

Matematická analýza 1

2023/2024

10. Neurčitý integrál

Pre správne zobrazenie, fungovanie tooltipov, 2D a 3D animácií je nevyhnutné súbor otvoriť pomocou programu Adobe Reader (zásuvný modul Adobe PDF Plug-In webového prehliadača nestačí).

Kliknutím na text pred ikonou  získate nápomoc.

Kliknutím na skratku v modrej lište vpravo hore sa dostanete na príslušný slajd, druhým kliknutím sa dostanete na koniec tohto slajdu.

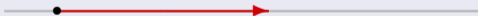
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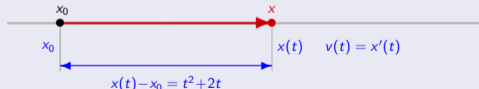
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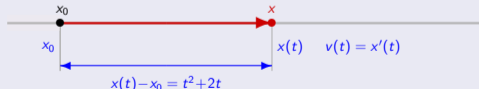
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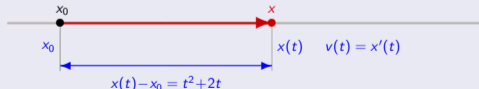
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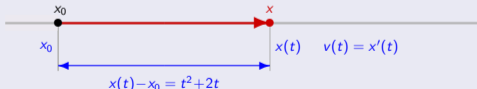
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definícia primitívnej funkcie

\implies funkcia F je na intervale I spojitá.

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Všetky primitívne funkcie k danej funkcii f sa na intervale I líšia o konštantu.

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- Na určenie $\int f(x) dx$ postačí jedna (ľubovoľná) primitívna funkcia F .

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- Zápis neurčitého integrálu je určený na začiatku **integračným znakom** \int ,

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koniec integrálu [diferenciál x]

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Neurčitý integrál funkcie f na intervale I sa nazýva

množina všetkých primitívnych funkcií k funkcii f na intervale I .

Označuje sa $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c$, $x \in I$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

začiatok integrálu [integračný znak]

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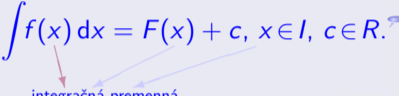
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Potom $F'(0)$ neexistuje, t. j. primitívna funkcia k f na $(-1; 1)$ neexistuje.

$$f(x) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{x} - \cos \frac{1}{x}, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, f(0) = 0$$

Funkcia f je nespojitá v bode $x = 0$, pretože $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ neexistuje.

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Neurčitý integrál

$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$, $x \in (-1; 1)$ nemá primitívnu funkciu na $(-1; 1)$.

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t. j. $F(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}$, $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, $F(0) = 0$ je primitívnou funkciou k f na \mathbb{R} .

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$f(x)$, $x \in I$ je spojitá na intervale I



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Sú to napríklad integrály $(m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, n \in \mathbb{N}, m+n \geq 2)$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3+1}}, \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln x}, \quad \int \frac{e^{\pm x^n}}{x^m} dx, \quad \int \frac{\sin(x^n)}{x^m} dx, \quad \int \frac{\cos(x^n)}{x^m} dx.$$

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Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

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$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + c$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + c$$

$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\},$
 $a \neq -1$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

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

$$f(x) \neq 0, \\ x \in D(f)$$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$$

$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$x \in \mathbb{R},$
 $a > 0, a \neq 1$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \sin ax \, dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 ax} = -\frac{\operatorname{cotg} ax}{a} + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0, \\ x \neq \frac{k\pi}{a}$$

$$\int \cos ax \, dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a} + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 ax} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} ax}{a} + c$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0, \\ x \neq \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2a}$$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \sinh ax \, dx = \frac{\cosh ax}{a} + c \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 ax} = -\frac{\operatorname{cotgh} ax}{a} + c \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \cosh ax \, dx = \frac{\sinh ax}{a} + c \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 ax} = \frac{\operatorname{tgh} ax}{a} + c \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$$

Integrály elementárných funkcí

Neurčité integrály základných elementárných funkcí

 $a \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\int dx = \int 1 dx = x + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$	$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\},$ $a \neq -1$
$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x) + c$	$f(x) \neq 0,$ $x \in D(f)$
$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R},$ $a > 0, a \neq 1$
$\int \sin ax dx = -\frac{\cos ax}{a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$	$\int \cos ax dx = \frac{\sin ax}{a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 ax} = -\frac{\cotg ax}{a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0,$ $x \neq \frac{k\pi}{a}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 ax} = \frac{\tg ax}{a} + c$	$x \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0,$ $x \neq \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2a}$
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Integrály elementárnych funkcií

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$a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

 $a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c_1 = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arccotg} \frac{x}{a} + c_2$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

 $a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \int \frac{1}{2a} \left[\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

Neurčité integrály základných elementárnych funkcií

 $a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} + c_1 = -\arccos \frac{x}{|a|} + c_2$$

 $x \in (-a; a)$

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

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 $a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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

 $x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty)$ $x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty)$

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 $a > 0, c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

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 $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{a\}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{|a|} + c_1 = -\arccos \frac{x}{|a|} + c_2$$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \right| + c$$

 $x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty)$

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

 $x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty)$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln \left(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2} \right) + c$$

 $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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Integrály elementárnych funkcií

$$\int \cotg x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

$$= \int \frac{[\sin x]'}{\sin x} \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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$$= -\int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\int \frac{[\cos x]'}{\cos x} \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c,$$
$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály elementárnych funkcií

$$\int \cotg x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

$$= \int \frac{[\sin x]'}{\sin x} \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

$$= -\int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\int \frac{[\cos x]'}{\cos x} \, dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c,$$
$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \sqrt[5]{x^3} \, dx$$

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$$\int \sqrt[5]{x^3} \, dx = \frac{5}{8} \sqrt[5]{x^8} + c$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{3}{5}} \, dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{5}+1}}{\frac{3}{5}+1} + c = \frac{5}{8} x^{\frac{8}{5}} + c = \frac{5}{8} \sqrt[5]{x^8} + c, \quad x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda rozkladu

Metóda rozkladu $f(x), g(x), x \in I$ sú funkcie, $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ je interval.
 F, G sú primitívne k f, g na I , $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, |a| + |b| > 0$

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Namiesto zápisu $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$

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Namiesto zápisu $\int \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ sa často používa zápis $\int \frac{dx}{f(x)}$.

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$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx$$

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

Metóda rozkladu

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx$$

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Metóda rozkladu

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + c$$

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$$\int \frac{(x-1)^2}{x} \, dx$$

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

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

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$$\int \left[2 \cos x + x^3 + \frac{3}{x^2+1} \right] dx$$

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$$\int \left[2 \cos x + x^3 + \frac{3}{x^2+1} \right] dx = 2 \sin x + \frac{x^4}{4} + 3 \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$= 2 \sin x + \frac{x^4}{4} + 3 \operatorname{arctg} x + c, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda per partes

Metóda per partes

u, v majú spojité derivácie u', v' na intervale I .



Metóda per partes

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$$\Rightarrow \int u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) - \int u'(x) v(x) dx, \quad x \in I.$$

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$$\int \ln x dx$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = 1 \quad v = x \end{array} \right] = x \ln x$$

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Zápis $\int dx$ predstavuje integrál funkcie $f(x) = 1$,

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Zápis $\int dx$ predstavuje integrál funkcie $f(x) = 1$, t. j. $\int dx = \int 1 dx$.

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u' = x & u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v = \cos x & v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2}$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u' = x & u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v = \cos x & v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \cos x & v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u' = x & u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v = \cos x & v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} u' = 1 & \\ v = \operatorname{arctg} x & \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \operatorname{arctg} x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right] = x \operatorname{arctg} x$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \operatorname{arctg} x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right] = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{x \, dx}{1+x^2}$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \operatorname{arctg} x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right] = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{x \, dx}{1+x^2} = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{0+2x}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Nasledujúca voľba funkcií u a v nevedie k cieľu.

Vždy treba zvážiť výber funkcií u a v .

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = x \\ v = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ v' = -\sin x \end{array} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} - \int \frac{-x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2 \cos x}{2} + \int \frac{x^2 \sin x}{2} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\int \operatorname{arctg} x \, dx = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \operatorname{arctg} x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \end{array} \right] = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{x \, dx}{1+x^2} = x \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{0+2x}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

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

$$= x \operatorname{arctg} x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x dx$$



Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \right]$$



$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5}$$



$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5}$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$



$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\right]$$

Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor,

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \\ v' = -4 \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[-\frac{\cos 5x \cos 4x}{5} \right]$$



Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor,

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \\ v' = 5 \cos 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{4} \right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \\ v' = -4 \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[-\frac{\cos 5x \cos 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right]$$



Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor,

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \\ v' = 5 \cos 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right]$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \\ v' = -4 \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[-\frac{\cos 5x \cos 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} + \frac{4 \cos 5x \cos 4x}{25} + \frac{16}{25} I$$

Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor, aby sa nezneutralizovali, t. j. aby nevznikol pôvodne riešený integrál.

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \\ v' = 5 \cos 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right] = I.$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \\ v' = -4 \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[-\frac{\cos 5x \cos 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right]$$

$$I = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} + \frac{4 \cos 5x \cos 4x}{25} + \frac{16}{25} I, \text{ t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom } I.$$

Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor, aby sa nezneutralizovali, t. j. aby nevznikol pôvodne riešený integrál.

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \\ v' = 5 \cos 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right] = I.$$

Metóda per partes

$$I = \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx = \frac{5 \sin 5x \sin 4x}{9} + \frac{4 \cos 5x \cos 4x}{9} + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \sin 5x \\ v = \cos 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} \\ v' = -4 \sin 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[-\frac{\cos 5x \cos 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} + \frac{4 \cos 5x \cos 4x}{25} + \frac{16}{25} I, \text{ t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom } I.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{5 \sin 5x \sin 4x}{9} + \frac{4 \cos 5x \cos 4x}{9} + c, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Pri opakovanom použití metódy per partes treba dávať pozor, aby sa nezneutralizovali, t. j. aby nevznikol pôvodne riešený integrál.

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 5x \\ v = \sin 4x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 5x}{5} \\ v' = 4 \cos 4x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \sin 5x \cos 4x \, dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = \cos 4x \\ v = \sin 5x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{\sin 4x}{4} \\ v' = 5 \cos 5x \end{array} \right] = \frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{5} - \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{\sin 5x \sin 4x}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \int \cos 5x \sin 4x \, dx \right] = I.$$

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$$

 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \right]$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$$

 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \quad u' = nx^{n-1} \\ v' = e^x \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^n e^x$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx$$

 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = nx^{n-1} \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}$$

 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = nx^{n-1} \\ v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}$$

 $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \quad | \quad u' = nx^{n-1} \\ v' = e^x \quad | \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$I_0 = \int x^0 e^x dx = \int e^x dx$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

Metóda per partes

$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1} \qquad I_0 = e^x + c, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x^n \quad | \quad u' = nx^{n-1} \\ v' = e^x \quad | \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right] = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$I_0 = \int x^0 e^x dx = \int e^x dx = e^x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R},$$

Integrál I_n sme vyjadrili rekurentným vzťahom pomocou integrálu I_{n-1} .

Pre konkrétne $n \in \mathbb{N}$ musíme tento vzťah použiť n -krát za sebou.

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$$I_1 = x e^x - I_0$$

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$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx$$



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$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

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

Metóda per partes

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x^2} = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = -2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ v = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = -x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{☞}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 0) \cup (0; 1), \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda per partes

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Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

Metóda per partes

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Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

$$\int p(x)e^{ax} dx,$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2$$

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Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

$$\int p(x)e^{ax} dx, \quad \int p(x) \cos ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \sin ax dx,$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{1-x^2} = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = -2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ v = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = -x^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1$$

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Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

$$\int p(x)e^{ax} dx, \quad \int p(x) \cos ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \sin ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \ln q(x) dx,$$

Metóda per partes

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2$$

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Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

$$\int p(x)e^{ax} dx, \quad \int p(x) \cos ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \sin ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \ln q(x) dx, \quad \int p(x) \operatorname{arctg} q(x) dx,$$

kde $p(x)$, $q(x)$ sú reálne polynómy, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$.

