

Analízis 3

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3. gyakorlat

1. feladat:

$$\begin{aligned}\int e^{3x} \sin x \, dx &= \int \left(\frac{e^{3x}}{3}\right)' \sin x \, dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin x - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} (\sin x)' \, dx = \\ &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \int e^{3x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{e^{3x}}{3} \cos x - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3} (\cos x)' \, dx \right) = \\ &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin x - \frac{e^{3x}}{9} \cos x - \frac{1}{9} \int e^{3x} \sin x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

Legyen $I := \int e^{3x} \sin x \, dx$, ekkor

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \sin x - \frac{e^{3x}}{9} \cos x - \frac{1}{9} I \Rightarrow \frac{10}{9} I = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \cos x \right) \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow I &= \frac{3}{10} e^{3x} \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{3} \cos x \right) + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})\end{aligned}$$

Megjegyzések:

- Több parciális integrálás esetén mindig ugyan azt a tagot válasszuk deriválnak!
- Egyenletre rendezés, abban az esetben, ha $\exp \cdot \{\sin, \cos, sh, ch\}$ elsőfokú

2. feladat:

$$\int e^{2x+1} ch(3x-1) \, dx = \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} ch(3x-1) - \int \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} (ch(3x-1))' \, dx =$$

$$\text{Legyen } h(x) := \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} ch(3x-1)$$

$$= h(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x+1} sh(3x-1) \cdot 3 \, dx = h(x) - \frac{3}{2} \int e^{2x+1} sh(3x-1) \, dx =$$

$$= h(x) - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} sh(3x-1) - \int \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} (sh(3x-1))' \, dx \right] =$$

$$= h(x) - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x+1} sh(3x-1) - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{2x+1} ch(3x-1) \, dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ha } A := \int e^{2x+1} ch(3x-1) \, dx \Rightarrow A = \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} ch(3x-1) - \frac{3}{4} e^{2x+1} sh(3x-1) - \frac{9}{4} A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{4}{13} \frac{e^{2x+1}}{2} ch(3x-1) - \frac{3}{13} e^{2x+1} sh(3x-1) + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

3. feladat:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx &= \int 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int (x)' \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \\
 &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int x(\sqrt{1-x^2})' dx = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int x \left((1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)' dx = \\
 &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \\
 &= x\sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-1,1))
 \end{aligned}$$

4. feladat:

Adjuk meg rekurzióval az alábbi integrált:

$$I_n := \int \cos^n x dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$I_0 = \int \cos^0 x dx = \int 1 dx = x + c; \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$I_1 = \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$I_2 = \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\boxed{2 \leq n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int \cos^{n-1} x \cos x dx = \int \cos^{n-1} x (\sin x)' dx = \\
 &= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x - \int \sin x (\cos^{n-1} x)' dx = \\
 &= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x - \int \sin x (n-1) \cos^{n-2} x (-\sin x) dx = \\
 &= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x \sin^2 x dx = \\
 &= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + (n-1) \int \cos^{n-2} x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \\
 &= \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + (n-1) \left(\int \cos^{n-2} x dx - \int \cos^n x dx \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Azaz } I_n = \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad (2 \leq n \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$I_0 = x + c \quad I_1 = \sin x + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

Helyettesítéses integrálás

1-es helyettesítés (ismerem f primitív függvényét)

$$(F \circ g)' = F' \circ g \cdot g', \text{ ha most } F \in \int f \neq \emptyset, \text{ azaz } F' = f \Rightarrow (F \circ g)' = f \circ g \cdot g' \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (F \circ g)' = \int f \circ g \cdot g' \Rightarrow F \circ g = \int f \circ g \cdot g' \text{ vagy}$$

$$\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + c, \text{ ahol } F \in \int f \text{ egy olyan primitív függvény, amit ismerünk!}$$

$$(g \in D \quad g: J \rightarrow I \quad f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

