

Rešiti integrale

1. $\int(4x^2 + 2x - 3)dx$

rešenje:

$$\int(4x^2 + 2x - 3)dx =$$
$$= 4 \int x^2 dx + 2 \int x dx - 3 \int dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + C$$

2. $\int\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{4x^4}\right)dx$

rešenje:

$$\int\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{1}{4x^4}\right)dx =$$
$$= \int x^{-2} dx + 2 \int x^{-3} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int x^{-4} dx = \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-3+1}}{-3+1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} + C =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} + C$$

3. $\int\left(\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)dx$

rešenje:

$$\int\left(\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx + \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx =$$
$$= \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{3}{4} \cdot x^{\frac{4}{3}} + 2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

4. $\int\frac{(2x+3)^2}{x^2} dx$

rešenje:

$$\int\frac{(2x+3)^2}{x^2} dx = \int\frac{4x^2 + 12x + 9}{x^2} dx =$$
$$= \int\frac{4x^2}{x^2} dx + \int\frac{12x}{x^2} dx + \int\frac{9}{x^2} dx =$$
$$= 4 \int dx + 12 \int \frac{dx}{x} + 9 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 4x + 12 \ln|x| - 9 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + C$$

Rešiti integrale (Integracija metodom smene)

5. $\int(2x+3)^6 dx$

rešenje:

smena: $2x+3=t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2}$

$$\int t^6 \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^6 dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \frac{1}{14} \cdot (2x+3)^7 + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{1-3x}$$

rešenje:

$$\text{smena: } 1-3x=t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{-3}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{-3t} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{t} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|t| + C = -\frac{1}{3} \ln|1-3x| + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\text{smena: } 1+x^2=t \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$8. \int x e^{x^2} dx$$

rešenje:

$$\text{smena: } x^2=t \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dt}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int e^t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$$

rešenje:

$$\text{smena: } \ln x = t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\int t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} + C = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x}$$

rešenje:

$$\text{smena: } \ln x = t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = dt \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C = -\frac{1}{t} + C = -\frac{1}{\ln x} + C$$

$$11. \int x e^{x^2+1} dx$$

rešenje:

$$\text{smena: } \Rightarrow x^2+1=t \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{dt}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int e^t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2+1} + C$$

$$12. \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{smena: } \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = dt$$

$$13. \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$

rešenje:

$$\cos x = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{dx}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x \right)} = \ln \left| \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right| + C$$

$$\text{smena: } \frac{\pi}{2} + x = t \quad \text{dalje kao u prethodnom zadatku}$$

$$14. \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x dx$$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C\end{aligned}$$

$$15. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}}$$

rešenje:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) \cdot (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})} dx &= \\ &= \int (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int \sqrt{x+1} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx = \\ &= \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$