Metóda per partes

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \arcsin x + c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2$$

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$$= -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 0) \cup (0; 1), \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda per partes je vhodná na výpočet integrálov typov

$$\int p(x)e^{ax} dx, \quad \int p(x) \cos ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \sin ax dx, \quad \int p(x) \ln q(x) dx, \quad \int p(x) \operatorname{arctg} q(x) dx,$$

kde $p(x)$, $q(x)$ sú reálne polynómy, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$.

Vyššie uvedené funkcie môžeme samozrejme integrovať aj inými metódami.

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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Primitívnu funkciu k $f(x)$, t.j. $\int f(x) dx$ odhadneme neurčitým výrazom $F(x)$ s konečným počtom neznámych parametrov $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Odhadneme $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c \Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x) \Rightarrow$ systém rovníc

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Odhadneme $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c \Rightarrow f(x) = F'(x) \Rightarrow$ systém rovníc \Rightarrow hľadaná F .

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Primitívnu funkciu k $f(x)$, t. j. $\int f(x) dx$ odhadneme neurčitém výrazom $F(x)$ s konečným počtom neznámych parametrov a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Odhad primitívnej funkcie má tvar

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$$I_n = \int x^n e^x dx = e^x (x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) + c \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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Odhad primitívnej funkcie má tvar

$$I_n = F(x) = e^x (x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) + c,$$

kde a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} sú neznáme koeficienty, ktoré musíme vypočítať.

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$$I_3 = \int x^3 e^x dx$$

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Odhad $I_3 = (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x + c$, $x \in R$, $c \in R$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R$.

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$$[x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0]e^x \qquad e^x[x^3 + (3 + \alpha)x^2 + (2\alpha + \beta)x + (\beta + \gamma)]$$

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Tri lineárne rovnice s tromi neznámymi α, β, γ :

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$$\Downarrow \\ \alpha = -3,$$

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$$I_3 = \int x^3 e^x dx$$

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$$0 = 3 + \alpha \quad \text{pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\alpha + \beta \quad \text{pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \beta + \gamma \quad \text{pre } x^0,$$

$$\Downarrow$$

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$$\Downarrow$$

$$\beta = -2\alpha = 6,$$

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$$[x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0]e^x = e^x [x^3 + (3 + \alpha)x^2 + (2\alpha + \beta)x + (\beta + \gamma)].$$

Tri lineárne rovnice s tromi neznámymi α, β, γ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 0 = 3 + \alpha & \text{pre } x^2, & 0 = 2\alpha + \beta & \text{pre } x^1, & 0 = \beta + \gamma & \text{pre } x^0, \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & \\
 \alpha = -3, & & \beta = -2\alpha = 6, & & \gamma = -\beta = -6, &
 \end{array}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 e^x dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x + c$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu $x^3 e^x = (3x^2 + 2\alpha x + \beta)e^x + (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x$

$$[x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0]e^x = e^x [x^3 + (3 + \alpha)x^2 + (2\alpha + \beta)x + (\beta + \gamma)].$$

Tri lineárne rovnice s tromi neznámymi α, β, γ :

$$0 = 3 + \alpha \quad \text{pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\alpha + \beta \quad \text{pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \beta + \gamma \quad \text{pre } x^0,$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\alpha = -3, \quad \beta = -2\alpha = 6, \quad \gamma = -\beta = -6,$$

$$\text{t. j. } (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)e^x.$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 e^x dx = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)e^x + c$$

Odhad $I_3 = (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x + c$, $x \in R$, $c \in R$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in R$.

Derivácia odhadu $x^3 e^x = (3x^2 + 2\alpha x + \beta)e^x + (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x$

$$[x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0]e^x = e^x [x^3 + (3 + \alpha)x^2 + (2\alpha + \beta)x + (\beta + \gamma)].$$

Tri lineárne rovnice s tromi neznámymi α, β, γ :

$$0 = 3 + \alpha \quad \text{pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\alpha + \beta \quad \text{pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \beta + \gamma \quad \text{pre } x^0,$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\alpha = -3, \quad \beta = -2\alpha = 6, \quad \gamma = -\beta = -6,$$

$$\text{t. j. } (x^3 + \alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma)e^x = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)e^x.$$

Riešenie $\int x^3 e^x dx = (x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6)e^x + c$, $x \in R$, $c \in R$.

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

[V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 \sin x = & (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ & + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x, \end{aligned}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x =$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 \qquad \qquad \qquad] \sin x$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2] \sin x$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

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$$\begin{aligned} [1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x] \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
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Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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$$\begin{aligned} & [1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ & = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ & \quad + [\psi x^3 \hspace{15em}] \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
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$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 \quad \quad \quad] \cos x.$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
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Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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$$\begin{aligned} [1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x : 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3,$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x: \quad 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2,$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x : \quad 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\varphi - \gamma \text{ pre } x^1,$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x: \quad 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\varphi - \gamma \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \mu - \delta \text{ pre } x^0,$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x : \quad 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\varphi - \gamma \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \mu - \delta \text{ pre } x^0,$$

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$$\cos x : \quad 0 = \psi \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\alpha + \varphi \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\beta + \mu \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \gamma + \nu \text{ pre } x^0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1,$$

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$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \varphi = 3,$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

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Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
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$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \varphi = 3, \gamma = 6,$$

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Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

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$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x : \quad & 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\varphi - \gamma \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \mu - \delta \text{ pre } x^0, \\ \cos x : \quad & 0 = \psi \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\alpha + \varphi \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\beta + \mu \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \gamma + \nu \text{ pre } x^0. \\ & \Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \varphi = 3, \gamma = 6, \nu = -6, \text{ resp. } \psi = 0, \beta = 0, \mu = 0, \delta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Metóda neurčitých koeficientov

$$I_3 = \int x^3 \sin x \, dx = (-x^3 + 6x) \cos x + (3x^2 - 6) \sin x + c$$

Odhad $I_3 = (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \cos x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \sin x + c$,
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$, kde $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Derivácia odhadu [V odhade musí byť $\sin x$ a aj $\cos x$, pretože $(\pm \sin x)' = \pm \cos x$, $(\pm \cos x)' = \mp \sin x$.]

$$x^3 \sin x = (3\alpha x^2 + 2\beta x + \gamma) \cos x - (\alpha x^3 + \beta x^2 + \gamma x + \delta) \sin x \\ + (3\psi x^2 + 2\varphi x + \mu) \sin x + (\psi x^3 + \varphi x^2 + \mu x + \nu) \cos x,$$

$$[1 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \sin x + [0 \cdot x^3 + 0 \cdot x^2 + 0 \cdot x + 0] \cos x = \\ = [-\alpha x^3 + (3\psi - \beta)x^2 + (2\varphi - \gamma)x + (\mu - \delta)] \sin x \\ + [\psi x^3 + (3\alpha + \varphi)x^2 + (2\beta + \mu)x + (\gamma + \nu)] \cos x.$$

Osem lineárnych rovníc s ôsmymi neznámymi $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \psi, \varphi, \mu, \nu$:

$$\sin x : \quad 1 = -\alpha \text{ pre } x^3, \quad 0 = 3\psi - \beta \text{ pre } x^2, \quad 0 = 2\varphi - \gamma \text{ pre } x^1, \quad 0 = \mu - \delta \text{ pre } x^0,$$

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$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1, \varphi = 3, \gamma = 6, \nu = -6, \text{ resp. } \psi = 0, \beta = 0, \mu = 0, \delta = 0.$$

Riešenie $I_3 = (-x^3 + 6x) \cos x + (3x^2 - 6) \sin x + c$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$.

Metóda substitúcie – 1. metóda (jednostranná)

1. metóda substitúcie

$F(x)$ je primitívna k $f(x)$ na intervale I ,
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Metóda sa používa na výpočet integrálov $\int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \int f[\varphi(t)] d\varphi(t)$.

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- Nájdeme primitívnu funkciu $F(x)$, t. j. vypočítame $\int f(x) dx$.
- Rovnakou substitúciou $x = \varphi(t)$ dostaneme primitívnu funkciu $F[\varphi(t)]$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \sin^3 t \cos t dt$$



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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = f(x) \\ dt = f'(x) dx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + c \\ = \ln |f(x)| + c, x \in D(f), c \in R.$$

$$\int \frac{f'(t)}{f(t)} dt = \ln |f(t)| + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = f(t) \\ dx = f'(t) dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + c \\ = \ln |f(t)| + c, t \in D(f), c \in R.$$

Metóda substitúcie

F je primitívna k f na intervale I ,

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha < \beta, a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$.

$$\int f(at+b) dt$$

$$\int f(t+b) dt$$

$$\int f(-t) dt$$

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$x = \varphi(t) = at + b$ má na $J = (\alpha; \beta)$ deriváciu $\varphi'(t) = a$,

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$F(x)$ je primitívna k $f(x)$ na $I = (-\beta; -\alpha)$, $-F(-t)$ je primitívna k $f(-t)$ na $J = (\alpha; \beta)$,

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Metóda substitúcie – 2. metóda (obojsstranná)

2. metóda substitúcie

$x = \varphi(t): J \rightarrow I, \varphi'(t) \neq 0$ pre všetky $t \in J,$

I, J sú intervaly, $F(t)$ je primitívna k funkcii $f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t)$ na J .

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$\Rightarrow F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna funkcia k funkcii $f(x)$ na I a platí

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + c = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c, x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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Funkcia $x = \varphi(t)$ je rýdzo monotónna,

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Funkcia $x = \varphi(t)$ je rýdzo monotónna,

t. j. je prostá a existuje k nej inverzná funkcia $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$.

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$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + c = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c, x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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Funkcia $F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna k $f(x)$,

pretože pre $x \in I, x = \varphi(t), t \in J$ platí

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$$[F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]]' = F'[\varphi^{-1}(x)] \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]'$$

Metóda substitúcie – 2. metóda (obojsstranná)

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$\Rightarrow F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna funkcia k funkcii $f(x)$ na I a platí

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + c = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c, x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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$\Rightarrow F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna funkcia k funkcii $f(x)$ na I a platí

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + c = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c, x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Funkcia $x = \varphi(t)$ je rýdzo monotónna,

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Funkcia $F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna k $f(x)$,

pretože pre $x \in I, x = \varphi(t), t \in J$ platí

$$\begin{aligned} [F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]]' &= F'[\varphi^{-1}(x)] \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' = F'(t) \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' \\ &= f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' \end{aligned}$$

Metóda substitúcie – 2. metóda (obojsstranná)

2. metóda substitúcie

$x = \varphi(t): J \rightarrow I, \varphi'(t) \neq 0$ pre všetky $t \in J,$

I, J sú intervaly, $F(t)$ je primitívna k funkcii $f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t)$ na J .

$\Rightarrow F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]$ je primitívna funkcia k funkcii $f(x)$ na I a platí

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) dt = F(t) + c = F[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + c, x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Funkcia $x = \varphi(t)$ je rýdzo monotónna,

t. j. je prostá a existuje k nej inverzná funkcia $t = \varphi^{-1}(x)$.

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pretože pre $x \in I, x = \varphi(t), t \in J$ platí

$$\begin{aligned} [F[\varphi^{-1}(x)]]' &= F'[\varphi^{-1}(x)] \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' = F'(t) \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' \\ &= f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) \cdot [\varphi^{-1}(x)]' = f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(t)} \end{aligned}$$

Metóda substitúcie – 2. metóda (obojsstranná)

2. metóda substitúcie $x = \varphi(t): J \rightarrow I$, $\varphi'(t) \neq 0$ pre všetky $t \in J$,
 I, J sú intervaly, $F(t)$ je primitívna k funkcii $f[\varphi(t)] \cdot \varphi'(t)$ na J .

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Metóda substitúcie

Metóda sa používa na výpočet integrálov $\int f(x) dx$.

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Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Obe riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1, 1)$,
t. j. obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1, 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t}$$

Oba riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$.

$x \in (-1; 1)$ obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t}$$

Oba riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$,
 $x \in (-1; 1)$ obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

Oba riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$,
 a) obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2$$

Oba riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože arctan $x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$.

x], obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Oba riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$.

$\arcsin x$ a $\arccos x$ sú prvé derivácie funkcie na intervale $(-1; 1)$ (sú iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$ od seba odlišné).

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Obs: Riešenie príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$.

\int obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.

• Dosadením príkladu sa správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$.

• \int obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.
- Pri rôznych postupoch môžeme dostať **zdanlivo rôzne výsledky**.

