

פרק 3 - אינטגרל 2 חלק

1. תהי $f(x)$ פונקציה אינטגרלית בקטע $[a, b]$.
 הנני $F(x)$ פונקציה אינטגרלית בקטע

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b |F(x)| dx$$

פרק 2

נניח f ו- g פונקציות אינטגרליות בקטע $[a, b]$ ו- $f(x) \geq g(x)$ לכל $x \in [a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$$

$$-\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

משפט אינטגרל

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

2. תהי $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה אינטגרלית

בה נתון $f(x+\tau) = f(x)$ לכל $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ו- $\tau > 0$

$$I(a) = \int_a^{a+\tau} f(x) dx$$

אילו תהי a

פרק 2
 (הנני $\tau > 0$) ויש להניח f אינטגרלית

צדדן של פונקציה T זימן xy
 פונקציה $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ של

$$I(0) = \int_0^T F(x) dx = \int_T^{2T} F(x) dx = \dots = \int_{hT}^{(h+1)T} F(x) dx$$

פונקציה $a \in \mathbb{R}$ של

$$\int_{hT}^a F(x) dx = \int_{(h+1)T}^{a+T} F(x) dx$$

פונקציה $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ ו' $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ו' $hT \leq a < (h+1)T$ פונקציה $F(x)$ של

פונקציה $F(x)$ של

$$I(a) = \int_a^{a+T} F(x) dx = \int_a^{(h+1)T} F(x) dx + \int_{(h+1)T}^{a+T} F(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{(h+1)T}^{(h+1)T} F(x) dx + \int_{hT}^a F(x) dx = \int_{hT}^{(h+1)T} F(x) dx = I(0)$$

$I(0) = \int_{hT}^{(h+1)T} F(x) dx \rightarrow$ פונקציה $I(a)$ של

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{10 + \sin x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right\} = \quad (1) \quad (3)$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{10 + t} = \ln|10 + t| + C = \ln|10 + \sin x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + e^x} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x} dx}{e^{-x} + 1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^{-x} = t \\ -e^{-x} dx = dt \end{array} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$= \int \frac{-dt}{1 + t} = -\ln|1 + t| + C = -\ln|1 + e^{-x}| + C$$

$$\int \ln x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad | \quad u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = 1 \quad | \quad v = x \end{array} \right\} = \quad (3)$$

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

$$\int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad | \quad u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = x^2 \quad | \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right\} = \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{3} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\tan^6 x}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan x = t \\ \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = dt \end{array} \right\} = \quad (5)$$

$$= \int t^5 \, dt = \frac{t^6}{6} + C = \frac{\tan^6 x}{6} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{1+2x}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1+2x} = t \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}} \, dx = dt \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{2} = dt \\ dx = 2 \, dt \end{array} \right\} \quad (6)$$

$$= \int \frac{2 \, dt}{1+t} = \int \frac{2 \cdot 1 - 1}{1+t} \, dt = \int 1 \, dt - \int \frac{dt}{1+t}$$

$$= t - \ln|1+t| + C = \sqrt{1+2x} - \ln|1 + \sqrt{1+2x}| + C$$

$$\int e^{\lambda x} \cos px \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \cos px \quad | \quad u' = -p \sin px \\ v' = e^{\lambda x} \quad | \quad v = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda} \end{array} \right\} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \int \frac{p e^{\lambda x} \sin px}{\lambda} \, dx =$$

$$= \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \sin px \quad | \quad u' = p \cos px \\ v' = e^{\lambda x} \quad | \quad v = \frac{e^{\lambda x}}{\lambda} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \frac{p}{\lambda} \left[\frac{e^{\lambda x} \sin px}{\lambda} - \int \frac{p}{\lambda} \cdot e^{\lambda x} \cos px \, dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \frac{p}{\lambda^2} e^{\lambda x} \sin px - \frac{p^2}{\lambda^2} \int e^{\lambda x} \cos px \, dx$$

$$I = \int e^{\lambda x} \cos px \, dx \quad \text{woj}$$

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$$I = \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \frac{p}{\lambda^2} e^{\lambda x} \sin px - \frac{p^2}{\lambda^2} I$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{p^2}{\lambda^2}\right) I = \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \frac{p}{\lambda^2} e^{\lambda x} \sin px$$

||

$$I = \frac{e^{\lambda x} \cos px}{\lambda} + \frac{p}{\lambda^2} e^{\lambda x} \sin px$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{p^2}{\lambda^2}\right)$$

$$\int \arctan x \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \arctan x \quad | \quad u' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ v' = 1 \quad \quad \quad | \quad v = x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = t \\ 2x \, dx = dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t} \, dt =$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a \sin t, \quad dx = a \cos t \, dt \end{array} \right\} \quad (a)$$

$$= \int \frac{a^2 \sin^2 t \cdot a \cos t}{\sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t}} \, dt = a^3 \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} \, dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\sqrt{\cos^2 t}} \, dt = a^2 \int \frac{\sin^2 t \cos t}{\cos t} \, dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \sin^2 t \, dt = a^2 \int \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \, dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1}{2} \, dt - \frac{a^2}{2} \int \cos 2t \, dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} t - \frac{a^2}{4} \sin 2t + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) - \frac{a^2}{4} \sin\left[2a \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)\right] + C$$

$$, t = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \quad \cos t \geq 0 \implies$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x} = \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \\ dx = \frac{2}{1-t^2} dt \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right\} = \quad (10)$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{1+t^2} \frac{dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{4t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2}{1-t^2+4t+2t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{2}{4+4t+2t^2} dt = \int \frac{dt}{2+2t+t^2}$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{(t+1)^2+1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = t+1 \\ du = dt \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u^2+1} = \arctan u + c$$

$$= \arctan(t+1) + c =$$

$$= \arctan\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right) + c.$$

$$\int x \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \quad u' = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \\ v' = x \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\} =$$

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

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

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

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

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

שיעור 10

$$\frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$\frac{A(1+x) + B(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)}$$

$$A + B = 1 \quad A - B = 0$$

$$A = B$$

\Downarrow

$$2A = 1$$

$$B = A = \frac{1}{2}$$

1/2

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

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

$$\int x^6 \sqrt{2x+3} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{2x+3} \\ dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+3}} \end{array} \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^2-3}{2} \right\} \cdot 2$$

$$\int \left(\frac{t^2-2}{2}\right)^6 t^2 dt = \frac{1}{64} \int (t^{12} - 18t^{10} + 135t^8 - 540t^6 + 1215t^4 - 1458t^2 + 729) t^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{64} \left(\frac{t^{15}}{15} - \frac{18t^{13}}{13} + \frac{135t^{11}}{11} - 60t^9 + \frac{1215t^7}{7} - \frac{1458t^5}{5} + 243t^3 \right) + C$$