

TEST 2, KRUH 4, PŘÍKLAD A1

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

funkce spojita' na  $(-1,1) \Rightarrow$  zelp  
budeme pocitat primitivni-funci. 15cg

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot (1+x)} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}{(x+1)^2} dx \quad 15cd$$

substitute  $y = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$ ,  $x \in (-1,1) \Rightarrow y \in (0,+\infty)$  15ca

$$y^2 = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$y^2 - y^2x = 1+x$$

$$x(-y^2-1) = 1-y^2$$

$$x = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1} \quad 25g$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2y(y^2+1) - 2y(y^2-1)}{(y^2+1)^2} = \frac{4y}{(y^2+1)^2} > 0 \quad 15cd$$

Pocitame ted: na  $(0,+\infty)$

$$\int \frac{y \cdot \frac{4y}{(y^2+1)^2}}{(y^2+1)^2} dy = \int \frac{4y^2}{4y^4} dy = \int \frac{1}{y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{y} + C \quad 25cd$$

Puvodni' prim-fu:  $\int \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + C$  na  $(-1,1)$  15cd

varianta: substitute  $y = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ ,  $x \in (-1,1) \Rightarrow y \in (0,+\infty)$

$$y^2 = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$y^2 + y^2x = 1-x$$

$$x(1+y^2) = 1-y^2$$

$$x = \frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{4y}{(1+y^2)^2} < 0 \quad [\text{viz prim' variante}]$$

Pocitame  $\int \frac{1}{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{(1-y^2)^2}{(1+y^2)^2} - y} \cdot \frac{(-4y)}{(1+y^2)^2} dy = \int -1 dy = -y + C$

(pri v. prim. fu vy. do stejne / absolutne)

# TEST 2, KRUH 4, PRÍKLA D B 1

$$\int \frac{1}{(t-1)\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

funkcia spojita' na  $(-1, 1)$

$\Rightarrow$  prim. funkcia bude existovat na  $(-1, 1)$

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

subst.:  $y = \sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}}$  ... polo rieziv A1 :  $y \in (0, \infty)$

$$t = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1} \quad \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{2y}{(y^2+1)^2} > 0$$

počítame na  $(0, \infty)$ :

$$\int \frac{y}{\left(\frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1}\right)^2-1} \cdot \frac{2y}{(y^2+1)^2} dy = \int \frac{4y^2}{(y^2-1)^2-(y^2+1)^2} dy = \int \frac{4y^2}{-4y^2} dy =$$

$$= \int -1 dy = -y + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{př. funkcia je } \int \frac{1}{(t-1)\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -\sqrt{\frac{1+t}{1-t}} + C \quad \text{na } (-1, 1)$$

ALTERNATIVA:

Substituce  $t = \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\frac{dt}{dt} = \cos t > 0$$

počítame na  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\int \frac{1}{(\sin t-1)\sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}} \cos t dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin t-1} dt$$

$$\left( \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} = |\cos t| = \cos t \text{ na } (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \right)$$

Substituce  $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arccos} x = y$  ... pokračujeme počítame  $(y \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}))$

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2y}{1} - 1\right)} \cdot \frac{2}{1+y^2} dy =$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{(y-1)^2} dy = +\frac{1}{y-1} + C \quad \text{na } (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{tedy př. funkcia: } \frac{1}{\left(y\left(\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{arccos} x\right) - 1\right)} + C \quad \text{na } (-1, 1)$$

## TEST 2, KRUG, PŘÍKAD A2

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{e^x} dx \quad \dots \text{ p.f. existuje na } \mathbb{R}, \text{ na } \mathbb{R} \text{ lze po částech } 150 \text{ c}$$

$$\int e^{-x} \cos x dx \stackrel{\text{2. část}}{=} -e^{-x} \cos x - \int (-e^{-x}) \cdot (-\sin x) dx =$$

p.p.  
 $u' = e^{-x} \quad u = -e^{-x}$

$v = \cos x \quad v' = -\sin x$

$$= -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \cdot \sin x dx \stackrel{\text{3. část}}{=} -e^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} \sin x - \int e^{-x} \cdot \cos x dx$$

p.p.  
 $u' = e^{-x} \quad u = -e^{-x}$

$v = \sin x \quad v' = \cos x$

5. část

$$\text{Teď: } \int e^{-x} \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin x + C \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$$

## PŘÍKAD B2

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{e^{2x}} dx \quad \dots \text{ p.f. ex. na } \mathbb{R}, \text{ na } \mathbb{R} \text{ lze po částech}$$

$$\int e^{-2x} \cdot \sin x dx = -e^{-2x} \cos x - \int (-2e^{-2x}) \cdot (-\cos x) dx =$$

p.p.  
 $u' = \sin x \quad u = -\cos x$   
 $v = e^{-2x} \quad v' = -2e^{-2x}$

$$= -e^{-2x} \cos x - 2 \cdot \int e^{-2x} \cdot \cos x dx = -e^{-2x} \cos x - 2e^{-2x} \sin x +$$

p.p.  
 $u' = \cos x \quad u = \sin x$   
 $v = e^{-2x} \quad v' = -2e^{-2x}$

$$+ 2 \int (-2e^{-2x}) \sin x dx = -e^{-2x} \cos x - 2e^{-2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{-2x} \sin x dx$$

$$\text{Teď } \int e^{-2x} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} \cos x - \frac{2}{5} e^{-2x} \sin x + C \text{ na } \mathbb{R}$$



TEST 2, KOLH 4, PŘÍKLAD A3

$$\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} h^2 x^{h+1}$$

Abod  
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[h+1]{h^2} = 1$ ,  $\rho$  g. polne' a' lom. je 1

|| scitame m (-1,1)

$$x^2 \cdot \left( \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} h^2 x^{h-1} \right) = x^2 \cdot \left( \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} h x^h \right)' \stackrel{\text{Abod}}{=} x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} h x^{h-1} \right)' =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \left( \sum_{h=1}^{\infty} x^h \right)' \right)' \stackrel{\text{Abod}}{=} x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' \right)' =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Abod}}{=} x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - x \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = x^2 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \right)' = x^2 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-x)^2 - x \cdot 2 \cdot (1-x) \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^4} =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Abod}}{=} x^2 \cdot \frac{1-x+2x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{x^2(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}, \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

Použito: věta o derivaci mocninné řady, vzorec pro sáček geometrické řady, pravidla pro derivování

PŘÍKLAD B3:

$$\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} (h-1)^2 x^h$$

$\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[h]{(h-1)^2} = 1$ ,  $\rho$  g. pol. lom. 1  
 $\Rightarrow$  scitame m (-1,1)

$$\sum_{h=2}^{\infty} (h-1)^2 x^h = x^2 \cdot \left( \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} (h-1)^2 x^{h-2} \right) =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \left( \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} (h-1) x^{h-1} \right)' = x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} (h-1) x^{h-2} \right)' =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \left( \sum_{h=2}^{\infty} x^{h-1} \right)' \right)' = x^2 \cdot \left( x \cdot \left( \frac{x}{1-x} \right)' \right)' =$$

$$= \dots = \frac{x^2(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}, \quad x \in (-1,1)$$

↑  
 Vypadel tze jako v príkladu A3