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210 całek nieoznaczonych z pełnymi rozwiązaniami krok po kroku...



ZESZYT 1

Biblioteczka Opracowań Matematycznych



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Całka nieoznaczona

1. Całkowanie bezpośrednio oraz przez rozkład

Całkowanie bezpośrednio polega na zastosowaniu gotowych wzorów, które można znaleźć w każdych tablicach matematycznych z elementami matematyki wyższej. Poniżej podany jest zestaw podstawowych wzorów do bezpośredniego całkowania.

Całkowanie przez rozkład to najbardziej elementarna metoda całkowania. Polega ona na przekształcaniu wyrażenia podcałkowego tak, aby można było zastosować gotowy wzór, czyli przejść do całkowania bezpośredniego. Oczywiście nie wszystkie wyrażenia podcałkowe można przekształcić tak, aby zastosować gotowy wzór. Najczęściej stosowane przekształcenia polegają na zastosowaniu dobrze znanych wzorów, np.: wzorów skróconego mnożenia, rozdzielenia wyrażen algebraicznych na sumę prostszych wyrażen, wzorów trygonometrycznych ujmujących zależności pomiędzy poszczególnymi funkcjami trygonometrycznymi itp. A zatem przed przystąpieniem do całkowania dobrze jest zatrzymać się na chwilę i spróbować dostrzec możliwość zastosowania jakiegoś wzoru.

Tablica Podstawowych Całek:

$$(1.1) \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (\text{dla } n \neq -1)$$

$$(1.2) \quad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$(1.3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

$$(1.4) \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(1.5) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(1.6) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C \quad (1.7.) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$(1.8) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C \quad (1.9) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$(1.10) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arcsin} x + C \quad (1.11) \int \frac{-dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arcc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$(1.12) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\operatorname{arccos} x + C$$

Podczas całkowania korzystamy z ważnych własności całek. Poniżej podane są własności całek nieoznaczonych:

$$(1.13) k \int f dx = \int k f dx \quad (1.14) \int dx = x + C$$

$$(1.15) \int (f + g) dx = \int f dx + \int g dx \text{ - addytywność całki,}$$

$$(1.16) d \int f dx = f dx.$$

Całkowanie to inaczej wyznaczanie tzw. funkcji pierwotnej. Całkowanie jest działaniem odwrotnym do różniczkowania (wyznaczania pochodnej). Jednak całkowanie nie jest działaniem jednoznacznym co oznacza, że funkcja $f(x)$ może mieć nieskończenie wiele całek (rodzina funkcji). Przy obliczaniu całki nieoznaczonej dopisujemy „ C ” co oznacza właśnie niejednoznaczność całki.

PRZYKŁADY

CAŁKOWANIA

$$\begin{aligned} \text{1/} \quad \int (2x^5 + 6x + \frac{10}{x}) dx &= \int 2x^5 dx + \int 6x dx + \int \frac{10}{x} dx = 2 \int x^5 dx + \\ &+ 6 \int x dx + 10 \int \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{2x^6}{6} + \frac{6x^2}{2} + 10 \ln |x| + C = \frac{x^6}{3} + 3x^2 + \end{aligned}$$

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$$+ 10 \ln |x| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{20x^{10} + 5}{x^6} dx &= \int \frac{20x^{10}}{x^6} dx + \int \frac{5}{x^6} dx = 20 \int \frac{x^{10}}{x^6} dx + 5 \int \frac{dx}{x^6} = \\ \text{2/} \quad &= 20 \int x^4 dx + 5 \int x^{-6} dx = \frac{20x^5}{5} + \frac{5x^{-5}}{-5} + C = 4x^5 - \frac{1}{x^5} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3/} \quad \int \frac{2x-5}{x^4} dx &= \int \frac{2x}{x^4} dx - \int \frac{5}{x^4} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x^3} dx - 5 \int x^{-4} dx = \\ &= 2 \int x^{-3} dx - \frac{5x^{-3}}{-3} + C = \frac{2x^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{5}{3x^3} + C = \frac{-1}{x^2} + \frac{5}{3x^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{5/} \quad \int (\sqrt[3]{x} + 2\sqrt[5]{x}) dx &= \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx + 2 \int x^{\frac{1}{5}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{2x^{\frac{6}{5}}}{\frac{6}{5}} + C = \\ &= \frac{3x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4} + \frac{5x^{\frac{6}{5}}}{3} + C = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{x^4} + \frac{5}{3} \sqrt[5]{x^6} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{6/} \quad \int \left(\frac{10}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} \right) dx = \frac{10}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{10}{3} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx +$$

$$+ 2 \int x^{-\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{10}{3} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}} + C = 5x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C = 5\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 6\sqrt[3]{x} + C$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \underline{7/} \quad \int 2e^x \left(1 - \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2}\right) dx &= 2 \int e^x dx - \int \frac{2e^x e^{-x}}{x^2} dx = 2 \int e^x dx - 2 \int x^{-2} dx = \\ &= 2e^x - \frac{2x^{-1}}{-1} + C = 2e^x + \frac{2}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{8/} \quad \int \frac{4 \cos 2x}{3 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx &= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x - 1 + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x - 1}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} = \frac{8}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \\ &- \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{8}{3} \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \\ &= -\frac{8}{3} \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = -\frac{8}{3} \operatorname{ctgx} + \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{tgx} + C = \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{tgx} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{9/} \quad \int \operatorname{ctg}^2 x dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int dx = -\operatorname{ctgx} - x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{10/} \quad \int \frac{10 dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} &= 10 \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = 10 \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx + \\ &+ 10 \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx + C = 10 \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + 10 \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = 10 \operatorname{tgx} - 10 \operatorname{ctgx} + C \end{aligned}$$

W powyższych całkach wykorzystano własności całki, wzory (1.1)-(1.10) oraz wzory:

$$\text{Wzór skróconego mnożenia: } (a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

Definicje potęgi o wykładniku całkowitym i wymiernym:

$$(1.17) \quad x^{-a} = \frac{1}{x^a}, \quad (1.18) \quad x^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$$

Wzory trygonometryczne:

$$(1.19) \quad \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x, \quad (1.20) \quad \operatorname{ctgx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$(1.21) \quad \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

Uwaga:

Najczęściej pojawiającym się błędem przy stosowaniu wzoru (1.1) jest pomniejszanie wykładnika potęgi o wykładniku ujemnym oraz stosowanie wzoru (1.1) dla $n = -1$.

2. Całkowanie przez podstawianie

Całkowanie przez podstawianie polega na wprowadzeniu nowej zmiennej. Po wprowadzeniu nowej zmiennej wykonuje się także przekształcenie różniczki dx . W praktyce oznacza to, że oznaczając: $G(x) = T(u)$ otrzymujemy $G'(x)dx = T'(u)du$, skąd po dalszych przekształceniach otrzymujemy dx . Sposób ten jasno pokażą przykłady.

W bardziej skomplikowanych przypadkach całkowania metodę tę stosujemy pośrednio przy okazji stosowania innej metody.

PRZYKŁADY CAŁKOWANIA

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{11/} \quad \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 4x dx = \left. \frac{4x=t}{4dx=dt} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin t \frac{dt}{4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{8} \cos t + C = -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{12/} \quad \int 3 \cos \frac{x}{5} dx &= 3 \int \cos \frac{x}{5} dx = \left. \frac{\frac{x}{5}=t}{\frac{dx}{5}=dt} \right| = 3 \int 5 \cos t dt = 15 \int \cos t dt = \\ &= -15 \sin t + C = -15 \sin \frac{x}{5} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$13/ \int (8x-5)^5 dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} 8x-5=t \\ 8dx=dt \\ dx=\frac{dt}{8} \end{array} \right| = \int t^5 \frac{dt}{8} = \frac{1}{8} \int t^5 dt = \frac{t^6}{48} + C = \frac{(8x-5)^6}{48} + C$$

$$14/ \int \frac{4x dx}{3x^2+5} = \left. \begin{array}{l} 3x^2+5=t \\ 6x dx=dt \\ x dx=\frac{dt}{6} \end{array} \right| = 4 \int \frac{\frac{dt}{6}}{t} = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{2}{3} \ln|t| + C = \frac{2}{3} \ln|3x^2+5| + C$$

$$15/ \int \frac{2e^{3x} dx}{2+5e^{3x}} = \left. \begin{array}{l} 2+5e^{3x}=t \\ 15e^{3x} dx=dt \\ e^{3x} dx=\frac{dt}{15} \end{array} \right| = 2 \int \frac{\frac{dt}{15}}{t} = \frac{2}{15} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{2}{15} \ln|t| + C = \frac{2}{15} \ln|2+5e^{3x}| + C$$

$$16/ \int ctg x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x=t \\ \cos x dx=dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$17/ \int \sqrt{4x-1} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} 4x-1=t^2 \\ 4dx=2t dt \\ dx=\frac{t dt}{2} \\ \sqrt{4x-1}=t \end{array} \right| = \int t \frac{t dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^2 dt = \frac{1}{6} t^3 + C = \frac{\sqrt{(4x-1)}^3}{6} + C$$

$$18/ \int \sqrt[4]{10-2x} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} 10-2x=t^4 \\ -2dx=4t^3 dt \\ dx=-2t^3 dt \\ t=\sqrt[4]{10-2x} \end{array} \right| = \int t(-2t^3 dt) = -2 \int t^4 dt = \frac{-2t^5}{5} + C$$

$$19/ \int e^{\frac{-x}{4}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{-x}{4}=t \\ -dx=4 dt \\ dx=-4 dt \end{array} \right| = -4 \int e^t dt = -4e^t + C = -4e^{\frac{-x}{4}} + C$$

$$20/ \int e^{-x^3} x^2 dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} -x^3=t \\ -3x^2 dx=dt \\ x^2 dx=\frac{-dt}{3} \end{array} \right| = 5 \int e^t \left(\frac{-dt}{3}\right) = \frac{-5}{3} \int e^t dt = \frac{-5}{3} e^t + C = -\frac{5}{3} e^{-x^3} + C$$

$$21/ \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x}=t \\ \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}=dt \\ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}=2dt \end{array} \right| = 2 \int e^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int e^t dt = 2e^t + C = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$22/ \int \sqrt[4]{2x^5+10x^4} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} 2x^5+10=t^4 \\ 10x^4 dx=4t^3 dt \\ x^4 dx=\frac{4}{10} t^3 dt \\ t=\sqrt[4]{2x^5+10} \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{5} \int t^4 dt = \frac{2}{25} t^5 + C = \frac{2}{25} \sqrt[4]{(2x^5+10)^5} + C$$

$$\underline{23/} \quad \int \frac{2x^2 dx}{\sqrt[5]{3+x^3}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 3+x^3 = t^5 \\ 3x^2 dx = 5t^4 dt \\ x^2 dx = \frac{5}{3} t^4 dt \\ t = \sqrt[5]{3+x^3} \end{array} \right| = 2 \int \frac{\frac{5}{3} t^4 dt}{t} = \frac{10}{3} \int t^3 dt = \frac{10}{12} t^4 + C = \frac{5}{6} \sqrt[5]{(3+x^3)^4} + C$$

