

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

## INTEGRÁLNÍ SÍTO 2 – ŘEŠENÍ

$$1. \int x \cdot e^x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = e^x \\ u' = 1 \quad v = e^x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx = x \cdot e^x - e^x + C = e^x \cdot (x-1) + C$$

$$2. \int \ln x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad v' = 1 \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \ln x - \int x dx = x \cdot \ln x - x + C = x \cdot (\ln x - 1) + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \quad v' = \frac{1}{x} \\ u' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = \ln x \end{array} \right| = \ln^2 x - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$$

$$2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \ln^2 x \Rightarrow \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$$

$$4. \int x \cdot \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = \cos x \\ u' = 1 \quad v = \sin x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx = x \cdot \sin x + \cos x + C$$

$$5. \int x^2 \cdot \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 \quad v' = \sin x \\ u' = 2x \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2 \int x \cdot \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x \quad s' = \cos x \\ t' = 1 \quad s = \sin x \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2 \cdot (x \cdot \sin x - \int \sin x dx) = -x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2 \cdot x \cdot \sin x + 2 \cdot \cos x + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad v' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ u' = 1 \quad v = \tan x \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \cdot \tan x - \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right| = x \cdot \tan x - \int \frac{dt}{t} = x \cdot \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$7. \int (1-x)^2 dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1-x \\ dt = -dx \end{array} \right| = -\int t^2 dt = -\frac{t^3}{3} + C = -\frac{(1-x)^3}{3} + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{x^2}{(1-x^3)^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = 1-x^3 \\ dt = -3x^2 dx \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot (1-x^3)} + C$$

$$9. \int \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \cos x \\ dt = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right| = -\int t^2 dt = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \cos^3 x + C$$

$$10. \int e^{x^2} \cdot x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2 \cdot x dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{x^2} + C$$

Správné výsledky:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
J	C	B	I	F	E	H	G	D	A