

17. (a) $\int \frac{-2x+4}{(x^2+1)(x-1)^2} dx$; (б) $\int \frac{x^5}{x^4+1} dx$

решение

$$(a) \frac{-2x+4}{(x^2+1)(x-1)^2} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+1} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{(x-1)^2} \quad / \cdot (x^2+1)(x-1)^2$$

$$-2x+4 = (Ax+B)(x-1)^2 + C(x^2+1)(x-1) + D(x^2+1)$$

$$-2x+4 = Ax^3 + (-2A+B)x^2 + (A-2B)x + B + Cx^3 - Cx^2 + Cx - C + Dx^2 + D$$

$$-2x+4 = (A+C)x^3 + (-2A+B-C+D)x^2 + (A-2B+C)x + B-C+D$$

$$\text{из } x^3: 0 = A+C$$

$$\text{из } x^2: 0 = -2A+B-C+D$$

$$\text{из } x: -2 = A-2B+C$$

$$\text{из } 1: 4 = B+C-D$$

решим систему

(... правило ...)

$$A=2, B=1, C=-2, D=1$$

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

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

$$= \ln|x^2+1| + \operatorname{arctg} x - 2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

смена
t = x^2+1
dt = 2x dx

смена
t = x-1
dt = dx

(5) x^5 је већек сљедећа од x^4+1 , па делимо:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^5 : (x^4+1) = x \\ \underline{x^5 + x} \\ -x \end{array}$$

↑ количник

← остатак

$$\frac{x^5}{x^4+1} = \frac{(x^4+1) \cdot x - x}{x^4+1} = x - \frac{x}{x^4+1}$$

Сада разиављамо x^4+1 на чиниоце:

$$x^4+1 = x^4+2x^2+1-2x^2 = (x^2+1)^2 - (x\sqrt{2})^2 =$$

$$= (x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1)(x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1)$$

↑
 оба квадрата пошто ни
 се не могу даље разиављати
 (немају реалних корена)

$$\frac{x}{x^4+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1} \quad / \cdot (x^4+1)$$

$$x = (Ax+B)(x^2-x\sqrt{2}+1) + (Cx+D)(x^2+x\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$$x = Ax^3 + (-A\sqrt{2}+B)x^2 + (A-B\sqrt{2})x + B +$$

$$+ Cx^3 + (C\sqrt{2}+D)x^2 + (C+D\sqrt{2})x + D$$

$$x = (A+C)x^3 + (-A\sqrt{2}+B+C\sqrt{2}+D)x^2 + (A-B\sqrt{2}+C+D\sqrt{2})x + B+D$$

$$\text{пр } x^3: 0 = A + C$$

$$\text{пр } x^2: 0 = -A\sqrt{2} + B + C\sqrt{2} + D$$

$$\text{пр } x: 1 = A - B\sqrt{2} + C + D\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{пр } 1: 0 = B + D$$

(... решим ...)

$$A = 0, B = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, C = 0, D = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Короче,

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{смена} \\ t = x\sqrt{2}+1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{смена} \\ t = x\sqrt{2}-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x\sqrt{2}+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x\sqrt{2}-1) + C \quad \square$$

У теорему на стр. 20 се добијају изрази $\frac{a}{(x-d)^k}$ и

$\frac{ax+b}{(px^2+qx+r)^m}$ које треба да знамо како да инте-
грирамо. $\int \frac{a}{(x-d)^k} dx$ се решава заменом $t=x-d$.

$\int \frac{ax+b}{(px^2+qx+r)^m} dx$ решавамо на sledeћи начин:

Намештимо бројилац на облик: $2px+q+c$, па

поделимо на два дела: $\int \frac{2px+q}{(px^2+qx+r)^m} dx$ и $\int \frac{c}{(px^2+qx+r)^m} dx$

Први интеграл се решава заменом $t=px^2+qx+r$.

Други интеграл се заменом $t=\sqrt{p}x+\frac{q}{2\sqrt{p}}$ своди

на интеграл $\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+s^2)^m}$.