$$\underline{24/} \quad \int \frac{12x dx}{\sqrt{1-3x^2}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-3x^2 = t^2 \\ -6x dx = 2t dt \\ x dx = -\frac{1}{3} t dt \\ t = \sqrt{1-3x^2} \end{array} \right| = 12 \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3} t dt}{t} = -4 \int dt = -4t + C = -4\sqrt{1-3x^2} + C$$

$$\underline{25/} \quad \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin x \cos x} dx = 2 \int \frac{\cos 2x}{2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin 2x = t \\ 2 \cos 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\sin 2x| + C$$

$$\underline{26/} \quad \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1+3 \cos x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+3 \cos x = t \\ -3 \sin x dx = dt \\ \sin x dx = -\frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{3}}{t} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|t| + C = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|1+3 \cos x| + C$$

$$\underline{27/} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln x)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+\ln x = t \\ \frac{dx}{x} = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|1+\ln x| + C$$

$$\underline{28/} \quad \int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$\underline{29/} \quad \int \cos^5 x \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\int t^5 dt = -\frac{t^6}{6} + C = -\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x + C$$

$$\underline{30/} \quad \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^5 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \\ \sin x dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{-dt}{t^5} = -\int t^{-5} dt = \frac{t^{-4}}{4} + C = \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 x} + C$$

$$\underline{31/} \quad \int 2e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = 2 \int e^t dt = 2e^t + C = 2e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$\underline{32/} \quad \int 10e^{x^5+1} x^4 dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^5+1 = t \\ 5x^4 dx = dt \\ x^4 dx = \frac{dt}{5} \end{array} \right| = 10 \int \frac{e^t dt}{5} = 2 \int e^t dt = 2e^t + C = 2e^{x^5+1} + C$$

$$\underline{33/} \quad \int \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x dx}{\cos^2 x} = 2 \int \operatorname{tg} x \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt \end{array} \right| = 2 \int t dt = t^2 + C = \operatorname{tg}^2 x + C$$

$$\underline{34/} \quad \int \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \int \frac{dx}{e^x + \frac{1}{e^x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x}} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ e^x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \operatorname{arctg}(e^x) + C$$

$$\underline{35/} \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{10+\ln|x|}}{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{10+\ln|x|}}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 10+\ln|x| = t^2 \\ \frac{dx}{x} = 2t dt \\ t = \sqrt{10+\ln|x|} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int 2t^2 dt = \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{\sqrt{(10+\ln|x|})^3}{3} + C$$

$$36/ \int \frac{2 \cos x dx}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = 2 \arcsin t + C = 2 \arcsin(\sin x) + C$$

$$37/ \int \frac{\sqrt{5+3 \ln x}}{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{5+3 \ln x}}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 5+3 \ln x = t^2 \\ \frac{3 dx}{x} = 2 t dt \\ \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{2}{3} t dt \\ t = \sqrt{5+3 \ln x} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int t \frac{2 t dt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{9} + C = \frac{\sqrt{(5+3 \ln x)^3}}{9} + C$$

$$38/ \int (e^x + e^{-x})^2 dx = \int (e^{2x} + 2e^x e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx = \int e^{2x} dx + 2 \int e^x e^{-x} dx + \int e^{-2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + 2x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} + C$$

$$39/ \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\cos^2 x^4} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^4 = t \\ 4x^3 dx = dt \\ x^3 dx = \frac{dt}{4} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{4}}{\cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} t + C = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{tg} x^4 + C$$

$$40/ \int \frac{dx}{5 + \sqrt{x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{2t dt}{5+t} = 2 \int \frac{t dt}{5+t} = 2 \int \frac{t+5-5}{t+5} dt = 2 \int dt - 10 \int \frac{dt}{5+t} = 2t - 10 \ln|5+t| + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 10 \ln|5 + \sqrt{x}| + C$$

$$41/ \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(x+1)^{10}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x+1 = t \\ x = t-1 \\ x^3 = (t-1)^3 \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(t-1)^3 dt}{t^{10}} = \int \frac{(t^3 - 3t^2 + 3t - 1) dt}{t^{10}} = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^{10}} - 3 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{t^{10}} + 3 \int \frac{t dt}{t^{10}} - \int \frac{dt}{t^{10}} = \int t^{-7} dt - 3 \int t^{-8} dt + 3 \int t^{-9} dt - \int t^{-10} dt = -\frac{1}{6t^6} + \frac{3}{7t^7} - \frac{3}{8t^8} + \frac{1}{9t^9} + C = -\frac{1}{6(x+1)^6} + \frac{3}{7(x+1)^7} - \frac{3}{8(x+1)^8} + \frac{1}{9(x+1)^9} + C$$

$$42/ \int \frac{3x+2}{3x^2+4x+10} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 3x^2+4x+10 = t \\ (6x+4) dx = dt \\ (3x+2) dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{2}}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|3x^2+4x+10| + C$$

$$43/ \int \frac{dx}{6+x^2} = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{6}} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6}} \\ dx = \sqrt{6} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{\sqrt{6} dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{6}} + C$$

$$44/ \int \frac{dx}{x^2+16} = \int \frac{dx}{16 \left[\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + 1 \right]} = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{4} = t \\ \frac{dx}{4} = dt \\ dx = 4 dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{4 dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{4} + C$$

$$45/ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 \left(1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 \right)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} = t \\ \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5}} = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{\sqrt{5} dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \arcsin t + C = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

$$46/ \int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 10} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3 + 10 = t^2 \\ 3x^2 dx = 2tdt \\ x^2 dx = \frac{2dt}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \int t^2 dt = \frac{2}{9} t^3 + C = \frac{2\sqrt{(x^3 + 10)^3}}{9} + C$$

$$47/ \int \frac{xdx}{x^4 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 = t \\ 2xdx = dt \\ xdx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \arctgt + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctg x^2 + C$$

$$48/ \int \sin^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx = \int \sin x dx - \int \cos^2 x \sin x dx =$$

$$= -\cos x - \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\cos x + \int t^2 dt = -\cos x + \frac{t^3}{3} + C = -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$49/ \int \frac{5x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^6}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3 = t \\ 3x^2 dx = dt \\ x^2 dx = \frac{dt}{3} \end{array} \right| = 5 \int \frac{\frac{dt}{3}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{5}{3} \arcsin t + C = \frac{5}{3} \arcsin x^3 + C$$

Całkowanie przez podstawienie to jedna z najważniejszych metod całkowania. Stosujemy ją wówczas gdy zastosowanie nowej zmiennej dla fragmentu wyrażenia podcałkowego upraszcza całkę. Nie ma niestety ogólnych przepisów kiedy i jak tego dokonać. Umiejętność doboru odpowiedniego podstawienia nabywa się drogą wprawy. Z całą pewnością metodę tą możemy zastosować gdy licznik ułamka podcałkowego jest pochodną mianownika. Korzystamy wówczas ze wzoru:

$$(1.22) \quad \int \frac{f'(x) dx}{f(x)} = \ln|f(x)|$$

3. Całkowanie przez części

Całkowanie przez części stosuje się wówczas, gdy pod całką występuje iloczyn funkcji algebraicznej lub przestępnej. Całkowanie przez części odbywa się według wzoru:

$$(1.23) \quad \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

przy czym jako funkcję u , przyjmuje się funkcję, której różniczkowanie upraszcza wyrażenie podcałkowe, a za dv tę część wyrażenia podcałkowego, którego całka jest znana lub może być łatwo wyznaczona.

PRZYKŁADY CAŁKOWANIA

$$50/ \int x \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \sin x \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx =$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$51/ \int x^2 \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ dv = \cos x \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx =$$

$$= x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$$

(Dla obliczenia całki (51) wykorzystano całkę (50)).

$$52/ \int x e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = e^x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$

$$53/ \int x^3 e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^3 \quad du = 3x^2 dx \\ dv = e^x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = x^3 e^x - 3 \int x^2 e^x dx =$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3 \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ dv = e^x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = x^3 e^x - 3(x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx) =$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \int x e^x dx = x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = e^x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6 \int e^x dx = x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6e^x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 54/ \int e^x \sin x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x dx = \\ &= -e^x \cos x + \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

A zatem biorąc pod uwagę początek i koniec obliczeń mamy:

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 55/ \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^{-2x} \quad du = -2e^{-2x} dx \\ dv = \sin 3x dx \quad v = -\frac{\cos 3x}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{-e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int e^{-2x} \cos 3x dx \\ &= \frac{-e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^{-2x} \quad du = -2e^{-2x} dx \\ dv = \cos 3x dx \quad v = \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{-e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{3} - \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{e^{-2x} \sin 3x}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx \right) = \frac{-e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{3} - \frac{2e^{-2x} \sin 3x}{9} - \frac{4}{9} \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx$$

$$\text{Stąd: } \frac{13}{9} \int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx = \frac{-e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{3} - \frac{2e^{-2x} \sin 3x}{9}$$

$$\int e^{-2x} \sin 3x dx = \frac{-3e^{-2x} \cos 3x}{13} - \frac{2e^{-2x} \sin 3x}{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56/ \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{3} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{3} = t \quad \frac{dx}{3} = dt \\ dx = 3dt \end{array} \right| = 3 \int \sin^2 t dt = 3 \int \sin t \cos t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin t \quad du = \cos t dt \\ dv = \sin t dt \quad v = -\cos t \end{array} \right| = \\ &= -3 \sin t \cos t + 3 \int \cos^2 t dt = -3 \sin t \cos t + 3 \int (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = -3 \sin t \cos t + 3 \int dt - 3 \int \sin^2 t dt \\ 3 \int \sin^2 t dt &= -3 \sin t \cos t + 3t - 3 \int \sin^2 t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin^2 t dt = \frac{-3 \sin t \cos t}{6} + \frac{3t}{6} \quad \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-\sin \frac{x}{3} \cos \frac{x}{3}}{2} + \frac{x}{6}$$

$$57/ \int \cos^2 \frac{x}{4} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x}{4} = t \\ dx = 4dt \end{array} \right| = 4 \int \cos^2 t dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos t \quad du = -\sin t dt \\ dv = \cos t dt \quad v = \sin t \end{array} \right| =$$

$$4(\cos t \sin t + \int \sin^2 t dt) = 4 \cos t \sin t + 4 \int (1 - \cos^2 t) dt = 4 \cos t \sin t + 4 \int dt - 4 \int \cos^2 t dt$$

$$8 \int \cos^2 t dt = 4t + 4 \cos t \sin t$$

$$\int \cos^2 t dt = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\cos t \sin t}{2} + C = \frac{x}{8} + \frac{\cos \frac{x}{4} \sin \frac{x}{4}}{2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 58/ \int \sqrt{x} \ln x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \quad v = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln|x| - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln|x| - \frac{2}{3} \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln|x| - \frac{4}{9} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$59/ \int \ln|x| dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \ln|x| - \int dx = x \ln|x| - x + C$$

