

4 PASKAITA

Integravimo metodai

KINTAMŲJŲ PAKEITIMO METODAS

Skaičiuodami $\int f(x)dx$, kintamąjį x pakeičiame nauju kintamuoju t , $x = \varphi(t)$, $\varphi(t)$ – tolydi funkcija. Tada $dx = \varphi'(t)dt$ ir $\int f(x)dx = \int f(\varphi(t))\varphi'(t)dt$. Apskaičiavus integralą, reikia gražinti senąjį kintamąjį.

$$1) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+1}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 2x+1 \\ dt = 2dx \\ dx = \frac{1}{2}dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \sqrt{t} + C = \sqrt{2x+1} + C$$

Pastaba:

$$\int g(ax+b)dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = ax+b \\ dt = adx \end{array} \right]; \int g(\sin x)\cos x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right]; \int g(\cos x)\sin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right]; \int g(x^2)xdx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2xdx \end{array} \right];$$

$$\int g(1+x^2)xdx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 1+x^2 \\ dt = 2xdx \end{array} \right];$$

$$2) \int \frac{\cos x dx}{\sin x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|\sin x| + C;$$

$$3) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right] = \int -\frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{1}{\cos x} + C;$$

$$4) \int x e^{x^2} dx = \int e^{x^2} x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{array} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C;$$

$$5) \int \frac{xdx}{1+x^2} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 1+x^2 \\ dt = 2xdx \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{dt}{2t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C;$$

$$6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} 1+e^x = t^2, x = \ln|t^2-1| \\ dx = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{2t}{t(t^2-1)} dt = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(t^2-1)} = 2 \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right| + C;$$

$$7) \int \frac{\ln(\operatorname{tg} x) dx}{\sin x \cos x} = \int \frac{\ln(\operatorname{tg} x) dx}{\operatorname{tg} x \cos^2 x} = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{tg} x \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{\ln(t)}{t} dt = \int \ln t d(\ln t) = \frac{\ln^2 t}{2} + C = \frac{\ln^2(\operatorname{tg} x)}{2} + C;$$

Trigonometriniai keitiniai:

Kai pointegraciname reiškinyje yra dauginamasis

– $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ patogų įvesti trigonometrinius keitinius: $x = a \sin t$ arba $x = a \cos t$.

– $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ patogų įvesti trigonometrinius keitinius: $x = a \operatorname{tg} t$ arba $x = a \operatorname{ctg} t$.

– $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ patogų įvesti trigonometrinius keitinius: $x = \frac{a}{\cos t}$ arba $x = \frac{a}{\sin t}$.

$$1) \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = 2 \sin t \\ dx = 2 \cos t dt \end{array} \right] = \int \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t dt = \int 2 \cos t 2 \cos t dt = 4 \int \cos^2 t dt = \left[1 + \cos 2t = 2 \cos^2 t \right] = 4 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt =$$

$$= 2 \int dt + 2 \int \cos 2t dt = 2t + \int \cos 2t d(2t) = 2t + \sin 2t + C = 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + C, \quad \text{nes} \quad x = 2 \sin t \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{ir}$$

$$\sin 2t = 2 \cos t \sin t, \quad \cos t = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t};$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a}{\cos t}; dx = \frac{a(\sin t) dt}{\cos^2 t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t \frac{a}{\cos t} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{\cos^2 t} - a^2}} dt = \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t \sqrt{a^2(1-\cos^2 t)}} dt = \int \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{1}{a} t = \frac{1}{a} \arccos \frac{a}{x} + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^4} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = \operatorname{tg} t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{1}{\cos t} \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^4 t} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{1}{\cos t} \frac{\cos^4 t}{\sin^4 t} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^4 t} = \int \sin^{-4} t d(\sin t) = -\frac{1}{3} \sin^{-3} t + C =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

Paaiškinimai:

$$- \quad 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 t = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}$$

$$- \quad \sin t = ? \quad x = \operatorname{tg} t = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}}, \quad x^2 = \frac{\sin^2 t}{1-\sin^2 t} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1-\sin^2 t}{\sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} - 1 \quad \text{ir} \quad \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 t = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1},$$

$$\text{taigi} \quad \sin t = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2+1}}$$

DALINIO INTEGRAVIMO METODAI

Pasinaudojus šiuo metodu pagal formulę

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

integralo $\int u dv$ skaičiavimas suvedamas į naujo integralo $\int v du$ skaičiavimą.

