

הגדרת אינטגרל  $F(x)$  היא פונקציה  
 פרימית  $D$  של  $f(x)$  ויש לה  $F'(x) = f(x)$

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$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

סוג 1.  $F(x)$  אינטגרל של  $f(x)$  הוא פונקציה

כזו ש  $F'(x) = f(x) + C$  אינטגרל של  $f(x)$

הוא  $F(x) + C$  אינטגרל של  $f(x)$  הוא  $F(x) + C$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

$F'(x) = f(x)$  ו  $F(x)$  היא פונקציה

~~אינטגרל~~

אינטגרל של  $f(x)$

$$\int (af(x) + bg(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx$$

אינטגרל של  $f(x)$

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

$$= 5 \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} + x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$



הוכחה

הוכחה של נוסחת אינטגרציה

הוכחה של נוסחת אינטגרציה

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

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

$$\int (f' \cdot g) dx = f \cdot g - \int (f \cdot g') dx + C$$

הוכחה של נוסחת אינטגרציה

דוגמה

הוכחה של נוסחת אינטגרציה

פתרון

$$\int x \ln x dx$$

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$
$$v = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad dv = x dx$$

$$u = x \quad du = dx$$
$$v = x \ln x - x$$

$$\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx =$$
$$= \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$







$$\int x (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$dv = x dx$$

$$u = (\ln x)^2$$

הנחה

$$v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$du = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x (\ln x)^2 dx &= \frac{x^2 (\ln x)^2}{2} - \int x \ln x dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2 (\ln x)^2}{2} - \left( \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2x} dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{x^2 (\ln x)^2}{2} - \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + c \end{aligned}$$

הנחה:  $u = \ln x$ ,  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$ ,  $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$   
 הפונקציה  $x \ln x$  היא פונקציה רגילה, ולכן נשתמש בשיטת האינטגרציה לפי חלקים.  
 נבחר  $u = \ln x$  ו- $dv = x dx$ .  
 נגזיר את  $u$  ו- $v$ :  
 $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$  ו- $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$ .  
 נציב את  $u$  ו- $dv$  בביטוי המקורי:  
 $\int x \ln x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \int \frac{x^2}{2x} dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} x^2 + c$

הנחה

$$\int e^x \sin(x) dx$$

$$dv = e^x dx \quad u = \sin(x)$$

$$v = e^x \quad du = \cos(x) dx$$

הנחה

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x \sin(x) dx &= e^x \sin(x) - \int e^x \cos(x) dx = \\ &= e^x \sin(x) - (e^x \cos(x) + \int e^x \sin(x) dx) = v = e^x \quad du = -\sin(x) dx \\ &= e^x \sin(x) - e^x \cos(x) - \int e^x \sin(x) dx \\ 2 \int e^x \sin(x) dx &= e^x \sin(x) - e^x \cos(x) \quad /: 2 \end{aligned}$$



ip'kos = p'shd'lik - Ab' ison' d'lan' 5

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$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \ln x \, dx \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & \int \cdot \ln x \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & dv = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad u = \ln x \\
 & v = x \quad du = \frac{1}{x} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

11122

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \ln x \, dx &= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = x \ln x - \int 1 \cdot dx = \\
 &= x \ln x - x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \arctan x \, dx$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \arctan x \, dx \\
 & \downarrow \\
 & dv = 1 \cdot dx \quad u = \arctan x \\
 & v = x \quad du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

11122

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u = x \quad dv = \sin 2x \, dx \\
 & du = dx \quad v = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right] + c$$

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

$$= \int x \ln(1-x) \, dx - \int x \ln(1+x) \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u = \ln(1-x) \quad dv = x \, dx \\
 & du = \frac{-1}{1-x} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(1-x) + \left( \frac{x^2-1}{2(1-x)} \right) dx \\
 & - \left[ \int \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2(1-x)} \right] = -\frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x \ln(1-x)
 \end{aligned}$$