$$60/ \int (\ln|x|)^2 dx = \int \ln|x| \ln|x| dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = \ln|x| dx \quad v = x \ln|x| - x \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \ln|x|(x \ln|x| - x) - \int \ln|x| dx + \int dx = x \ln^2|x| - 2x \ln|x| + 2x + C$$

$$61/ \int \frac{(\ln|x|)^2}{x^5} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln^2|x| \quad du = \frac{2 \ln|x| dx}{x} \\ dv = x^{-5} dx \quad v = \frac{-1}{4x^4} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{(\ln|x|)^2}{4x^4} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln|x| dx}{x^5} =$$

$$= -\frac{(\ln|x|)^2}{4x^4} + \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x^{-5} dx \quad v = \frac{-1}{4x^4} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{(\ln|x|)^2}{4x^4} - \frac{\ln|x|}{8x^4} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^5} =$$

$$= -\frac{(\ln|x|)^2}{4x^4} - \frac{\ln|x|}{8x^4} - \frac{1}{32x^4} + C$$

$$\underline{62} \quad \int x \ln^2|x| dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln^2|x| \quad du = \frac{2 \ln|x|}{x} dx \\ dv = x dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2 \ln^2|x|}{2} - \int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln^2|x|}{2} -$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = x \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2 \ln^2|x|}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln|x|}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln^2|x|}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln|x|}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

$$\underline{63/} \quad \int \frac{\ln|x|}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\ln|x|}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{\ln|x|}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\underline{64/} \quad \int x \ln|x-1| dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln|x-1| \quad du = \frac{dx}{x-1} \\ dv = x dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2 \ln|x-1|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x-1} =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \ln|x-1|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x+1 + \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \frac{x^2 \ln|x-1|}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\ln|x-1|}{2} + C$$

$$\underline{65/} \quad \int \cos(\ln x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \cos(\ln x) \quad du = -\frac{\sin(\ln x) dx}{x} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) dx =$$

$$= x \cos(\ln x) + \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin(\ln x) \quad du = \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$2 \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x)$$

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x \cos(\ln x)}{2} + \frac{x \sin(\ln x)}{2} + C$$

$$\underline{66/} \quad \int \arcsin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \quad du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t^2 \\ x dx = -tdt \end{array} \right| = x \arcsin x + \int dt = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$\underline{67/} \quad \int \operatorname{arctg} x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} =$$

$$= x \operatorname{arctg} x - \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \quad 2x dx = dt \\ x dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} =$$

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

$$\underline{68/} \quad \int x \operatorname{arctg} x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = x dx \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x}{2} -$$

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

$$\underline{69/} \quad \int x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = x^2 dx \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{1+x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{x^3 \operatorname{arctg} x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{\ln|1+x^2|}{6} + C$$

70/

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \quad v = -\operatorname{ctgx} \end{array} \right| = -x \operatorname{ctgx} + \int \operatorname{ctgx} dx = -x \operatorname{ctgx} + \ln |\sin x| + C$$

71/

$$\int \frac{x \cos x dx}{\sin^3 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^3 x} \quad v = \int dv \end{array} \right| = I$$

Pomocniczo obliczamy:

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

$$I = -\frac{x}{2 \sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\frac{x}{2 \sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctgx} + C$$

72/

$$\int \arccos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arccos x \quad du = \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \arccos x + \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$= x \arccos x + \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t^2 \\ -2x dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = x \arccos x - \int \frac{t dt}{t} = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

73/

$$\int \arccos^2 x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arccos x \quad du = \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = \arccos x dx \quad v = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{array} \right| =$$

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

74/

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \quad du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x}} \quad v = \int dv = -2\sqrt{2-x} \end{array} \right| = -2\sqrt{2-x} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \int \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}}} dx$$

Pomocniczo obliczymy całkę:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = 2 \int \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{(2-x)(2+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2+x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 2+x = z^2 \\ dx = 2z dz \end{array} \right| = 4 \int dz = 4\sqrt{2+x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin \frac{x}{2} dx}{\sqrt{2-x}} = 4\sqrt{2+x} - 2\sqrt{2-x} \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

75/

$$\int x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \sin 2x dx \quad v = \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{x}{4} \cos 2x +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x dx = -\frac{x}{4} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + C$$

76/

$$\int \frac{(x-1)e^x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{x e^x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{1}{x} \quad du = \frac{-dx}{x^2} \\ dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} + \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx = \frac{e^x}{x} + C$$

4. Całki funkcji wymiernych

Jeżeli wyrażenie podcałkowe ma postać funkcji wymiernej to mamy do czynienia z całkowaniem funkcji wymiernej. W zależności od postaci tej funkcji możemy stosować różne metody całkowania. Mogą wystąpić zatem przypadki:

a/ ułamek podcałkowy jest właściwy (tzn. mianownik ma wyższy stopień niż licznik), wówczas rozkładamy mianownik na czynniki a cały ułamek rozkładamy na sumę ułamków prostych pierwszego lub drugiego rodzaju – *metoda współczynników nieoznaczonych*. Funkcję wymierną jednej zmiennej postaci:

(1.24) $\frac{A}{(x-a)^n}$ nazywamy ułamkiem prostym pierwszego rodzaju.

Funkcję wymierną jednej zmiennej postaci:

(1.25) $\frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+bx+c)^n}$ nazywamy ułamkiem prostym drugiego rodzaju.

b/ ułamek podcałkowy jest niewłaściwy, wówczas należy wyłączyć wyrażenie całkowite poprzez wykonanie dzielenia wielomianów. Resztę z tego dzielenia należy zapisać w postaci ułamka właściwego i postąpić jw.

c/ licznik ułamka podcałkowego jest pochodną mianownika tego ułamka. Należy wówczas zastosować wzór (1.22) ze str. 14.

d/ licznik ułamka podcałkowego można rozłożyć na składniki, z których jeden jest pochodną mianownika a drugi stanowi nowy przypadek.

e/ funkcję wymierną przez odpowiednie podstawienie da się sprowadzić do postaci funkcji wymiernej, której całka jest postaci $\arctg x$.

(1.26)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-k)^2+b} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x-k = \sqrt{b}t \\ dx = \sqrt{b}dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\sqrt{b}dt}{bt^2+b} = \frac{\sqrt{b}}{b} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \arctgt + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \arctg\left(\frac{x-k}{\sqrt{b}}\right)$$

PRZYKŁADY CAŁKOWANIA

77/
$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x-5)^3} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x-5 = t \\ 2dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^3} = -\frac{1}{4t^2} + C = -\frac{1}{4(2x-5)^2} + C$$

78/
$$\int \frac{6x+5}{3x^2+5x-3} dx = \ln|3x^2+5x-3| + C$$

79/
$$\int \frac{4x-20}{2x^2-20x+100} dx = \ln|2x^2-20x+100| + C$$

80/
$$\int \frac{6+x}{12x+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2(6+x)}{12x+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{12+2x}{12x+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|12x+x^2| + C$$

81/
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x+2 = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{x+2} + C$$

82/
$$I = \int \frac{dx}{-x^2+6x-5} = -\int \frac{dx}{(x-5)(x-1)}$$

Pomocniczo rozkładamy funkcję wymierną na ułamki proste. A zatem:

$$\frac{1}{(x-5)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-5} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{A(x-1)+B(x-5)}{(x-5)(x-1)} = \frac{x(A+B)-A-5B}{(x-5)(x-1)}$$

Stąd:
$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A-5B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{4} \\ B = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-5} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|x-5| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| + C$$

83/
$$\int \frac{dx}{4x-5x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x(4-5x)} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{x(4-5x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{4-5x} = \frac{x(B-5A)+4A}{x(4-5x)}$$

$$\begin{cases} B-5A=0 \\ 4A=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{4} \\ B = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{dx}{4-5x} = \frac{\ln|x|}{4} - \frac{\ln|4-5x|}{4} + C$$

84/
$$\int \frac{3x+4}{x^2-x-2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(2x-1) + \frac{11}{2}}{x^2-x-2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x-2} dx + \frac{11}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x-2} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2-x-2| + \frac{11}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2-x-2| + \frac{11}{3} \arctg \frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3} + C$$

$$85/ \int \frac{x-4}{(x-2)(x-3)} dx = I$$

$$\frac{x-4}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} = \frac{x(A+B) - 3A - 2B}{(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -3A-2B=-4 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} - \int \frac{dx}{x-3} = -2 \ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3| + C$$

$$86/ \int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{2x+1+6}{x^2+x-2} dx = \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x-2} dx + \int \frac{6dx}{x^2+x-2} =$$

$$= \ln|x^2+x-2| + I$$

$$\frac{6}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{x(A+B) - A + 2B}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -A+2B=6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=-2 \\ B=2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-2dx}{x+2} + \int \frac{2dx}{x-1} = -2 \ln|x+2| + 2 \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\int \frac{2x+7}{x^2+x-2} dx = \ln|x^2+x-2| - 2 \ln|x+2| + 2 \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$87/ \int \frac{3x^2+2x-3}{x^3-x} dx = \int \frac{3x^2-1+2x-2}{x(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{3x^2-1}{x^3-x} dx + \int \frac{2x-2}{x(x^2-1)} dx =$$

$$= \ln|x^3-x| + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)} = \ln|x^3-x| + I$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{x(A+B) + A}{x(x+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = 2 \ln|x| - 2 \ln|x+1|$$

$$\int \frac{3x^2+2x-3}{x^3-x} dx = \ln|x^3-x| + 2 \ln|x| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$88/ \int \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2-x} dx = \int \left(x+4 + \frac{7x+1}{x^2-x} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \int \frac{7x+1}{x^2-x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + I$$

$$\frac{7x+1}{x^2-x} = \frac{7x+1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{x(A+B) - B}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=7 \\ -B=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=8 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{8dx}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = 8 \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$\int \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^2-x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x - 8 \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$89/ \int \frac{dx}{x^4-x^3+x^2} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2(x^2-x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{x^3(A+C) - x^2(A-B-D) + x(A-B) + B}{x^2(x^2-x+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ -A+B+D=0 \\ A-B=0 \\ B=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=1 \\ C=-1 \\ D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{xdx}{x^2-x+1} = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - I_1$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{xdx}{x^2-x+1} = \int \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}}{x^2-x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$I = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-x+1| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

