

Јоу реку рекојетеру утвјегану

Успотугама:

$$1. \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma u = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \quad d\vartheta = dx \\ \vartheta du = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx, \quad \vartheta = x \end{array} \right\} = x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx =$$

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

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

Остајемо $I = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$

Додујемо

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

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

$$I = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + c = \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

$$2. \int \sin^n x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \Gamma u = \sin^{n-1} x \quad d\vartheta = \sin x dx \\ du = (n-1)\sin^{n-2} x \cos x dx, \quad \vartheta = -\cos x \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx = -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{n-1} x + (n-1) \int \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int \sin^n x dx$$

Тек је $I_k = \int \sin^k x dx$. Мага је

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

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

$$I_n = \frac{-\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{(n-1)}{n} I_{n-2} \quad (*)$$

Дакле, добили смо рекурзивну једначину, тј. I_n добијемо тако што нађемо I_{n-2} и уврстимо у формулу (*), I_{n-2} добијемо пошто I_{n-4} итд. Морало бити и почетне услове

за да се једначити, миј I_1 и I_2 .

$$I_2 = \int \sin^2 x dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + c$$

$$I_1 = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

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

Означимо са $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^n x}$. Зодука смо

$$I_n = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx + I_{n-2}$$

Нађимо $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx$

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^n x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^n x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^n x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^n x} dx$$

$u = \sin x \quad dU = \cos x dx$
 $dU = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^n x} dx$
 $U = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^n x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^n x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^{n-1} x} dx = \int \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}} dt$
 $= -\int \frac{dt}{t^n} = -\int t^{-n} dt = -\frac{t^{-n+1}}{-n+1} = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{1}{(\cos x)^{n-1}}$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} - \frac{1}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{\cos^{n-2} x} = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} - \frac{1}{n-1} I_{n-2}$$

$$\text{Закле, } I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} - \frac{1}{n-1} I_{n-2} + I_{n-2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n-1} x} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2}$$

Овим, годили смо рекурзивну једначину. Нађимо јошине услове

$$I_2 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \text{tg } x + c$$

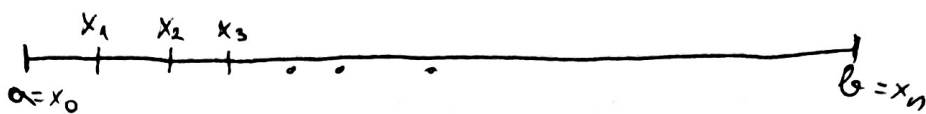
$$I_1 = \int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \quad \begin{matrix} \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{matrix} = \int \frac{2dt}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{(1-t)(1+t)} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{1+t} \right) = 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln|1-t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+t| \right) = \ln|1+t| - \ln|1-t| + c =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1+\text{tg } \frac{x}{2}}{1-\text{tg } \frac{x}{2}} \right| + c$$

Римандов интеграл

Посматрајмо функцију f на сегменту $[a, b]$.



T_n -подела сегмента $[a, b]$

$$\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$d_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ - дужина сегмента Δ_i

$d(T_n) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i$ - густина поделе T_n

Узакримо такође $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$, тако да $\xi_i \in \Delta_i$

$T_{n,s}$ - маркујана подела сегмента $[a, b]$

$$\mathcal{P}_{[a,b]} = \{T_{n,s} \mid T_{n,s} \text{ маркујана подела сегмента } [a,b]\}$$

$$\mathcal{B}^d = \{T_{n,s} \in \mathcal{P}_{[a,b]} \mid d(T_{n,s}) < d\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\mathcal{B}^d \mid d \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$$

Интегралну суму σ_f -је f и маркујане поделе $T_{n,s}$ сегмента $[a, b]$ дефинисамо са

$$\sigma(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) d_i$$

Дефинисамо функцију

$$\Phi_f: \mathcal{P}_{[a,b]} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \Phi_f(T_s) = \sigma(f, T_s)$$

Римандов интеграл σ_f -је f на сегменту $[a, b]$ дефинисамо са:

$$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} \Phi_f(T_{n,s}) = I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Тка је $m_i = \inf_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x)$, $M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x)$

$s(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i d_i$ - доња Дардува сума за σ_f -у f и поделу $T_{n,s}$

$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i d_i$ - горња Дардува сума за σ_f -у f и поделу $T_{n,s}$

Важно $s(f, T_{n,s}) \leq \sigma(f, T_{n,s}) \leq S(f, T_{n,s})$

$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} s(f, T_{n,s}) = \underline{I}$ - доњи Лагранжев интеграл функције f на $[a, b]$

$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \bar{I}$ - горњи Лагранжев интеграл функције f на $[a, b]$

Ако за функцију f на сегменту $[a, b]$ постоје \underline{I}, \bar{I} и ако важи $\underline{I} = \bar{I}$, онда $\exists \int f(x) dx = \bar{I} = \underline{I}$

Позната: (Њутн-Лајбница формула)

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$, где је $F(x)$ примитивна функција функције f .