Погледајмо на примеру:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+5}{(x^2+x+1)^5} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1+9}{(x^2+x+1)^5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+x+1)^5} dx + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{9}{(x^2+x+1)^5} dx = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+x+1)^5} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\frac{9}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)^5}}_{I_2} \end{aligned}$$

I_1 решавамо заменом $t=x^2+x+1$

I_2 се заменом $t=x+\frac{1}{2}$ своди на $\int \frac{dt}{\left(t^2+\frac{3}{4}\right)^5}$

Центре јав за купимо како га израчунамо

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

18. $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n}$

решење

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

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}}{\left(\frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} + 1\right)^n} dt = \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}}{\left(\frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}\right)^n} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^{2n} t}} dt = \int \cos^{2n-2} t dt$$

овај интеграл смо
рачунали у задатку 13. (8)
на стр. 16

За $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ имамо:

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^{2n}} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1\right)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{a} \\ dx = a dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \underbrace{\int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^n}}_{\text{Заг. 18}},$$

ма сада остаје да одредимо интеграл сваке
рационалне функције. -27-

Интеграли облика $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$

R је рационална функција

1 мена: $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$

ова мена решава сваки интеграл, али не увек на најбржи начин.

$$x = 2 \arctan t$$

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

формуле за dx ,
 $\sin x$ и $\cos x$ можемо
памити нагледно

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1} = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1} = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}$$

2 мена $t = \tan x$

ова мена пролази ако је R парна функција по обе променлике

$$x = \arctan t$$

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

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

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

3 смена: $t = \sin x$

смена проходит ако је R нетарна по другој променљивој.

4 смена: $t = \cos x$

смена проходит ако је R нетарна по првој променљивој.

Закључак: увек прво пробати да уверимо смене

2, **3** и **4** па ако нису не прође радимо **1**.

Свим овим сменама тригонометријски интеграл сводимо на интеграл рационалне функције.

19. (a) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x}$; (б) $\int \frac{\cos^3 x + \cos^5 x}{\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x} dx$

решење

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

парно по две променљиве

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + c$$

мамо „групању“ наших:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x} \stackrel{\substack{\text{cos}^2 x \\ \text{cos}^2 x}}{=} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\tan^2 x + 2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \tan x \\ dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \end{array} \right] =$$
$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + c$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\cos^3 x + \cos^5 x}{\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x (1 + \cos^2 x) \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x} dx =$$

↑
Истарамо по $\cos x$,
метра $t = \sin x$

$$= \int \frac{(1 - \sin^2 x)(2 - \sin^2 x) \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \sin^3 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right] =$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{2}{t} - 2 \ln|t| - t + \frac{t^2}{2} + C = -\frac{2}{\sin x} - 2 \ln|\sin x| - \sin x + \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + C.$$

Мисла да било да смо изабрали метру $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$?

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

↑
кашмикован рачун за
који се радије не
може бити



20. (a) $\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$; (б) $\int \frac{1}{4\sin x + 3\cos x + 5} dx$

решение

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

небольшой $\sin x$,
сделаю $t = \cos x$

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

$$(б) \int \frac{dx}{4\sin x + 3\cos x + 5} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2}}{\frac{4 \cdot 2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{3(1-t^2)}{1+t^2} + 5} dt =$$

мне надо сделать
 $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$

$$= \int \frac{2}{8t + 3(1-t^2) + 5(1+t^2)} dt = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 4t + 4} = \int \frac{dt}{(t+2)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t+2} + C = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 2} + C$$

сделаю
 $p = t+2$

21. (a) $\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$; (б) $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$

решение

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

$$= \int dt = t + C = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= -2 \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} p = 1+t^2 \\ dp = 2t dt \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{dp}{p} =$$

$$= -\ln|p| + c = -\ln(1+t^2) + c = -\ln(1+\cos^2 x) + c \quad \square$$

Интеграл облика $\int R(\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}, x) dx$
 $\uparrow$
 рационална ф-ја

1. корак:

$$ax^2+bx+c = \left(x\sqrt{a} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$$