90/

$$\int \frac{2x+5}{(x-2)^2} dx = \int \frac{dx}{dt} = \int \frac{2(t+2)+5}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{2t+9}{t^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} + 9 \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = 2 \ln|t| - \frac{9}{t} + C =$$

$$= 2 \ln|x-2| - \frac{9}{x-2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{91/} \quad \int \frac{x-1}{4x^2-4x+1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{8} \frac{(8x-4) - \frac{1}{2}}{4x^2-4x+1} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{8x-4}{4x^2-4x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{4x^2-4x+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \ln|4x^2-4x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(2x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{8} \ln|4x^2-4x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-1=t}{2 dx=dt} = \frac{1}{8} \ln|4x^2-4x+1| - \\ &-\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \frac{1}{8} \ln|4x^2-4x+1| - \frac{1}{4(2x-1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{92/} \quad \int \frac{2x^2-5x+1}{x^3-2x^2+x} dx = I$$

$$\frac{2x^2-5x+1}{x^3-2x^2+x} = \frac{2x^2-5x+1}{x(x^2-2x+1)} = \frac{2x^2-5x+1}{x(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2(A+B) + x(C-B-2A) + A}{x(x-1)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 \\ C-B-2A=-5 \\ A=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=1 \\ C=-2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\underline{93/} \quad \int \frac{5x-1}{x^3-3x-2} dx = \int \frac{5x-1}{x^3-2x-x-2} dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5x-1}{(x^3-x)-2(x+1)} &= \frac{5x-1}{x(x^2-1)-2(x+1)} = \frac{5x-1}{(x+1)^2(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} = \\ &= \frac{x^2(A+C) + x(-A+B+2C) + (-2A-2B+C)}{(x+1)^2(x-2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ -A+B+2C=5 \\ -2B-2A+C=-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=2 \\ C=1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{94/} \quad \int \frac{5x+2}{x^2+2x+10} dx &= \int \frac{5(2x+2)-3}{x^2+2x+10} dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+10} dx - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+10} = \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+2x+10| - 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+9} = \frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+2x+10| - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

(Wykorzystano wzór (1.26)).

$$\underline{95/} \quad \int \frac{x+2}{x^3-2x^2} dx = I$$

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

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ B-2A=1 \\ -2B=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=-1 \\ C=1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-dx}{x} + \int \frac{-dx}{x^2} + \int \frac{dx}{2x-2} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-2| - \ln|x| + C$$

$$\underline{96/} \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x-2} = \int \left(x + \frac{4}{x-2}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4 \ln|x-2| + C$$

97/

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^4 dx}{x^2+k^2} &= \int \left(x^2 - k^2 + \frac{k^4}{x^2+k^2}\right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - k^2 x - k^4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+k^2} = \frac{x^3}{3} - k^2 x - k^4 \int \frac{dx}{k^2 \left(\left(\frac{x}{k}\right)^2 + 1\right)} = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - k^2 x - k^3 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{x}{k}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{98/} \quad \int \frac{2x^2+x+4}{x^3+x^2+4x+4} dx &= \int \frac{2x^2+x+4}{x^2(x+1)+4(x+1)} dx = \int \frac{2x^2+x+4}{(x^2+4)(x+1)} dx = I \\ \frac{2x^2+x+4}{(x^2+4)(x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} = \frac{x^2(A+B) + x(B+C) + 4A+C}{(x^2+4)(x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 \\ B+C=1 \\ 4A+C=4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=1 \\ C=0 \end{cases} \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{xdx}{x^2+4} = \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+4| + C$$

99/ $\int \frac{dx}{x^3+8} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} = I$
 $\frac{1}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+4} = \frac{x^2(A+B) + x(-2A+2B+C) + 4A+2C}{(x+2)(x^2-2x+4)}$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -2A+2B+C=0 \\ 4A+2C=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{12} \\ B=-\frac{1}{12} \\ C=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{12}x + \frac{1}{3}}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{24\left(\frac{1}{12}x - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \int \frac{2x-2-6}{x^2-2x+4} dx = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \ln|x^2-2x+4| + \frac{6}{24} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+4} = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \ln|x^2-2x+4| + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2+3} = \frac{1}{12} \ln|x+2| - \frac{1}{24} \ln|x^2-2x+4| + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

100/ $\int \frac{3x^2+2x+1}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} dx = I$
 $\frac{3x^2+2x+1}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^3(A+C) + x^2(A+B+2C+D) + x(A+C+2D) + A+B+D}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)}$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ A+B+2C+D=3 \\ A+C+2D=2 \\ A+B+D=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=1 \\ C=1 \\ D=1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} + \int \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx = -\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

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

$$\frac{x}{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x} + \frac{Cx+D}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^3(A-B-C) + x^2(A+B-D) + x(A-B+C) + A+B+D}{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A-B-C=0 \\ A+B-D=0 \\ A-B+C=1 \\ A+B+D=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{4} \\ B=-\frac{1}{4} \\ C=\frac{1}{2} \\ D=0 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1-x} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|1-x| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|1+x| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2+1| + C$$

102/ $\int \frac{dx}{x^4+4} = I$
 $\frac{1}{x^4+4} = \frac{1}{(x^2-2x+2)(x^2+2x+2)} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-2x+2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+2x+2} = \frac{x^3(A+C) + x^2(2A+B-2C+D) + x(2A+2B+2C-2D) + 2B+2D}{x^4+4}$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ 2A+B-2C+D=0 \\ 2A+2B+2C-2D=0 \\ 2B+2D=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-\frac{1}{8} \\ B=\frac{1}{4} \\ C=\frac{1}{8} \\ D=\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2-2x+2} dx + \int \frac{\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2+2x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x-2}{x^2-2x+2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{8} I_1 + \frac{1}{8} I_2$$

$$-\frac{1}{8} I_1 = -\frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2(x-2)}{x^2-2x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2x-2-2}{x^2-2x+2} dx = -\frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2-2x+2} = -\frac{1}{16} \ln|x^2-2x+2| + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2+1} = -\frac{1}{16} \ln|x^2-2x+2| + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arctg}(x-1)$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{3x^2-2x+1} - \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{9} \ln|x-\frac{1}{3}| + \sqrt{x^2-\frac{2}{3}x+\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2(x+2)dx}{x^2+2x+2} = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2x+2+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \ln|x^2+2x+2| + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arctg}(x+1)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2-2x+2} \right| + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arctg}(x-1) + \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{arctg}(x+1) + C$$

103/ $\int \frac{2x^3 dx}{x^6-8} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^3-8} = 2 \int \frac{\frac{dt}{2}}{t^3-8} = \int \frac{tdt}{t^3-8} = I$

$$\frac{t}{t^3-8} = \frac{t}{(t-2)(t^2+2t+4)} = \frac{A}{t-2} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+2t+4} = \frac{t^2(A+B) + t(2A-2B+C) + 4A-2C}{t^3-8}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -2A-2B+C=1 \\ 4A-2C=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{6} \\ B=-\frac{1}{6} \\ C=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dt}{t-2} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{6}t + \frac{1}{3}}{t^2+2t+4} dt = \frac{1}{6} \ln|t-2| - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{12\left(\frac{1}{6}t - \frac{1}{3}\right)}{t^2+2t+4} dt = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-2| - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{2t-4}{t^2+2t+4} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-2| - \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{2t+2}{t^2+2t+4} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+2t+4} = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-2| - \frac{1}{12} \ln|x^4+2x^2+4| +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(x^2+1)^2+3} = \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2-2| - \frac{1}{12} \ln|x^4+2x^2+4| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

Dla obliczenia całek funkcji wymiernych typu:

$$(1.27) \quad I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n}$$

stosuje się wzór rekurencyjny, którego wyprowadzenie można znaleźć w innych opracowaniach. Wzór ten jest następujący:

$$(1.28) \quad I_n = \frac{1}{2n-2} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} I_{n-1} \quad \text{gdzie} \quad I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)}$$

Całka 104/ jest obliczona z wykorzystaniem wzoru (1.28).

104/ $\int \frac{2x+1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = \int \frac{2x+2-1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = \int \frac{2x+2}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx - \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} =$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} - I_2$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} = \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+4]^2} = \left| \frac{x+1}{2} = t \right| = \int \frac{2dt}{4^2(t^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{16} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{16} \frac{t}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arctg} t = \frac{1}{8} \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} + \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2}$$

Ostatecznie więc:

$$I = -\frac{1}{x^2+2x+5} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+5} - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{-x-9}{8(x^2+2x+5)} - \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2} + C$$

Uwaga:

Najczęściej pojawiające się błędy przy wyznaczaniu całek funkcji wymiernych to: błędy obliczeniowe, błędne propozycje rozkładu funkcji wymiernej na ułamki proste.

Poniżej podano dodatkowo kilka propozycji rozkładu funkcji wymiernej na ułamki proste.

$$\frac{5x+2}{(x-2)^2 x^3 (2x+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{C}{x} + \frac{D}{x^2} + \frac{E}{x^3} + \frac{F}{2x+1} + \frac{H}{(2x+1)^2}$$

$$\frac{3x+7}{(2x^2-7x+3)(x^2-x-6)^2} = \frac{3x+7}{(x-3)(2x-1)(x-3)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{3x+7}{(x-3)^3(2x-1)(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-3)^3} + \frac{D}{2x-1} + \frac{E}{x+2} + \frac{F}{(x+2)^2}$$

5. Całki funkcji niewymiernych

Jest wiele postaci funkcji algebraicznych z niewymiernościami.

Stąd też jest wiele metod całkowania funkcji niewymiernych.



Warto wymienić następujące:

a/ jeżeli funkcja podcałkowa zawiera pierwiastki np.: $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax+b}) dx$ to aby wyznaczyć całkę należy zastosować podstawienie: $ax+b=t'$.

b/ jeżeli funkcja podcałkowa zawiera pierwiastek kwadratowy z trójmianu kwadratowego typu:

(1.29) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}}$ to dla wyznaczenia całki należy zastosować pierwsze

podstawienie Eulera. Pomijając szczegóły wyprowadzenia wzoru otrzymujemy:

(1.30) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+k}|+C$

W ten sposób obliczamy każdą całkę postaci $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ gdzie $a>0$.

c/ każdą całkę postaci $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ gdzie $a < 0$ obliczamy wykorzystując całkę:

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

d/ całki postaci $\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} dx$ gdzie $a < 0$ wyznaczamy wykorzystując wzór:

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

e/ całki postaci $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$ obliczamy korzystając ze wzoru:

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

f/ całki postaci $\int \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} dx$ gdzie $a > 0$ wyznaczamy ze wzoru:

(1.34) $\int \sqrt{x^2+k} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+k} + \frac{1}{2} k \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+k}| + C$

g/ całki postaci $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ gdzie $a > 0$, wyznaczamy ze wzoru:

(1.35) $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+k} - \frac{1}{2} k \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+k}| + C$

h/ przy obliczaniu całek postaci $\int \frac{W_n(x) dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ stosujemy metodę współczynników nieoznaczonych. Metoda ta zostanie przedstawiona na przykładach.

