



## 15. cvičení – Určitý integrál 2

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### Příklady

Spočtěte Newtonovy integrály:

$$1. \int_4^\infty \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx$$

**Řešení:**

Rozkladem na parciální zlomky dostaneme

$$\int_4^\infty \frac{x}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_4^\infty \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{-4}{x-2} + \frac{3}{x-3} dx$$

Po integraci

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln|x-1| - 4 \ln|x-2| + 3 \ln|x-3| \right]_4^\infty = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \frac{(x-1)(x-3)^3}{(x-2)^4} \right]_4^\infty = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3 \cdot 1^3}{2^4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{16}{3}$$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} dx$$

Po rozkladu na parciální zlomky

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x+1-1-2}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx \end{aligned}$$

Po integraci

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{3} \left[ \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+x+1| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{-\infty}^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \ln \frac{|x-1|}{\sqrt{|x^2+x+1|}} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_{-\infty}^0 = 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( 0 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{-\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{9} \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx$$

**Řešení:** Zvolíme substituci  $t = \cos x$ .

$$\int_1^{-1} \frac{-1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = [\arctan t]_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$4. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 3} dx$$

**Řešení:**

Substituce  $t = e^x$ . Pak

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 - 3t + 3} dt &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt = \left[ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t - 3}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{5\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

**Řešení:**

Nejprve upravme na

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(2x) dx$$

Po substituci  $t = 2x$  máme

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{8} \sin^2(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos(2t)) dt = \left[ \frac{1}{16} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx$$

**Řešení:** Protože jsme na  $(0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ , můžeme psát

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} |\sin x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

Substituce  $t = \cos x$ :

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}/2} -\sqrt{t} dt = \left[ \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_{\sqrt{2}/2}^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt[4]{8}}{\sqrt{8}} \right)$$

$$7. \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

**Řešení:**

Aplikujeme per partes

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx &= [-x^2 e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 -2xe^{-x} dx = [-x^2 e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + [-2xe^{-x}]_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 -2e^{-x} dx \\ &= [-x^2 e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + [-2xe^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + [-2e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 \\ &= -e^{-1} + e - 2e^{-1} - 2e - 2e^{-1} + 2e = e - \frac{5}{e} \end{aligned}$$

8.  $\int_0^1 \arccos^2 x \, dx$

**Řešení:**

Substituce  $x = \cos t$ , pak  $dx = -\sin t \, dt$  a

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \sin t \, dt$$

Dvakrát per partes:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \sin t \, dt &= [t^2 \cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -2t \cos t \, dt = [t^2 \cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [2t \sin t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \sin t \, dt \\ &= [t^2 \cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [2t \sin t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [2 \cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 - 0 + \pi - 0 + 0 - 2 = \pi - 2 \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\int_0^1 x \arcsin x \, dx$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $x = \sin t$ ,  $dx = \cos t \, dt$ :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t \cos t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \frac{1}{2} \sin(2t) \, dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \sin(2t) \, dt$$

Substituce  $u = 2t$ ,  $du = 2 \, dt$

$$\frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi u \sin u \, du$$

Per partes

$$= \frac{1}{8} [-u \cos u]_0^\pi + \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\pi \cos u \, du = \frac{1}{8} [-u \cos u]_0^\pi + \frac{1}{8} [\sin u]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{8} \pi$$

10.  $\int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$

**Řešení:**

Substituce  $x = \sin t$ ,  $dx = \cos t \, dt$ :

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(2t) \, dt$$

Substituce  $u = 2t$ ,  $du = 2 \, dt$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{8} \sin^2(u) \, du &= \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{16} (1 - \cos(2u)) \, du = \left[ \frac{1}{16} \left( u - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2u) \right) \right]_0^\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \pi \end{aligned}$$

11.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} \, dx$

**Řešení:**

Substituce  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}}$ , pak  $x = \frac{-1}{t^2-1}$  a  $dx = \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} \, dt$ :

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} t \frac{2t}{(t^2-1)^2} \, dt$$

Rozklad na parciální zlomky

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} + \frac{-1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \frac{|t-1|}{|t+1|} - \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + 2\sqrt{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Podmínky věty o substituci:  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}}$ ,  $\omega(t) = \frac{-1}{1-t^2}$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\sqrt{2}, \infty)$ ,  $(a, b) = (0, 1)$ . Platí  $\omega((\alpha, \beta)) = (a, b)$  a navíc  $\omega' = \frac{-2t}{(t^2-1)^2} \neq 0$  na celém  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .  
(Plyne z: obrázku <https://www.geogebra.org/calculator/cb3k7uxu>)

12.  $\int_4^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-4}} dx$

**Řešení:**

Substituce:  $t = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-4}}$ ,  $x = \frac{-4t^2+2}{1-t^2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{-4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt$ .

