

Неодређени интеграли

Дефиниција Нека је $f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ и нека је $F: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ диференцијабилна функција т.д. је $F'(x) = f(x)$, за свако $x \in (a, b)$. Тада функцију F називамо примитивном функцијом функције f .

Пример Ако је $f(x) = 3x^2$, онда је једна њена примитивна функција $F(x) = x^3$.
Приметимо и $F_1(x) = x^3 + 5$, $F_2(x) = x^3 - 7$, ... су такође примитивне функције.
Штавише,

F примитивна ф-ја за $f \Rightarrow (\forall c \in \mathbb{R}) F + c$ је такође примитивна

Зашто, $(F+c)' = F' + 0 = f$.

Дефиниција Нека је F једна примитивна ф-ја за f . Тада се фамилија $\{F+c \mid c \in \mathbb{R}\}$ зове неодређени интеграл функције f и означава се са $\int f(x) dx$.

Пишемо: $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$

СТАВ Нека је F примитивна функција функције f .

Тада важи:

$$(1) \int f'(x) dx = F(x) + C;$$

$$(2) \int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \cdot \int f(x) dx, \quad k \in \mathbb{R};$$

$$(3) \int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx.$$

Теорема (Смена променливе)

$$\int f(x) dx \stackrel{x=\varphi(t)}{=} \int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$$

Теорема (Парцијална интеграција)

$$\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
$x^\alpha, \alpha \neq -1$	$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x + C$
e^x	$e^x + C$
$a^x, a > 0, a \neq 1$	$\frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x + C$
$\cos x$	$\sin x + C$

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\tan x + C$
$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$-\cot x + C$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arcsin x + C$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctg x + C$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}}$	$\ln x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 1} + C$
$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$	$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right + C$

1. (a) $\int x(\sqrt{x}+1)dx$; (б) $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx$; (в) $\int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x} dx$.

решение

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \int x(\sqrt{x}+1)dx &= \int \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}+x\right) dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx + \int x dx = \\ &= \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

корисно!

$$\begin{aligned} (б) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} dx &= \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx = \\ &= x - \arctg x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (в) \int \frac{x^2+x+1}{x} dx &= \int \left(x+1+\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int x dx + \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \ln|x| + C \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

2. (a) $\int e^{7x-5} dx$; (б) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2}$; (в) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2}$, $a \neq 0$

решение (a) $\int e^{7x-5} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t=7x-5 /' \\ dt=7dx \\ dx=\frac{1}{7} dt \end{array} \right] = \int e^t \cdot \frac{1}{7} dt =$

$$= \frac{1}{7} e^t + C = \frac{1}{7} e^{7x-5} + C$$

$$(б) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \int \frac{dx}{a^2\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2}+1\right)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2+1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t=\frac{x}{a} /' \\ dt=\frac{1}{a} dx \\ dx=a dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{a} \arctg t + C = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C$$

лучше на
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$
из таблицы

$$(b) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 - 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{a} \\ dt = \frac{1}{a} dx \\ dx = a dt \end{array} \right] =$$

или на
 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 1}$ из
 таблицы

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a}{t^2 - 1} dt = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \frac{x}{a}}{1 + \frac{x}{a}} \right| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a-x}{a+x} \right| + C \quad \square$$

Из списка таблиц се може добити:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

3. (a) $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 1}$; (б) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1}$; (в) $\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

решение

$$(a) \int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x\sqrt{2})^2 + 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x\sqrt{2} \\ dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x\sqrt{2}) + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} =$$

ог прва два
правилно
квадрат
диференцијала

Наменимо на
облик $A^2 + 1$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{\frac{3}{4}} + 1 \right)} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 1} = \left[t = \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right. \\ \left. dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt \right] =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} t + c = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + c$$

Напомена: уместо $x^2 + x + 1$ је могао бити било који квадратни полином који нема реалних нула и попутак онда мити.

$$(6) \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \left[t = x^2+1 \right. \\ \left. dt = 2x dx \right. \\ \left. x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \right] = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t| + c =$$

принекујемо
 $(x^2+1)' = 2x$, а
 x се појављује
у бројоцу

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+1| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + c.$$

увек је
позитивно

4. (a) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$; (б) $\int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x)}$

решение

$$(a) \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C$$

примечание
 $(-\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

$$(б) \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln x \cdot \ln(\ln x)} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t \cdot \ln t} = \left[\begin{array}{l} p = \ln t \\ dp = \frac{1}{t} dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int \frac{dp}{p} = \ln |p| + C = \ln |\ln t| + C = \ln |\ln(\ln x)| + C$$

5. (a) $\int x e^{-x^2} dx$; (б) $\int \sin^3 x$; (в) $\int \sin^4 x dx$; (г) $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx$.

