

Analiza matematyczna i algebra liniowa – lista zadań nr 2.

Zad. 4. Oblicz całki z funkcji wymiernych

$$\int \frac{7x^2 + 1}{(x+1)(x-1)(x-3)} dx, \int \frac{5x^2 + 11x}{(x-1)^2(x^2+2)} dx, \int \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4} dx, \int \frac{dx}{6x^3 - 7x^2 - 3x},$$

$$\int \frac{x-3}{x^2-3x+2} dx, \int \frac{x+2}{x^3+x^2} dx, \int \frac{1}{2x^3+3x-2} dx, \int \frac{1}{2x^2+9} dx, \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2+6x+9} dx, \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x^3-3x^2+15x+6}{(x^2+4)(x^2+4x+5)} dx, \int \frac{(x^2+1)}{(x^2+2x+3)^3} dx, \int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx, \int \frac{x^5+x^4-2x^2+3}{x^2+x+2} dx, \int \frac{x^3+x+1}{x^3-1} dx$$

Zad. 5. Oblicz całki z funkcji niewymiernych

$$\int \sqrt[4]{3x-5} dx, \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx, \int \frac{x}{x\sqrt{2x+1}} dx, \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt[3]{(2x+3)^2}} dx, \int \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{x}} dx,$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(x+1)}} dx, \int \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} dx, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt[3]{x}-1)} dx, \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x-1} dx, \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{x+\sqrt[6]{x^5}} dx, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt[6]{x}+1}{\sqrt[6]{x^7}+\sqrt[4]{x^5}} dx, \int \frac{x+\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[6]{x}}{x(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx$$

Zastosuj podstawienie Eulera:

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

Zad. 6. Oblicz całki funkcji trygonometrycznych

Własności funkcji trygonometrycznych:

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1; \quad \sin 2x = 2 \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x; \quad \cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$\sin x \cos b x = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x];$$

$$\sin a x \sin b x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b)x - \cos(a+b)x]; \quad \cos a x \cos b x = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b)x + \cos(a-b)x];$$

$$\int \cos^5 x dx, \int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos x} dx, \int \frac{\sin x(1-\cos x)}{1+\cos x} dx, \int \sin^3 x \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x} dx, \int \sin x \sin 3x dx,$$

$$\int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx, \int \frac{dx}{\cos 4x \sin 2x}$$

Podstawienie „uniwersalne”

$$t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}, \quad x = 2 \operatorname{arctg} t, \quad dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt,$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin x = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{3 \sin x + 4 \cos x}, \int \frac{dx}{5 - 3 \cos x}, \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} dx, \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x - \cos x + 5}, \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^8 x} dx, \int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x \cos x}$$

Podstawianie za tangens

$$t = \operatorname{tg} x, \quad dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx, \quad x = \operatorname{arctg} t, \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$
$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x}, \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+2\cos^2 x}, \quad \int \frac{2\sin x + 3\cos x}{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x} dx, \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+\sin x}, \quad \int \frac{dx}{1+\operatorname{tg} x}, \quad \int \frac{dx}{2+\cos x}$$

Zad. 7. Wykonaj obliczenia całek oznaczonych

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x^2}, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx, \quad \int_1^{16} \sqrt[4]{x^3} dx, \quad \int_3^3 e^{3x} dx, \quad \int_{-2}^3 |x| dx, \quad \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}, \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1)}$$

Oblicz pole figury ograniczonej prostymi i funkcjami:

- a) $y = 1 + \sin x$; $x = 0$; $x = \infty$; $y = 0$
- b) $y = x^3$; $y = -x^2 + 2x$; $x \geq 0$; $y \geq 0$
- c) $y^2 = 4x$; $y = 2x - 4$
- d) $y = e^x$; $x = 1$; $x = 0$; $y = 0$
- e) $y = x^2 + x - 6$; $x = -1$; $x = 1$; $y = 0$
- f) $y = -x + 3$; $y = x + 3$; $y = 0$
- g) $y = x$; $y = x - 4$; $y = 0$; $y = 2$