

НЕОДРЕЂЕНИ ИНТЕГРАЛ

- Диференцирање: $F(x)$ - дајмо, $F'(x) = ?$

нпр. $F(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow F'(x) = \cos x$

- Други проблем - интеграција (шрамење ϕ -је понашање израза):

$f(x) = F'(x)$ - дајмо, $F(x) = ?$

нпр. $F'(x) = \cos x \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} F(x) = \sin x$

$F(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow F'(x) = \cos x$

$F_1(x) = \sin x + 1 \Rightarrow F'(x) = \cos x$

$F_c(x) = \sin x + C \Rightarrow F'(x) = \cos x$

- Ако је $F'(x) = f(x)$, онда је $F(x)$ примитивна функција ϕ -је $f(x)$.

- Ако је $F(x)$ једна примитивна ϕ -је ϕ -је $f(x)$, онда су све примитивне ϕ -је ϕ -је $f(x)$ облика $F(x) + C$, где је $C \in \mathbb{R}$ произвољни константа.

- Скуп свих примитивних ϕ -ја ϕ -је $f(x)$ означава се са $\int f(x) dx$ и зове се неодређени интеграл ϕ -је $f(x)$.

• Пошто $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

нпр. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

- \int - интегрални знак; x - променљива интегрује;
 f - подинтегрални ϕ -ја, интегранд;
 $f(x) dx$ - подинтегрални израз, елемент интегрује

Таблица интегралов

$$\cdot \int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\cdot \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\cdot \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\cdot \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\cdot \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\cdot \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\cdot \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$

$$\cdot \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C$$

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

$$\cdot \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

Правила интегрирования

$$\cdot d\left(\int f(x) dx\right) = f(x) dx$$

$$\cdot \left(\int f(x) dx\right)' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int f(x) dx\right) = f(x)$$

$$\cdot \int d(F(x)) = F(x)$$

$$\cdot \int \alpha f(x) dx = \alpha \int f(x) dx, \quad \alpha \neq 0 \quad - \text{помножения}$$

$$\cdot \int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx \quad - \text{сложения}$$

• Находим: $\int dx = x + C$; $\int 0 dx = C$ (не 0)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \int (6x^2 - 3x + 7) dx &= 6 \int x^2 dx - 3 \int x dx + 7 \int dx = \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 \right) - 3 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \right) + 7(x + C_3) = \\ &= 2x^3 + 6C_1 - \frac{3x^2}{2} - 3C_2 + 7x + 7C_3 = 2x^3 - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 7x + C \end{aligned}$$

можно вынести на концы

$$2. \quad \int \left(2x^2 + \frac{3}{x} - \sin x \right) dx = \frac{2x^3}{3} + 3 \ln|x| + \cos x + C$$

$$3. \quad \int \left(\frac{1}{2} e^x - 2 \cos x + 3x^{-1/2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x - 2 \sin x + 6\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$4. \quad \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x} dx = \int \left(x + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \ln|x| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \int \frac{(x+1)(x^2-3)}{3x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 3x - 3}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \left(x + 1 - \frac{3}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x - 3 \ln|x| - 3 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right) + C = \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x}{3} - \ln|x| + \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})(2-x)}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{2-x+2x^{1/2}-x^{3/2}}{x^2} dx = \\ &= \int (2x^{-2} - x^{-1} + 2x^{-3/2} - x^{-1/2}) dx = \\ &= 2 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \ln|x| + 2 \frac{x^{-1/2}}{-1/2} - \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + C = \\ &= -\frac{2}{x} - \ln|x| - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} - 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{3\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^{1/2}-1}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int (x^{1/6} - x^{-1/3}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{7/6}}{7/6} - \frac{x^{2/3}}{2/3} + C = \frac{6}{7} x^{7/6} - \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{x^4 dx}{x^2+1} = \int \frac{(x^4-1)+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

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

$$9. \int (1+\sqrt{x})^4 dx = \int \sum_{k=0}^4 \binom{4}{k} 1^{4-k} (\sqrt{x})^k dx =$$

$$= \int \left(\binom{4}{0} (x^{1/2})^0 + \binom{4}{1} 1^3 (x^{1/2})^1 + \binom{4}{2} 1^2 (x^{1/2})^2 + \binom{4}{3} 1 (x^{1/2})^3 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \binom{4}{4} 1^0 (x^{1/2})^4 \right) dx = \int (1 + 4x^{1/2} + 6x + 4x^{3/2} + x^2) dx$$

$$= x + 4 \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + 6 \frac{x^2}{2} + 4 \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + C =$$

$$= x + \frac{8}{3} x^{3/2} + 3x^2 + \frac{8}{5} x^{5/2} + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C.$$

$$10. \int (1+\sqrt{x})^{1000} dx = \int \sum_{k=0}^{1000} \binom{1000}{k} 1^{1000-k} (\sqrt{x})^k dx = \sum_{k=0}^{1000} \int x^{k/2} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{1000} \binom{1000}{k} \frac{x^{k/2+1}}{k/2+1} + C = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{1000} \binom{1000}{k} \frac{x^{k/2+1}}{k+2} + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{2^x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{\frac{1}{2^x}}{\underbrace{\ln 1 - \ln 2}_{=0}} + C = -\frac{1}{2^x \ln 2} + C$$

$$12. \int 3^{-x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{3^x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x dx = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{3}} + C = -\frac{1}{3^x \ln 3} + C$$

$$13. \int \frac{2^{x+1} + 3^{x-1}}{6^x} dx = \int \frac{2 \cdot 2^x + \frac{1}{3} 3^x}{6^x} dx = 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x dx + \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3^x \ln 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^x \ln 2} + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \tan x - \cot x + C$$

$$15. \int \tan^2 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$16. \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x} dx = \int \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x \cdot x^{1/2}} dx = \int \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^{3/2}} dx = \int \sqrt{2 \cdot x^{3/2}} dx =$$

$$= \int \sqrt{x^{7/4}} dx = \int x^{7/8} dx = \frac{x^{15/8}}{15/8} + C = \frac{8}{15} x^{15/8} + C$$

$$17. \int \sqrt[6]{x^5} \sqrt[4]{x^3} \sqrt{x} dx = \int \sqrt[6]{x^5} \sqrt[4]{x^3 \cdot x^{1/2}} dx = \int \sqrt[6]{x^5} \sqrt[4]{x^{7/2}} dx =$$

$$= \int \sqrt[6]{x^5} \cdot x^{7/8} dx = \int \sqrt[6]{x^{47/8}} dx = \int x^{47/48} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{95/48}}{95/48} + C = \frac{48}{95} x^{95/48} + C$$