PRZYKŁADY CAŁKOWANIA

105/

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{4x+1}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 4x+1=t^2 \\ 4dx=2tdt \\ 2x=\frac{t^2-1}{2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2}+1}{t} \cdot \frac{t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int t^2+1 dt = \frac{t^3}{12} + t + C = \frac{\sqrt{(4x+1)^3}}{12} + \sqrt{4x+1} + C$$

106/

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x+\sqrt{x}}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x=t^6 \\ dx=6t^5 dt \\ \sqrt[3]{x+\sqrt{x}}=t^2, \sqrt{x}=t^3 \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^2+t^3} = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^2(1+t)} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{1+t} = 6 \int \left(t^2-t+1-\frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{6t^3}{3} - \frac{6t^2}{2} + \frac{6t}{2} - 6 \ln|t+1| + C = \frac{6\sqrt{x}}{3} - 3\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 6 \ln|\sqrt[3]{x+1}| + C$$

107/

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} dx}{x + \sqrt[3]{x^5}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = t^6 \\ dx = 6t^5 dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t^2 6t^5 dt}{t^6 + t^5} = 6 \int \frac{t^7 dt}{t^5(t+1)} = 6 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{t+1} = 6 \int (t-1 + \frac{1}{t+1}) dt$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + 6 \ln|t+1| + C = 3\sqrt[6]{x^2} - 6\sqrt[6]{x} + 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x} + 1| + C$$

108/

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x-2} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{x-1}{x-2} = t^2 \\ x = \frac{1-2t^2}{1-t^2} \\ dx = -\frac{2tdt}{(1-t^2)^2} \end{array} \right| = \int t \frac{-2tdt}{(1-t^2)^2} \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{t^4} = \int \frac{-2dt}{t^2} =$$

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

109/

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+3x+2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x+\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \left| \begin{array}{l} x+\frac{3}{2} = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \stackrel{(1.30)}{=} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| x + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+3x+2} \right| + C$$

110/

$$\int \frac{5x-4}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} dx = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{6(5x-4)}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} dx = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{6x-24}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} dx = \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{6x-2}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} dx -$$

$$-\frac{7}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-2x+1}} - \frac{7}{3} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3\left[\left(x-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{9}\right]}} = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{3x^2-2x+1} -$$

$$\frac{7\sqrt{3}}{9} \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} \right| + C = \frac{5}{3} \sqrt{3x^2-2x+1} - \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{9} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 + \frac{2}{9}} \right| + C =$$

111/

$$\int \frac{(5x+2)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{5(5x+2)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{4x+8}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} dx = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{(4x+8)dx}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{5 dx}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{5 dx}{2\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} - 8 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2(x+2)^2-9}} = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2+8x-1}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2 - \frac{9}{2}}}$$

$$\stackrel{x+2=t}{=} \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2x^2+8x-1} - 4\sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 - \frac{9}{2}}} = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2x^2+8x-1} - 4\sqrt{2} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{9}{2}} \right| + C =$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2x^2+8x-1} - 4\sqrt{2} \ln \left| x+2 + \sqrt{x^2+4x-\frac{1}{2}} \right| + C$$

112/

$$\int \frac{x-5}{\sqrt{5+4x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2(x-5)dx}{\sqrt{9-(x-2)^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x+4}{\sqrt{5+4x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{6dx}{\sqrt{9-(x-2)^2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2\sqrt{5+4x-x^2} - 3}{\sqrt{9-9t^2}} \left| \begin{array}{l} x-2=3t \\ dx=3dt \end{array} \right| = \sqrt{5+4x-x^2} - 3 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{5+4x-x^2} - 3 \arcsin t + C = \sqrt{5+4x-x^2} - 3 \arcsin \frac{x-2}{3} + C$$

113/

$$\int \frac{5dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{5dx}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} \left| \begin{array}{l} x-1=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right| = 5 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = 5 \arcsin t + C = 5 \arcsin(x-1) + C$$

114/

$$\int \frac{3xdx}{\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-6xdx}{\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-6x-2+2}{\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-6x-2}{\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2}} dx -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2dx}{\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2}} = -\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2} - I + C = -\sqrt{1-2x-3x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arcsin \frac{3x+1}{2} + C$$

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

$$(1.36) \quad \int \frac{u'(x)dx}{\sqrt{u(x)}} = 2\sqrt{u(x)} + C$$

W całkach 110/ - 112/ wykorzystano wzór (1.36).

$$115/ \int \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{4\left(\frac{1}{4}-x^2\right)} dx = 2 \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin 2x + x \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-x^2} + C$$

$$116/ \int \sqrt{10+3x-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}-\left(x-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x-\frac{3}{2}=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right. = \int \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}-t^2} dt = \frac{49}{8} \arcsin \frac{2t}{7} + \frac{t}{2} \sqrt{\frac{49}{4}-t^2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{49}{8} \arcsin \frac{2x-3}{7} + \frac{x-\frac{3}{2}}{2} \sqrt{10+3x-x^2} + C$$

$$117/ \int \sqrt{3x^2+10x+9} dx = \int \sqrt{3\left(x+\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3}} dx = \int \sqrt{3\left[\left(x+\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{9}\right]} dx = \sqrt{3} \int \sqrt{\left(x+\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{9}} dx =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x+\frac{5}{3}=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right. = \sqrt{3} \int \sqrt{t^2 + \frac{2}{9}} dt = \sqrt{3} \left[\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{t^2 + \frac{2}{9}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 + \frac{2}{9}} \right| \right] + C =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x + \frac{5}{3} \right) \sqrt{\frac{3x^2+10x+9}{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \ln \left| x + \frac{5}{3} + \sqrt{\frac{3x^2+10x+9}{3}} \right| + C = \frac{3x+5}{6} \sqrt{3x^2+10x+9} +$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \ln \left| 3x+5 + \sqrt{3(3x^2+10x+9)} \right| + C$$

$$118/ \int \frac{5x^2-2x+10}{\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}} dx = (ax+b)\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8} + \int \frac{A dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}}$$

Różniczkujemy obustronnie:

$$\frac{5x^2-2x+10}{\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}} = a\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8} + (ax+b) \frac{6x-5}{2\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}} + \frac{A}{\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}}$$

Obustronnie mnożymy przez $\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}$

$$5x^2-2x+10 = a(3x^2-5x+8) + (ax+b) \frac{6x-5}{2} + A$$

Stąd układ równań:

$$\begin{cases} 10 = 12a \\ -4 = -10a - 5a + 6b \\ 20 = 16a - 5b + 2A \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{5}{6} \\ b = \frac{17}{12} \\ A = \frac{165}{24} \end{cases}$$

Wstawiamy do wyjściowego wzoru:

$$I = \left(\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{17}{12} \right) \sqrt{3x^2-5x+8} + \frac{55}{8} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2-5x+8}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{55\sqrt{3}}{24} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + \frac{71}{36}}} = \frac{55\sqrt{3}}{24} \ln \left| t + \sqrt{t^2 + \frac{71}{36}} \right| + C = \frac{55\sqrt{3}}{24} \ln \left| \frac{6x-5}{6} + \sqrt{\frac{3x^2-5x+8}{3}} \right| + C$$

$$I = \left(\frac{5}{6}x + \frac{17}{12} \right) \sqrt{3x^2-5x+8} + \frac{55\sqrt{3}}{24} \ln \left| 3x - \frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3} \sqrt{3x^2-5x+8} \right| + C$$

$$119/ \int \frac{x^3-x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} dx = (ax^2+bx+c)\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + A \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}$$

$$\frac{x^3-x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} = (2ax+b)\sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + (ax^2+bx+c) \frac{2(x+1)}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} + \frac{A}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}$$

$$x^3-x+1 = (2ax+b)(x^2+2x+2) + (ax^2+bx+c)(x+1) + A$$

$$x^3-x+1 = x^3(3a) + x^2(5a+2b) + x(4a+3b+c) + (2b+c+A)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a=1 \\ 5a+2b=0 \\ 4a+3b+c=-1 \\ 2b+c+A=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = -\frac{5}{6} \\ c = \frac{1}{6} \\ A = \frac{15}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{6} \right) \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{15}{6} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+1)^2+1}} \left| \begin{array}{l} x+1=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right. = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = \frac{5}{2} \ln|x+1| + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + C$$

$$I = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{6}x + \frac{1}{6} \right) \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + \frac{5}{2} \ln|x+1| + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} + C$$

Do obliczenia całek 118/ i 119/ zastosowano metodę współczynników nieoznaczonych.

$$120/ \int (2x-5)\sqrt{2+3x-x^2} dx = \int \frac{(2x-5)(2+3x-x^2)}{\sqrt{2+3x-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+11x^2-11x-10}{\sqrt{2+3x-x^2}} dx$$

Dla wyznaczenia całki 120/ należy w dalszej kolejności zastosować metodę współczynników nieoznaczonych.

$$121/ \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{10x-x^2}} = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \int \frac{-dt}{t^2} = -\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\int \frac{tdt}{t\sqrt{10t-1}} = -\int \frac{tdt}{\sqrt{10t-1}} =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 10t-1=z^2 \\ 10dt=2zdz \\ dt=\frac{1}{5}zdz \end{array} \right. = -\frac{1}{5} \int dz = -\frac{1}{5}z + C = -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{10t-1} + C = -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{10x}{x}-1} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{10x-x^2}}{5x} + C$$

$$122/ \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} = \int \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \int \frac{-dt}{t^2} = -\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} =$$

$$= -\ln|t + \sqrt{t^2+1}| + C = -\ln\left|\frac{1}{x+1} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)^2+1}\right| + C = \ln\left|\frac{x+1}{1+\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}\right| + C$$

$$123/ \int \frac{dx}{x^3\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \int \frac{-dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{-t^3 dt}{t^2\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} =$$

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

Dla wyznaczenia całek 121/, 122/, 123/ zastosowano poniższe podstawienie:

$$\text{Dla całek } \int \frac{dx}{(x-k)^n \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$$

należy podstawić (1.37) $\frac{1}{x-k} = t$

6. Całki funkcji trygonometrycznych

Jedną z ważniejszych metod całkowania funkcji trygonometrycznych jest zastosowanie jednego z podstawień tzw. uniwersalnego. Wzory (1.38) oraz (1.39) dotyczą właśnie tych dwóch podstawień. Podstawienia te pozwalają sprowadzić całkę zawierającą funkcje trygonometryczne do całki funkcji wymiernej.

$$(1.38) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = u & x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} u & dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2} & \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} & \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2u}{1-u^2} \end{cases}$$

$$(1.39) \quad \begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = u & x = \operatorname{arctg} u & dx = \frac{du}{1+u^2} & \sin^2 x = \frac{u^2}{1+u^2} \\ \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \end{cases}$$

$$124/ \int \frac{dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x} = \int \frac{2du}{3\frac{2u}{1+u^2} + 4\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}} = \int \frac{du}{-2u^2+3u+2} = \int \frac{du}{-2(u-2)\left(u+\frac{1}{2}\right)} =$$

$$= -\int \frac{du}{(u-2)(2u+1)} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{(u-2)(2u+1)} = \frac{A}{u-2} + \frac{B}{2u+1} = \frac{u(A+B)+A-2B}{(u-2)(2u+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2A+B=0 \\ A-2B=-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-\frac{1}{5} \\ B=\frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{du}{u-2} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{2u+1} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|u-2| + \left| \frac{2u+1=t}{du=\frac{dt}{2}} \right| \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{2t} = -\frac{1}{5} \ln|u-2| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|2u+1| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{2u+1}{u-2} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{2\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 2} \right| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{125/} \int \frac{dx}{1+3\cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{\frac{du}{1+u^2}}{1+3\frac{1}{1+u^2}} = \int \frac{du}{u^2+4} = \int \frac{du}{4\left[\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2+1\right]} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{du}{\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)^2+1} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{u}{2} = z \\ du = 2dz \end{array} \right. \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} z + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{u}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