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(-4t^2+2)^2} t \frac{4t}{(1-t^2)^2} dt = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{4t^2}{(4t^2-2)^2} dt = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{4t^2}{((2t-\sqrt{2})(2t+\sqrt{2}))^2} dt$$

Rozkladem na parciální zlomky

$$\int_1^{\infty} -\frac{1}{8(\sqrt{2}t+1)} + \frac{1}{8(\sqrt{2}t+1)^2} + \frac{1}{8(\sqrt{2}t-1)} + \frac{1}{8(\sqrt{2}t-1)^2} dt$$

Po integraci

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left[ -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln|\sqrt{2}t+1| + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln|\sqrt{2}t-1| - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}t+1} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}t-1} \right]_1^{\infty} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{|\sqrt{2}t-1|}{|\sqrt{2}t+1|} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}t+1} - \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}t-1} \right]_1^{\infty} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \left( \ln \frac{|\sqrt{2}-1|}{|\sqrt{2}+1|} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \left( \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + 2\sqrt{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Podmínky věty o substituci:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x-4}}$ ,  $\omega(t) = \frac{-4t^2+2}{1-t^2}$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, \infty)$ ,  $(a, b) = (4, \infty)$ . Platí  $\omega((\alpha, \beta)) = (a, b)$  a navíc  $\omega' = \frac{-4t}{(1-t^2)^2} \neq 0$  na celém  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .  
(Plyne z:

$$\omega(t) = \frac{-4t^2+2}{1-t^2} = \frac{-4t^2+4}{1-t^2} + \frac{-2}{1-t^2} = 4 + \frac{-2}{1-t^2},$$

což už lze načrtnout: <https://www.geogebra.org/calculator/cb3k7uxu>)

$$13. \int_0^{4\pi} \frac{1}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} dx$$

**Řešení:**

Protože funkce je  $2\pi$  periodická, můžeme psát

$$\int_0^{4\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} = \int_{-\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3}$$

Což rozepíšeme na

$$\int_{-\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3}$$

Na intervalech  $(-\pi, \pi)$  a  $(\pi, 3\pi)$  pak můžeme substituovat  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ . Po aplikaci vzorců dostaneme

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2t^2 + 4t + 4} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2t^2 + 4t + 4} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t+1)^2 + 1} dt = [\arctan(t+1)]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

Na intervalu  $(\pi, 3\pi)$  dostaneme stejný výsledek, celkem tedy máme

$$\int_{-\pi}^{3\pi} \frac{dx}{\cos x + 2 \sin x + 3} = 2\pi.$$

Podmínky věty o substituci:  $f(t) = \frac{2}{2t^2 + 4t + 4}$ ,  $\omega(x) = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $(a, b) = (-\infty, \infty)$ . Platí  $\omega((\alpha, \beta)) = (a, b)$  a navíc  $\omega' = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \neq 0$  na celém  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .

Pro interval  $(-\pi, 3\pi)$  analogicky.

$$14. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \tan x}$$

**Řešení:**

Substituujeme za  $t = \tan x$ . Dostaneme

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{t-1}{(1+t^2)} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+t} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{2t}{(1+t^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(t^2+1) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \right]_0^{\infty} \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Podmínky věty o substituci:  $f(t) = \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)}$ ,  $\omega(x) = \tan x$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(a, b) = (0, \infty)$ . Platí  $\omega((\alpha, \beta)) = (a, b)$  a navíc  $\omega' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \neq 0$  na celém  $(\alpha, \beta)$ .

### Zkouškové příklady

doc. Rokyty: <https://www2.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/~rokyta/vyuka/index.html>  
 prof. Spurného: <https://www2.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/~spurny/pages/ma2.php#>

$$15. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2 + \cos x}{3 + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituujeme  $y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , pak dostaneme

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y^2 + 3}{(y^2 + 1)(y^2 + y + 2)} dy &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{y+1}{y^2+y+2} + \frac{-y+1}{y^2+1} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y+1}{y^2+y+2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2+y+2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{y^2+1} + \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y+1}{y^2+y+2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(y+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{y^2+1} + \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \log(y^2 + y + 2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{7}} - \frac{1}{2} \log(y^2 + 1) + \arctan y \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{(y^2 + y + 2)}{y^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan \frac{2y+1}{\sqrt{7}} + \arctan y \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} \\ &= \pi \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$16. \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituujeme  $y = \sqrt{2x+1}$ . Pak  $dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(y^2 - 1)$ . Dostaneme

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{(x+2)^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{(x+2)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x+1}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx \rightarrow \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4y^2}{(y^2+3)^2} dy \\ &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4}{y^2+3} - \frac{12}{(y^2+3)^2} dy = \left[ \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2y}{y^2+3} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{3x}}{(e^x+2)^2(e^x+1)^2} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = e^x$ ,  $dy = e^x dx$ . Pak

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2x} \cdot e^x}{(e^x+2)^2(e^x+1)^2} dx &\rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{y^2}{(y+2)^2(y+1)^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{4}{(y+2)^2} + \frac{4}{y+2} + \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} - \frac{4}{y+1} dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{-4}{y+2} + 4 \log(y+2) - \frac{1}{y+1} - 4 \log(y+1) \right]_0^{\infty} \\ &= \left[ \frac{-4}{y+2} + 4 \log \frac{(y+2)}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right]_0^{\infty} = 3 - 4 \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$18. (R) \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt[4]{x}}{(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt[4]{x}+1)} dx$$

**Řešení:** Funkce  $g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}+2\sqrt[4]{x}}{(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt[4]{x}+1)}$  je spojitá na  $[0, 1]$ , tedy existuje Riemannův integrál a rovná se Newtonovu.

