



## 12. cvičení – Určitý integrál

<https://www2.karlin.mff.cuni.cz/~kuncova/vyuka.php>, kuncova@karlin.mff.cuni.cz

### Příklady

Spočtěte Newtonovy integrály:

$$1. \quad (a) \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = [-\cos x]_0^\pi = -\cos(\pi) - (-\cos(0)) = -(-1) + 1 = 2.$$

$$(b) \int_1^2 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_1^2 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \, dx = [x^3 + x^2 + x]_1^2 = (2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1) - (1^3 + 1^2 + 1^1) = 11,$$

$$(c) \int_1^2 2 + \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_1^2 2 + \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx = \left[ 2x + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 = 2 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2^3} - \frac{1}{2} - \left( 2 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1^3} - \frac{1}{1} \right) = \frac{11}{6} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

$$(d) \int_{-5}^0 \frac{2}{3-4x} \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_{-5}^0 \frac{2}{3-4x} \, dx = \left[ 2 \frac{\ln|3-4x|}{-4} \right]_{-5}^0 = -\frac{1}{2} (\ln 3 - \ln 23)$$

$$(e) \int_{-7}^{-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_{-7}^{-2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} \, dx = [-2\sqrt{2-x}]_{-7}^{-2} = -2(2-3) = 2.$$

$$(f) \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = [\arctan x]_0^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0.$$

$$(g) \int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x} \, dx = [\ln x]_2^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2+} \ln x = \infty - \ln 2 = \infty.$$

Tedy integrál diverguje.

$$(h) \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx = [e^x]_{-\infty}^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^x - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 1 - 0 = 1.$$

$$(i) \int_0^\infty e^x dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_0^\infty e^x dx = [e^x]_0^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^x = \infty - 1 = \infty.$$

Tedy integrál diverguje.

$$(j) \int_0^\infty \sin x dx$$

$$\int_0^\infty \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-\cos x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\cos x)$$

Ježto první limita neexistuje, neexistuje ani Newtonův integrál  $\int_0^\infty \sin x dx$ .

$$2. (a) \int_1^2 \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + 1} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = x^3 + 1$ ,  $dy = 3x^2 dx$ , meze budou 2 a 9.

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x^2}{x^3 + 1} dx = \int_2^9 \frac{1}{y} dy = [\ln|y|]_2^9 = \ln 9 - \ln 2.$$

Máme  $\varphi(x) = x^3 + 1$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 2)$ . Pak  $\varphi$  je spojitá na celém  $[1, 2]$ . Derivace  $\varphi' = 3x^2$  je vlastní a spojitá na  $[1, 2]$ . Dále  $\varphi(1) = 2$  a  $\varphi(2) = 9$ .

Jiná verze: Máme  $\varphi(x) = x^3 + 1$ . Interval  $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 2)$ . Derivace  $\varphi' = 3x^2$  je vlastní na  $(1, 2)$ . Dále  $\varphi(1, 2) = (2, 9) = (a, b)$ . Funkce  $\varphi$  je tam na a navíc tam má nenulovou derivaci  $\varphi'(x) = 3x^2$ . Integrál na pravé straně navíc existuje (spojitá funkce na uzavřeném intervalu).

$$(b) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x \cos x dx$$

**Řešení:**

Substituce  $y = \sin x$ ,  $dy = \cos x dx$ , meze budou  $\sin(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}/2$  a  $\sin(\pi/3) = \sqrt{3}/2$ .

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x \cos x dx = \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} y dy = \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$(c) \int_1^2 x \ln x dx$$

**Řešení:** Per partes

$$\int_1^2 x \ln x \, dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{2x} \, dx = 2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = 2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}.$$

(d)  $\int_0^\pi x^2 \sin x \, dx$

**Řešení:** Dvakrát per partes

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin x \, dx &= [-x^2 \cos x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi 2x \cos x \, dx = [-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x]_0^\pi - 2 \int_0^\pi \sin x = \\ &[-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x]_0^\pi = \pi^2 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

(e)  $\int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \, dx$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = \ln x$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{x} dx$ , meze 0 a 1.

$$\int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} \, dx = \int_0^1 y^2 \, dy = \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

(f)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, dx$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 + \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \, dx = [x - \arctan x]_{-1}^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(g)  $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+3)^5}$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x+3)^5} = \left[ \frac{-1}{4(x+3)^4} \right]_0^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{4(x+3)^4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-1}{4(x+3)^4} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 81}$$

(h)  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+1} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx$

**Řešení:** Prve substituce  $y = e^x$ ,  $dy = e^x \, dx$ ,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+1} = \int_1^e \frac{1}{y^2+1} = [\arctan y]_1^e = \arctan e - \arctan 1 = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = [\tan x]_0^1 = \tan 1.$$

Celkem

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^{2x}+1} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx = \arctan e - \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan 1$$

$$(i) \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_1^\infty 2e^{-y} dy = 2[-e^{-y}]_1^\infty = -2(\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} e^{-y} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{-y}) \\ &= -2\left(0 - \frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{2}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(j) \int_a^b \operatorname{sgn} x dx, a < 0, b > 0$$

**Řešení:** Integrál neexistuje, protože funkce  $\operatorname{sgn} x$  nemá na daném intervalu (kolem nuly) primitivní funkci - není totiž darbouxovská.

$$(k) \int_1^\infty \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = \arctan x$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ :

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2}\right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{\pi^2}{32} = \frac{3\pi^2}{32}.$$

$$(l) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x}$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = \ln x$ ,  $dy = \frac{1}{x} dx$ ,

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{y} dy = [\ln y]_0^{\ln 2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \ln 2^-} \ln y - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \ln(\ln 2) - (-\infty) = \infty.$$

Tedy integrál diverguje.

(m)

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx$$

**Řešení:** Substituce  $y = \cos x$ ,  $dy = -\sin x dx$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x + 1} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = [\arctan y]_{-1}^1 = \arctan 1 - \arctan(-1) = 2\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(n) \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

**Řešení:** Dvakrát per partes:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^{-x} dx &= [-x^2 e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 2xe^{-x} dx = [-x^2 e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + [-2xe^{-x}]_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 e^{-x} dx \\ &= [-x^2 e^{-x} - 2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x}]_{-1}^1 = e - 5e^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(o) \int_2^3 \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x - 1} dx$$

**Řešení:**

$$\int_2^3 \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x - 1} dx = \int_2^3 x + \frac{1}{x - 1} dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x - 1| \right]_2^3 = \frac{9}{2} + \ln 2 - \left( \frac{4}{2} + \ln 1 \right) = \frac{5}{2} + \ln 2.$$