• Dosadením príkladu do seba, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$,
 t.j. obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.
- Pri rôznych postupoch môžeme dostať **zdanlivo rôzne výsledky**.
- Pokiaľ sme sa nepomýlili, **výsledky sú rovnaké**, sú vyjadrené v rôznych tvaroch a môžu sa líšiť o integračnú konštantu.

• Dosadením príkladu do systému počítačovej algebry získame pre prvky $x \in (-1; 1)$

$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin(x) + C_1 = -\arccos(x) + C_2$ (obidva výsledky sú rovnaké)

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.
- Pri rôznych postupoch môžeme dostať **zdanlivo rôzne výsledky**.
- Pokiaľ sme sa nepomýlili, **výsledky sú rovnaké**, sú vyjadrené v rôznych tvaroch a môžu sa líšiť o integračnú konštantu.

Obe riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$,

čo znamená, že výsledky sú rovnaké (s rozdielom o konštantu).

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.
- Pri rôznych postupoch môžeme dostať **zdanlivo rôzne výsledky**.
- Pokiaľ sme sa nepomýlili, **výsledky sú rovnaké**, sú vyjadrené v rôznych tvaroch a môžu sa líšiť o integračnú konštantu.

Obe riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$,

t. j. obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + c_1 = -\arccos x + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \sin t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arcsin x \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \cos t dt, \quad \cos t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1 = \arcsin x + c_1, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = \cos t \mid x \in (-1; 1) \\ t = \arccos x \mid t \in (0; \pi) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = -\sin t dt, \quad \sin t > 0 \text{ pre } t \in (0; \pi) \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 t} = \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = |\sin t| = \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_2 = -\arccos x + c_2, \quad x \in (-1; 1), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Pri integrovaní sa často rôzne metódy kombinujú, pričom ich niekedy treba použiť aj viackrát za sebou.
- Pri rôznych postupoch môžeme dostať **zdanlivo rôzne výsledky**.
- Pokiaľ sme sa nepomýlili, **výsledky sú rovnaké**, sú vyjadrené v rôznych tvaroch a môžu sa líšiť o integračnú konštantu.
 Obe riešenia príkladu sú správne, pretože $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ platí pre všetky $x \in (-1; 1)$, t. j. obe primitívne funkcie sa na intervale $(-1; 1)$ líšia iba o konštantu $\frac{\pi}{2}$.
- O správnosti sa presvedčíme napríklad spätným derivovaním výsledku.

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \mid x \in R \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \mid x = \frac{t}{2} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \frac{x}{2}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \frac{t}{2} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right] = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int \cos t \, dt$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \frac{t}{2} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right] = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int \cos t \, dt$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \mid x \in R \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \mid x = \frac{t}{2} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int \cos t \, dt \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin t + c \end{aligned}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{2} + \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} t = 2x \mid x \in R \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \mid x = \frac{t}{2} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right\} \right] = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} \int \cos t \, dt \\ &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin t + c = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c, \quad x \in R, \quad c \in R. \end{aligned}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \right]$$

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$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin t + c = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c, \quad x \in R, \quad c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \mid u' = -\sin x \\ v' = \cos x \mid v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = \sin x \cos x$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

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Metóda substitúcie

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Metóda substitúcie

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = -\sin x \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right. \right] = \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx$$

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Metóda substitúcie

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$$I = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \mid u' = -\sin x \\ v' = \cos x \mid v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x - \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x - I$$

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$$= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin t + c = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x}{2} + c$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} + c$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x}{2} + c = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \mid u' = -\sin x \\ v' = \cos x \mid v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ v' = \sin x \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \sin x \cos x + \left[\quad \quad \quad \right]$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = -\sin x \\ v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ v' = \sin x \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = \cos x \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right] \\ = \sin x \cos x + \left[-\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx \right]$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + x}{2} + c = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{x}{2} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$I = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \mid u' = -\sin x \\ v' = \cos x \mid v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \mid u' = \cos x \\ v' = \sin x \mid v = -\cos x \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \sin x \cos x + \left[-\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx \right] = I$$

Metóda substitúcie

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$$= \sin x \cos x + \left[-\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx \right] = I, \quad \text{t. j. táto cesta nevedie k cieľu.}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

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Metóda substitúcie

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

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Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$I = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$I = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in R \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in Z \end{array} \right] \text{ ☞}$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

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Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in R \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in Z \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

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

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in R \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in R.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in R \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in Z \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

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

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3 + t - t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)' dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3 + t - t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)' dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{t^2}{2} - \ln(t^2 + 1) + c$$

Metóda substitúcie

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \ln x \mid x \in (0; \infty) \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int t dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + c = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \mid u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x} \mid v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + c, x \in (0; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{2} - \ln(\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \operatorname{tg} x \mid dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = (\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) dx = (t^2 + 1) dx, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \operatorname{arctg} t \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t^2 + 1}, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t^2 + 1}$$

$$= \int \frac{t^3 + t - t}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t dt}{t^2 + 1} = \int t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)' dt}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{t^2}{2} - \ln(t^2 + 1) + c$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{2} - \ln(\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1) + c, x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$



Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t & t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right. \right]$$



Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$



Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t & t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} & t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} & u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t & t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} & t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} & u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$



Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t & t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} & t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} & u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \\ \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \\ \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}}$$



Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \mid \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \mid dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \mid \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } v = u + \frac{1}{2} \mid 1 + u + u^2 = v^2 + \frac{3}{4} \\ du = dv \mid u \in (0; \infty), v \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \mid \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \mid dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \mid \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } v = u + \frac{1}{2} \mid 1 + u + u^2 = v^2 + \frac{3}{4} \\ du = dv \mid u \in (0; \infty), v \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

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$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } v = u + \frac{1}{2} \mid 1 + u + u^2 = v^2 + \frac{3}{4} \\ du = dv \mid u \in (0; \infty), v \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = - \ln \left(v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) + C_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \mid \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \mid dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \mid \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = - \ln \left(v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} \right) + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2 + t + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} [\frac{1}{u}]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2 + t + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

$$= \int \frac{-du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{(u+\frac{1}{2})^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } v = u + \frac{1}{2} \mid 1 + u + u^2 = v^2 + \frac{3}{4} \\ du = dv \mid u \in (0; \infty), v \in (\frac{1}{2}; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = - \ln \left(v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} \right) + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \mid \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \mid dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \mid \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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$$= - \ln \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \right) + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

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$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = - \ln \left(v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+u+u^2} \right) + c_1$$

$$= - \ln \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \right) + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

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$$= - \int \frac{dv}{\sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}}} = - \ln \left(v + \sqrt{v^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 + u + u^2} \right) + c_1$$

$$= - \ln \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \frac{2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{2t} + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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$$= - \ln \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \frac{2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{2t} + c_1$$

$$= \ln \frac{2t}{2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}} + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \mid \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \mid dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \mid \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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$$= - \ln \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \right) + c_1 = - \ln \frac{2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{2t} + c_1$$

$$= \ln \frac{2t}{2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}} + c_1 = \ln 2 + \ln t - \ln (2+t+2\sqrt{t^2+t+1}) + c_1$$

Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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Metóda substitúcie

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \ln t \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} dx = \frac{dt}{t}, e^{2x} = t^2 \\ (\ln t)' = \frac{1}{t} > 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = \frac{1}{t} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = \frac{1}{u} \mid u \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{1}{u}\right]' = -\frac{1}{u^2} < 0 \\ dt = -\frac{du}{u^2} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{t^2+t+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{u^2} + \frac{1}{u} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u} \\ \sqrt{1+u+u^2} = \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+t+1}}{t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-\frac{du}{u^2}}{\frac{1}{u} \frac{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}}{u}}$$

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$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^n} = -\frac{(x-a)^{1-n}}{n-1} + c \text{ pre } n = 2, 3, \dots, I_1 = \ln|x-a| + c, \quad a \in R, n \in N$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-a \mid x \in (-\infty; a) \mid x \in (a; \infty) \\ dt = dx \mid t \in (-\infty; 0) \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^n} \Rightarrow$$

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+5}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+4}$$

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \text{arctg } t + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-2\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = -\frac{1}{t} + c$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1, -3\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+2-1}{x+2+1} \right| + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+5} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+4+1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+1} = \arctg(x+2) + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid x \in R \\ dt = dx \mid t \in R \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \arctg t + c = \arctg(x+2) + c, x \in R, c \in R.$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid x \in R - \{-2\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in R - \{0\} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + c = -\frac{1}{t} + c = -\frac{1}{x+2} + c, \\ x \in R - \{-2\}, c \in R.$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x+2 \mid x \in R - \{-1, -3\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in R - \{\pm 1\} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+2-1}{x+2+1} \right| + c \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+3} \right| + c, x \in R - \{-1, -3\}, c \in R.$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 6}$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 6}$$

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

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

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 6}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm \sqrt{2}\} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 6}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm \sqrt{2}\} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 6}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 + 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4x + 4 - 2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm \sqrt{2}\} \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+6} = \operatorname{arctg}(x+2) + c$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+4+2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t^2+(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{2}} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-2-\sqrt{2}}{x-2+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2-4x+4-2} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x-2 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2 \pm \sqrt{2}\} \\ dt = dx \mid t \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm \sqrt{2}\} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2 \pm \sqrt{2}\}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

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



Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$



Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$



Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad | \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad | \quad v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad | \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad | \quad v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad | \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \quad | \quad v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2-x^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2+a^2) dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2+a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}} = \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{2n-3}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2+a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}, n = 1.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$a > 0$$

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



Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

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



Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

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



Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

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

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} - \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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Integrály racionálních funkcí

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

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Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n}$$

, $a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$

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$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

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Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{1-n}}{1-n} = \frac{1}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} = -\frac{3-2n}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 + a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c, \quad a > 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} = \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n} - \frac{1}{-a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^n}$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[\frac{x}{(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{1-n} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{x}{2a^2(1-n)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \left(2 + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}} = -\frac{3-2n}{2a^2(1-n)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{3-2n}{2a^2(n-1)} I_{n-1} - \frac{x}{2a^2(n-1)(x^2 - a^2)^{n-1}}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n = 1.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{(x+a) - (x-a)}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{(x+a) - (x-a)}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) \right]$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{4a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| - \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 - a^2)} + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-a^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2 - x^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{(x^2 - a^2) dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-x^2 dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \frac{x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 - a^2)^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \frac{(x^2 - a^2)^{-2+1}}{-2+1} = -\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = -(x^2 - a^2)^{-1} \end{array} \right. \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2 - a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{(x+a) - (x-a)}{(x+a)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a^2} \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| - \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 - a^2)} + c = -\frac{1}{4a^3} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| - \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2 - a^2)} + c, \\ x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$a > 0$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

$a > 0$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

$a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

$a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2-a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2+a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} \right]$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2-a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2-a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2+a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(x^2+a^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2-a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2-a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(x^2-a^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{2(x^2+a^2)} + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2+a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2+a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(x^2+a^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + c = \frac{1}{2a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{2(x^2+a^2)} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{4a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| - \frac{x}{2(x^2-a^2)} + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x \cdot x dx}{(x^2-a^2)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{2x}{(x^2-a^2)^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{x^2-a^2} \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x}{x^2-a^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{2(x^2-a^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c = \frac{1}{4a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| - \frac{x}{2(x^2-a^2)} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \ln |x-a| - \frac{1}{4a} \ln |x+a| - \frac{x}{2(x^2-a^2)} + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pm a\}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{4(z^2+2)} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in R \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in R \\ dz = dx \mid z \in R \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{4(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2+2x+3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in R \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in R \\ dz = dx \mid z \in R \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{4(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2+2x+3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in R \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in R \\ dz = dx \mid z \in R \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{4(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2+2x+3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4+x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x-3}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \int \frac{(2x+2+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2x+1+2)^2} = \int \frac{(2x+2) dx}{(x^2+2x+3)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{[(x+1)^2+2]^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = x^2+2x+3 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = (2x+2) dx \mid t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = x+1 \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dz = dx \mid z \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} + \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+2)^2}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Základné II} \\ a = \sqrt{2} \end{array} \mid \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2a^2(x^2+a^2)} \right] = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{2})^3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{2(\sqrt{2})^2(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z}{4(z^2+2)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-1}{x^2+2x+3} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + c$$

$$= \frac{-4+x+1}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{x-3}{4(x^2+2x+3)} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} + c, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] dx$$