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

$\downarrow$   
 $dv = x dx$        $\downarrow$   
 $u = \ln(1+x)$   
 $v = \frac{x^2}{2}$        $du = \frac{1}{1+x} dx$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 \ln(1+x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - x \right] - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x)$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) =$$

(f)  $\int f(u) du = F(u)$        $u = g(x)$        $du = g'(x) dx$        $\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = F(g(x))$

ex

$$\int f(t) dt = \int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = F(g(x))$$

$f \circ g(x)$        $g'(x) dx$        $\int f(u) du$

$$\int \sin^3(x) \cos(x) dx =$$

$\downarrow$   
 $f(x) = x^3$        $g = \sin x$        $g'(x) dx = \cos x dx$   
 $t = \sin x$        $dt = \cos x dx$

$$= \int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + c = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$$

$$\int 2x \cdot e^{x^2} dx = \int e^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = \int e^t dt = \frac{e^t}{1} + c =$$

$f = e^x$        $g(x) = x^2$        $g'(x) = 2x dx$        $= e^{x^2} + c$   
 $t = x^2$        $dt = 2x dx$

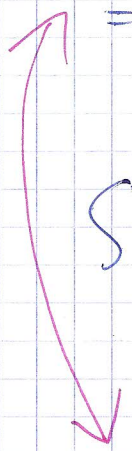


$$\int x^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

miss  $t^2 = 9-x^2$  (1/2)  
 $t dt = -x dx$

: let  $9-x^2 = t^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx &= \int x^2 \sqrt{9-x^2} x dx = \int (9-t^2) t (-t dt) = \\ &= -\int 9t^2 dt + \int t^4 dt = -3t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 + c = \\ &= -3(\sqrt{9-x^2})^3 + \frac{1}{5}(\sqrt{9-x^2})^5 + c \end{aligned}$$



$$\int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + e^{\frac{x}{2}}} = \int \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 1} \quad \text{let } t = e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 1$$

$dt = \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$

$$= 2 \ln |e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 1| + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x-3}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{t} + c = \sqrt{2x-3} + c$$

$t = 2x-3$   
 $dt = 2 dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2}$

: let  $u = 2x-3$

: let  $u = 2x-3$

$$\int f(x) dx$$

let  $u = 2x-3$  then  $du = 2 dx$

$$F = \int f(u(t)) \cdot u'(t) dt$$



$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{3/2} + 1} dx$$

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Substitution  $x = t^2 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$   
 $dx = 2t dt$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^{3/2} + 1} dx = \int \frac{t}{t^3 + 1} \cdot 2 \cdot t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^3 + 1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{2}{3} \ln|u| + c = \frac{2}{3} \ln|t^3 + 1| + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|t^3 + 1| + c = \frac{2}{3} \ln|x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1| + c$$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt[3]{x})}$$

Substitution  $t = \sqrt[6]{x} \Rightarrow x = t^6$   
 $dx = 6t^5 dt$

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

$$= 6 \left[ \int 1 - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right] = 6 \left[ t - \arctan t + c \right] =$$

$$= 6 \left[ \sqrt[6]{x} - \arctan \sqrt[6]{x} \right] + c$$

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$$\int x \sqrt[6]{2x+3} dx$$

Substitution  $2x+3 = t^6 \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^6 - 3}{2}$

$$dx = 3t^5 dt$$

$$\int x \sqrt[6]{2x+3} dx = \int \frac{t^6 - 3}{2} \cdot t \cdot 3t^5 dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int (t^6 - 3)t^6 = \frac{3}{2} \int (t^{12} - 3t^6) dt =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{t^{13}}{13} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^7}{7} + c = \frac{39}{2} t^{13} - \frac{1}{14} t^7 + c$$



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$$\int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^\alpha} \quad \alpha \neq 1$$

$$t = \ln x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = e^t$$

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$$dt = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t^\alpha} \cdot dt = \frac{t^{-(\alpha-1)}}{-(\alpha-1)} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^{-(\alpha-1)}}{-(\alpha-1)} + C$$