

18)  $y = x \sin x$        $x \sin x = 0$        $x_1 = 0$   
 $x_2 = \pi$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = x \quad u' = 1 \\ v' = \sin x \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right| = \left[ -x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \left[ \sin x - x \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= 0 + \pi - 0 = \underline{\underline{\pi}}$$

19)  $y = \cos^5(x)$        $\cos^5 x = 0$        $x_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$        $x_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

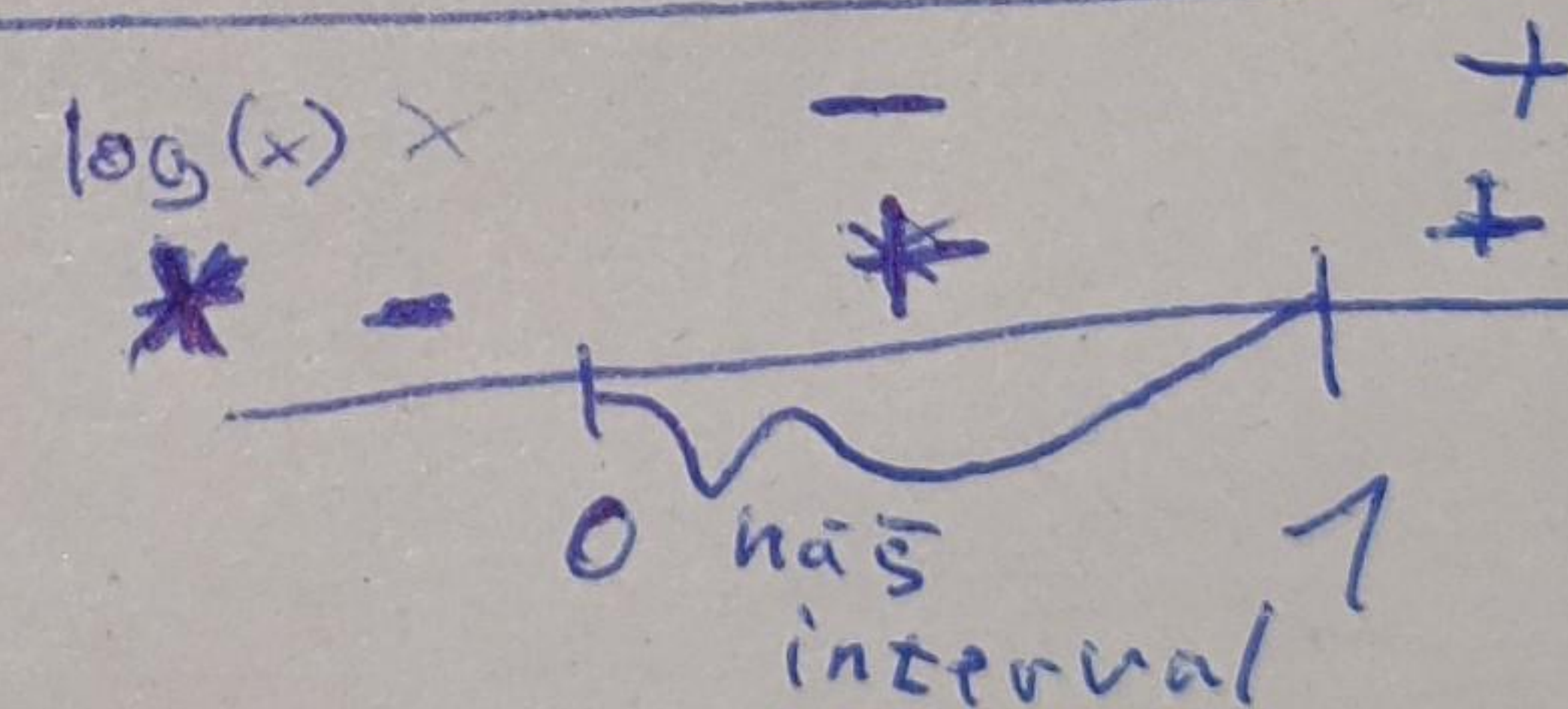
$$\int \cos^5(x) dx = \int \cos^4(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \int (\cos^2(x))^2 \cos(x) dx = \int (1 - \sin^2(x))^2 \cos(x) dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} t = \sin(x) \\ dt = \cos(x) dx \end{array} \right| =$$

Tady jste se přepsal, na výsledku to nic nemění.

$$= \int (1 - t^2)^2 dt = \int (1 - 2t^2 + t^4) dt = t - \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{5} t^5 = \sin(x) - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3(x) + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5(x) + C$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5(x) dx = \left[ \sin(x) - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3(x) + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5(x) \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \left( -1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = 2 + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{30 + 6 - 20}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{16}{15}}}$$

20)  $y = x^2 \log(x)$        $x^2 \log(x) = 0$        $x_1 = 0$        $x_2 = 1$



$$\int x^2 \log(x) dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \log(x) \quad u' = \frac{1}{x} \\ v' = x^2 \quad v = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right| = \frac{x^3 \log(x)}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3x} dx = \frac{x^3 \log(x)}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3 \log(x)}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \log(x) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3 \log(x)}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} \right]_0^1 = 0 - \frac{1}{9} - 0 + 0 = -\frac{1}{9}$$

V nule je třeba spočítat limitu.

Jelikož je plocha pod osou x, tak obsah vyšel záporný  
 $\Downarrow$   
 výsledek  $\boxed{\frac{1}{9}}$