

Caikšanasi funkcijū
trigo nometurpūri.

Caikšanasi funkcijū
z neliy mērotaicām

Caikšanasi funkcijū potacā $\sin^m x \cos^m x$

m, m - parzpte,
horzptamz z toz-
samotā:

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$

choi pedne z liozb m, m
jst neparzpta

m -neparzpte

$$m = 2l + 1$$

zapisufemy:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^m x \cos^m x &= \\ &= \sin^{2l} x \sin x \cos^m x = \\ &= (\sin^2 x)^l \sin x \cos^m x = \\ &= (1 - \cos^2 x)^l \sin x \cos^m x \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{podit. } \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= (1 - t^2)^l$$

m -neparzpte

$$m = 2k + 1$$

zapisufemy:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^m x \cos^m x &= \\ &= \sin^m x \cos^{2k} x \cos x = \\ &= \sin^m x (\cos^2 x)^k \cos x = \\ &= \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{podit. } \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right\}$$

Przykład

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

Przykład

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx &= \int \sin^2 x \sin x \cos^2 x \, dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \cos^2 x \, dx \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x \, dx = dt \end{array} \right\} = -\int (1 - t^2) t^2 \, dt = -\int (t^2 - t^4) \, dt = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{5} t^5 + C = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C\end{aligned}$$

Definicja

Funkcja wymierna dwóch zmiennych to funkcja, którą można zapisać w postaci ilorazu wielomianów dwóch zmiennych.

$$\text{np } \frac{u^2 - v^2}{2uv}, \quad \frac{1}{u+v}, \quad uv^2 + u^3$$

Niech $R(u, v)$ będzie funkcją wymierną dwóch zmiennych u, v . Możemy wtedy rozważać funkcje

$R(\sin x, \cos x)$, na przykład mamy:

$$R(u, v) = \frac{u}{v}, \quad \text{wtedy} \quad R(\sin x, \cos x) = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$R(u, v) = \frac{1}{1+9u^2}, \quad \text{wtedy} \quad R(\sin x, \cos x) = \frac{1}{1+9\sin^2 x}$$

Całkowanie funkcji postaci $R(\sin x, \cos x)$

Opracujemy kilka przypadków:

1. gdy R spełnia warunki $R(-u, v) = -R(u, v)$

to stosujemy podstawienie: $\cos x = t$,

$$\text{wtedy dostajemy: } \sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$\text{oraz } x = \arccos t$$

$$\text{zatem } dx = \frac{-1 dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

2. gdy R spełnia warunki $R(u, -v) = -R(u, v)$

to stosujemy podstawienie: $\sin x = t$

$$\text{zatem: } \cos t = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$\text{stąd: } x = \arcsin t$$

$$\text{więc: } dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

3. gdy R spełnia warunki: $R(-u, -v) = R(u, v)$

to stosujemy podstawienie: $\text{tg } x = t$

$$\text{skąd: } \sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

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

$$\text{dalej: } x = \arctg t$$

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

4. gdy R jest dowolną funkcją, to możemy próbować stosować podstawienie uniwersalne:

$$\text{tg } \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$\text{wtedy: } \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

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

$$\text{oraz: } \frac{x}{2} = \arctg t$$

$$x = 2 \arctg t$$

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

Przykład

Obliczyć całkę

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

$$\text{spr: } R(-\sin x, -\cos x) = \frac{1}{-\sin x - \cos x} = -\frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} =$$

$$= -R(\sin x, \cos x)$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1} dt}{(t+1)(t^2+1)} = \text{różne trudne całki } \left(\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \circ \\ \text{ń} \end{array} \right)$$

próbujemy inaczej:

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

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

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac = 4 - 4 \cdot (-1) = 8$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{2}}{-2} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{2}}{-2} = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$

rozkład na ułamki proste:

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

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

$$\text{dla } t = 1 + \sqrt{2}: -1 = A(1 + \sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}A \Rightarrow A = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{dla } t = 1 - \sqrt{2}: -1 = B(1 - \sqrt{2} - 1 - \sqrt{2}) = B(-2\sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t - (1 + \sqrt{2})} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dt}{t - (1 - \sqrt{2})} =$$

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

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

Příklad

Odiciyi caika $\int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$.

