} \, \mathrm{d}x$ 

t = 5x

dt = 5 dx

Subtituce

$$=5^{-1}\int e^t \,\mathrm{d}t\tag{90}$$

$$=5^{-1}e^t\tag{91}$$

$$=5^{-1}e^{5x} (92)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}e^{5x} + C (93)$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int e^{1+\sin x} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = 1 + \sin x$$

 $dt = \cos x \, dx$ 

Substituce

$$= \int e^{t} dt$$

$$= e^{t}$$

$$= e^{1+\sin x} + C$$

$$(94)$$

$$(95)$$

$$(96)$$

$$= e^t (95)$$

$$=e^{1+\sin x} + C \tag{96}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int x \cdot e^{x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = x^2$$

 $\mathrm{d}t = 2x\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

$$= \int x(2x)^{-1} \cdot e^t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{97}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{98}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}e^t\tag{99}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{x^{2}} + C$$
(99)

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int e^{3-2x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = 3 - 2x$$

$$\mathrm{d}t = -2\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Substituce

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int e^t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{101}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{3-2x} + C \tag{102}$$

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#### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int 3e^x \sqrt{1+e^x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = 1 + e^x$$
$$dt = e^x dx$$

Substituce

$$= \int 3(t-1)\sqrt{t} \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{103}$$

$$=3\int (t-1)t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt ag{104}$$

(105)

$$f(x) = t - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 1$$
  
 $g'(x) = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow g(x) = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 

Per Partes

$$= (t-1)\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \int \frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt$$
 (106)

$$= (t-1)\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} \tag{107}$$

$$= (t-1)\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15}t^{\frac{5}{2}} \tag{108}$$

$$=\frac{4}{15}\left(\frac{5}{2}(t-1)t^{\frac{3}{2}}-t^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) \tag{109}$$

$$=\frac{4}{15}\left(\frac{5}{2}\left(t^{\frac{3}{2}}-t^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)-t^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)\tag{110}$$

$$=\frac{4}{15}\left(\frac{5}{2}t^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{5}{2}t^{\frac{3}{2}}-t^{\frac{5}{2}}\right) \tag{111}$$

$$\frac{1}{15} \left( \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 - t^2 \right) \tag{111}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \left( \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{5}{2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{12}{30} t^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{20}{30} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} (1 + e^x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (1 + e^x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{6} \left( 1 + e^x \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

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(112)

Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t=x^{-1}$$

$$\mathrm{d}t = -x^{-2}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Substituce

$$= -\int t \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{116}$$

$$= -\int t \, dt$$
 (116)  

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2}$$
 (117)  

$$= -\frac{x^{-2}}{2}$$
 (118)  

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C$$
 (119)

$$= -\frac{x^{-2}}{2} \tag{118}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C \tag{119}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \ln x}}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $t = 1 + \ln x$ 

 $\mathrm{d}t = x^{-1}\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

$$= \int \sqrt{t} \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{120}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \tag{121}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}+C\tag{122}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

 $t = \ln x$ 

$$\mathrm{d}t = x^{-1}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Substituce

$$= \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{t}} \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{123}$$

$$= \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \,\mathrm{d}t \tag{124}$$

$$=2t^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{125}$$

$$=2\sqrt{\ln x} + C \tag{126}$$

(127)

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \frac{\ln^4 x}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = \ln x$$
$$dt = x^{-1} dx$$

Substituce

$$= \int \ln^4 t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{128}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln^5 t \tag{129}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln^5 (\ln x) + C \tag{130}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (\ln(\ln x))^5 + C \tag{131}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (\ln \circ \ln)^5 (x) + C \tag{132}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{4} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}x$$
$$dt = \frac{1}{4} dx$$

Substituce

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t \, \mathrm{d}t \tag{133}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sin t\tag{134}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sin\left(\frac{1}{4}x\right) + C\tag{135}$$

### Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

$$\int \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$t = 2x$$

$$\mathrm{d}t = 2\,\mathrm{d}x$$

Substituce

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int\sin t\,\mathrm{d}t\tag{136}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos t$$
 (137)  
=  $-\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + C$  (138)

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + C\tag{138}$$

Vypočítejte neurčitý integrál

 $\int \cot\left(2x+1\right) \mathrm{d}x$ 

t = 2x + 1

 $\mathrm{d}t = 2\,\mathrm{d}x$ 

Substituce

$$=2\int\cot t\,\mathrm{d}t\tag{139}$$

$$=2\int \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} \,\mathrm{d}t\tag{140}$$

$$=2\int \frac{1}{\sin t}\cos t\,\mathrm{d}t\tag{141}$$

(142)

Za podmínek, že

- 1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,
- $2. \ g(x) = \sin x$
- 3. a  $F(x) = \ln |x|$  je primitivní f-ce k f-ci f(x).

Potom  $(F \circ g)(x) + C$  je

$$=2\ln|\sin t|+C\tag{143}$$