

Zámluvy: I, J... otevřené intervaly

Def. F(x) se nazve primitive funkce k f(x) v I, pokud $F'(x) = f(x)$, $\forall x \in I$. Znamíme $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$.

Věta 5.1 (Linearity integrálu).

$$(1) \int [af(x) + bg(x)] dx = a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx \sim I,$$

pokud ráde vlastní integrál znovu.

$$(2) \exists c \in I : \int f(y) dy = F(y) \sim J, \text{ než lze}$$

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

protože $\{ax+b; x \in I\} \subset J$.

Důk. (1) bud: $\int f(x) dx = F(x)$, $\int g(x) dx = G(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{než } (aF(x) + bg(x))' &= aF'(x) + bg'(x) \\ &= af(x) + bg(x) \sim I \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ náme: } F'(y) = f(y), \forall y \in J$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} F(\underbrace{ax+b}_{\in J}) \right)' = \frac{1}{a} \underbrace{F'(ax+b)}_f \cdot \underbrace{(ax+b)'_a}$$

$$= f(ax+b), \forall x \in I.$$

Werk 5.2 (Integration per-parses) rechts
 $\exists u'(x), v'(x)$ wlossen für $x \in I$. Pkt

$$\int u'(x)v(x)dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u(x)v'(x)dx$$

$\sim I.$

Df. rechts $\int u(x)v'(x)dx = H(x) \sim I$

$$\Rightarrow (u(x)v(x) - H(x))' = (u(t)v(x_1))' - H'(x)$$

$$= u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x) - u(t)v'(x)$$

$$= u'(t)v(x), \quad x \in I \quad (\text{Werk 4.2, (3)})$$

Pr. ① $\int x \cdot \ln x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$

$$\because u'(x) = x, \quad u(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$v(x) = \ln x, \quad v'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$u'(x) = 1, \quad u(x) = x$$

$$v(x) = (1+x^2)^{-n}, \quad v'(x) = (-n)(1+x^2)^{-n-1} \cdot 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow I_m = \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^m} + 2m \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} ; \text{ lct}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} = \int \frac{(1+x^2)-1}{(1+x^2)^{m+1}} = I_m - I_{m+1}$$

\Rightarrow rekurrenzvorschrif: $I_1 = \dots$

$$I_{m+1} = \frac{x}{2m(x^2+1)^m} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2m}\right) \cdot I_m, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Věty 5-3 (1. VoS) Nechť $\int g(y) dy = G(y)$

$\sim J$, a pro $\forall x \in I$ je $f(x) \in J$ a $f'(x) \in \mathbb{R}$.

Pak $\int g(f(x)) f'(x) dx = G(f(x)) \sim I$.

Dle. náme: $G'(y) = g(y), \forall y \in J$

$$\Rightarrow (G(f(x)))' = \underbrace{G'(f(x))}_{\in J} \cdot \underbrace{f'(x)}_{\in J} = g(f(x))f'(x) \quad \forall x \in I$$

dle Věty 4.3

$$\underline{\text{Príklad}} \quad ① \int x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{x^2} 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}$$

$$\cdots g(y) = e^y, f(x) = x^2, f'(x) = 2x$$

$$② \int \cos^5 x dx = \int \underbrace{\cos^4 x}_{''} \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$(\cos^2 x)^2 = (1 - \sin^2 x)^2$$

$$f(x) = \sin x, f'(x) = \cos x, g(y) = (1 - y^2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (1 - y^2)^2 dy = \int 1 - 2y^2 + y^4 dy = \cdots$$

Věta 5.4 (2. VoS) nechť $D_f \supset I$, nechť

$\varphi(t): J \rightarrow I$ je rovnoramenné jednoznačné a
nechť $\exists \varphi'(t) \in R - \{0\}$ pro $\forall t \in J$.

tedy $\int f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = G(t) \sim J$,

tede $\int f(x) dx = G(\varphi_1(x)) \sim I$.

Zd. máme: $G'(t) = f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t), \forall t \in J$

$\exists \varphi_{-1}(x) : I \rightarrow J, \varphi'_{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi_{-1}(x))}, \forall x$
 (Vergleiche 4.4)

$$\Rightarrow (G(\varphi_{-1}(x)))' = G'(\varphi_{-1}(x)) \cdot (\varphi_{-1}(x))'$$

$$= f(\underbrace{\varphi(\varphi_{-1}(x))}_{\sim x}) \cdot \underbrace{\varphi'(\varphi_{-1}(x))}_{\sim 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\varphi'(\varphi_{-1}(x))}$$

$$= f(x), \forall x \in I.$$

Prüfung (Lemma 2-f.) $f(x) = \max \{1, x^3\}.$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1]: \int f(x) dx = \int 1 dx = x =: F_1(x)$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty): \int f(x) dx = \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} =: F_2(x)$$

Kontinuität: $F_1(x), F_2(x) \sim$ kontinuierlich $x=1$, „stetig“,

bj. stetig: $F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 1 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3}{4}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Definice: $\int f(x) dx = F(x) \sim R$, t.j.:
 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $\forall x \in R$

dle: $x \neq 1$... jsou-li x jiné dlechož ho

$x=1$ a) z definice ("ručně")
 b) pomocí Lemmata 6.2

ad a) $F'(1) = f(1)$, něžli $F'_\pm(1) = 1$

$$F_+(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0+} \underbrace{\frac{1}{h} [F(1+h) - F(1)]}_{\frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{1}{4}(1+h)^4 + \frac{3}{4} - 1 \right)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2}h + h^2 + \frac{1}{4}h^4 \rightarrow 1, h \rightarrow 0+$$

$$F_-(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0-} \underbrace{\frac{1}{h} [F(1+h) - F(1)]}_{\frac{1}{h} (1+h-1)} = 1$$

ad b) sice ověřit možnost $f(x), F(x)$
 v lokači $x_0 = 1$, t.j. $f(x) \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow 1^\pm$
 (smeďe)

$$F(x) \rightarrow 1, x \rightarrow 1^\pm$$