1. По дефиницији Римановог интеграла израчунајте

$\int_0^1 x dx$

⊙

$T_n = \left\{ \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\}$ - подела сегмента

$x_i = \frac{i}{n}, i=0, \dots, n$

$\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$d_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = \frac{1}{n}$

$d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i = \frac{1}{n}, n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow d \rightarrow 0$

$m_i = \inf_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = \frac{i-1}{n} = f\left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right)$
 $M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = \frac{i}{n} = f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)$ } где је $f \uparrow$ на $[0, 1]$, па је $f \uparrow$ на Δ_i

$s(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i d_i = \frac{0}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} (1+2+\dots+(n-1)) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} = \frac{n-1}{2n}$

$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i d_i = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} (1+2+\dots+n) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2n}$

$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} s(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} = \underline{I}$

$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} = \bar{I}$ } $\Rightarrow \underline{I} = \bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$

$$2. \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$T_n = \left\{ \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\} - \text{uogjeda ceirettuna}$$

$$x_i = \frac{i}{n}, i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$d_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i = \frac{1}{n}, n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow d \rightarrow 0$$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = \left(\frac{i-1}{n} \right)^2 = f\left(\frac{i-1}{n} \right) \left. \vphantom{\inf} \right\} \text{jer je } f \uparrow \text{ na } [0, 1], \text{ na je } f \uparrow \text{ na } \Delta_i$$

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2 = f\left(\frac{i}{n} \right)$$

$$s(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i d_i = \frac{0^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} = \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^3}$$

$$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i d_i = \frac{1^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3}$$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} s(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = \underline{I}$$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} = \overline{I} \left. \vphantom{\lim} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{I} = \overline{I} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3. \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

$$T_n = \left\{ \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\} - \text{uogjeda ceirettuna}$$

$$x_i = \frac{i}{n}, i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$d_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i = \frac{1}{n}, n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow d \rightarrow 0$$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = e^{\frac{i-1}{n}} \left. \vphantom{\inf} \right\}$$

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = e^{\frac{i}{n}} \left. \vphantom{\sup} \right\}$$

jer je $f \uparrow$ na $[0, 1]$, na je $f \uparrow$ na Δ_i

$$s(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i = e^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot (1e^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1 - (e^{\frac{1}{n}})^n}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1 - e}{n(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})}$$

$$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i = e^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} e^{\frac{1}{n}} (1e^{\frac{1}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n-1}{n}}),$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (1 - e)}{n(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})}$$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} s(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1 - e)}{n(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})} = (1 - e) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}} = (1 - e) \cdot 1 = \underline{I}$$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} (1 - e)}{n(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})} = (1 - e) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}})} = (1 - e) \cdot e^0 \cdot 1 = \overline{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I} = \overline{I} = e - 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 e^x dx = e^0 - 1$$

4. $\int_{-1}^4 (1+x) dx$

$T_n = \{x_0 = -1, x_1, \dots, x_n = 4\}$ - uogjena ceirettua $[-1, 4]$

$$\Delta x_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i], \quad \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\xi_i = \frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2} \in \Delta x_i$$

$T_{n,s}$ - narupata uogjena ceirettua $[-1, 4]$

$$G(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{x_{i-1} + x_i}{2}\right) (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x_i - x_{i-1} + \frac{x_i^2 - x_{i-1}^2}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - x_{i-1}^2) = (x_1 - x_0 + x_2 - x_1 + \dots + x_n - x_{n-1}) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (x_1^2 - x_0^2 + x_2^2 - x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - x_{n-1}^2) = x_n - x_0 + \frac{1}{2} (x_n^2 - x_0^2) =$$

$$= 4 - (-1) + \frac{1}{2} (4^2 - (-1)^2) = 5 + \frac{15}{2} = \frac{25}{2} = 12,5$$

$$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} G(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 12,5 = 12,5 = \int_{-1}^4 (1+x) dx$$

в. да ли је функција

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

и интегрална на $[0, 1]$?

