

12. Gyakorlat.

Integral számítás

Hatványtalan
integral

Hatványtatt
integral

Primitív fv.-ek

(Hatványtalan integral).

Eml. $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ intervallum;

$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ adott fv;

? $F: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $F \in D(I)$, $F'(x) = f(x)$.

↗

az f. primitív fv.-e.

Miután A deriválás megfordítása.

Eml. A szorzat fv. der. szabálya.

Parciális integrálás elve

| T-f-h. $f, g \in D(I)$. Es $f'g$ -nek van
prim. fv.-e; $\Rightarrow f \cdot g'$ -nek is van
prim. fv.-e, es:

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = [f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx]$$

az. $(f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx)' = f'(x)g(x) +$
 $+ f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$:

A parciális integrálás elve alkalmazható a
következő esetekben:

1. típus:

$\int P(x) \cdot$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{ax} \\ \sin ax \\ \cos ax \\ \sinh ax \\ \cosh ax \end{array} \right\}$	dx
Polinom	$f(x)$	$= g'(x)$

Rekla:

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

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g'(x) = \sin 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \quad g(x) = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2}$$

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

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

$$f(x) = x \quad g'(x) = \cos 2x$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \quad g(x) = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

$$+ \left[\frac{x \sin 2x}{2} - \int \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx \right] =$$

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

+ C

2. Tipus

$$\int e^{ax} \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin bx \\ \cos bx \\ \sinh bx \\ \cosh bx \end{array} \right\} dx$$

Petda: $\int e^{-x} \cdot \cos x \, dx = e^{-x} \cdot \sin x - \int (-e^{-x}) \cdot$

$$f(x) = e^{-x}; \quad g'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x}; \quad g(x) = \sin x$$

• $\sin x \, dx = e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx \quad !!$

~~ANNAHME~~

$$f(x) = e^{-x}; \quad g'(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x}; \quad g(x) = -\cos x$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \sin x + \left[-e^{-x} \cos x - \int (-e^{-x}) \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx \right] =$$

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

$$2 \int e^{-x} \cos x \, dx = e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x + C$$

$$\int e^{-x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

3: fokus

$$\int \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x \\ \arctan x \\ \arcsin x \end{array} \right\} dx$$

Inverz fv.

Petda:

$$\int \ln x \, dx \quad \text{QSEL}$$

$$f(x) = \ln x \quad | \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = x \quad | \quad g'(x) = 1$$

$$= x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

Ell:

Mit Masse m ist maschaztato :

$$\underline{\text{PL:}} \quad \int x^5 e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 \cdot (3 \cdot x^2 \cdot e^{x^3}) dx$$

$f(x)$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \quad g(x) = e^{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 e^{x^3} - \int [3x^2 \cdot e^{x^3}] dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 e^{x^3} - e^{x^3} + C$$

Méhely típus:

$$\frac{f'}{f} \text{ dátú:}$$

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

$$(x \in \mathbb{I}), \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\underline{\text{PL:}} \quad \int_{x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)} \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

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

$$\bullet f^{\lambda} \cdot f'$$

$$\boxed{\int f^{\lambda}(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{f^{\lambda+1}(x)}{\lambda+1} + C}$$

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$, $f(x) > 0$ ($x \in I$).

Pl.: $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sqrt{(\operatorname{tg} x)^3}} dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot (\operatorname{tg} x)^{-3/2} dx = \frac{(\operatorname{tg} x)^{-3/2+1}}{-3/2+1}$$

+C.

1. Hellyettesifte svabt

✳ $\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$

F a f prm. fr. -e,
 $(F' = f)$

Mjö: $\bullet f^{\lambda} \cdot f'$

$$\bullet \frac{f'}{f} \quad \underline{(*) \text{ sree. esete}}$$