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] dx$$

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

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

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

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1|^2 - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$= \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1} \right] dx = \int \left[x^2 + x + 1 + \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3 - x^2 + 2x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x-1} + \frac{\beta}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{\gamma x + \delta}{x^2+1} \mid \begin{array}{l} x^3 - x^2 + 2x = \alpha(x-1)(x^2+1) + \beta(x^2+1) + (\gamma x + \delta)(x-1)^2 \\ = (\alpha + \gamma)x^3 + (-\alpha + \beta + \delta - 2\gamma)x^2 + (\alpha - 2\delta + \gamma)x - \alpha + \beta + \delta \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \\ \beta = 1 \\ \delta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln (x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} \ln |x-1|^2 - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln (x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{1\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

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

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

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

Integrály racionálních funkcí

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \right] \right.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \left| \quad \right] \right.$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ | \\ | \\ | \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array}} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha+\gamma \\ 0 = 2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta \\ 0 = \alpha+2\beta \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = \alpha + 2\beta \\ 1 = \beta \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l|l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma & 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta & 0 = \alpha + 2\beta & 1 = \beta \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 & 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta & \alpha = -2\beta & \beta = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l|l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma & 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta & 0 = \alpha + 2\beta & 1 = \beta \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 & 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta & \alpha = -2\beta & \beta = 1 \\ & & \alpha = -2 & \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \left| \begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta \\ \alpha = -2 \end{array} \right. \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = \alpha + 2\beta \\ \alpha = -2\beta \\ \alpha = -2 \end{array} \right. \\ \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 = \beta \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 & \left| \begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right. & \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = -4 + 1 + 0 + \delta \end{array} \right. & \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 = \alpha + 2\beta \\ \alpha = -2\beta \\ \alpha = -2 \end{array} \right. & \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 = \beta \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 = \alpha + \gamma & 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta & 0 = \alpha + 2\beta & 1 = \beta \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 & 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta & \alpha = -2\beta & \beta = 1 \\ \gamma = 0 & 0 = -4 + 1 + 0 + \delta & \alpha = -2 & \\ & \delta = 3 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = -4 + 1 + 0 + \delta \\ \delta = 3 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = \alpha + 2\beta \\ \alpha = -2\beta \\ \alpha = -2 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = \beta \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{-2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{0}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \begin{array}{l} -2x^3 + 0x^2 + 0x + 1 \\ = \alpha x(x+1)^2 + \beta(x+1)^2 + \gamma x^2(x+1) + \delta x^2 \\ = \alpha(x^3+2x^2+x) + \beta(x^2+2x+1) + \gamma(x^3+x^2) + \delta x^2 \\ = (\alpha+\gamma)x^3 + (2\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta)x^2 + (\alpha+2\beta)x + \beta \end{array} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} -2 = \alpha + \gamma \\ \gamma = -\alpha - 2 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = 2\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = 2\alpha + 1 + \gamma + \delta \\ 0 = -4 + 1 + 0 + \delta \\ \delta = 3 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = \alpha + 2\beta \\ \alpha = -2\beta \\ \alpha = -2 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = \beta \\ \beta = 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \left[\frac{-2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{0}{x+1} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx = \int \left[-2\frac{1}{x} + x^{-2} + 3(x+1)^{-2} \right] dx$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

$$\int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^4+2x^3+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

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Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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$$= -\ln x^2 - \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x+1} \right] + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

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$$= -\ln x^2 - \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x+1} \right] + c = -\ln x^2 - \frac{x+1+3x}{x(x+1)} + c$$

Integrály racionálnych funkcií

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

$$= \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x^2+2x+1)} dx = \int \frac{-2x^3+1}{x^2(x+1)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{\alpha}{x} + \frac{\beta}{x^2} + \frac{\gamma}{x+1} + \frac{\delta}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx$$

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$$= -\ln x^2 - \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x+1} \right] + c = -\ln x^2 - \frac{x+1+3x}{x(x+1)} + c$$

$$= \frac{4x+1}{x^2+x} - \ln x^2 + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, -1\}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálních funkcí I

- Počítat integrály iracionálních funkcí je většinou složité.

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

- Počítať integrály iracionálnych funkcií je väčšinou zložité.
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$$dx = \left[\frac{b-et^n}{dt^n-a}\right]' dt$$

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$$dx = \left[\frac{b-et^n}{dt^n-a}\right]' dt = \frac{(0-net^{n-1})(dt^n-a) - (b-et^n)(ndt^{n-1}-0)}{(dt^n-a)^2} dt$$

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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{1-x}{x\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{1-x}{x\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \left[x - x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{1-x}{x\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \left[x-x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x, x < 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in (0; 1) \\ x < 0, 1-x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 > x, x > 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right\} x \in (0; 1) \cup \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in (0; 1) \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{1-x}{x\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \left[x-x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x, x < 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in (0; 1) \\ x < 0, 1-x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 > x, x > 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right\} x \in (0; 1) \cup \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in (0; 1) \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t})^{-\frac{dt}{t^2}}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}}$$

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$$= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \frac{1-x}{x}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \quad \left| t^2 = \frac{1-x}{x} \quad \left| t^2 x = 1-x \right. \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad \left| dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} \quad \left| x \in (0; 1) \quad \left| t \in (1; \infty) \right. \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| t = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left| x \in (0; 1) \right. \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \quad \left| dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \quad \left| t \in (1; \infty) \right. \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \frac{1-x}{x}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \quad \left| t^2 = \frac{1-x}{x} \quad \left| t^2 x = 1-x \right. \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad \left| dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} \quad \left| x \in (0; 1) \quad \left| t \in (1; \infty) \right. \right. \end{array} \right] \\ &= \int \frac{t^2 \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| t = \frac{1}{x} \quad \left| x \in (0; 1) \right. \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \quad \left| dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \quad \left| t \in (1; \infty) \right. \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

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$$= \left[x-x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x, x < 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in (0; 1) \\ x < 0, 1-x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 > x, x > 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right\} x \in (0; 1) \cup \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in (0; 1) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \frac{1-x}{x}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} = \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \\ x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} t^2 = \frac{1-x}{x} \\ t^2 x = 1-x \end{array} \right. \\ &= \int \frac{t^2 \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} t} = \int \frac{-2t^2 dt}{1+t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t} \\ &= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \\ t = 1+u^2 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} t > 1 \\ u > 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \frac{1-x}{x}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \quad \left| t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \quad \left| t^2 = \frac{1-x}{x} \quad \left| t^2 x = 1-x \right. \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \quad \left| dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} \quad \left| x \in (0; 1) \quad \left| t \in (1; \infty) \right. \right. \end{array} \right] \\ &= \int \frac{t^2 \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2}}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} t} = \int \frac{-2t^2 dt}{1+t^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \\ dt = 2u du \end{array} \right. \\ t = 1+u^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} t > 1 \\ u > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{u \cdot 2u du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{(1-u^2-1) du}{1+u^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \end{array} \right. \\ x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \\ dt = 2u du \end{array} \right. \\ t > 1 \\ u > 0 \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{u \cdot 2u du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{(1-u^2-1) du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u^2} - 1 \right) du \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 2(\text{arctg } t - t) + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1}{x} \\ x \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \left| \begin{array}{l} dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \\ t > 1 \\ u > 0 \end{array} \right. \\ t = 1+u^2 \left| \begin{array}{l} dt = 2u du \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{u \cdot 2u du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{(1-u^2-1) du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u^2} - 1 \right) du$$

$$= 2(\text{arctg } u - u) + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

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

$$= \left[x-x^2 = x(1-x) > 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > 0, 1-x > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x, x < 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in (0; 1) \\ x < 0, 1-x < 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 > x, x > 1, \text{ t. j. } x \in \emptyset \end{array} \right. \right] x \in (0; 1) \cup \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in (0; 1)$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \frac{1-x}{x}}} = \int \frac{\frac{1-x}{x} dx}{x\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| t = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \right| t^2 = \frac{1-x}{x} \left| t^2 x = 1-x \right. \\ x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \left| dx = \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)^2} \right. \end{array} \right] \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; 1) \\ t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= 2(\operatorname{arctg} t - t) + c = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} + c, x \in (0; 1), c \in R.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| t = \frac{1}{x} \right| x \in (0; 1) \\ x = \frac{1}{t} \left| dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2} \right| t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(1-\frac{1}{t}) \frac{-dt}{t^2}}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}-\frac{1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{-\frac{t-1}{t} dt}{t^2 \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t^2}}} = \int \frac{(t-1) dt}{t^2 \sqrt{t-1}} = -\int \frac{\sqrt{t-1} dt}{t}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| u = \sqrt{t-1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} \right| t > 1 \\ t = 1+u^2 \left| dt = 2u du \right| u > 0 \end{array} \right] = -\int \frac{u \cdot 2u du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \frac{(1-u^2-1) du}{1+u^2} = 2 \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u^2} - 1 \right) du$$

$$= 2(\operatorname{arctg} u - u) + c = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} - 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}-1} + c, x \in (0; 1), c \in R.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \quad x \in (-1; \infty) \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \quad t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \\ t = u-1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} t \in (0; \infty) \\ u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \\ t = u-1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} t \in (0; \infty) \\ u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = 6 \int \frac{(u-1)^3 du}{u}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \\ t = u-1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (0; \infty) \\ u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 6 \int \frac{(u-1)^3 du}{u} = 6 \int \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1}{u} du$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \quad x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t^6 = x+1 \\ 6t^5 dt = dx \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \quad t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + t - \ln |t+1| \right) + c$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \\ t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = u-1 \\ dt = du \\ u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 6 \int \frac{(u-1)^3 du}{u} = 6 \int \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1}{u} du$$

$$= 6 \int \left(u^2 - 3u + 3 - \frac{1}{u} \right) du$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \quad \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \quad x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t^6 = x+1 \quad 6t^5 dt = dx \quad \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \quad t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + t - \ln |t+1| \right) + c = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6 \ln(t+1) + c$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ t = u-1 \quad dt = du \quad u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right] = 6 \int \frac{(u-1)^3 du}{u} = 6 \int \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1}{u} du$$

$$= 6 \int \left(u^2 - 3u + 3 - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = 6 \left(\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 3u - \ln |u| \right) + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt[3]{x+1}} = 2\sqrt{x+1} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 6\sqrt[6]{x+1} - 6 \ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1) + c$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x+1} \\ t^6 = x+1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x+1} = (\sqrt[6]{x+1})^2 = t^2 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3 + t^2} = 6 \int \frac{t^3 dt}{t+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 \int \frac{t^3 + t^2 - t^2 - t + t + 1 - 1}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3 + 1 - 1}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \left(t^2 - t + 1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + t - \ln |t+1| \right) + c = 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 6t - 6 \ln(t+1) + c \\ &= 2\sqrt{x+1} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 6\sqrt[6]{x+1} - 6 \ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1) + c, \quad x \in (-1; \infty), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\text{Subst.} \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 = \sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1 \\ t = u-1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (0; \infty) \\ u \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 6 \int \frac{(u-1)^3 du}{u} = 6 \int \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1}{u} du \\ &= 6 \int \left(u^2 - 3u + 3 - \frac{1}{u} \right) du = 6 \left(\frac{u^3}{3} - \frac{3u^2}{2} + 3u - \ln |u| \right) + c \\ &= 2(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1)^3 - 9(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1)^2 + (\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1) - 6 \ln(\sqrt[6]{x+1} + 1) + c, \\ &\quad x \in (-1; \infty), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst.} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \\ = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \\ = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \\ = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln |t| - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \\ = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4} \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln |t| - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + 6 \ln t + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln |t| - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + 6 \ln t + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + \ln t^6 + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln |t| - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + 6 \ln t + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + \ln t^6 + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c = \left[t = \sqrt[6]{x} \mid t^2 = \sqrt[3]{x} \mid t^3 = \sqrt{x} \mid t^6 = x \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{x-1}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x^2})x} dx = 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 6\sqrt[6]{x} + \ln x + \frac{6}{\sqrt[6]{x}} - \frac{12}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{18}{\sqrt{x}} + c$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt[6]{x} \\ t^6 = x \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^3 = t^3 \\ \sqrt[3]{x^2} = (\sqrt[6]{x})^4 = t^4 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{(t^6-1)6t^5 dt}{(t^3+t^4)t^6} = 6 \int \frac{(t^6-1) dt}{t^4+t^5}$$

$$= \left[\text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky: } \frac{t^6-1}{t^5+t^4} = \frac{t^6+t^5-t^5-t^4+t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^4-1}{t^5+t^4} = t-1 + \frac{(t^2-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} \right]$$

$$= t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t+1)(t^2+1)}{t^4(t+1)} = t-1 + \frac{(t-1)(t^2+1)}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{t^3-t^2+t-1}{t^4} = t-1 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{1}{t^4}$$