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

caikowanii funkcii postaci:

- $\sin ax \cos bx$,
- $\sin ax \sin bx$,
- $\cos ax \cos bx$

Do oblinevnia caiek takief postaci shosuyemy tozisaemości trigonometryche:

$$\sin ax \cos bx = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x]$$

$$\sin ax \sin bx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b)x - \cos(a+b)x]$$

$$\cos ax \cos bx = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b)x + \cos(a-b)x]$$

Prykład

obliczyć

całkę

$$\int \sin 2x \cos 4x dx$$

$$\int \sin 2x \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\sin 6x + \sin(-2x)] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 6x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6x = t \\ 6dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{6} dt \end{array} \right\} \int \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{6} dt - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x = t \\ 2dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right\} \int \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (-\cos t) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (-\cos t) + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \cos 6x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

Całkowanie funkcji z niewymiernościami

1. $\int \mathbb{R}$ (potęgi x o wykładnikach $\frac{m}{n}$, $\text{NWD}(m, n) = 1$)
 podstawiamy $x = t^N$, gdzie N jest wspólnym
 mianownikiem ułamków postaci $\frac{m}{n}$

Przykład: Obliczyć całkę $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$. Załóżmy, że $x > 0$

Mamy $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = R(x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x^{\frac{1}{3}})$, zatem dobieramy $N = 6$

i podstawiamy:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = t^6, t > 0 \\ dx = 6t^5 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} =$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{t^5 dt}{t^2(t+1)} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1} = \text{funkcja wymierna}$$

wielomowa

$$\begin{array}{r} t^2 - t + 1 \\ t^3 : (t+1) \\ \hline -(t^3 + t^2) \\ \hline -t^2 \\ -(-t^2 - t) \\ \hline t \\ -(t+1) \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

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

$$y = \int t \frac{1}{t^3+1} \cdot \frac{-6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2} dt =$$

$$= \int t \frac{1}{t^3+1+t^3-1} \cdot \frac{-6t^2}{(t^3-1)^2} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{\cancel{t} (t^3-1)}{2t^3} \cdot \frac{-6\cancel{t}^2}{(t^3-1)^2} dt = \int \frac{-6 dt}{2(t^3-1)} =$$

$$= -3 \int \frac{dt}{t^3-1}$$

całkę funkcji wymiernej wstawiamy,
rozkładamy na ułamki proste

$$\frac{1}{t^3-1} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2+t+1}$$

$$1 = A(t^2+t+1) + (Bt+C)(t-1)$$

$$1 = \underline{At^2} + \underline{At} + \underline{A} + \underline{Bt^2} - \underline{Bt} + \underline{Ct} - \underline{C}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3$$

$$\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2+t+1| + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \begin{cases} t + \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} t \\ dt = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} dt \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2+t+1| + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} dt}{\frac{3}{4}(t^2+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2+t+1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4}} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t^2+t+1| + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \right)^2 + \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1 \right| + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + C = J_1$$

$$y = J_1 + J_2, \quad \text{gdni} \quad J_2 = \ln \left| \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - 1 \right| + C$$

$$4. \int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}) dx$$

WZORY:

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

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

całki postaci $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$, gdzie $a > 0$

Przykład:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-6x+15}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2-6x+15 = (x-3)^2+6 \\ x-3 = t \\ dx = dt \end{array} \right. =$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2+6}} = \ln |t + \sqrt{t^2+6}| + C =$$

$$= \ln |x-3 + \sqrt{x^2-6x+15}| + C$$

całki postaci $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$, gdzie $a < 0$

Przykład

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

$$= \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{5-t^2}} = \arcsin \frac{t}{\sqrt{5}} + C = \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

WZORY

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

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

Całki postaci

$$\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} dx, \text{ gdzie } a > 0$$

Przykład

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{t^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \ln |t + \sqrt{t^2 + 4}| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (x-1) \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5} + 2 \ln |x-1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 5}| + C$$

Całki postaci

$$\int \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} dx, \text{ gdzie } a < 0$$

Przykład

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

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

$$= \int \sqrt{4 - t^2} dt =$$

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

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

$$\int \arcsin x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = \arcsin x \quad f' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ g' = 1 \quad g = x \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \arcsin x - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-x^2 = t \\ -2x \, dx = dt \\ x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int \frac{-\frac{1}{2} dt}{\sqrt{t}} = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} =$$

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

$$\int x \arctg x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f = \arctg x \quad f' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ g' = x \quad g = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{array} \right\} =$$

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

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

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

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

Całki typu $R(e^x)$

podstawiamy $e^x = t$, $t > 0$
wyliczamy $x = \ln t$
i obliczamy $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$

Przykład:

$$\int \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{t+1}{t-1} \frac{1}{t} dt$$

rozkład na sumę ułamków prostych:

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

$$t+1 = At + B(t-1)$$

dla $t=0$: $1 = -B$, czyli $B = -1$

dla $t=1$: $2 = A$, czyli $A = 2$, zatem

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

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