решение

$$(a) \int x e^{-x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = -x^2 \\ dt = -2x dx \\ x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = -\frac{1}{2} e^t + C = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C$$

$$(б) \int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \cdot \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx =$$

куда же га д-жy зашлeно y
 oблнкy (израз cmo). $\sin x$,
 ca $\cos x$
 пa yбeдeно cмeнy $t = \cos x$
 илн
 (израз cmo). $\cos x$, пa
 ca $\sin x$
 yбeдeно cмeнy $t = \sin x$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= - \int (1 - t^2) dt =$$

$$= \int (t^2 - 1) dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} - t + C =$$

$$= \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} - \cos x + C$$

$$(b) \int \sin^4 x dx = \int (\sin^2 x)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\int \cos 2x dx}_{I_1} + \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\int \cos^2 2x dx}_{I_2} \quad (\star)$$

$$I_1 = \int \cos 2x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t=2x \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C_1$$

смена $t=1/x$
↓

$$I_2 = \int \cos^2 2x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C_2$$

Враќамо се γ $(\star)$:

$$\int \sin^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{1}{4} I_2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} C_1 + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} C_2 =$$

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

$$(r) \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= - \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\ln|t| + C = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$



6. (a) $\int \operatorname{tg}^4 x \, dx$; (б) $\int \cos^7 x \sin^4 x \, dx$; (в) $\int \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} \, dx$

пешере

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \int \operatorname{tg}^4 x \, dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} x \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \quad /' \\ dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t^4 - 1 + 1}{1+t^2} dt = \\
 &= \int \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1) + 1}{1+t^2} dt = \int \left(t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \\
 &= \frac{t^3}{3} - t + \operatorname{arctg} t + c = \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{tg} x)^3}{3} - \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) + c \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 x}{3} - \operatorname{tg} x + x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(б)} \quad \int \cos^7 x \sin^4 x \, dx &= \int \sin^4 x \cdot (\cos^2 x)^3 \cdot \cos x \, dx = \\
 &= \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^3 \cos x \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x \, dx \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \int t^4 (1-t^2)^3 dt = \int t^4 (1 - 3t^2 + 3t^4 - t^6) dt = \\
 &= \int (t^4 - 3t^6 + 3t^8 - t^{10}) dt = \frac{1}{5} t^5 - \frac{3}{7} t^7 + \frac{3}{9} t^9 - \frac{1}{11} t^{11} + c = \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{3}{7} \sin^7 x + \frac{1}{3} \sin^9 x - \frac{1}{11} \sin^{11} x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(в)} \quad \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} \, dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\operatorname{arctg} t}{1+t^2} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} p = \operatorname{arctg} t \\ dp = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right] = \\
 &= \int p \, dp = \frac{1}{2} p^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}^2 t + c = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}^2 \sqrt{x} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

7. (a) $\int x e^x dx$; (б) $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$; (в) $\int \ln x dx$

решение

$$(a) \int x e^x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = e^x dx \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x e^x - \int e^x dx = \\ = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$(б) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right] = \int 2t e^t dt \stackrel{(a)}{=} 2(t e^t - e^t) + C = \\ = 2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$(в) \int \ln x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = dx \\ v = x \end{array} \right] = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ = x \ln x - x + C \quad \square$$

8. (a) $\int \arcsin x dx$; (б) $\int x \arctg x dx$

решение

$$(a) \int \arcsin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \\ du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = dx \\ v = x \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 1-x^2 \\ dt = -2x dx \\ x dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= x \arcsin x + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}}_{\sqrt{t}} = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$(б) \int x \arctg x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \\ du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} dv = x dx \\ v = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c \quad \square$$