

2a1: *** Doplňok k „typovým“ integrájom ***

TP.1. $\int \frac{3x-1}{x^2+4} dx =$ návod: (rozložíme na dva integrály) $= \int \left(\frac{3x}{x^2+4} - \frac{1}{x^2+4} \right) dx =$
 $= \int \frac{3x}{x^2+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = 3 \int \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 \cdot x}{x^2+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx =$
 $= \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+4| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} + c$

TP.2. $\int \frac{5x-4}{x^2+9} dx = \int \left(\frac{5x}{x^2+9} - \frac{4}{x^2+9} \right) dx =$ výsledok: $\frac{5}{2} \ln|x^2+9| - \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{3} + c$

TP.3. $\int \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx =$ návod: (rozložíme na dva integrály) $= \int \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} \right) dx =$
 $= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx =$ * 1. integrál počítame substitučnou metódou,
 substitúcia: $t = 5 - x^2 \Rightarrow dt = -2x dx \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{-2x} = dx$
 $* = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{dt}{-2x} - 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{dt}{-2} - 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot dt - 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx =$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot dt - 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} - 3 \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + c = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} - 3 \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + c =$
 $= -\sqrt{t} - 3 \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + c = -\sqrt{5-x^2} - 3 \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + c$

TP.4. $\int \frac{3x-8}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx =$ výsledok: $-3\sqrt{16-x^2} - 8 \arcsin \frac{x}{4} + c$

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

návod: menovateľ upravíme na druhú mocninu dvojčlena a potom urobíme substitúciu: $t = x+2$

$$\Rightarrow dt = dx$$

$$* = \int \frac{1}{t^2+4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{2} + c = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+2}{2} + c$$

TP.6. $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+20} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+16} dx =$ výsledok: $\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-2}{4} + c$

1.3a