Dále tedy počítáme Newtonův integrál. Substituce  $y = \sqrt[4]{x}$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}} dx$ . Dostaneme

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{(y^2 + 2y)4y^3}{(y^2 + 1)(y + 1)} dy &= 4 \int_0^1 y^2 + y - 2 + \frac{y + 2}{(y^2 + 1)(y + 1)} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 4y^2 + 4y - 8 + \frac{6 - 2y}{(y^2 + 1)} + \frac{2}{(y + 1)} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 4y^2 + 4y - 8 + \frac{-2y}{(y^2 + 1)} + \frac{6}{(y^2 + 1)} + \frac{2}{(y + 1)} dy \\ &= \left( \frac{4y^3}{3} + 2y^2 - 8y - \log(y^2 + 1) + 6 \arctan y + 2 \log|y + 1| \right)_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{14}{3} + \log 2 + \frac{3\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

19.  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + \sqrt{e^{2x} + e^x + 1}} dx$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = e^x$ ,  $dy = e^x dx$ . Dostaneme

$$\int_1^e \frac{1}{y + \sqrt{y^2 + y + 1}} dy$$

Aplikujeme Eulerovu substituci

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{y^2 + y + 1} &= s - y \\ y^2 + y + 1 &= s^2 - 2sy + y^2 \\ y &= \frac{s^2 - 1}{1 + 2s} \\ dy &= \frac{2(s^2 + s + 1)}{(1 + 2s)^2} ds \end{aligned}$$

Pak

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\sqrt{3}+1}^{e+\sqrt{e^2+e+1}} \frac{2(s^2 + s + 1)}{s(1 + 2s)^2} ds &= \int_{\sqrt{3}+1}^{e+\sqrt{e^2+e+1}} \frac{2}{s} - \frac{3}{2s + 1} - \frac{3}{(1 + 2s)^2} ds \\ &= \left[ 2 \log s - \frac{3}{2} \log(2s + 1) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 2s} \right]_{\sqrt{3}+1}^{e+\sqrt{e^2+e+1}} \\ &= 2 \log(\sqrt{3} + 1) - \frac{3}{2} \log(2(\sqrt{3} + 1) + 1) + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 2(\sqrt{3} + 1)} \\ &\quad - \left( 2 \log(e + \sqrt{e^2 + e + 1}) - \frac{3}{2} \log(2(e + \sqrt{e^2 + e + 1}) + 1) + 1 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + 2(e + \sqrt{e^2 + e + 1})} \end{aligned}$$

## Bonus

Příklad i s řešením máme od prof. Spurného: <https://www.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/~spurny/edu.php>

20. Dokažte následující tvrzení: Nechť  $f$  je spojitá reálná funkce na  $\mathbb{R}$  splňující

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) = 0, \quad a \in (0, \infty).$$

Pak  $f$  je lichá.

**Řešení:**

Položme

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Pak  $F'(x) = f(x)$  (Věta o derivaci funkce horní meze). Dále pro  $x > 0$  máme

$$0 = \int_{-x}^x = \int_{-x}^0 f + \int_0^x f = \int_0^x f - \int_0^{-x} = F(x) - F(-x).$$

Tedy  $F(x) = F(-x)$  pro  $x \in (0, \infty)$ .

Pak pro  $x > 0$  platí

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

Navíc ze spojitosti  $f$  je

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -f(-x) = -\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} f(y) = -f(0).$$

Tedy pro všechna  $x \geq 0$  platí  $f(x) = -f(-x)$ . Tedy  $f$  je lichá.

21. Nechť  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  je spojitá funkce. Rozhodněte o platnosti následujících tvrzení (tedy je dokažte, nebo sestrojte protipříklad).

(a) Nechť existuje  $(N) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ . Pak existuje  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (N) \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx$ .

(b) Nechť existuje  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (N) \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx$ . Pak existuje  $(N) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

**Řešení:**

(a) Platí. Jestliže existuje  $(N) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ , tak existuje  $F(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  taková, že  $F(x)' = f(x)$  pro každé  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Navíc existují limity  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x)$  a  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x)$  a jejich rozdíl  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x)$  je dobře definován.

Pak  $F$  je spojitá na  $\mathbb{R}$  (má vlastní derivaci). Odtud

$$\int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow n} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -n} F(x) = F(n) - F(-n).$$

Dále

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (N) \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) - F(-n).$$

. Z Heineho věty dostaneme  $(x_n = n \text{ a } x_n = -n)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) - F(-n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} F(x).$$

(b) Neplatí. Protipříklad:  $f(x) = x$ . Pak

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-n}^n x = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-n}^n = 0$$

ale  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x$  neexistuje.