Pointegracinį reiškinių išskaidome į dauginamuosius u ir dv . dv žymime tą (kartu su dx) dalį kurią galime suintegruoti tiesioginiu būdu. u patogų žymėti logaritmines, rodiklines, trigonometrines funkcijas.

Integralus, apskaičiuojamus šiuo metodu, galima suskirstyti į tris grupes:

1. Integralai $\int P(x) \ln x dx$, $\int P(x) \arcsin x dx$, $\int P(x) \operatorname{arctg} x dx$, ...; čia $P(x)$ – daugianaris; žymime $u = \ln x$, $u = \arcsin x$, $u = \operatorname{arctg} x$, ...
2. Integralai $\int P(x) e^{ax} dx$, $\int P(x) \cos ax dx$, $\int P(x) \sin ax dx$, ...; čia a – realus skaičius, $P(x)$ – daugianaris; žymime $u = P(x)$.
3. Integralai $\int e^{ax} \cos b x dx$, $\int e^{ax} \sin b x dx$, $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$, $\int \cos(\ln x) dx$, ...; žymime $u = e^{ax}$ (arba $u = \cos bx$), $u = \sin(\ln x)$. Pažymėję bet kurį šios grupės integralą raide I ir du kartus pritaikę integravimo dalimis formulę, gausime pirmojo laipsnio lygtį integralo I atžvilgiu. Iš šios lygties rasime I .

$$1) \int x \sin 3x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x, du = dx \\ dv = \sin 3x dx \\ v = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \end{array} \right] = x \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \cos 3x - \int \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \cos 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + \frac{1}{9} \int \cos 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} x \cos 3x + \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x + C;$$

$$2) \int \arcsin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \arcsin x \\ dv = dx; v = x \\ du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{array} \right] = x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \arcsin x - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{d(1-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C =$$

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

$$3) \int x^2 e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^2 e^{3x} - \frac{2}{9} x e^{3x} + \frac{2}{27} e^{3x} + C;$$

$$4) J = \int e^x \sin x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^x, du = e^x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx, \\ v = -\cos x \end{array} \right] = -e^x \cos x + \int \cos x e^x dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = e^x, du = e^x dx \\ dv = \cos x dx, v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$J = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) - J \Rightarrow 2J = e^x (\sin x - \cos x), \text{ taigi } J = \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) + C.$$

$$5) \int \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x-1} dx = x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x-1} + C;$$

N.D.!!! Apskaičiuokite integralus naudodami kintamojo keitimo metodą:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}}; \int x^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

Apskaičiuokite integralus taikydami integravimo dalimis metodą:

1. $\int x \sin 2x dx$	2. $\int x e^{-x} dx$	3. $\int x t g^2 x dx$	4. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1 + x^2)^2}$
5. $\int x^2 \ln x dx$	6. $\int x \arctg x dx$	7. $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx$	8. $\int \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$
9. $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$	10. $\int x^2 e^{-x} dx$	11. $\int x^2 \cos^2 x dx$	12. $\int e^{2x} \cos 3x dx$
13. $\int x \cos x dx$	14. $\int x 3^x dx$	15. $\int x \cos^2 x dx$	
16. $\int x^2 \ln(x + 1) dx$	17. $\int \arccos x dx$	18. $\int \frac{x \cdot \arctg x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$	19. $\int \ln^2 x dx$
20. $\int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1 - x}} dx$	21. $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{x + 1}} dx$	22. $\int e^x \sin x dx$	23. $\int \sin(\ln x) dx$