

Tabulkové integrály

$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$	$F(x)$ je primitivní k $f(x)$
$\int 0 dx = C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int 1 dx = x + C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$	$n \neq -1$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$x \neq 0$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$a \neq 1, a > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C$	$x \in (k\pi, \pi + k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$	$x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi), k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$	$x \in \mathbb{R}$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$	$x \in (-1, 1)$

Pravidla pro integrování

$$\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx = F(x) + G(x) + C$$

$$\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx = kF(x) + C, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Užitečné vzorce

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad x \in (-a, a)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + x^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{a + x^2}| + C \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a} - \frac{a}{2} \ln|-x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\int f(ax + b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax + b) + C$$

$$\int f'(x)f(x) dx = \frac{f^2(x)}{2} + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

Integrace parciálních zlomků

$$\int \frac{A}{x - \alpha} dx = A \ln|x - \alpha| + C$$

$$\int \frac{A}{(x - \alpha)^k} dx = \frac{A}{(1 - k)(x - \alpha)^{k-1}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{B(2x + p)}{x^2 + px + q} dx = B \ln|x^2 + px + q| + C$$

$$\int \frac{D}{x^2 + px + q} dx = D \int \frac{dx}{(x + p/2)^2 + a^2} = \frac{D}{a} \arctan \frac{x + p/2}{a} + C, \text{ kde } a = \sqrt{q - \frac{p^2}{4}}$$

Metoda per partes

$$\int u(x)v'(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = u(x) \quad v' = v'(x) \\ u' = u'(x) \quad v = v(x) \end{array} \right| = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x) dx$$

typické integrály pro využití per partes

$$\int P(x)a^{bx} dx, \int P(x) \sin bx dx, \int P(x) \cos bx dx \quad \Rightarrow P(x) = u(x)$$

$$\int P(x) \ln^m x dx, \int P(x) \arctan x dx, \int P(x) \arcsin x dx \quad \Rightarrow P(x) = v'(x)$$

obrat při per partes

$$\int f(x) dx = h(x) + \alpha \int f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} h(x) + C$$

Substituční metoda

substituce 1. způsob

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \left| \begin{matrix} g(x) = t \\ g'(x) dx = dt \end{matrix} \right| = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + C = F(g(x)) + C$$

substituce 2. způsob

$$\int f(x) dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x = g(t) \\ dx = g'(t)dt \end{matrix} \right| = \int f(g(t))g'(t) dt = G(t) + C = G(g^{-1}(x)) + C$$

doporučené substituce

- $\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx$: R lichá v kosinu $\Rightarrow \sin x = t$
 R lichá v sinu $\Rightarrow \cos x = t$
 R sudá v sinu i kosinu $\Rightarrow \tan x = t$
 R obecná $\Rightarrow \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$, pak $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$

$$2. \int R(x, \sqrt{p^2x^2 + q^2}) dx \Rightarrow px = q \tan t$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{p^2x^2 - q^2}) dx \Rightarrow px = \frac{q}{\cos t}$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{q^2 - p^2x^2}) dx \Rightarrow px = q \sin t$$

$$3. \int R(x, x^{\frac{1}{k_1}}, \dots, x^{\frac{1}{k_n}}) dx \Rightarrow x = t^k, \text{ kde } k \text{ je nejmenší společný násobek } k_i$$

$$\int R\left(x, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{\frac{1}{k_1}}, \dots, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{\frac{1}{k_n}}\right) dx \Rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = t^k$$

Určitý integrál

výpočet

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a), \text{ kde } F'(x) = f(x)$$

vlastnosti

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

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

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

pouze pro: $f(x)$ je sudá na $\langle -a, a \rangle$

pouze pro: $f(x)$ je lichá na $\langle -a, a \rangle$

Per partes a substituce pro určitý integrál

metoda per partes

$$\int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx = \left| \begin{matrix} u = u(x) & v' = v'(x) \\ u' = u'(x) & v = v(x) \end{matrix} \right| = [u(x)v(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx$$

metoda substituční

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left| \begin{matrix} x = g(t) \\ dx = g'(t)dt \\ a = g(\alpha), b = g(\beta) \end{matrix} \right| = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(g(t))g'(t) dt$$

Aplikace určitého integrálu

obsah rovinného obrazce

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$ je nezáporná na $\langle a, b \rangle$

$$S = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$ není nezáporná na $\langle a, b \rangle$

$$S = \int_a^b g(x) - f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ pro $\forall x \in \langle a, b \rangle$

$$S = \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t)\varphi'(t) dt \right|$$

$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

délka rovinné křivky

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$f(x)$ a $f'(x)$ je spojitá na $\langle a, b \rangle$

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(\psi'(t))^2 + (\varphi'(t))^2} dt$$

$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

objem rotačního tělesa

$$V = \pi \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx$$

$f(x)$ je nezáporná na $\langle a, b \rangle$

rotace kolem osy x

$$V = \pi \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi^2(t)\varphi'(t) dt \right|$$

$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

povrch pláště rotačního tělesa

$$P = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

$f(x)$ a $f'(x)$ je spojitá na $\langle a, b \rangle$

rotace kolem osy x

$$P = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \psi(t)\sqrt{(\psi'(t))^2 + (\varphi'(t))^2} dt$$

$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

φ, ψ mají spojitě derivace na $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$