

HWI 2 - onora! - mosty' integral

I. Define, why a definite a normal' integral -
integrally Riemann's, Newton's, realshu' Riemann's

1. $\int_0^1 e^x dx$ - prelyte 2 defini Riemann integral
4 prelyte jaks Newton's integral

2. $\int_0^x f(x) dx$, odk $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in (0,1) \\ 2, & x \in (1,2) \end{cases}$

Cačena' primitiv' funkce

3. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$; $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$;

4. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$; $\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$; $\int_0^y \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$; $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$;

IV. Nykol' metoda integralu

$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 \frac{1}{1+v^2} dx$; $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 x dx$;

$\int_0^1 x \arctan x dx$; $\int_1^e \ln x^2 dx$; $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$; $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2} \ln \frac{1}{x} dx$;

$\int_0^2 \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$; $\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$; $\int_{1+\sqrt{3}}^2 \frac{1}{x^2-2x+2} dx$;

$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{3\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-9}} dx$; $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx$; $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{5x+2+3\sqrt{2+x-x^2}} dx$

Dal:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx ; \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} dx ; \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx ;$$

Plan me math substitute n integrate :

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{i\pi x} \cos x dx ; \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin^2 x} dx ;$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(1+\cos x)^2} \cdot i\pi \left(\frac{1}{1+\cos x} \right) \cdot i\pi x dx ;$$

III. math' alarhah! Anomomara integral

1.) $f \in R(-a, a) ; f \text{ is}$

$$f \text{ odd} \Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$$

$$f \text{ even} \Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx .$$

2.) $f \in R(0, p) ; p > 0, f - p$ periodiko, pas per VaER :

$$\int_a^{a+p} f(x) dx = \int_0^p f(x) dx .$$

3.) g -li f spya' a suda' $\text{or } < -a, a >$, pas

$$\int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{e^{kx}} dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

4.) g -li f spya' $\text{or } < -a, a >$ ($a > 0$) a suda', pas periodiko!
pasda' $\&$ f gi' $n(-a, a)$ suda'.

- 7. Primitivale deterni pentru functiile a) $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$; $x \in (0, 1)$
- 8. Primitivale deterni pentru functiile $y = \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$.
- 9. Primitivale deterni pentru functiile $y = \cos x$, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$.
- 10. Primitivale deterni pentru functiile $y = f(x)$, $a \leq x \leq b$,
unde f este o functie continua pe $[a, b]$.
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$$S = \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx .$$

- 11. Primitivale deterni pentru functiile a) $y = \sin x$,
unde f este o functie continua pe $[a, b]$.