Dla całki **124/** zastosowano wzory (1.38), a dla całki **125/** wzory (1.39). Aby wyznaczyć niektóre całki zawierające funkcje trygonometryczne należy przekształcać wyrażenia podcałkowe wykorzystując wzory trygonometryczne. Wyznaczenie poniższych całek odbywa się z wykorzystaniem wzorów trygonometrycznych.

$$\underline{126/} \int \cos 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cos 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos ax + \cos bx) dx = I$$

Wykorzystano wzór:

$$(1.40) \quad \cos ax + \cos bx = 2 \cos \frac{ax+bx}{2} \cos \frac{ax-bx}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{a-b}{2} = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 5 \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 5x + \cos(-x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 5x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x dx = \frac{1}{10} \sin 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + C$$

$$\underline{127/} \int \sin 2x \sin 5x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos ax - \cos bx) dx = I$$

Dla wyznaczenia całki **127/** wykorzystamy wzór:

$$(1.41) \quad \cos ax - \cos bx = -2 \sin \frac{ax+bx}{2} \sin \frac{ax-bx}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a+b}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{a-b}{2} = 5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 7 \\ b = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 7x - \cos(-3x)) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos 7x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 3x dx = -\frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + \frac{1}{6} \sin 3x + C$$

$$\underline{128/} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1-\cos^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = z \\ -\sin x dx = dz \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{dz}{1-z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z+1} =$$

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

$$\underline{129/} \int \frac{\sin^5 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^4 x \sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{(1-\cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -\int \frac{(1-t^2)^2 dt}{t^3} =$$

$$= -\int \frac{1-2t^2+t^4}{t^3} dt = -\int \frac{dt}{t^3} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int t dt = \frac{1}{2t^2} + 2 \ln|t| - \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + 2 \ln|\cos x| - \frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\underline{130/} \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+x\right)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{\pi}{2}+x=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t} = \int \frac{dt}{2\sin\frac{t}{2}\cos\frac{t}{2}} = \int \frac{dt}{2\frac{\sin\frac{t}{2}\cos\frac{t}{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\operatorname{tg}\frac{t}{2}\cos^2\frac{t}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + C$$

$$\underline{131/} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\sin x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} + \int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx =$$

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

$$\underline{132/} \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$$

Wykorzystano wzór:

$$(1.42) \quad \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1$$

133/

$$\int \frac{x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = dx \\ v = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \end{array} \right| = x \operatorname{tg} x - \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = x \operatorname{tg} x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = x \operatorname{tg} x + \ln|\cos x| + C$$

134/

$$\int \frac{5\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x \cos x + 2\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{5\sin x + \cos x}{2\sin^2 x \cos x + 2\cos^3 x} \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{5\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{\cos x}{\cos^3 x}}{2\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} + 2} dx = \int \frac{5\operatorname{tg} x + 1}{2\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 2} dx =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5t+1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{5t+3}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{2t+\frac{6}{5}}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{6}{4} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \ln|t^2+1| + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \frac{5}{4} \ln|\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1| + \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{135/} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 \sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2(1-t^2)} = \int \frac{-dt}{t^2(t-1)(t+1)} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| + C = -\frac{1}{\sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{\sin x - 1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{136/} \quad \int \frac{\cos^3 x dx}{\sin^2 x + 1} &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cos x dx}{\sin^2 x + 1} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^2 x + 1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{(1-t^2) dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int (-1 + \frac{2}{t^2 + 1}) dt = \\ &= -\int dt + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} = -t + 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + C = -\sin x + 2 \operatorname{arctg}(\sin x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{137/} \quad \int \frac{t \operatorname{tg} x dx}{\operatorname{tg} x + 2} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\ \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} + 2} = \int \frac{t dt}{(t+2)(1+t^2)} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{t+2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{(2t+1) dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{2}{5} \ln|t+2| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|t^2+1| + \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \ln|\operatorname{tg} x + 2| + \frac{1}{5} \ln|\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1| + \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{138/} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x} = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{\cos^3 x} + \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \sin x \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \quad du = \cos x dx \\ dv = \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} \quad v = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} \end{array} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| \end{aligned}$$

Pomocniczo wyznaczamy:

$$\int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \left| \cos x = t \quad -\sin x dx = dt \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{t^3} = \frac{1}{2t^2} + C = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\sin x}{2 \cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x} = \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} + \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + \\ &+ \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| - \frac{1}{\sin x} + C \end{aligned}$$

Ostatecznie otrzymujemy:

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

139/

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \int \sin^4 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int t^4 (1-t^2)^2 dt = \int (t^4 - 2t^6 + t^8) dt = \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2t^7}{7} + \frac{t^9}{9} + C = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} - \frac{2 \sin^7 x}{7} + \frac{\sin^9 x}{9} + C \end{aligned}$$

140/

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x} dx}{\sin 2x} &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x} dx}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x} dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x} \cos x dx}{\sin x \cos^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{-1} dt = t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x} + C \end{aligned}$$

7. Całki funkcji wykładniczych i logarytmicznych

Całki postaci $\int R(e^x) dx$ wyznacza się przez podstawienie $e^x = t$.

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141/

$$\int (e^{4x} + \sqrt{e^x}) dx = \left| e^x = t \quad e^x dx = dt \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \right| = \int \frac{(t^4 + t^{\frac{1}{2}}) dt}{t} = \frac{t^3}{3} - 2t^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} - 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + C$$

142/

$$\int \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} dx = \left| e^x = t \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \right| = \int \frac{t+1}{t-1} \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{t+1}{t(t-1)} dt = I$$

Pomocniczo rozkładamy funkcję wymierną na ułamki proste:

$$\frac{t+1}{t(t-1)} = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{2}{t-1}$$

$$I = \int -\frac{dt}{t} + 2 \int \frac{dt}{t-1} = -\ln|t| + 2 \ln|t-1| + C = -\ln e^x + \ln(e^x - 1)^2 + C$$

142/

$$\int \frac{e^{3x} dx}{e^x + 2} = \left| e^x = t \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \right| = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t(t+2)} = \int (t-2 + \frac{4t}{t(t+2)}) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t + 4 \ln|t+2| + C =$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - 2e^x + 4 \ln|e^x + 2| + C$$

143/

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^{3x} - e^x} = \left| e^x = t \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{t^2(t^2-1)} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2(t^2-1)} = -\int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|t+1| = \frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|e^x - 1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|e^x + 1| + C$$

Pomocniczo rozłożono funkcję wymierną na ułamki proste:

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

144/

$$\int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \left| e^x = t \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \right| = \int \frac{t - \frac{1}{t}}{t + \frac{1}{t}} \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} \frac{dt}{t} = \int \left(-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = -\int \frac{dt}{t} + 2 \int \frac{tdt}{t^2 + 1} =$$

$$= -\ln|e^x| + \ln|e^{2x} + 1| + C = \ln|e^{2x} + 1| - x + C$$

145/

$$\int x^3 e^{-x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^3 \quad du = 3x^2 dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \quad v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| = -xe^{-x} + 3 \int x^2 e^{-x} dx \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad du = 2x dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \quad v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -xe^{-x} - 3x^2 e^{-x} + 6 \int xe^{-x} dx = -x^3 e^{-x} - 3x^2 e^{-x} + 6 \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \quad v = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -x^3 e^{-x} - 3x^2 e^{-x} - 6xe^{-x} + 6 \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - 3x^2 e^{-x} - 6xe^{-x} - 6e^{-x} + C$$

$$\mathbf{146/} \int \frac{a^x dx}{a^{2x} + 1} = \left| a^x = t \quad \ln a^x = \ln t \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t \ln a} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{\ln a (t^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln a} \operatorname{arctg} t + C = \frac{1}{\ln a} \operatorname{arctg}(a^x) + C$$

147/

$$\int \log_3 x dx = \int \frac{\ln x dx}{\ln 3} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int \ln x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = dx \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln 3} (x \ln x - x) + C$$

Do wyznaczenia całki **147/** wykorzystano wzór:

$$3^{\log_3 x} = x \quad \ln 3 \log_3 x = \ln x \quad \log_3 x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 3} \quad (1.43)$$

$$\mathbf{148/} \int \frac{e^{-3x} dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{-3x}}} = \left| \sqrt{1+e^{-3x}} = t \quad -\frac{3e^{-3x} dx}{2\sqrt{1+e^{-3x}}} = dt \right| = -\frac{2}{3} \int dt = -\frac{2t}{3} + C = -\frac{2\sqrt{1+e^{-3x}}}{3} + C$$

8. Całki funkcji hiperbolicznych

Całki funkcji hiperbolicznych wyznacza się tymi samymi sposobami co inne całki. Należy wykorzystywać wzory dotyczące związków pomiędzy tymi funkcjami oraz wzory dotyczące całkowania funkcji hiperbolicznych. Poniżej podane są najważniejsze z nich.

$$(1.44) \sinh x = shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad (1.45) \cosh x = chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(1.46) \operatorname{th} x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad (1.47) \operatorname{ctgh} x = \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$(1.48) \cosh^2 x = 1 + \sinh^2 x \quad (1.49) \cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

$$(1.50) \operatorname{ch}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2x + 1}{2} \quad (1.51) \operatorname{sh}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2x - 1}{2}$$

$$(1.52) \operatorname{sh} x \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} 2x}{2} \quad (1.53) \int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$(1.54) \int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C \quad (1.55) \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C$$

$$(1.56) \int \frac{dx}{sh^2 x} = -cthx + C$$

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$$149/ \int sh^2 4x dx = \int \frac{c/8x-1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int c/8x dx - \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \int chtdt \left| \begin{matrix} 8x=t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{8} \end{matrix} \right| - \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{1}{16} sh8x - \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

$$150/ \int ch^3 x dx = \int chx ch^2 x dx = \int chx(1 + sh^2 x) dx = \int shx = t \quad chx dx = dt = \int (1+t^2) dt = t + \frac{t^3}{3} + C = shx + \frac{sh^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$151/ \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1}} = \left| \begin{matrix} x = sh t & \sqrt{x^2+1} = cht & dx = chtdt \end{matrix} \right| = \int \frac{chtdt}{sh^2 t cht} = \int \frac{dt}{sh^2 t} = -ctht + C = -\frac{cht}{sh t} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} + C$$

$$152/ \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{5x} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x = cht & \sqrt{x^2-1} = sh t & dx = shtdt \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{sh t sh t}{cht} dt = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{sh^2 t}{ch^2 t} chtdt = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{sh^2 t}{sh^2 t + 1} chtdt = \left| \begin{matrix} sh t = k \\ chtdt = dk \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{k^2 dk}{k^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{5} k - \frac{1}{5} arctg k + C = \frac{1}{5} sh t - \frac{1}{5} arctg sh t + C = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{5} arctg \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$$

$$153/ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+4)^3}} = \left| \begin{matrix} x = 2sh t & \sqrt{x^2+4} = 2cht & dx = 2chtdt \end{matrix} \right| = \int \frac{2chtdt}{(2cht)^3} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{ch^3 t} = \frac{1}{4} tht + C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{sh t}{cht} + C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} + C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} + C$$

$$154/ \int \sqrt{x^2+9} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x = 3sh t & \sqrt{x^2+9} = 3cht & dx = 3chtdt \end{matrix} \right| = 9 \int ch^2 t dt = 9 \int \frac{ch2t+1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \int ch2t dt + \frac{9}{2} \int dt = \frac{9}{2} sh2t + \frac{9}{2} t + C = \frac{9}{2} shcht + \frac{9}{2} t + C = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+9}}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+9}}{3} \right| + C$$

9. Całki różne

$$155/ \int |x^2 - x| dx = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

$$I_1 = \int (x^2 - x) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \quad \text{dla } x \in (-h, 0]$$

$$I_2 = \int (x - x^2) dx = -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \quad \text{dla } x \in [0, 1]$$

$$I_3 = \int (x^2 - x) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + C_3 \quad \text{dla } x \in [1, h)$$

Ostatecznie pozostało dobrać tak stałe C_1, C_2, C_3 aby funkcja podcałkowa pozostała ciągła w punktach $x = 0$ oraz $x = 1$.