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

$$= 6 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln |t| - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + \frac{t^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} \right) + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + 6 \ln t + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c$$

$$= 3t^2 - 6t + \ln t^6 + \frac{6}{t} - \frac{12}{t^2} + \frac{18}{t^3} + c = \left[t = \sqrt[6]{x} \mid t^2 = \sqrt[3]{x} \mid t^3 = \sqrt{x} \mid t^6 = x \right]$$

$$= 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 6\sqrt[6]{x} + \ln x + \frac{6}{\sqrt[6]{x}} - \frac{12}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{18}{\sqrt{x}} + c, \quad x \in (0; \infty), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \\ t^2(1-x) = x \quad | \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = 1-z \quad | \quad dx = -dz \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \quad | \quad x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \quad | \quad t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = [x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \int z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz - \left[-\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = [x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \int z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz - \left[-\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \arctg t + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right] \\
 &= \int \frac{(\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}})^2}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} dx = \int \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1)-t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \int z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz - \left[-\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right] \\
 &= -\frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \arctg t + c = \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{t}{t^2+1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x}{1-x}+1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \sqrt{x-x^2} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = [x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x = 1-z \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \left| \begin{array}{l} t^2(1-x) = x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \\ t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \int z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz - \left[-\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \text{arctg } t + c = \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{t}{t^2+1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \sqrt{x-x^2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -2\sqrt{z} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \text{arctg } t + c$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} = \int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} dx = \left[x \neq 1: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = 1-x \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \\ t^2(1-x) = x \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = 1-z \quad dx = -dz \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = \frac{2t(t^2+1) - t^2 \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \\ x = \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} \quad t \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{-dz}{\sqrt{z}} - \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{(t^2+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = t \\ v' = \frac{2t}{(t^2+1)^2} \\ u' = 1 \\ v = -\frac{1}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right] = \int z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz - \left[-\frac{t}{t^2+1} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{z^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \operatorname{arctg} t + c = \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{t}{t^2+1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = \frac{(1-x)\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \sqrt{x-x^2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= -2\sqrt{z} + \frac{t}{t^2+1} - \operatorname{arctg} t + c = -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c, \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]_{x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in R: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}} - 1 \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1) - (1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in R: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in R: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] \left\{ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right\} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2}$$

$$= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in R: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2}$$

$$= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4 - z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in R: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2}$$

$$= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4 - z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1 - \sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4 - z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} dx = 2t dt \\ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \\ z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1) - (1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = [I_n]
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \quad z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1) - (1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \quad z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4 - z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} z + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sqrt{x} \quad x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ x = t^2 \quad dx = 2t dt \quad t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}} - 1 \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1) - (1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \quad t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] z^2(1+t) = 1-t \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4 - z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4 - z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} z + c = \left[z = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \quad z^2+1 = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \right. \\
 &\quad \left. 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right] \left\{ x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \right\} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\ t = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \cdot \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} z + c = \left[z = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \mid z^2+1 = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \right] \\
 &= \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - 3\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R}: x \in \langle 0; \infty \rangle \\ 1-\sqrt{x} \geq 0: x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{x} \\ x = t^2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \\ dx = 2t dt \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right] = \int 2t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} dt \\
 &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } z = \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2-1-t}{1+t}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+t}-1} \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2(1+t) = 1-t \\ t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \\ dt = \frac{-2z(z^2+1)-(1-z^2) \cdot 2z}{(z^2+1)^2} dz = \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1-z^2}{z^2+1} \\ z \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2(1-z^2) \cdot z}{z^2+1} \frac{-4z dz}{(z^2+1)^2} \\
 &= 8 \int \frac{(z^4-z^2) dz}{(z^2+1)^3} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Rozklad na parciálne zlomky:} \\ \frac{z^4-z^2}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \end{array} \right] = 8 \int \left[\frac{2}{(z^2+1)^3} - \frac{3}{(z^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{z^2+1} \right] dz \\
 &= \left[I_n = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2+1)^n}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right] = 16I_3 - 24I_2 + 8I_1 = \left[I_n \right] = 16 \left[\frac{3}{4} I_2 + \frac{z}{4(z^2+1)^2} \right] - 24I_2 + 8I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12I_2 + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - 12 \left[\frac{1}{2} I_1 + \frac{z}{2(z^2+1)} \right] + 8I_1 = \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2I_1 \\
 &= \frac{4z}{(z^2+1)^2} - \frac{6z}{z^2+1} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} z + c = \left[z = \sqrt{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} \left| \begin{array}{l} z^2+1 = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}} \end{array} \right. \right] \\
 &= \sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - 3\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c \\
 &= \sqrt{x-x^2} - 2\sqrt{1-x} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c, x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c \in \mathbb{R}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]'$$

$$\left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]'$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' = -\frac{\left[\frac{-x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1}$$

$$\left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' = 2 \frac{\left[\frac{(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} + 1}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' = -\frac{\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-1)}{1-x}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}}$$

$$\left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' = 2 \frac{\left[\frac{(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} + 1} = 2 \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}+1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' = -\frac{\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-1)}{1-x}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2(1-x)}}{\frac{1}{1-x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' &= 2 \frac{\left[\frac{(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} + 1} = 2 \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}+1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{x}}} \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\begin{aligned} \left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' &= -\frac{\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-1)}{1-x}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x}}{2(1-x)}}{\frac{1}{1-x}} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1-x}{1} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' &= 2 \frac{\left[\frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} + 1} = 2 \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}+1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{-\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\begin{aligned} \left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' &= -\frac{\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{x}{1-x} + 1} = -\frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-1)}{1-x}}{\frac{x+1-x}{1-x}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x}}{2(1-x)}}{\frac{1}{1-x}} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x}}{2(1-x)}}{1} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x}}{2} = -\frac{1-x+x}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' &= 2 \frac{\left[\frac{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]'}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} + 1} = 2 \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1-\sqrt{x}+1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{\frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{2} = -\frac{1+\sqrt{x}+1-\sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií I

Obe riešenia predchádzajúceho príkladu IV sú správne:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} dx = \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_1 \in R, \\ -2\sqrt{1-x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2, & x \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle, c_2 \in R. \end{cases}$$

Skontrolujeme derivovaním:

[Prvé dve časti sú rovnaké, je zbytočné ich derivovať.]

$$\begin{aligned} \left[-\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + c_1 \right]' &= -\left[\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]' = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-1)}{1-x} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2(1-x)} \\ &= -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2(1-x)} \cdot \frac{1-x}{1} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}}{2} = -\frac{1-x+x}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}} + c_2 \right]' &= 2 \left[\frac{(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]' = 2 \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}})}{1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}}{2} = -\frac{1+\sqrt{x}+1-\sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II – Eulerove substitúcie

Integrály typu $\int f(x, \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma}) dx,$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq 0.$

- Eulerove substitúcie sú síce účinné, ale aj veľmi prácne.
- Niekedy môžeme použiť iba jednu ES a niekedy aj všetky tri ES.
- Často pomôže substitúcia goniometrickou, resp. hyperbolickou funkciou.

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II – Eulerove substitúcie

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- 1. Eulerova substitúcia
- 2. Eulerova substitúcia
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia

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• 1. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = t \pm \sqrt{\alpha}x$ 

• 2. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = xt \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$ 

• 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ 

- Eulerove substitúcie sú síce účinné, ale aj veľmi prácne.
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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II – Eulerove substitúcie

Integrály typu $\int f(x, \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma}) dx,$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq 0.$

- 1. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = t \pm \sqrt{\alpha}x$ sa používa pre $\alpha > 0.$
- 2. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = xt \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$ sa používa pre $\gamma > 0.$
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ sa používa pre $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq b$
(dva rôzne reálne) korene polynómu $\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma.$

- Eulerove substitúcie sú síce účinné, ale aj veľmi prácne.
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Integrály typu $\int f(x, \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma}) dx,$

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- 1. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = t \pm \sqrt{\alpha}x$ sa používa pre $\alpha > 0.$
 $t = \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\alpha}x,$
- 2. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = xt \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$ sa používa pre $\gamma > 0.$
 $t = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\gamma}}{x},$
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ sa používa pre $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq b$
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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II – Eulerove substitúcie

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- 2. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = xt \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$ sa používa pre $\gamma > 0.$
 $t = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\gamma}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{\gamma}t - \beta}{\alpha - t^2},$
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ sa používa pre $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq b$
 (dva rôzne reálne) korene polynómu $\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma.$
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 $t = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\gamma}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{\gamma}t - \beta}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2(\pm\sqrt{\gamma}t^2 - \beta t \pm \alpha\sqrt{\gamma})}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$
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 $t^2 = \alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}, \quad x = \frac{\alpha a - bt^2}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2\alpha(a-b)t}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$

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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II – Eulerove substitúcie

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 $t = \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\alpha}x, \quad x = \frac{t^2 - \gamma}{\beta \mp 2\sqrt{\alpha}t}, \quad dx = \frac{2(\mp\sqrt{\alpha}t^2 + t\beta \mp \gamma\sqrt{\alpha})}{(\beta \mp 2\sqrt{\alpha}t)^2} dt.$
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 $t = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\gamma}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{\gamma}t - \beta}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2(\pm\sqrt{\gamma}t^2 - \beta t \pm \alpha\sqrt{\gamma})}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ sa používa pre $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq b$
 (dva rôzne reálne) korene polynómu $\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma.$
 $t^2 = \alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}, \quad x = \frac{\alpha a - bt^2}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2\alpha(a-b)t}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$

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Integrály typu $\int f(x, \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma}) dx,$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}, \alpha \neq 0.$

- 1. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = t \pm \sqrt{\alpha}x$ sa používa pre $\alpha > 0.$
 $t = \sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\alpha}x, \quad x = \frac{t^2 - \gamma}{\beta \mp 2\sqrt{\alpha}t}, \quad dx = \frac{2(\mp\sqrt{\alpha}t^2 + t\beta \mp \gamma\sqrt{\alpha})}{(\beta \mp 2\sqrt{\alpha}t)^2} dt.$
- 2. Eulerova substitúcia $\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} = xt \pm \sqrt{\gamma}$ sa používa pre $\gamma > 0.$
 $t = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma} \mp \sqrt{\gamma}}{x}, \quad x = \frac{\pm 2\sqrt{\gamma}t - \beta}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2(\pm\sqrt{\gamma}t^2 - \beta t \pm \alpha\sqrt{\gamma})}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$
- 3. Eulerova substitúcia $t = \sqrt{\alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}}$ sa používa pre $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq b$
 (dva rôzne reálne) korene polynómu $\alpha x^2 + \beta x + \gamma.$
 $t^2 = \alpha \frac{x-a}{x-b}, \quad x = \frac{\alpha a - bt^2}{\alpha - t^2}, \quad dx = \frac{2\alpha(a-b)t}{(\alpha - t^2)^2} dt.$

- Eulerove substitúcie sú síce účinné, ale aj veľmi prácne.
- Niekedy môžeme použiť iba jednu ES a niekedy aj všetky tri ES.
- Často pomôže substitúcia goniometrickou, resp. hyperbolickou funkciou.

