

PRIMITIVNÍ FUNKCE A NEURČITÝ INTEGRÁL

jakou funkci máme derivovat, aby výsledek byl $f(x) = x^2$?

$$F_1(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \quad F_2(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 1 \quad F_3 = \frac{x^3}{3} + 17 \text{ add.}$$

Funkci $F(x)$ nazveme primitivní funkci k funkci $f(x)$ na intervalu (a, b) , jestliže $F'(x) = f(x)$ pro každé $x \in (a, b)$

Jestliže $F(x)$ je primitivní funkci k $f(x)$ na (a, b) , jehož další primitivní funkce k $f(x)$ na (a, b) je tvaru $F(x) + C$, kde C je nějaká konstanta.

výpočet primitivní funkce: využitím pouze elementárních funkcí

Newčitsz integral: množina všech primitivních funkcí:

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

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x)$	$F(x)$
1	x
x	$\frac{x^2}{2}$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$, $n \neq -1$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x $ $x \in (0, +\infty) \text{ vero}$ $x \in (-\infty, 0)$
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan x$

$\forall x \in (0, +\infty) \quad |x| = x$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$\ln x + C \quad \begin{cases} \text{pro } x \in (-\infty, 0) \\ |x| = -x \end{cases}$$

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

$$\int 3x dx = 3 \int x dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x^3 - 5) dx &= \int x^3 dx - \int 5 dx = \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} - 5x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x > 0$$

Metoda per parti

$$(u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$$

$$u \cdot v = \int u' \cdot v + \int u \cdot v'$$

$$\int u \cdot v' = u \cdot v - \int u' \cdot v$$

$$\int x \cdot e^x dx = x \cdot e^x - \int 1 \cdot e^x dx = x \cdot e^x - e^x + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x \rightarrow u' = 1 \\ v' &= e^x \rightarrow v = e^x \end{aligned}$$

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

~~$M = x^2$~~ $M' = 2x$

~~$N = \cos x$~~ $N' = \sin x$

~~$M = 2x$~~ $M' = 2$

~~$N = \sin x$~~ $N' = -\cos x$

$$= \underline{x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C}$$

$$\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln^2 x$

$M = \ln x \quad M' = \frac{1}{x}$

$N = \frac{1}{x} \quad N' = \ln x$

per partes ricevi
in obesma stranam + $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln^2 x \quad /:2$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx$$

$$M = \sin x \quad M' = \cos x$$

$$N' = \sin x \quad N = -\cos x$$

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + x - \int \sin^2 x \, dx \quad / + \int \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$2 \int \sin^2 x \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + x \quad / : 2$$

$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{-\sin x \cos x + x}{2} + C, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int 1 \cdot \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = \underbrace{x \ln x - x + C}_{x \in (0, +\infty)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \ln x & M' &= \frac{1}{x} \\ N^l &= 1 & N &= x \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} M &= e^x & M' &= e^x \\ N^l &= x & N &= \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