5. feladat:

$$\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3x^2 \sin(x^3) =$$

$$g(x) = x^3 \rightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2 \quad f(t) = \sin t \Rightarrow \int f = \int \sin := -\cos$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-\cos x^3) + c = -\frac{\cos x^3}{3} + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

6. feladat:

$$\int e^{x^2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} (x^2)' dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})$$

7. feladat – 1. megoldás:

$$\int \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int e^{\arcsin x} \cdot (\arcsin x)' dx = e^{\arcsin x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-1,1))$$

7. feladat – 2. megoldás:

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

$$g(x) = \arcsin x = t \quad | \cdot (\cdot)'$$

$$(\arcsin x)' dx = (t)' dt \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 1 dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{\arcsin x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =_{\arcsin x=t} \int e^t \cdot 1 dt|_{t=\arcsin x} = e^t + c|_{t=\arcsin x} =$$

$$= e^{\arcsin x} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-1,1))$$

8. feladat:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} e^x = \\ e^x = t &\rightarrow (e^x)' dx = (t)' dt \rightarrow e^x dx = dt \\ &= \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt \Big|_{t=e^x} \text{ itt} \\ \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt &= \int \frac{t+1-1}{t+1} dt = \int 1 dt - \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt = t - \int \frac{(1+t)'}{1+t} dt = \\ &= t - \ln(1+t) + c \text{ Tehát:} \\ \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} dx &= e^x - \ln(1+e^x) + c \quad (x, c \in \mathbb{R})\end{aligned}$$

9. feladat:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1+tg^2x}{1+tgx} dx &= J \quad \left(x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) := I\right) \\ \text{Legyen } t &= tgx \Leftrightarrow x = \arctgt \rightarrow (x)' dx = (\arctgt)' dt \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \int \frac{1+t^2}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt &\Big|_{t=tgx} =: J = \\ = \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt &\Big|_{t=tgx} = \ln(1+tgx) + c \quad (x \in I, c \in \mathbb{R})\end{aligned}$$

10. feladat:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx &= \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ \ln x := t \in \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \rightarrow x = e^t \\ = \int \frac{t}{e^t} dt &\Big|_{t=\ln x} = \int t e^{-t} dt \Big|_{t=\ln x} \text{ itt} \\ \int t e^{-t} dt &= \int t(-e^{-t})' dt = -t e^{-t} - e^{-t} dt = -t e^{-t} + \int e^{-t} dt = \\ = -t e^{-t} - e^{-t} + c &= -e^{-t}(t+1) + c \Rightarrow -e^{-\ln x}(\ln x + 1) + c = -\frac{1}{x}(\ln x + 1) + c \\ (x > 0, c \in \mathbb{R})\end{aligned}$$

11. feladat:

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx =$$

$$x \in (-1,1), x = \sin t \rightarrow (x)' dx = (\sin t)' dt \rightarrow dx = \cos t dt$$

$$x = \sin t \rightarrow t = \arcsin x \quad t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \exists t = \arcsin x \Rightarrow$$

$$= \int \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt \Big|_{t=\arcsin x}$$

Az új integrál:

$$\int \sqrt{\cos^2 t} \cos t dt = \int |\cos t| \cos t dt = \int \cos^2 t dt =$$

felhasználva a 4. feladatban leírt rekurziós formulát:

$$I_2 = \int \cos^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + c$$

$$= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} + c = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{2 \sin t \cos t}{4} + c = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin t \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t}}{2} + c$$

Beírva t helyére $\arcsin x$ -et:

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\arcsin x}{2} + \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + c \quad (c \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (-1,1))$$

Megjegyzés:

Ennél a feladatnál a 2-es helyettesítést használtuk:

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt \Big|_{t=g^{-1}(x)}$$

ha $\exists g^{-1}$ teljesülnek a tanult tétel alapján a további feltételek (g differenciálható, kompozíció képezhető, $x = g(t) \Leftrightarrow t = g^{-1}(x)$)