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} 2. \text{ ES } \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt \mid t = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \mid x \in (-a; 0), t \in (-1; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (0; a), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - 2axt + x^2 t^2 \mid x = \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} \mid dx = \frac{2a(t^2 + 1) - 2at \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt = \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \mid t \rightarrow \pm 1 \\ 2axt = x^2 t^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2at = xt^2 + x, x \neq 0 \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt = a - \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} t = \frac{at^2 + a - 2at^2}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1} \\ x \rightarrow 0: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = [\text{L'H\ddot{o}}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)} \\ dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \mid = a \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a |\cos t| = a \cos t \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cos t \mid \cos t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos^2 t)} \\ dx = -a \sin t dt \mid t = \arccos \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \pi) \mid = a \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = a |\sin t| = a \sin t \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{2. ES } \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt \mid t = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \mid x \in (-a; 0), t \in (-1; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (0; a), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - 2axt + x^2 t^2 \mid x = \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} \mid dx = \frac{2a(t^2 + 1) - 2at \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt = \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \mid t \rightarrow \pm 1 \\ 2axt = x^2 t^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2at = xt^2 + x, x \neq 0 \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt = a - \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} t = \frac{at^2 + a - 2at^2}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{\frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1}}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = [\text{L'H\O}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)} \\ dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \mid = a \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a |\cos t| = a \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cos t dt}{a \cos t}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cos t \mid \cos t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos^2 t)} \\ dx = -a \sin t dt \mid t = \arccos \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \pi) \mid = a \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = a |\sin t| = a \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-a \sin t dt}{a \sin t}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} 2. \text{ ES } \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt \mid t = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \mid x \in (-a; 0), t \in (-1; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (0; a), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - 2axt + x^2 t^2 \mid x = \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} \mid dx = \frac{2a(t^2 + 1) - 2at \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt = \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \mid t \rightarrow \pm 1 \\ 2axt = x^2 t^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2at = xt^2 + x, x \neq 0 \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt = a - \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} t = \frac{at^2 + a - 2at^2}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{\frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1}}$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)} \\ dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \mid = a \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a |\cos t| = a \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cos t dt}{a \cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cos t \mid \cos t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos^2 t)} \\ dx = -a \sin t dt \mid t = \arccos \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \pi) \mid = a \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = a |\sin t| = a \sin t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-a \sin t dt}{a \sin t} = -\int dt$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{2. ES } \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt \mid t = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} \mid x \in (-a; 0), t \in (-1; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (0; a), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ a^2 - x^2 = a^2 - 2axt + x^2 t^2 \mid x = \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} \mid dx = \frac{2a(t^2 + 1) - 2at \cdot 2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2} dt = \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{(t^2 + 1)^2} \mid t \rightarrow \pm 1 \\ 2axt = x^2 t^2 + x^2 \Rightarrow 2at = xt^2 + x, x \neq 0 \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a - xt = a - \frac{2at}{t^2 + 1} t = \frac{at^2 + a - 2at^2}{t^2 + 1} = \frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2a(1 - t^2) dt}{\frac{a(1 - t^2)}{t^2 + 1}}$$

$$\left[x \rightarrow 0: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = [\text{L'H\^o}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = 0 \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2 + 1} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_1$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)} \right. \\ \left. dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \mid = a \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a |\cos t| = a \cos t \right] = \int \frac{a \cos t dt}{a \cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_2$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } x = a \cos t \mid \cos t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos^2 t)} \right. \\ \left. dx = -a \sin t dt \mid t = \arccos \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \pi) \mid = a \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = a |\sin t| = a \sin t \right] = \int \frac{-a \sin t dt}{a \sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_3$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} + c_1 = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c_2 = -\operatorname{arccos} \frac{x}{a} + c_3 \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{2. ES } \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a-xt \mid t = \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} \mid x \in (-a; 0), t \in (-1; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (0; a), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ a^2-x^2 = a^2-2axt+x^2t^2 \mid x = \frac{2at}{t^2+1} \mid dx = \frac{2a(t^2+1)-2at \cdot 2t}{(t^2+1)^2} dt = \frac{2a(1-t^2) dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \mid t \rightarrow \pm 1 \\ 2axt = x^2t^2+x^2 \Rightarrow 2at = xt^2+x, x \neq 0 \mid \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a-xt \mid t = \frac{at^2+a-2at^2}{t^2+1} = \frac{a(1-t^2)}{t^2+1} \\ x \rightarrow 0: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a-(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} = [\text{L'H\O}] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(a^2-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-2x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2a(1-t^2) dt}{\frac{a(1-t^2)}{t^2+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_1 = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{x} + c_1, \quad x \in (-a; 0) \cup (0; a), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1-\sin^2 t)} \mid dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \mid = a \sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a |\cos t| = a \cos t \right] = \int \frac{a \cos t dt}{a \cos t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_2 = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c_2, \quad x \in (-a; a), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } x = a \cos t \mid \cos t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1-\cos^2 t)} \mid dx = -a \sin t dt \mid t = \arccos \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \pi) \mid = a \sqrt{\sin^2 t} = a |\sin t| = a \sin t \right] = \int \frac{-a \sin t dt}{a \sin t} = -\int dt$$

$$= -t + c_3 = -\operatorname{arccos} \frac{x}{a} + c_3, \quad x \in (-a; a), \quad c_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (-a; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (a; \infty), t \in (a; \infty) \\ x^2 - a^2 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2 + a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \mid t \rightarrow \pm a \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{3. ES } t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (1; \infty): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{t^2 - 1} \mid x \rightarrow a: t \rightarrow 0 \\ t^2(x+a) = t^2x + t^2a = x - a \mid x = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{1-t^2} \mid x \in (a; \infty), t \in (0; 1): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{1-t^2} \mid x \rightarrow \pm\infty: t \rightarrow 1 \\ dx = \frac{2at(1-t^2) - a(1+t^2)(-2t)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \mid x \rightarrow -a^-: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a^-} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2a}{0}} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \frac{(1+t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - a^2} = a \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{1+2t^2+t^4 - (1-2t^2+t^4)}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (-a; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (a; \infty), t \in (a; \infty) \\ x^2 - a^2 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2 + a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \mid t \rightarrow \pm a \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{3. ES } t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (1; \infty): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{t^2 - 1} \mid x \rightarrow a: t \rightarrow 0 \\ t^2(x+a) = t^2x + t^2a = x - a \mid x = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{1-t^2} \mid x \in (a; \infty), t \in (0; 1): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{1-t^2} \mid x \rightarrow \pm\infty: t \rightarrow 1 \\ dx = \frac{2at(1-t^2) - a(1+t^2)(-2t)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \mid x \rightarrow -a^-: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a^-} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2a}{0}} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - a^2} = a \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{1+2t^2+t^4 - (1-2t^2+t^4)}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|}$$

Integrály iracionálních funkcí II

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 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (-a; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (a; \infty), t \in (a; \infty) \\ x^2 - a^2 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2 + a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \mid t \rightarrow \pm a \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{3. ES } t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (1; \infty): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{t^2 - 1} \mid x \rightarrow a: t \rightarrow 0 \\ t^2(x+a) = t^2x + t^2a = x - a \mid x = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{1-t^2} \mid x \in (a; \infty), t \in (0; 1): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{1-t^2} \mid x \rightarrow \pm\infty: t \rightarrow 1 \\ dx = \frac{2at(1-t^2) - a(1+t^2)(-2t)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \mid x \rightarrow -a^-: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a^-} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2a}{0}} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2} - a^2} = a \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{1+2t^2+t^4 - (1-2t^2+t^4)}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|}$$

$$\boxed{x > a > 0} = - \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

$$\boxed{x < -a < 0} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

Integrály iracionálních funkcí II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (-a; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (a; \infty), t \in (a; \infty) \\ x^2 - a^2 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2 + a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \mid t \rightarrow \pm a \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + C_1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{3. ES } t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (1; \infty): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{t^2 - 1} \mid x \rightarrow a: t \rightarrow 0 \\ t^2(x+a) = t^2x + t^2a = x - a \mid x = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{1-t^2} \mid x \in (a; \infty), t \in (0; 1): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{1-t^2} \mid x \rightarrow \pm\infty: t \rightarrow 1 \\ dx = \frac{2at(1-t^2) - a(1+t^2)(-2t)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \mid x \rightarrow -a^-: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a^-} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2a}{0}} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{1+2t^2+t^4 - (1-2t^2+t^4)}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2}}{\frac{2at}{|1-t^2|}}$$

$$\boxed{x > a > 0} = - \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 1} = -\frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C_2$$

$$\boxed{x < -a < 0} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C_2$$

Integrály iracionálních funkcí II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + c_1 = -\operatorname{sgn} x \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} + 1} \right| + c_2 \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ ES } \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (-a; 0), \text{ resp. } x \in (a; \infty), t \in (a; \infty) \\ x^2 - a^2 = t^2 - 2tx + x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2 + a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt \mid x \rightarrow \pm a \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = t - \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \mid t \rightarrow \pm a \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln |t| + c_1 = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right| + c_1, \quad x \in (-\infty; -a) \cup (a; \infty), \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} 3. \text{ ES } t = \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2a}{x+a}} \mid x \in (-\infty; -a), t \in (1; \infty): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{t^2 - 1} \mid x \rightarrow a: t \rightarrow 0 \\ t^2(x+a) = t^2x + t^2a = x - a \mid x = \frac{a(1+t^2)}{1-t^2} \mid x \in (a; \infty), t \in (0; 1): \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{2at}{1-t^2} \mid x \rightarrow \pm\infty: t \rightarrow 1 \\ dx = \frac{2at(1-t^2) - a(1+t^2)(-2t)}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2} \mid x \rightarrow -a^-: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -a^-} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} = \sqrt{\frac{-2a}{0}} = \sqrt{\infty} = \infty \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{1+2t^2+t^4 - (1-2t^2+t^4)}{(1-t^2)^2}} = a \sqrt{\frac{4t^2}{(1-t^2)^2}} = \frac{2at}{|1-t^2|} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{4at dt}{(1-t^2)^2}}{\frac{2at}{|1-t^2|}}$$

$$\boxed{x > a > 0} = -\int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 1} = -\frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = -\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} + 1} \right| + c_2, \quad x \in (a; \infty), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$\boxed{x < -a < 0} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{x+a}} + 1} \right| + c_2, \quad x \in (-\infty; -a), \quad c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x^2-a^2}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty-\infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a |\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right]$$



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x^2-a^2}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty-\infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cosh t dt}{a \cosh t}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x^2-a^2}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty-\infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cosh t dt}{a \cosh t} = \int dt$$



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2-x^2-a^2}{x-\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty-\infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cosh t dt}{a \cosh t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_2$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2 \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1 = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a |\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cosh t dt}{a \cosh t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_2 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2 \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1 = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a |\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \cosh t dt}{a \cosh t} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_2 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2 = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + c_2$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2 \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{1. ES } \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t-x \mid t = x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2} \mid x \in (-\infty; \infty), \quad t \in (0; \infty) \\ x^2+a^2 = t^2-2tx+x^2 \mid x = \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} \mid dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - 2(t^2-a^2)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{2t^2+2a^2}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt \\ \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = t - \frac{t^2-a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2-t^2+a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2+a^2}{2t} \mid x \rightarrow \infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \infty + \infty = \infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty: t = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 - a^2}{x - \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-a^2}{-\infty - \infty} = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t^2} dt}{\frac{t^2+a^2}{2t}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1 = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

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Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1 = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_2 \quad a > 0$$

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$$= \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a} + c_2 = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) - \ln a + c_2 = \left[\begin{array}{l} c_1 = c_2 - \ln a \\ c_1 \in \mathbb{R}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

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$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

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



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

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

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$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{2 \cdot 2} \right) + c$$

$$= \int \frac{a^2 - x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \int \frac{-x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \mid u' = 1 \\ v' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \mid v = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

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$$= \frac{a^2 t}{2} + \frac{a \sin t \cdot a \cos t}{2} + c$$

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t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom I : $2I = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sin t \mid \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (-a; a) \mid \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 t)} \\ dx = a \cos t dt \mid t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}) \mid = a\sqrt{\cos^2 t} = a|\cos t| = a \cos t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cos^2 t dt$$

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t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom I : $2I = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad x \in (-a; a), \quad c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálních funkcí II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \quad \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (a; \infty) \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x \leq -a < 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right. \\ dx = -dt \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a |\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x \leq -a < 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \mid x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \mid t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a |\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{x \leq -a < 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \mid x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \mid t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt = - \frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} + c_1$$