Jeżeli $C_1 = C = C_2$ oraz $C_3 = 1/3 + C_1$ to warunek ten będzie spełniony.

$$156/ \int \frac{x+1}{x+\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x+2 = t^2 \\ dx = 2tdt \\ x = t^2 - 2 \end{matrix} \right| = \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^2-2+t} 2tdt = 2 \int \frac{t^2-t}{t^2+t-2} dt = 2 \int (t-1 + \frac{2t-2}{t^2+t-2}) dt = t^2 - 2t + 4 \int \frac{t-1}{t^2+t-2} dt = x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+2} + 4 \int \frac{t-1}{(t-1)(t+2)} dt = x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+2} + 4 \int \frac{dt}{t+2} = x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+2} + 4 \ln|t+2| + C = x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+2} + 4 \ln|\sqrt{x+2}+2| + C$$

$$157/ \int \frac{x+\sqrt{2x-3}}{x-1} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} 2x-3 = t^2 \\ 2dx = 2tdt \\ x = \frac{t^2+3}{2} \end{matrix} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{t^2+3}{2} + t}{\frac{t^2+3}{2} - 1} t dt = \int \frac{t^3+2t^2+3t}{t^2+1} dt = \int (t+2 + \frac{2t-2}{t^2+1}) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t + \int \frac{2tdt}{t^2+1} - 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \frac{2x-3}{2} + 2\sqrt{2x-3} + \ln|t^2+1| - 2arctgt + C = \frac{2x-3}{2} + 2\sqrt{2x-3} + \ln|2x-2| - 2arctg \sqrt{2x-3} + C$$

$$158/ \int \frac{dx}{x-\sqrt{x^2-x+1}} = \left| \begin{matrix} \sqrt{x^2-x+1} = x-t \\ x = \frac{t^2-1}{2t-1} \\ dx = \frac{2(t^2-t+1)}{(2t-1)^2} dt \end{matrix} \right| =$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} 4A + 2B = 1 \\ C - 4A - B = -1 \\ A = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{3} \\ B = -\frac{3}{2} \\ C = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t} - 3 \int \frac{dt}{2t - 1} + 3 \int \frac{dt}{(2t - 1)^2} = 2 \ln|t| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|2t - 1| - \frac{3}{2t} = 2 \ln|x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|2x - 2\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1} - 1| - \frac{3}{2(x - \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1})} + C$$

159/

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x dx}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{t^2 dx}{1 + t^2} \quad \begin{cases} t \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \end{cases} = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(2 + t^2)(1 + t^2)} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 + 2} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1} =$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{2 \left(\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} - \operatorname{arctg} t = \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) + C$$

160/

$$\int |x| dx = F(x)$$

$$F'(x) = |x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1, & x > 0 \\ C, & x = 0 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Funkcja $F(x)$ jest różniczkowalna w \mathbb{R} , więc jest także różniczkowalna dla $x = 0$. Stąd:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F'(x) = F'(0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \right) = C$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = C$$

gdzie C jest dowolną stałą.

161/ $\int |x - 1| dx = I$

$$F'(x) = |x - 1| = \begin{cases} x - 1 & x > 1 \\ 0 & x = 1 \\ -x + 1 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_1 & x > 1 \\ C & x = 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Ponieważ $F(x)$ jest różniczkowalna w \mathbb{R} , więc jest różniczkowalna w punkcie $x = 1$ a stąd ciągła dla $x = 1$. Stąd:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = F(1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2 \right) = C$$

$$C_1 - \frac{1}{2} = C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = C$$

$$C_2 = C_1 - 1$$

gdzie C_1 jest dowolną stałą.

162/

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} = \int \frac{\arcsin x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2} (1-x^2)} = \left. \begin{matrix} \arcsin x = t \\ x = \sin t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ x^2 = \sin^2 t \\ 1-x^2 = \cos^2 t \end{matrix} \right| = \int \frac{t dt}{\cos^2 t} =$$

$$= \int \frac{u=t}{\cos^2 t} \frac{du=dt}{v=\operatorname{tg} t} = t \operatorname{tg} t - \int \operatorname{tg} t dt = t \operatorname{tg} t + \ln|\cos t| + C = \arcsin x \frac{\sin(\arcsin x)}{\cos(\arcsin x)} + \ln|\sqrt{1-x^2}| + C =$$

$$= \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \ln|(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}| + C = \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1-x^2| + C$$

163/

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

$$= t \operatorname{tg} t - t^2 - \int \operatorname{tg} t dt + \int t dt = \operatorname{arctg} x (\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x)) + \ln|\cos t| - \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{arctg} x)^2 =$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x \arctg x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad v = \int dv = -\frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\arctg x}{2(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \\ &= -\frac{\arctg x}{2(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x}{2(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctg x \right) = \frac{(x^2-1)\arctg x + x}{4(x^2+1)} + C \end{aligned}$$

Do obliczenia całki 164/ wykorzystano wzór rekurencyjny (1.28).

$$165/ \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \quad du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} + I$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t \quad x = \frac{1}{t} \\ \frac{dx}{x^2} = dt \quad dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{t^2-1}} = \int \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} = -\ln|t + \sqrt{t^2-1}| = \\ &= -\ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}-1} \right| + C \\ \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - \ln \left| \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}-1} \right| + C = -\frac{\arcsin x}{x} - \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 166/ \int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ \frac{e^x dx}{e^x} = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\arcsin t dt}{t^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin t \quad du = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \\ dv = \frac{dt}{t^2} \quad v = -\frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\arcsin t}{t} + \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \\ &= -\frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} + I \\ I &= \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{t} = z \\ t = \frac{1}{z} \\ \frac{dt}{t^2} = dz \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{z^2}}{\frac{1}{z} \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{z^2}}} = \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z^2-1}} = -\ln|z + \sqrt{z^2-1}| = -\ln \left| \frac{1}{t} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2}-1} \right| = \end{aligned}$$

$$I = -\ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}}{e^x} \right| = -\ln|1+\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}| + \ln e^x = x - \ln|1+\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}|$$

Ostatecznie otrzymujemy:

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

$$\begin{aligned} 167/ \int x^3 \arctg x dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ dv = x^3 dx \quad v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^4 \arctg x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^4 dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{x^4 \arctg x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \left(x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^4 \arctg x}{4} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x}{4} - \frac{\arctg x}{4} = \frac{(x^4-1)\arctg x - x^3 + x}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$168/ \int \frac{dx}{(1+4x^2)(\arctg 2x)^2} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arctg 2x \quad du = \frac{2dx}{1+4x^2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{2u} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{2u} = -\frac{1}{2\arctg 2x} + C$$

$$169/ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \arccos x \\ du = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right| = \int -\frac{du}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\arccos x} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 170/ \int \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) \\ dv = dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\ v = x \end{array} \right| = x \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \\ &= x \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = x \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| - \sqrt{x^2+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 171/ \int \ln|3+4x| dx &= \left| \begin{array}{l} 3+4x = t \\ 4dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{4} \int dt \ln t = \frac{1}{4} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln t \\ dv = dt \\ du = \frac{dt}{t} \\ v = t \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{4} t \ln t - \frac{1}{4} \int dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (3+4x) \ln|3+4x| - \frac{1}{4} (3+4x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$172/ \int \frac{dx}{x(1+\ln^2|x|)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln|x| = t \\ \frac{dx}{x} = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctg t + C = \arctg(\ln|x|) + C$$

$$174/ \int x^{-2} \ln|x| dx = \begin{cases} u = \ln|x| & du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{x^2} & v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{cases} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln|x| + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$175/ \int (4+3x)^2 \ln|x| dx = \begin{cases} u = \ln|x| & du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dv = (4+3x)^2 & v = \int (16+24x+9x^2) dx = 16x+12x^2+3x^3 \end{cases} = \\ = \ln|x|(16x+12x^2+3x^3) - \int (16+24x+9x^2) dx = (3x^3+12x^2+16x) \ln|x| - 16x - 6x^2 - x^3 + C$$

$$176/ \int x^3 \ln(x^2+3) dx = \begin{cases} u = \ln(x^2+3) & du = \frac{2x dx}{x^2+3} \\ dv = x^3 dx & v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{cases} = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln|x^2+3| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^2+3} = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln|x^2+3| - \\ - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(x^3 - 3x + \frac{9x}{x^2+3} \right) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x^2+3) - \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} - \frac{9}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2+3} = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x^2+3) - \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{3x^2}{4} - \frac{9}{4} \ln(x^2+3) + C$$

$$177/ \int x 3^x dx = \begin{cases} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = 3^x dx & v = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \end{cases} = x \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} - \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int 3^x dx = x \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} - \frac{1}{\ln 3} \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \left(x - \frac{1}{\ln 3} \right) + C$$

$$178/ \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-3}} = \begin{cases} x^2-3=t^2 \\ x=\sqrt{t^2+3} \\ dx = \frac{2tdt}{x} = \frac{2tdt}{\sqrt{t^2+3}} \end{cases} = \int \frac{(t^2+3) dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+3}} = \int \sqrt{t^2+3} dt = \frac{3}{2} \ln|t+\sqrt{t^2+3}| + \frac{1}{2} t\sqrt{t^2+3} + C = \\ = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2-3}| + \frac{1}{2} x\sqrt{x^2-3} + C$$

$$179/ \int \frac{dx}{x^4+3x^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2+3)} = / \\ \frac{1}{x^2(x^2+3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+3} = \frac{x^3(A+C) + x^2(B+D) + 3Ax + 3B}{x^2(x^2+3)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ B+D=0 \\ 3A=0 \\ 3B=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=0 \\ B=\frac{1}{3} \\ C=0 \\ D=-\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Wracając do całki:

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^3+3} = -\frac{1}{3x} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$180/ \int \frac{dx}{x^4-x^2-2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)(x-\sqrt{2})(x+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$$

