

Seminar 12

1. Integrale din functii trigonometrice

Fie I o integrală de tipul $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$ unde $R(u, v)$ este o funcție neliensă de 2 variabile. Uneori $\frac{\text{tg } x}{x} = t$ dău bă calcoli dificil. \Rightarrow

putem folosi substituții ușoare:

(i) dacă $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \Rightarrow \cos x = t.$

(ii) dacă $R(\sin x, -\cos x) = -R(\sin x, \cos x) \Rightarrow \sin x = t$

(iii) dacă $R(-\sin x, \cos x) = R(\sin x, \cos x) \Rightarrow \text{tg } x = t.$



Obs 1: Substituția $\frac{\text{tg } x}{x} = t$ e recomandată dacă nu are afărmări în cadrul i, ii sau iii!

Reamintim: 1. Da $\frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}; \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$
$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt.$$

□

2. Da $x = t \Rightarrow \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = t^2 \downarrow + \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow$$
$$\underbrace{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}_{=1} = 1$$

$$\sin x = \pm \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}; \text{ only } \cos x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

Gum $x = \arctan t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

□

Example:

① Calculat.:

a) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2 - \cos^2 x} dx.$

In aust $\alpha \neq R(\sin x, \cos x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{2 - \cos^2(x)}$
ne inradrum in (ii)!

$\Rightarrow R$ e import in cos \Rightarrow facem subst $\sin x = t \Rightarrow$

$$\cos x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow$$

I obereine $\int_0^1 \frac{dt}{2 - (1-t^2)} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x \, dx$

Averm $R(\sin x, \cos x) = \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x \Rightarrow$ tut cauzl
 $\hat{u} \Rightarrow$

Tie $\sin x = t \Rightarrow \cos x \, dx = dt \Rightarrow$ I obereine

$$I = \int_0^1 t^2 (1-t^2) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 - t^4 dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{15}.$$

$R(-\sin x, \cos x) = \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x$

$-R(\sin x, \cos x) = -\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^3 x$

\Rightarrow NU me aflein in cazu (i).

c) Tie $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x} dx$

$$R(\sin x, \cos x) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \text{cazul (iii)!} =$$

Facum substituție $x=t \rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$.

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow I \text{ devine}$$

$$I = \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1+t^2 + 2t^2}{t^2} dt$$

$$= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{t^2} + 1 + \frac{2}{t^2} \right) dt$$

$$= \left. \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} + t + -\frac{2}{t} \right|_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \dots \quad \checkmark$$

Obs: De obicei - substituția nu este e de formă $f(x)=t \rightarrow f'(x)dx=dt$. □

$$\text{Dac} \rightarrow x = g_1(t) \Rightarrow dx = g'_1(t)/dt$$

□

Obs 2: Für $I = \int_a^b f(x)dx$. Effectuum substitutione

$g(x) = t \Rightarrow I$ devine

$\int f(g(t))dt$

Red circles highlight $g(x)$, t , $g(\zeta)$, and $g(x)$.

□

Alte subst. trigonometrische:

(i) dac̄ integrable continue $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \rightarrow x = a \sin y$ s.a.
 $x = a \cos y$.

(ii) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \Rightarrow x = a \operatorname{tg} y$ s.a.
 $x = a - c \operatorname{ctg} y$.

Dac̄ $x = a \operatorname{tg} y \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \left(1 + \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}\right)}$

 $= |a| \cdot \frac{1}{|\cos x|}$

(iii) $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{\sin t}, x = \frac{a}{\cos t}$

Ex: $I = \int_0^L \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} dx$

□

2. Substituție lui Euler

Fie $I = \int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}) dx$ o integrală unde R e o funcție ratională. Atunci se

recomandă substituții:

$$(i) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \pm x\sqrt{a} \pm t, \quad a > 0$$

$$(ii) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \pm tx \pm \sqrt{c}, \quad c \geq 0$$

$$(iii) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = t(x-x_1), \quad \text{dak } \Delta \geq 0$$

unde x_1 e o rădăcine reală a ecuației

$$ax^2+bx+c=0.$$

□

Exemplu:

Fie $I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} dx$. Calculați I .

Soluție:

$$\text{Trebuie } R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - x + a}) = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + L}}.$$

Cum $a = L > 0 \Rightarrow$ putem face o substituție de tipul I. \Rightarrow

$$\text{Trebuie } \boxed{x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + a} = t} \quad (i) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{subst de} \\ \text{primul tip} \end{matrix}$$

(*)

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + a}} = t - x \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\therefore \dot{x} - x + a = t' - 2tx + \dot{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - x = t' - 2tx = ,$$

$$1 - t' = x - 2tx = ,$$

$$\frac{1 - t'}{1 - 2t} = x \text{ sau } x = \frac{t' - 1}{2t - 1} = ,$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{t' - 1}{2t - 1} \right) dt \text{ adică}$$

$$dx = \frac{2t(2t-1) - 2(t^2 - 1)}{(2t-1)^2} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$dx = \frac{4t^2 - 2t - 2t^2 + 2}{(2t-1)^2} dt \Rightarrow$$

$$dx = \frac{2t^2 - 2t + 2}{(2t-1)^2} dt \Rightarrow$$

integrala moštva očekivane:

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1 \cdot \frac{2t^2 - 2t + 2}{(2t-1)^2}}{t} dt$$

$$\text{Cum } x + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} = t \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{1^2 - 1 + 1} = t \Rightarrow 1 = t$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow 2 + \sqrt{2^2 - 2 + 1} = 2 + \sqrt{3} = t \Rightarrow$$

Deci am obtinut că

$$I = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t^2 - 2t + 2}{t(2t-1)^2} dt = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

unde:

$$I_1 = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t}{(2t-1)^2} dt ; \quad I_2 = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{-2}{(2t-1)^2} dt$$

$$I_3 = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{t(2t-1)^2} dt .$$

Solutie pt I_j , $j = \overline{1, 3}$:

$$I_2 = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{-2}{(2t-1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2t-1} \Big|_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$I_1 = \int_2^{2+\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t}{(2t-1)^2} dt = \int \frac{2t-1+1}{(2t-1)^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2t-1} dt + \int \frac{1}{(2t-1)^2} dt \text{ exact a } I_1$$

$$\frac{\ln(2t-1)}{2}$$

$$I_3 = \int_{\frac{2}{2}}^{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{2}{t(2t-1)^2} dt = ?$$

Căutăm $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\frac{2}{t(2t-1)^2} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{2t-1} + \frac{C}{(2t-1)^2}.$$

(metoda coef. nedeterminate)

După I_3 e simplu.

În final avem I .

□

Ex:

Te $I = \int_{\frac{5}{5}}^{10} \frac{dx}{x \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4}}$ calculezi I .

Solutie:

Vom folosi substituțile lui Euler:

$$\text{Fie } \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 4} = t(x-1) =$$

$$t^2 = \frac{x-4}{x-1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^2-4}{t^2-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$dx = \left(\frac{t^2-4}{t^2-1} \right)' dt = \frac{6t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt \Rightarrow$$

integrale definite

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{54}}{9}} \frac{6t}{(t^2-1)^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{\dots}^{\dots} \frac{6}{(t^2-4)(t^2-1)} dt \quad . \quad \text{Cum}$$

$$\frac{6}{(t^2-4)(t^2-1)} = \frac{A}{t-2} + \frac{B}{t+2} + \frac{C}{t-1} + \frac{D}{t+1}$$

$A, B, C, D \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ ultime integrale se rezolvă cu metoda coeficientilor nedeterminati.

Se finalizó el ejercicio!