Integrály iracionálných funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a |\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 \\ &= \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} > 0 \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} \right] = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \ln a \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \leq -a < 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \mid x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \mid t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt = - \frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} + C_1 \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{-x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{-x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{a} \right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} - \frac{x}{a} \right] = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \\ x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} < 0 \mid = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x} = \ln \frac{x^2 - a^2 - x^2}{a(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})} = \ln \frac{-a}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln a - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a |\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 \\ &= \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} > 0 \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} \right] = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \ln a \right] = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \leq -a < 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \mid x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \mid t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt = - \frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} + C_1 \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} \\ x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} < 0 \end{array} \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{-x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{-x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{a} \right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} - \frac{x}{a} \right] = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \right] = (*) \\ &= \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x} = \ln \frac{x^2 - a^2 - x^2}{a(\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x)} = \ln \frac{-a}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln a - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| \\ (*) &= \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

$$\boxed{x \geq a > 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \mid \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in (a; \infty) \mid \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in (0; \infty) \mid = a \sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a |\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1$$

$$= \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} > 0 \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} \right] = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \ln a \right] = (*)$$

$$\boxed{x \leq -a < 0} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \mid x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \mid t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt = - \frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} + c_1$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{t \sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} = \frac{x \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} \\ x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} < 0 \end{array} \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{-x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{-x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} - \frac{x}{a} \right] = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \right] = (*)$$

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

$$(*) = \frac{x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + c_1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} c = c_1 + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} \\ c \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c \quad a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \geq a > 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \cosh t \quad \cosh t = \frac{x}{a} \quad x \in (a; \infty) \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\cosh^2 t - 1)} \\ dx = a \sinh t dt \quad t = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} \quad t \in (0; \infty) \quad = a\sqrt{\sinh^2 t} = a|\sinh t| = a \sinh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \sinh^2 t dt \\ &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t - 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 \\ &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} - \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1 \\ &= \left[x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} > 0 \mid \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} \right] = \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{a} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) - \ln a \right] = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x \leq -a < 0} &= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = -t \quad x \in (-\infty; -a) \\ dx = -dt \quad t \in (a; \infty) \end{array} \right] = - \int \sqrt{t^2 - a^2} dt = - \frac{t\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} + c_1 \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} -\frac{t\sqrt{t^2 - a^2}}{2} = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} \\ x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} < 0 \quad \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{t}{a} = \operatorname{argcosh} \frac{-x}{a} = \ln \left(\frac{-x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{-x}{a}\right)^2 - 1} \right) = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - a^2}{a^2}} - \frac{x}{a} \right] = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \\ = \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - x}{a} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + x} = \ln \frac{x^2 - a^2 - x^2}{a(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})} = \ln \frac{-a}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln a - \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| \end{array} \right] = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + c_1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} c = c_1 + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} \\ c \in R, c_1 \in R \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c, \quad x \in (-\infty; -a) \cup (a; \infty), \quad c \in R. \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

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



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] \text{ ?}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \right] - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \right] - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - I - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \right] - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - I - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom I : $2I = x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \right] - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - I - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}},$$

t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom I : $2I = x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \right] - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - I - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}},$$

t. j. rovnica s neznámym parametrom I : $2I = x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c,$$

$$x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l|l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t & \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} & x \in \mathbb{R} & \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt & t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} & t \in \mathbb{R} & = a \sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a |\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t & \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt & t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} & t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right. \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

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



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1$$



Integrály iracionálních funkcí II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1$$



Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in R \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in R \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + c_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + a^2}{a^2}} \right] + C_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in R \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in R \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt \\
 &= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + C_1 \\
 &= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + a^2}{a^2}} \right] + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + C_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + a^2}{a^2}} \right] + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) - \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + C_1$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t + 1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + C_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1} \right) + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + a^2}{a^2}} \right] + C_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{a} + C_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) - \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + C_1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} c = c_1 + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} \\ c \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } x = a \sinh t \mid \sinh t = \frac{x}{a} \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sinh^2 t + 1)} \\ dx = a \cosh t dt \mid t = \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \mid = a\sqrt{\cosh^2 t} = a|\cosh t| = a \cosh t \end{array} \right] = \int a^2 \cosh^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\cosh 2t+1}{2} dt = a^2 \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{2 \cdot 2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) + c_1 = \frac{2a^2 \sinh t \cosh t}{4} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{a \sinh t \cdot a \cosh t}{2} + \frac{a^2 t}{2} + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \operatorname{argsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + 1}\right) + c_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln\left[\frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+a^2}{a^2}}\right] + c_1 = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \frac{x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a} + c_1$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) - \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} + c_1 = \left[\begin{array}{l} c = c_1 + \frac{a^2 \ln a}{2} \\ c \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + c, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$a > 0$$

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

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx \right] + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx$$

 $a > 0$

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{x^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \\ v' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} u' = 1 \\ v = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \end{array} \right] = \left[x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \, dx \right] + \int \frac{a^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - I + \int \frac{a^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

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$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

Integrály iracionálnych funkcií II

$$I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + c \quad a > 0$$

$$= \int \frac{x^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{x \cdot x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

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$$x \in (-\infty; a) \cup (a; \infty), c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

- Ak integrand obsahuje iba goniometrické, resp. iba hyperbolické funkcie, potom integrovanie nebýva problematické ale väčšinou práčne.

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$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1}$$

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$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} + 1} = \frac{1 - t^2}{t^2 + 1}.$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; 0 + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (0 + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; 0 + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ \sin x \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2}{t^2+1} \\ x \in (0 + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (0; \infty) \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2}{t^2+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ \sin x \neq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (0 + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}) \\ x \neq k\pi, t \neq \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

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

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$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt}{\sin t \cos t}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

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$$= \ln |t| + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ t \in (0 + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq k\pi, t \neq \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cos t}$$

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Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; 0 + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (0 + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} \\ = \ln |t| + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ t \in (0 + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq k\pi, t \neq \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cos t} \\ = \int \frac{(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt}{\sin t \cos t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t} - \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\cos t} = \ln |\sin t| - \ln |\cos t| + c_1 \\ = \ln |\operatorname{tg} t| + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-t}{1+t} + c_2$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; 0 + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (0 + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \ln |t| + c_1 = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ t \in (0 + k\pi; \pi + k\pi) \\ t \in (0 + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{k\pi}{2}) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq k\pi, t \neq \frac{k\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cos t}$$

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) dt}{\sin t \cos t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t} - \int \frac{-\sin t dt}{\cos t} = \ln |\sin t| - \ln |\cos t| + c_1$$

$$= \ln |\operatorname{tg} t| + c_1 = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{\sin x dx}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst.} \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{-dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-t}{1+t} + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} + c_2,$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{UGS:} & t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} & x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \quad x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} & \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} & x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \quad \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{UGS:} & t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \hline dx = \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1} & \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right]$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \\ \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \\ \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) \\ \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \\ dt = \cos x dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = - \int \frac{2dt}{t^2-1} = -\frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sin x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \right. \quad \left. x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \right. \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \quad \left| \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \right. \quad \left. x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \right. \quad \left. \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = - \int \frac{2dt}{t^2-1} = -\frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_1 = \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \quad \left| x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) \right. \quad \left. \cos x \neq 0 \right. \\ dt = \cos x dx \quad \left. t \in (-1; 1) \right. \quad \left. x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = - \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-t}{1+t} + c_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} + c_2$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 1} \right| + c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (1; \infty) \\ \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, t \neq \pm 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = - \int \frac{2dt}{t^2-1} = -\frac{2}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_1 = \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| + c_1 = \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 1} \right| + c_1,$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{\cos x dx}{1 - \sin^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi) \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{1-t^2} = - \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-t}{1+t} + c_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} + c_2, x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{UGS:} & t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} & x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ \text{dx} = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} & \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} & x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}}$$

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

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}}$$

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

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}} \\ = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{t^2+1+2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = t+1 \\ du = dt \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-\infty; -1), u \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (-1; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{t^2+1+2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-\infty; -1), u \in (-\infty; 0) \\ du = dt \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-1; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right] = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \int u^{-2} du$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ \cos x \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \\ dt = -\sin x dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (\pi+2k\pi; \frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}} \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{t^2+1+2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 \\ du = dt \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-\infty; -1), u \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (-1; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \int u^{-2} du \\
 &= 2 \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + C_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{(1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{-\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\pi+2k\pi; \frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{3\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int t^{-2} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{2t}{t^2+1}} \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{t^2+1+2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 \\ du = dt \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-\infty; -1), u \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (-1; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \int u^{-2} du \\
 &= 2 \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + c_1 = c_1 - \frac{2}{u} = c_1 - \frac{2}{t+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{(1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{-\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int t^{-2} dt = \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + c_2 = \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{t} + c_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = c_1 - \frac{2}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1} = \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x} + c_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1 + \frac{2t}{t^2+1}} \\
 &= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{t^2+1+2t}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 \\ du = dt \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in (-\infty; -1), u \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (-1; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = 2 \int \frac{du}{u^2} = 2 \int u^{-2} du \\
 &= 2 \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} + c_1 = c_1 - \frac{2}{u} = c_1 - \frac{2}{t+1} = c_1 - \frac{2}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1}, \\
 & \quad x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{(1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{1-\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\sin x) dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{-\sin x dx}{\cos^2 x} \\
 &= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (0 + 2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\pi + 2k\pi; \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq 0 \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} + \int t^{-2} dt = \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + c_2 = \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{t} + c_2 \\
 &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\cos x} + c_2 = \frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x} + c_2, x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x \neq -1, x \neq \pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos x \neq -1, x \neq \pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2}{t^2+1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi) \\ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \cos x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \pi+2k\pi \end{array} \right]$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; 0+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x \neq -1, x \neq \pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2}{t^2+1}} = \int dt$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi) \\ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi) \\ \cos x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \pi+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t}$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; 0+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int t^{-2} dt$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UGS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x \neq -1, x \neq \pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2}{t^2+1}} = \int dt$$

$$= t + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi) \\ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi) \\ \cos x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \pi+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \operatorname{tg} t + c$$

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

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; 0+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int t^{-2} dt = -\operatorname{cotg} x - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + c_2 = \frac{1}{t} - \operatorname{cotg} x + c_2$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + c_1 = \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x \neq -1, x \neq \pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{1+\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{2}{t^2+1}} = \int dt \\ = t + c_1 = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi) \\ t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+k\pi) \\ \cos x \neq -1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \pi+2k\pi \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \operatorname{tg} t + c \\ = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pi+2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{(1-\cos x) dx}{(1-\cos x)(1+\cos x)} = \int \frac{(1-\cos x) dx}{1-\cos^2 x} = \int \frac{(1-\cos x) dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin^2 x} \\ = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0+2k\pi; \frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; 0+2k\pi), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in (0; 1) \\ \sin x \neq 0 \\ x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right] \\ = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} - \int t^{-2} dt = -\operatorname{cotg} x - \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + c_2 = \frac{1}{t} - \operatorname{cotg} x + c_2 \\ = \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} + c_2 = \frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x} + c_2, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{\pi+k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{array}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\left[\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} - \frac{(2t)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{(2t)^4}{(t^2+1)^4} + \frac{(1-t^2)^4}{(t^2+1)^4}}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\left[\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} - \frac{(2t)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{(2t)^4}{(t^2+1)^4} + \frac{(1-t^2)^4}{(t^2+1)^4}} = \int \frac{2 \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{(t^2+1)^3} \, dt}{\frac{16t^4+1-4t^2+6t^4-4t^6+t^8}{(t^2+1)^4}}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\left[\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} - \frac{(2t)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{(2t)^4}{(t^2+1)^4} + \frac{(1-t^2)^4}{(t^2+1)^4}} = \int \frac{2 \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{(t^2+1)^3} \, dt}{\frac{16t^4+1-4t^2+6t^4-4t^6+t^8}{(t^2+1)^4}} = 2 \int \frac{(1-2t^2+t^4-4t^2)(t^2+1) \, dt}{t^8-4t^6+22t^4-4t^2+1}$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\left[\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} - \frac{(2t)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{(2t)^4}{(t^2+1)^4} + \frac{(1-t^2)^4}{(t^2+1)^4}} = \int \frac{2 \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{(t^2+1)^3} \, dt}{\frac{16t^4+1-4t^2+6t^4-4t^6+t^8}{(t^2+1)^4}} = 2 \int \frac{(1-2t^2+t^4-4t^2)(t^2+1) \, dt}{t^8-4t^6+22t^4-4t^2+1} = \dots$$

Ako vidíme, týmto smerom pre normálneho smrteľníka cesta riešenia nevedie.