правило квадрата
 елиминација прва
 два члана

тако у интеграл уводимо замену $t = x\sqrt{a} + \frac{b}{2\sqrt{a}}$
 ми се интеграл своди на неки од:

(a) $\int R_1(\sqrt{x^2+1}, x) dx$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{замена } x = \operatorname{tg} t \\ \text{замена } x = \frac{1}{\cos t} \\ \text{замена } x = \sin t \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{обе} \\ \text{замене} \\ \text{у} \\ \text{2. корак} \end{array}$
(б) $\int R_1(\sqrt{x^2-1}, x) dx$	
(в) $\int R_1(\sqrt{1-x^2}, x) dx$	

$\uparrow$ нека нова рационална функција

Будите лакше на конкретним примерима.

23. $\int \sqrt{x^2+x+1} dx$

пешене

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \sqrt{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int \sqrt{t^2+1} dt = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} p \\ dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 p} dp \end{array} \right] = \frac{3}{4} \int \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}^2 p + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 p} dp =$$

използвайки (a)

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 p + \cos^2 p}{\cos^2 p}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 p} dp = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 p} dp =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{\cos p}{(\cos^2 p)^2} dp = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{\cos p}{(1-\sin^2 p)^2} dp = \left[\begin{array}{l} y = \sin p \\ dy = \cos p dp \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dy}{(1-y^2)^2} = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dy}{(1-y)^2(1+y)^2} = \textcircled{A}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-y)^2(1+y)^2} = \frac{A}{1-y} + \frac{B}{(1-y)^2} + \frac{C}{1+y} + \frac{D}{(1+y)^2} \quad \bigg/ \cdot (1-y)^2(1+y)^2$$

$$1 = A(-y^3 - y^2 + y + 1) + B(y^2 + 2y + 1) + \\ + C(y^3 - y^2 - y + 1) + D(y^2 - 2y + 1)$$

$$1 = y^3(-A + C) + y^2(-A + B - C + D) + y(A + 2B - C - 2D) + \\ + A + B + C + D$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{из } y^3: 0 = -A + C \\ \text{из } y^2: 0 = -A + B - C + D \\ \text{из } y: 0 = A + 2B - C - 2D \\ \text{из } 1: 1 = A + B + C + D \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} (\dots \text{решить} \dots) \\ A = \frac{1}{4} \\ B = \frac{1}{4} \\ C = \frac{1}{4} \\ D = \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

Вставляем в y $\textcircled{A}$:

$$\textcircled{A} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{(1-y)^2} + \frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{(1+y)^2} \right) dy =$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \left(\ln|1-y| + \frac{1}{1-y} + \ln|1+y| - \frac{1}{1+y} \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \ln|1-y^2| + \frac{3}{8} \frac{y}{1-y^2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} \ln \left(\cos^2 \left(\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right) \right) + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{\sin \left(\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)}{\cos^2 \left(\operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)} + C$$

24. $\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} dx$

перепише

выраж (8)

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{\cos p} \\ dt = \frac{\sin p}{\cos^2 p} dp \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2}{\cos p} + 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 p} - 1}} \cdot \frac{\sin p}{\cos^2 p} dp =$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2}{\cos p} + 2}{\frac{\sin p}{\cos p}} \cdot \frac{\sin p}{\cos^2 p} dp = \int \frac{2 + 2\cos p}{\cos^2 p} dp =$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} y = \operatorname{tg} \frac{p}{2} \\ dp = \frac{2 dy}{1+y^2} \\ \cos p = \frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}{\frac{(1-y^2)^2}{(1+y^2)^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+y^2} dy =$$

Кро 4
3 аг 23.

$$= 8 \int \frac{1}{(1-y^2)^2} dy = 2 \ln |1-y^2| + \frac{4y}{1-y^2} + C =$$

$$= 2 \ln \left| 1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(\frac{\arccos \frac{3}{x}}{2} \right) \right| + \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\arccos \frac{3}{x}}{2} \right)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(\frac{\arccos \frac{3}{x}}{2} \right)} + C$$