

= Integrali racionalnih funkcija - (1)

Racionalnom funkcijom nazivamo izraz oblika $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, gdje su $P(x)$ i $Q(x)$ polinomi.

Ako je $\text{st}P(x) < \text{st}Q(x)$, tada racionalnu funkciju nazivamo pravilnom a ako je $\text{st}P(x) \geq \text{st}Q(x)$ racionalnu funkciju nazivamo nepravilnom.

Dijeljenjem polinoma $P(x)$ i $Q(x)$ svaku nepravilnu racionalnu funkciju možemo predstaviti kao zbir polinoma i jedne pravilne racionalne funkcije.

Sledeće pravilne racionalne funkcije nazivamo prostim racionalnim funkcijama:

$$\text{I: } \frac{1}{x-a}, \quad \text{II: } \frac{1}{(x-a)^k}, \quad k=2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{III: } \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} \quad \text{IV: } \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n}, \quad n=2, 3, \dots$$

pri čemu su A, B, p, q realni brojevi i diskriminanta kvadratnog trinoma x^2+px+q u slučajevima III i IV je manja od nule.

Primer 1:

1

$$a) \int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} dx$$

$$\text{Kako je } x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = x(x^2 - 5x + 6) = x(x-2)(x-3)$$

to podintegralnu funkciju razložimo na sledeći način:

$$\frac{2x^2 - 1}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-2} + \frac{C}{x-3}$$

Odredimo konstante A, B, C iz uslova:

$$2x^2 - 1 = A(x-2)(x-3) + Bx(x-3) + Cx(x-2)$$

$$2x^2 - 1 = A(x^2 - 5x + 6) + B(x^2 - 3x) + C(x^2 - 2x)$$

$$2x^2 - 1 = (A+B+C)x^2 + (-5A-3B-2C)x + 6A$$

Iz sistema: $A+B+C=2$

$$-5A-3B-2C=0, \text{ dobijamo } A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$6A = -1$$

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$$B = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$C = \frac{17}{3}$$

$$\text{pa je } \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x(x-2)(x-3)} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{17}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x-3}$$

$$\text{Dakle, } \int \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x} = -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + \frac{17}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-3} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|x| - \frac{7}{2} \ln|x-2| + \frac{17}{3} \ln|x-3| + C.$$

to je:

$$\textcircled{*} = \frac{1}{25} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{50} \left(\ln(x^2+2x+2) + 14 \arctg(x+1) \right) + C.$$

$$c) \int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx$$

Primitiviramo da je stepen polinoma u imeniocu manji od stepena polinoma u brojocu.

$$\begin{array}{r} (x^6 + x^4 - 1) : (x^4 + x^2 + 1) = x^2 \\ - (x^6 + x^4 + x^2) \\ \hline -x^2 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dakle, } \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = x^2 - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \int x^2 dx - \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \textcircled{*}$$

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = ?$$

$$x^4 + x^2 + 1 = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1 - 1 = (x^2 + 1)^2 - x^2 = (x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1).$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 + x + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$x^2 + 1 = (A + C)x^3 + (A + B - C + D)x^2 + (A + B + C - D)x + B + D.$$

yt sistema:

(4)

$$A + C = 0$$

$$A + B - C + D = 1 \quad \text{dobywamo} \quad A = C = 0$$

$$A + B + C - D = 0 \quad B = D = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B + D = 1$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \int \frac{dx}{x - \frac{1}{2} = t} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\frac{4t^2}{3} + 1} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dt}{(\frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}})^2 + 1} = \int \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} = s \quad dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} ds$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{ds}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} s + C = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2t}{\sqrt{3}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$\text{Secundo, } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

pa iz (1) dozywamo:

$$\int \frac{(x^2 + 1) dx}{(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

odezwano:

$$\int \frac{x^6 + x^4 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

- Integrali nekih klasa trigonometrijskih funkcija -

5

1) Razmatramo integral oblika:

$$\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx \quad (1)$$

gdje je R racionalna funkcija.

Integral (1) se supstano $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$ svodi na integral racionalne funkcije. Za to je posebno izraziti $\sin x$, $\cos x$ i dx pomoću t :

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

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

Ovakvom supstano integral (1) svodi se na integral racionalne funkcije.

Primer 1: $\int \frac{dx}{5 + \sin x + 3 \cos x} = \int \left. \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t, \quad dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right\}$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}{5 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{3-3t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + t + 4} = \int \frac{dt}{\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1+2t}{\sqrt{15}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1+2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{15}} + C.$$

2) Ako integral ima oblik $\int R(\sin x) \cos x dx$ (6)

Tada se smjenom $\sin x = t$ ovaj integral svodi na integral racionalne funkcije. Slično, ako integral ima oblik $\int R(\cos x) \sin x dx$ uvodimo smjenu $\cos x = t$.

3) Ako integral ima oblik $\int R(\tan x) dx$ onda se smjenom $\tan x = t$ ovaj integral svodi na integral racionalne funkcije.

Primjer: a) $\int \frac{\sin x dx}{3 - \cos x} = \int \frac{-\cos x dx = dt}{3 - t} = -\int \frac{dt}{3 - t} =$

$$= \ln|t - 3| + C = \ln|\cos x - 3| + C.$$

b) $\int \tan^4 x dx = \int \tan x = t$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} x = \arctg t \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt =$

$$= \int \left(t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - t + \arctg t + C =$$

$$= \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} - \tan x + x + C.$$

4) Ako podintegralna funkcija ima oblik $R(\sin x, \cos x)$ pri čemu su $\sin x$ i $\cos x$ samo sa parnim stepenima, tada se smjenom $\tan x = t$ dati integral svodi na integral racionalne funkcije. Za transformaciju podintegralnog izraza potrebno je $\sin^2 x$, $\cos^2 x$, i dx izraziti pomoću t :

$$\textcircled{*} = \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{(1 - \cos x)(3 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \right| + C. \quad \textcircled{8}$$

6) Razmotrimo integrale oblika $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ gdje su m i n cijeli brojevi

1. slučaj: Ako je bar jedan od brojeva m i n neparan, npr. $n = 2p + 1$ gdje je $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, tada je:

$$\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \int \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^p \cos x dx.$$

Ovaj integral rješavamo supenom $\sin x = t$.

Primer 5: $\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx = \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x dx =$
 $= \int_{\substack{\sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt}} t^2 (1 - t^2) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} + C =$
 $= \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C.$

2. slučaj: a) Ako su m i n parni brojevi i $m = 2p$, $n = 2q$ gdje su $p, q \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Tada je $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$, $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$, pa

je $\int \sin^{2p} x \cos^{2q} x dx = \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^p \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^q dx$

b) Ako su m i n parni brojevi pri čemu je bar jedan od njih negativan, uvodi se supena $\tan x = t$ (ili $\cot x = t$).

- Integrali nekkih iracionalnih funkcija - (10)

① a) $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

b) $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$

c) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + k}}$

d) $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx \rightarrow$ završbu

R/ a) $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = a \sin t \\ dx = a \cos t dt \end{array} \right] = \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} a \cos t dt$

$$= a^2 \int \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cos t dt = a^2 \int \cos^2 t dt =$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(t + \sin t \cos t \right) + C = \frac{a^2}{2} t + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin t \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$

($\sin t = \frac{x}{a}$, $t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$).

b) $\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \quad dv = dx \\ du = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \quad v = x \end{array} \right] =$

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2 + a^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx =$$

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - I + a^2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C$$