Integrály goniometrických funkcií

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

$$= \int \frac{(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\pi+2k\pi; \pi+2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x > 0 \text{ pre všetky } x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\left[\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} - \frac{(2t)^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \right] \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{\frac{(2t)^4}{(t^2+1)^4} + \frac{(1-t^2)^4}{(t^2+1)^4}} = \int \frac{2 \frac{1-6t^2+t^4}{(t^2+1)^3} \, dt}{\frac{16t^4+1-4t^2+6t^4-4t^6+t^8}{(t^2+1)^4}} = 2 \int \frac{(1-2t^2+t^4-4t^2)(t^2+1) \, dt}{t^8-4t^6+22t^4-4t^2+1} = \dots$$

Ako vidíme, týmto smerom pre normálneho smrteľníka cesta riešenia nevedie. Integrand musíme najprv upraviť.

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \\ = \frac{1-2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x + 1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{2+2\cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{1+\cos^2 2x}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

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$$= \left[\text{Subst. } t = \sin 2x \mid x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right), t \in (-1; 1) \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \right. \\ \left. dt = 2 \cos 2x \mid x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi \right), t \in (-1; 1) \mid t \in (-1; 1) \right]$$

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Integrály goniometrických funkcií

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x} + c$$

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Ako vidíme, týmto smerom pre normálneho smrteľníka cesta riešenia nevedie. Integrand musíme najprv upraviť.

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = (\sin^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 \\ = \frac{1-2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x + 1+2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{2+2\cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{1+\cos^2 2x}{2} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x \, dx}{1+\cos^2 2x} = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x \, dx}{1+1-\sin^2 2x}$$

$$= \left[\text{Subst. } t = \sin 2x \mid \begin{array}{l} x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi\right), t \in (-1; 1) \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = 2 \cos 2x \mid x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi; \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi\right), t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \mid t \in (-1; 1) \right] = \int \frac{dt}{2-t^2} = - \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - (\sqrt{2})^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2} - \sin 2x} + c, x \in \mathbb{R}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

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



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



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$$= \int \frac{\cos u \, du}{1 + \cos^2 u} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \tan \frac{u}{2} \mid \cos u = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \mid u \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ dx = \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1} \mid u \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \cdot \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{1 + \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2}}{\frac{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{t^4 + 2t^2 + 1 + 1 - 2t^2 + t^4}$$



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$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln |t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1| - \ln |t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1| \right] + c$$

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$$= \left[t^2 \pm \sqrt{2}t + 1 = (t \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right]$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln |t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1| - \ln |t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1| \right] + c = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \right| + c$$

$$= \left[t^2 \pm \sqrt{2}t + 1 = (t \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} + c$$

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

$$= \left[\begin{aligned} \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x &= (\sin^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1-2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x + 1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{2+2\cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{1+\cos^2 2x}{2} \end{aligned} \right] = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x \, dx}{1+\cos^2 2x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = 2x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ du = 2 \, dx \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos u \, du}{1+\cos^2 u} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} \mid \cos u = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \mid u \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ dx = \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1} \mid u \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{1 + \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2}}{\frac{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{t^4 + 2t^2 + 1 + 1 - 2t^2 + t^4} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{2t^4 + 2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln |t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1| - \ln |t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1| \right] + c = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \right| + c$$

$$= \left[t^2 \pm \sqrt{2}t + 1 = (t \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} + c = \left[t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{2x}{2} = \operatorname{tg} x \mid \begin{array}{l} u \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály goniometrických funkcí

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1} + c$$

$$= \left[\begin{aligned} \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x &= (\sin^2 x)^2 + (\cos^2 x)^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x + 1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{2 + 2 \cos^2 2x}{4} = \frac{1 + \cos^2 2x}{2} \end{aligned} \right] = \int \frac{2 \cos 2x \, dx}{1 + \cos^2 2x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } u = 2x \mid x \in \mathbb{R} \\ du = 2 \, dx \mid u \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos u \, du}{1 + \cos^2 u} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UGS: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} \mid \cos u = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \mid u \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ dx = \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1} \mid u \in (-\pi + 2k\pi; \pi + 2k\pi), t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1} \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+1}}{1 + \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2}}{\frac{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2}{(t^2+1)^2}} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{(t^2+1)^2 + (1-t^2)^2} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{t^4 + 2t^2 + 1 + 1 - 2t^2 + t^4} = \int \frac{2(1-t^2) \, dt}{2t^4 + 2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\ln |t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1| - \ln |t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1| \right] + c = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} \right| + c$$

$$= \left[t^2 \pm \sqrt{2}t + 1 = (t \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1}{t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1} + c = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{u}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{2x}{2} = \operatorname{tg} x \mid u \neq \pi + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{tg} x + 1} + c, x \in \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, c \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

- Ak integrand obsahuje iba hyperbolické funkcie, na zracionalizovanie sa používa **Univerzálna hyperbolická substitúcia** $t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2}$.

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dx

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$$dx = 2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} dt = \frac{2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} dt}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\sinh x = 2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\cosh x = \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

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$$\sinh x = 2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}$$

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$$\sinh x = 2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\cosh x = \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

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$$\sinh x = 2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sinh \frac{x}{2} \cosh \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1 - t^2},$$

$$\cosh x = \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sinh^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}}{\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tgh}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 + t^2}{1 - t^2}.$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x}$$



Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{UHS:} & t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} & x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \mid \sinh x \neq 0 \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} & \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} & x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \mid x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$= \int \frac{\sinh x \, dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \int \frac{\sinh x \, dx}{\cosh^2 x - 1}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sinh x dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \int \frac{\sinh x dx}{\cosh^2 x - 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \cosh x \\ dt = \sinh x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (1; \infty) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + C_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\sinh x \, dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \int \frac{\sinh x \, dx}{\cosh^2 x - 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \cosh x \\ dt = \sinh x \, dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (1; \infty) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cosh x - 1}{\cosh x + 1} \right| + C_2$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 \, dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 \, dt}{t(t - \frac{1}{t})}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C_3$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh x} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\cosh x - 1}{\cosh x + 1} + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + c_3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + c_1$$

$$= \ln \left| \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\sinh x dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \int \frac{\sinh x dx}{\cosh^2 x - 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \cosh x \\ dt = \sinh x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (1; \infty) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t-1}{t+1} + c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\cosh x - 1}{\cosh x + 1} + c_2, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(t - \frac{1}{t})}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c_3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \right| + c_3, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x + 1}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x + 1} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right]$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x + 1} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(t + \frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2dt}{\frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x + 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in R \\ t \in R \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \operatorname{arctg} t + c_2$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in R \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(t + \frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1} \\ = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_3$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh x} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} + c_1 = \operatorname{arctg} \sinh x + c_2 = 2 \operatorname{arctg} e^x + c_3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-1; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2+1} = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_1$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{arctg} \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} + c_1, x \in R, c_1 \in R.$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x + 1} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x dx \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in R \\ t \in R \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} = \operatorname{arctg} t + c_2$$

$$= \operatorname{arctg} \sinh x + c_2, x \in R, c_2 \in R.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in R \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right. \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(t + \frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+1}$$

$$= 2 \operatorname{arctg} t + c_3 = 2 \operatorname{arctg} e^x + c_3, x \in R, c_3 \in R.$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sinh x}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l|l} \text{UHS:} & t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} & x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} & \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} & x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{2 dt}{2+t-\frac{1}{t}}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{!}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{!}{=} \int \frac{2dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

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

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{2 dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2+2t}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{-2 dt}{t^2-2t-1} = \int \frac{-2 dt}{(t-1)^2-2} = -\int \frac{2 dt}{(t-1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t-1-\sqrt{2}}{t-1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{2 dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+2t-1} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2-2} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+1-\sqrt{2}}{t+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_2$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS: } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}} \\ = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2+2t}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{-2 dt}{t^2-2t-1} = \int \frac{-2 dt}{(t-1)^2-2} = -\int \frac{2 dt}{(t-1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t-1-\sqrt{2}}{t-1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1 \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t-1+\sqrt{2}}{t-1-\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_1 \end{array}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } \left. \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \\ = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+2t-1} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2-2} = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+1-\sqrt{2}}{t+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_2 \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+1-\sqrt{2}}{t+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + C_2 \end{array}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sinh x} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2}}{\operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} - 1 - \sqrt{2}} \right| + c_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x + 1 - \sqrt{2}}{e^x + 1 + \sqrt{2}} \right| + c_2$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sinh x = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (-1; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 1) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1+\frac{2t}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{-2dt}{t^2-2t-1} = \int \frac{-2dt}{(t-1)^2-2} = -\int \frac{2dt}{(t-1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t-1-\sqrt{2}}{t-1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t-1+\sqrt{2}}{t-1-\sqrt{2}} \right| + c_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2}}{\operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} - 1 - \sqrt{2}} \right| + c_1, x \in R - \{\ln(\sqrt{2}-1)\}, c_1 \in R.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1+\frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2dx}{2+e^x-e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; \ln(\sqrt{2}-1)), t \in (0; \sqrt{2}-1) \\ x \in (\ln(\sqrt{2}-1); \infty), t \in (\sqrt{2}-1; \infty) \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \sinh x \neq -1 \\ x \neq \ln(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{array} \right] \stackrel{?}{=} \int \frac{2dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})}$$

$$= \int \frac{2dt}{t(2+t-\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2dt}{t^2+2t-1} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2-2} = \int \frac{2dt}{(t+1)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+1-\sqrt{2}}{t+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{t+1-\sqrt{2}}{t+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left| \frac{e^x+1-\sqrt{2}}{e^x+1+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c_2, x \in R - \{\ln(\sqrt{2}-1)\}, c_2 \in R.$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cosh x}$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l|l} \text{UHS:} & t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} & \cosh x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \quad | \quad \cosh x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \quad | \quad t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \quad | \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sinh x \quad | \quad x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ dt = \cosh x dx \quad | \quad x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2 + e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \quad | \quad x = \ln t \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \quad | \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \quad | \quad t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right]$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\text{UHS: } \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dx = \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2} \quad | \quad \cosh x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \quad | \quad t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{2 dt}{\frac{2}{1-t^2}} = \int dt$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \frac{x}{2} \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \quad | \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cosh^2 t}$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = \sinh x \quad | \quad x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ dt = \cosh x dx \quad | \quad x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2 + e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\text{Subst. } \begin{array}{l} t = e^x \quad | \quad x = \ln t \quad | \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \quad | \quad dx = \frac{dt}{t} \quad | \quad t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(2+t+\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+2t+1}$$

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

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cosh x}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cosh x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} = \int dt = t + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cosh^2 t} = \operatorname{tgh} t + c_1$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x \, dx}{\sinh^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x \, dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} \\ = \frac{1}{-t} - \operatorname{cotgh} x + c_2$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 \, dx}{2 + e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 \, dt}{t(2+t+\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 \, dt}{t^2+2t+1} \\ = \int \frac{2 \, dt}{(t+1)^2} = \int 2(t+1)^{-2} \, dt = \frac{2(t+1)^{-1}}{-1} + c_3$$

Integrály hyperbolických funkcí

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cosh x} = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} + c_1 = c_2 - \frac{1+\cosh x}{\sinh x} = -\frac{2}{e^x+1} + c_3$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{UHS:} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} \\ \cosh x = \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (-1; 1) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1-t^2}}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} = \int dt = t + c_1 = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} + c_1, \\ x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2 \cosh^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \frac{x}{2} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{2} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{\cosh^2 t} = \operatorname{tgh} t + c_1 = \operatorname{tgh} \frac{x}{2} + c_1, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_1 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{\cosh x dx}{\sinh^2 x} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = \sinh x \\ dt = \cosh x dx \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; 0), t \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in (0; \infty), t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} - \int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} \\ = \frac{1}{-t} - \operatorname{cotgh} x + c_2 = c_2 - \frac{1}{\sinh x} - \frac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = c_2 - \frac{1+\cosh x}{\sinh x}, x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} = \int \frac{2 dx}{2 + e^x + e^{-x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Subst. } t = e^x \\ e^{-x} = t^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{t} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x = \ln t \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \\ t \in (0; \infty) \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2 dt}{t(2+t+\frac{1}{t})} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2+2t+1} \\ = \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)^2} = \int 2(t+1)^{-2} dt = \frac{2(t+1)^{-1}}{-1} + c_3 = -\frac{2}{e^x+1} + c_3, x \in \mathbb{R}, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Koniec 10. časti

Ďakujem za pozornosť.