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## Anερροτικός Αριθμός II

Μάθησα 28<sup>η</sup> (30-06-2014)

### Τεχνικές Ολοντοτικών

Με  $\int f(x)dx$  απεβαίνουμε καθε παράγουμα  $F$  της  $f$ , δηλαδή μια ουσίανση  $F$  με  $F' = f$ .

#### I Είναις βασικών αριθμών ολοντοτικών

$$(1) \int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C, \quad a \neq -1 \quad (\text{Σιδερ} \quad (\frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1})' = \frac{(a+1)x^a}{a+1})$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(3) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(4) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$$

$$(9) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

#### II $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$ οπη συντετριψη

$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$ , όπου  $P, Q$  είναι πολυωνυμα  $\cos x$ , δηλαδή,

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n,$$

$$Q(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + \dots + b_m x^m,$$

$$n, m \geq 0, \quad a_i, b_j \in \mathbb{R}$$

Βήμα I: Αν  $\deg(P) \geq \deg(Q)$  υιονται σιαρές ποιοτικές πολυωνυμα  $\Pi(x), U(x)$  με  $\boxed{\deg(U) < \deg(Q)}$  και

$$P(x) = Q(x) \cdot \Pi(x) + U(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \int \Pi(x) dx + \underbrace{\int \frac{U(x)}{Q(x)} dx}_{\text{anti}}$$

Οριζότες αυτό, αλλιώς  $\deg(U) < \deg(Q)$

(2)

Bijela 2: Ako je polinom  $P(x)$  i  $\deg(P) < \deg(a)$

Tada je razlomak u obliku

$$Q(x) = a(x - p_1)^{s_1} \cdot (x - p_2)^{s_2} \cdot (x^2 + d_1x + f_1)^{t_1} \cdots (x^2 + d_r x + f_r)^{t_r},$$

$$s_1 + \dots + s_k + 2t_1 + \dots + 2t_r = m, \quad s_i \geq 1, \quad t_j \geq 1$$

Lijepost i slaganje polinoma  
Ljubav i smisao je ujedno i  
ljepote.

Bijela 3: Napisati  $A_{ij}$ ,  $B_{ij}$ ,  $C_{ij}$  u obliku

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{(x - p_1)^{s_1} \cdots (x - p_k)^{s_k}}{(x^2 + d_1x + f_1)^{t_1} \cdots (x^2 + d_r x + f_r)^{t_r}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{A_{11}}{x - p_1} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x - p_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{1s_1}}{(x - p_1)^{s_1}} + \\ &+ \frac{A_{21}}{x - p_2} + \frac{A_{22}}{(x - p_2)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_{2s_2}}{(x - p_2)^{s_2}} + \dots + \frac{A_{k1}}{x - p_k} + \dots + \frac{A_{ks_k}}{(x - p_k)^{s_k}} + \\ &+ \frac{B_{11}x + \Gamma_{11}}{(x^2 + d_1x + f_1)} + \frac{B_{12}x + \Gamma_{12}}{(x^2 + d_1x + f_1)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_{1t_1}x + \Gamma_{1t_1}}{(x^2 + d_1x + f_1)^{t_1}} + \dots + \\ &+ \frac{B_{r1}x + \Gamma_{r1}}{(x^2 + d_r x + f_r)} + \dots + \frac{B_{rt_r}x + \Gamma_{rt_r}}{(x^2 + d_r x + f_r)^{t_r}}, \quad \forall x. \end{aligned}$$

Tada je razlomak  $A_{ij}$ ,  $B_{ij}$ ,  $C_{ij}$  u obliku

za redničku članove u svim dijelovima maksimalnog reda

Bijela 4: Ako je polinom  $P(x)$  i  $\deg(P) < \deg(a)$  tada je razlomak u obliku

korak:

$$\textcircled{1} \int \frac{A}{x - p} dx = A \ln|x - p| + C.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{A}{(x - p)^s} dx = A \int (x - p)^{-s} dx = \frac{A}{-s+1} (x - p)^{-s+1} + C.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int \frac{Bx + \Gamma}{(x^2 + dx + f)^t} dx$$