T_n - подела сегмента $[0, 1]$

$$T_n = \{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$\Delta_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$d_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = 0$$

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} f(x) = 1$$

$$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n 0 \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = 0$$

$$S(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) = 1$$

$$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0 = \underline{I}$$

$$\lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} S(f, T_{n,s}) = \lim_{d(T_{n,s}) \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1 = \bar{I}$$

\Rightarrow Како је $\underline{I} \neq \bar{I}$, то f није интегрална у Рундану на $[0, 1]$

6. Користећи одређене интеграле израчунајте

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{i-1}{n} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{i-1}{n}$$

Постављамо функцију $f(x) = x$ на $[0, 1]$.

$T_n = \left\{ \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\}$ - подела сегмента

$$\Delta_i = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n} \right]$$

$$d_i = \frac{1}{n}, d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i = \frac{1}{n}, d \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty$$

Узмимо $\xi_i = \frac{i-1}{n}, i = 1, \dots, n, \xi_i \in \Delta_i$

$T_{n,s}$ - маркујана подела сегмента

$$G(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i-1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2}$$

Закне

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right) = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \Theta(f, T_{n,s}) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{n}} + \frac{1}{\frac{n+2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\frac{n+n}{n}} \right) = \\ & = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

Посмотрим на ф-ю $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ на $[0, 1]$

$T_n = \left\{ \frac{0}{n}, \frac{1}{n}, \dots, \frac{n}{n} \right\}$ - равномерная сетка $[0, 1]$

$$\Delta_i = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n} \right]$$

$$d_i = \frac{1}{n}, d = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} d_i = \frac{1}{n}, n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow d \rightarrow 0$$

Условно $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n} \in \Delta_i, i=1, \dots, n$

$T_{n,s}$ - равномерная сетка

$$\Theta(f, T_{n,s}) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) d_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}$$

Закне, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0} \Theta(f, T_{n,s}) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln|1+x| \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2$

7. Упростим $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$, ако је

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 2 \int_1^2 1 dx - \int_1^2 x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 + 2x \Big|_1^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} + 2 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1 - \\ & - \left(\frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} + 4 - 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{5-4x}} = \begin{array}{l} 5-4x=t^2 \\ -4dx=2t dt \\ dx=-\frac{t}{2} dt \\ x=\frac{5-t^2}{4} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & -1 & 1 \\ \hline t & 3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow t^2=9 \Rightarrow t=3 \vee t=-3$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow t^2=1 \Rightarrow t=1 \vee t=-1$$

Слика је једна једна директивно пресликавање једног интервала на други, па морамо изабрати један од интервала $[-3, -1]$ или $[1, 3]$. Нека смо изабрали $[-3, -1]$ и $[1, 3]$

$$= \int_3^1 \frac{\frac{5-t^2}{4} \cdot -\frac{t}{2} dt}{\sqrt{t^2}} = -\frac{1}{8} \int_3^1 \frac{t(5-t^2)}{|t|} dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_1^3 \frac{t(5-t^2)}{t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left(5t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{8} \left(15 - \frac{27}{3} - \left(5 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left(15 - \frac{27}{3} - 5 + \frac{1}{3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

9. Оцијенити је

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{(-1)^3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Покушајмо наћи вредности овог интеграла на други начин.

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \begin{array}{l} x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} x & -1 & 1 \\ \hline t & 1 & 1 \end{array} \quad = \int_1^1 \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = 0, \text{ што није тачно}$$

Грешка је што смо, при избору слике, изабрали пресликавање које не слика интервал $[-1, 1]$ директивно на $[0, 1]$!

$$10. \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c} x = a \sin t & x & 0 & a \\ dx = a \cos t dt & t & 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 t \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt = a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos t \sqrt{a^2 \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} dt =$$

$$= a^3 |a| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos t \sqrt{\cos^2 t} dt = a^3 |a| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos t \cos t dt =$$

$$= a^3 |a| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = a^3 |a| \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(2 \sin t \cos t)^2 dt}{4} = \frac{a^3 |a|}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt =$$

$$= \frac{a^3 |a|}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 4t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{a^3 |a|}{8} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4t dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{a^3 |a|}{8} \left(t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) = \frac{a^3 |a|}{8} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin 2\pi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 0 \right) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{a^3 |a| \pi}{16}$$