Powyższe współczynniki otrzymano z rozkładu podcałkowej funkcji wymiernej. A zatem:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4-x^2-2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln|x-\sqrt{2}| - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln|x+\sqrt{2}| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$181/ \int \frac{dx}{(2x+1)(1+\sqrt{2x+1})} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x+1=t^2 \\ 2dx=2tdt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{tdt}{t^2(1+t)} = \int \frac{dt}{t(1+t)} = \int \frac{dt}{t} - \int \frac{dt}{1+t} = \ln|t| - \ln|t+1| + C = \\ = \ln|\sqrt{2x+1}| - \ln|1+\sqrt{2x+1}| + C$$

$$182/ \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos 3x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos x (\cos^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x)} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - \sin^2 x - 3 \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{1 - 4 \sin^2 x} = \\ = \left| \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} x = t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{1-3t^2} = I$$

$$\frac{1}{1-3t^2} = \frac{A}{1-\sqrt{3}t} + \frac{B}{1+\sqrt{3}t} = \frac{t(A\sqrt{3}-B\sqrt{3})+A+B}{1-3t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A\sqrt{3}-B\sqrt{3}=0 \\ A+B=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{2} \\ B=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1-\sqrt{3}t} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+\sqrt{3}t} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln|1-\sqrt{3}t| + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln|1+\sqrt{3}t| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x}{1-\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x} \right| + C$$

183/

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \left| x^2-1=t^2 \quad 2x dx=2t dt \quad x^2=t^2+1 \right| = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{t dt}{t(t^2+1)} = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{arctg} t = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$$

184/

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+tgx} = \left| \begin{array}{l} tgx=t \\ \frac{dx}{1+t^2} = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} = I$$

Pomocniczo należy rozłożyć funkcję wymierną na ułamki proste:

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

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ B+C=0 \\ A+C=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{2} \\ B=-\frac{1}{2} \\ C=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t dt}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|1+t^2| + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} t =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+tgx| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|1+tg^2x| + \frac{x}{2} + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \ln \left| \frac{1+tgx}{\sqrt{1+tg^2x}} \right| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x} \right| + \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos x + \sin x| + C$$

185/

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos^4 x} dx = \int \frac{2 \sin x \cos x dx}{\cos^4 x} = 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = -2 \int \frac{dt}{t^3} = \frac{1}{t^2} + C = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + C$$

186/

$$\int \frac{\ln(\cos x) dx}{\sin^2 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(\cos x) \quad du = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx \\ dv = \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} \quad v = -\operatorname{ctgx} \end{array} \right| = -\operatorname{ctgx} \ln|\cos x| - \int dx = -\operatorname{ctgx} \ln|\cos x| - x + C$$

187/

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

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1+t=z \\ dt=dz \end{array} \right| = \int z^{-1/2} dz = 2z^{1/2} + C = 2\sqrt{z} + C = 2\sqrt{1+t} + C = 2\sqrt{1+\sin t} + C$$

188/

$$\int \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{x^3} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x^2+1) \quad du = \frac{2x dx}{x^2+1} \\ dv = \frac{dx}{x^3} \quad v = -\frac{1}{2x^2} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2x^2} + \int \frac{2x dx}{2x^2(x^2+1)} =$$

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

Do obliczenia całki wykorzystano rozkład funkcji wymiernej:

$$\frac{1}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2(A+B)+Cx+A}{x(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

189/

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

190/

$$\int \frac{1-\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = t^2 \quad \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = 2t dt \\ = 2 \int (1-\sin t^2) 2t dt = 4 \int t dt - 4 \int t \sin t^2 dt = 2t^2 - \int t^2 dz \end{array} \right| = 2t^2 - \int \sin z dz = 2(t^2 + \cos z) = 2(\sqrt{x} + \cos t^2) + C = 2\sqrt{x} + 2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

191/

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x+1=t^2 \quad x-1=t^2-2 \quad dx=2t dt \\ = \int \frac{\sqrt{(x+1)^2 \sqrt{x+1}}}{\sqrt{(t^2-2)^2}} 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^4 dt}{t^2-2} \end{array} \right|$$

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

$$8 \int \frac{dt}{t^2-2} = 2\sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{t-\sqrt{2}} - 2\sqrt{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \ln|t-\sqrt{2}| - 2\sqrt{2} \ln|t+\sqrt{2}| = 2\sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

$$I = \frac{2(x+1)\sqrt{x+1} + 12\sqrt{x+1}}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x+1}+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C$$

192/

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \left| \frac{1}{x} = t, \quad \frac{dx}{x^2} = dt \right| = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2-1}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\int \frac{t dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \left| -t dt = \frac{dz}{2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}} = \frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{z} + C = \sqrt{z} + C = \sqrt{1-t^2} + C = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C$$

193/

$$\int \frac{4x+1}{2x^3+x^2-x} dx = \int \frac{4x+1}{x(x+1)(2x-1)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{2x-1} = -\ln|x| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln|2x-1| + C$$

Do obliczenia całki 193/ wykorzystano rozkład funkcji wymiernej:

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

Stąd $A = -1, \quad B = \frac{1}{3}, \quad C = \frac{4}{3}.$

194/

$$\int [2^x - 2] dx = F(x) + C$$

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} -2^x + 2 & \text{dla } x \in (-\infty, 1) \\ 2^x - 2 & \text{dla } x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases} \quad F(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + 2x + C_1 & \text{dla } x \in (-\infty, 1) \\ \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} - 2x + C_2 & \text{dla } x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

Aby funkcja $F(x)$ była ciągła dla $x = 1$ musi być spełniony warunek:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + 2x + C_1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} - 2x + C_2 = F(1)$$

$$-\frac{2}{\ln 2} + 2 + C_1 = \frac{2}{\ln 2} - 2 + C_2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{4}{\ln 2} - 4 + C_2$$

195/

$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \left| x^4 = t, \quad 4x^3 dx = dt \right| = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin t + C = \frac{1}{4} \arcsin x^4 + C$$

196/

$$\int \frac{2^x - 5^x}{10^x} dx = \int \frac{2^x}{10^x} dx - \int \frac{5^x}{10^x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x dx - \int \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx = \int 5^{-x} dx - \int 2^{-x} dx = -\frac{5^{-x}}{\ln 5} + \frac{2^{-x}}{\ln 2} + C$$

197/

$$\int \frac{x^3 + \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^3}{x^{1/2}} dx + \int \frac{x^{2/3}}{x^{1/2}} dx - \int x^{-1/2} dx = \int x^{5/2} dx + \int x^{1/6} dx - \int x^{-1/2} dx =$$

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

198/

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

$$= t^3 + \frac{3t^4}{4} + \frac{3t^5}{5} + C = x + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^4}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^5}}{5} + C$$

199/

$$\int x^2 2^x dx = \left| \begin{matrix} u = x^2 & du = 2x dx \\ dv = 2^x dx & v = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \end{matrix} \right| = \frac{1}{\ln 2} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \int x 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \left| \begin{matrix} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = 2^x dx & v = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \end{matrix} \right| =$$

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

200/

$$\int \sqrt{x} \arctg \sqrt{x} dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x = t^2, \quad \sqrt{x} = t, \quad dx = 2t dt \\ u = \arctg t & du = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \\ dv = 2t^2 dt & v = \frac{2t^3}{3} \end{matrix} \right| =$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \arctg \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{3} x - \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+t^2| + C$$

201/

$$\int \frac{(x-1)e^x dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{x} - \int \frac{e^x dx}{x^2} = \left| \begin{matrix} u = \frac{1}{x} & du = -\frac{dx}{x^2} \\ dv = e^x dx & v = e^x \end{matrix} \right| - \int \frac{e^x dx}{x^2} = \frac{e^x}{x} + \int \frac{e^x dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{e^x dx}{x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{x} + C$$

$$\underline{202/} \int (6-2x)^{12} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 6-2x=t \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{12} dt = -\frac{t^{13}}{26} + C = -\frac{1}{26} (6-2x)^{13} + C$$

203/

$$\int x^3 e^{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} e^{x^2} = t, \quad 2xe^{x^2} dx = dt, \quad \ln e^{x^2} = \ln t \\ x^2 \ln e = \ln t, \quad x^2 = \ln t \end{array} \right| = \int x^2 x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln t dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln t \quad du = \frac{1}{t} \\ dv = dt \quad v = t \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} t \ln |t| - \frac{1}{2} t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \ln e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} (x^2 - 1) + C$$

204/

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{7x^3+6} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 7x^3+6=t^6, \quad x^2 dx = \frac{6t^5 dt}{21} \end{array} \right| = \frac{2}{7} \int t^6 dt = \frac{2t^7}{49} + C = \frac{2}{49} \sqrt[6]{(7x^3+6)^7} + C$$

205/

$$\int (x^2+1) \cos(x^3+3x+5) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3+3x+5=t \\ (3x^2+3) dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int 3(x^2+1) \cos(x^3+3x+5) dx = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \sin(x^3+3x+5) + C$$

206

$$\int \frac{x^3 dx}{x+1} = \int (x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \ln|x+1| + C$$

207/

$$\int \frac{3dx}{3\sin x + 4\cos x + 5} = \left| \begin{array}{l} tg \frac{x}{2} = t, \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= 3 \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{6t + 4(1-t^2) + 5(1+t^2)} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 6t + 9} = 6 \int \frac{dt}{(t+3)^2} = -\frac{6}{t+3} + C = -\frac{6}{tg \frac{x}{2} + 3} + C$$

208/

$$\int \frac{dx}{1-\sin^4 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} tg x = t, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{1 - \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^2} =$$

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

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

209/

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x dx}{1+\sin^4 x} = \left| \begin{array}{l} tg x = t, \quad dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x \cos x = \frac{t}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{\frac{t}{1+t^2} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 + t^4}{(1+t^2)^2}} =$$

$$= \int \frac{t dt}{2t^4 + 2t^2 + 1} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2 = z \\ 2t dt = dz \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{2z^2 + 2z + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{2\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dz}{\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(2z+1) + C = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(2tg^2 x + 1) + C$$

210/

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} a^3 + b^3 \\ a^2 - ab + b^2 = a + b \end{array} \right| = a + b = \int (\sin x + \cos x) dx =$$

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

10. Częściej używane wzory całek:

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad \text{dla } n \neq -1, x > 0.$$

$$\int dx = x + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C \quad \text{dla } x \neq 0.$$

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

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad \text{dla } a > 0, a \neq 1.$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C \quad \text{dla } -1 < x < 1.$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{f'(x)dx}{f(x)} = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-k)^2 + b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-k}{\sqrt{b}} + C \quad \text{gdzie } b > 0.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^n} = \frac{1}{2n-2} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^{n-1}} \quad \text{dla } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

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

$$\int \frac{f'(x)dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + C \quad \text{gdzie } f(x) > 0.$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int \cos^n x dx = \int \sin^n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^n x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \operatorname{tg}^{n-1} x - \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int \log_p x dx = \frac{1}{\ln p} \int \ln x dx$$



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