$x < 44$

$$\text{Polinom } Bx + \Gamma = \frac{B}{2}(2x + d) + (\Gamma - \frac{Bd}{2})$$

$$(x^2 + dx + f)' = 2x + d \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Tada } \int \frac{Bx + \Gamma}{(x^2 + dx + f)^t} dx = \frac{B}{2} \int \frac{2x + d}{(x^2 + dx + f)^t} dx + \left(\Gamma - \frac{Bd}{2}\right) \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + dx + f)^t} dx \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Tada je  $y = x^2 + dx + f$

$$\Rightarrow dy = (2x + d)dx$$

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$$\text{gives us } \int \frac{dy}{y^t} = \frac{y^{-t+1}}{-t+1} = \frac{(x^2 + \lambda x + \mu)^{-t+1}}{-t+1}$$

$$\text{From (2) we have } x^2 + \lambda x + \mu = (x + \frac{\lambda}{2})^2 + \frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4} = \\ = \frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4} \left[ \left( \frac{x + \frac{\lambda}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4}}} \right)^2 + 1 \right]$$

$$\text{Now we write to } \left( \frac{4}{4\mu - \lambda^2} \right)^t \int \left[ \left( \frac{x + \frac{\lambda}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4}}} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^t dx = \sqrt{\frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4}} \left( \frac{4}{4\mu - \lambda^2} \right)^t \int \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^t} dz,$$

$$z \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{x + \frac{\lambda}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4}}} \quad dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4\mu - \lambda^2}{4}}} dx$$

Given, now we know we can do this to

$$I_k = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^k} dx \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

$$\text{Example of } I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \arctan x + C.$$

$$\text{Now } I_n = \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^n} dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

Xerxes want to find a recurrence relation, define this

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

$$\text{Now } I_n = \int (x)' \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^n} dx = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^n} - \int x \left( -\frac{n \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^{n+1}} \right) dx =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^n} + 2n \left( \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^n} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^{n+1}} dx \right) \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2n I_{n+1} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^n} + (2n-1) I_n \Rightarrow I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2n} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^n} + \frac{2n-1}{2n} I_n. \quad \square$$

(4)

$$I_1 = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$I_2 \stackrel{n=1}{=} \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C$$

$$I_3 \stackrel{n=2}{=} \frac{1}{4} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right) + C$$

### Парафигура

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

a: ✓

b:  $x^3+x^2-2x = x(x^2+x-2) = x(x-1)(x+2)$

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

Ищемув A, B, Г:

$$\frac{3x^2+6}{x(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{\Gamma}{x+2} =$$

$$= \frac{A(x-1)(x+2) + B(x)(x+2) + \Gamma(x-1)x}{x(x-1)(x+2)} =$$

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

Нищеме то означа:

$$\begin{cases} A+B+\Gamma=3 \\ A+2B-\Gamma=0 \\ -2A=6 \end{cases}$$

Але,  $\int \frac{3x^2+6}{x(x-1)(x+2)} dx = -\int \frac{3}{x} dx + \int \frac{3}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{3}{x+2} dx =$

$$= -3\ln|x| + 3\ln|x-1| + 3\ln|x+2| + C =$$

$$= 3 \ln \left| \frac{(x-1)(x+2)}{x} \right| + C$$

(5)

$$(2) \int \frac{x+1}{x^5 - x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1} dx /$$

$$x^5 - x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1 = \dots = (x-1)(x^2+1)^2$$

$$\text{Apa } \int \frac{x+1}{x^5 - x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1} dx = \int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{Ynáoxeuv } A, B, \Gamma, \Delta, E \text{ wózé: } \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+\Gamma}{x^2+1} + \frac{\Delta x+E}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$A(x^2+1)^2 + (Bx+\Gamma)(x-1)(x^2+1) + (\Delta x+E)(x-1) = x+1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A(x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) + (Bx^4 + \Gamma x^3 - Bx^3 - \Gamma x^2 + Bx^2 + \Gamma x - Bx - \Gamma) + (\Delta x^2 + Ex - \Delta x - E) = x+1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A+B=0$$

$$\Gamma - B = 0$$

$$2A - \Gamma + B + A = 0$$

$$\Gamma - B + E - \Delta = 1$$

$$A - \Gamma - E = L$$

$$\boxed{A = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{B = \Gamma = -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{A = -L}$$

$$\boxed{E = 0}$$

Apa, zo odvodjovacia pôsobí:

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \left( \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \right) + \frac{L}{2(x^2+1)} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + \frac{L}{2(x^2+1)} + C.$$