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☀️ F je prim. & f na I , G je prim. & g na I , $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha F + \beta G$ je prim. & $\alpha f + \beta g$ na I .

Tabulka prim. funkcí

1) $d \in \mathbb{R}, d \neq -1$, pak $\int x^d dx \stackrel{c}{=} \frac{x^{d+1}}{1+d}$

2) $\int \frac{dx}{x} \stackrel{c}{=} \log|x| \dots$
 $x \in (-\infty, 0)$
 $x \in (0, +\infty)$

$d \in \mathbb{N}_0 \dots$ na \mathbb{R}
 $d \in \mathbb{Z}, d < -1 \dots$ na
 $(-\infty, 0), (0, +\infty)$
 $d \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \dots$ na $(0, +\infty)$

3) $\int e^x dx \stackrel{c}{=} e^x \dots x \in \mathbb{R}$

4) $\int \sin x dx \stackrel{c}{=} -\cos x$, $\int \cos x dx \stackrel{c}{=} \sin x \dots x \in \mathbb{R}$

5) $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \stackrel{c}{=} \tan x$, $\dots x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) + 2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$6) \int -\frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \stackrel{c}{=} \cot g x, \dots x \in (0, \pi) + 2\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$7) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \stackrel{c}{=} \arctg x \dots x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\stackrel{c}{=} -\arccot g x$$

$$8) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \stackrel{c}{=} \arcsin x \dots x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\stackrel{c}{=} -\arccos x \dots$$

Věta 5.3 (nutná podmínka existence prim. funkce)
 $I = (a, b)$, $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ má na I prim. funkci. Potom
 $f(I)$ je interval (f má na I Darbouxovu vlastnost)

D. ~~~~~ tabule



Věta 5.4 (O substituci)

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$\varphi: (d, \beta) \rightarrow (a, b)$$

$F: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je na (a, b) prim. & funkci f , φ' je vlastní na (d, β) . Potom $\int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt \stackrel{c}{=} F(\varphi(t))$ na (d, β) .

D. Derivovaním složené funkce: $(F(\varphi(t)))' = F'(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) =$

$$= f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t).$$

$$\square \cdot \varphi'(t) =$$

Důsledek Necht' navíc platí, že $\varphi((d, \beta)) = (a, b)$ a $\varphi' \neq 0$ na (d, β) a ~~necht'~~ $\int f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt \stackrel{c}{=} G(t)$ na (d, β) .

Potom $\int f(x) dx \stackrel{c}{=} G(\varphi^{-1}(x))$ na (a, b) .

D. ~~~~~ tabulka ~~~~~.

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Príklady. 1. Nech $\int f(x) dx \stackrel{c}{=} F(x)$ na \mathbb{R} , $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
 $a \neq 0$.

$$\text{Potom } \int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b) \cdot \underset{\uparrow}{a} dx \stackrel{c}{=} \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b).$$

2. $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$ na $(-1, 1)$; substitute $x = \sin t$,

$$t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\int \underbrace{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}}_{\cos t} (\cos t) dt = \int \cos^2 t dt = \int \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2t)) dt \stackrel{c}{=}$$

$$\cos t \stackrel{c}{=} \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2t), \text{ na } \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Tedy } \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2 \arcsin x),$$

$x \in (-1, 1).$

Věta 5.5 (Integrace per partes) $I = (a, b)$

$f, g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ jsou na I spojité, $\int f(x) dx = F(x)$ na I .

$\int g(x) dx = G(x)$

Potom $\int g(x) F(x) dx = G(x) F(x) - \int G(x) f(x) dx$ na I .

D. tabulka ~~~~~



Příklady 1. $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^n} = ?$ na \mathbb{R} $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

2. $\int e^x \sin x dx = ?$ na \mathbb{R} .