

INTEGRACE SUBSTITUCÍ

$$b) \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} dx$$

$$f: x \mapsto \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}, \quad D(f) = (-1, 1)$$

f je spojitá na $D(f)$, proto má na $(-1, 1)$ primitivní funkci - označme ji F :

$$(\forall x \in (-1, 1)) (F'(x) = f(x))$$

substituce: $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}$ \Leftrightarrow $x = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1}$ (D.Ú.)

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{4y}{(y^2+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} y < 0 & x < 0 & y > 0 \\ \hline x & y < 0 & y > 0 \end{array}$$

Že $x' \geq 0$ a $x' = 0$ jen pro $y = 0$ vidíme, že

funkce $x: y \mapsto \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1}$ je rostoucí na $[0, +\infty)$,

je tedy i prostá na $[0, +\infty)$, (naš před: $y_1 < y_2$ a $x(y_1) = x(y_2)$)

existuje tedy inverzní funkce,

a ta je také rostoucí

rostoucí: $y_1 < y_2 \Rightarrow x(y_1) < x(y_2)$

Pojmenujme: $x = g(y) = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1}$ $y = g^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}$

Hledáme F - pojmenujme $H: y \mapsto F(g(y))$,

$$\text{pk } H'(y) = \underbrace{F'(g(y))}_{= f(g(y))} \cdot g'(y) = h(y)$$

Vypočítáme-li H , dostaneme $F(x) = H(g^{-1}(x))$

praktické použití substituce

$$\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} dx$$

zvolíme: $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}$

zvolíme: $x = \frac{\cancel{x+1} \cdot y^2 - 1}{\cancel{1-x} \cdot y^2 + 1}$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{4y}{(y^2+1)^2}$$

① provedeme substituci:

$$\int y \frac{4y}{(y^2+1)^2} dy$$

② vyřešíme integrál

$$\int \frac{4y^2}{(y^2+1)^2} dy = 2 \arctan(y) - \frac{2y}{y^2+1}$$

(D. 5.)

3) volíme zpetnou substituci:

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} dx = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} - \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}}{\frac{x+1}{1-x} + 1}$$

a uprave

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} dx = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} - \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

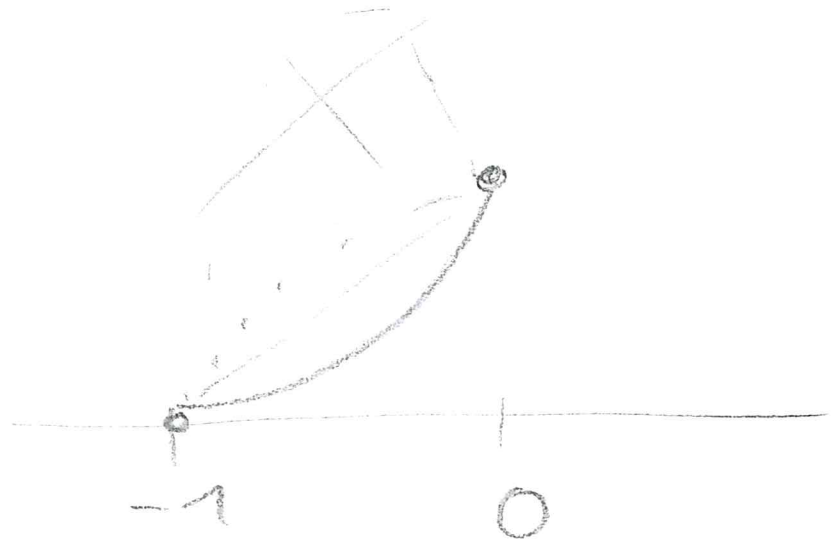
Positive variety integral:

$$x = -1 \quad y = 0 \quad y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y^2-1}{y^2+1}$$

positive free

$$x = 0 \quad y = 1$$

$$x \in (-1, 0) \quad y \in (0, 1)$$



$$\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} dx = \left[2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_{-1}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 - (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{4y^2}{(1+y^2)^2} dy = \left[2 \arctan(y) - \frac{2y}{1+y^2} \right]_0^1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2}{2} - (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

Věta:

Nechť $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je spojitá na (a, b) ,

g je ~~ste~~ rostoucí na (α, β) a $g(\alpha, \beta) = (a, b)$

a g má na (α, β) derivaci.

Nechť $(N) \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(g(y)) g'(y) dy$ existuje,

pak existuje i $(N) \int_a^b f(x) dx$ a jsou si rovny.

Důkaz: viz pravidlo u předchozího příkladu

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx$$

substitution: $y = 2x + \sqrt{1+4x^2}$

vyjádření x : $y - 2x = \sqrt{1+4x^2} \quad |^2$

D.č.

$$y^2 - 4xy + \cancel{4x^2} = 1 + \cancel{4x^2} \quad | -1$$

$$y^2 - 1 = 4xy$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 - 1}{4y} = \frac{y}{4} - \frac{1}{4y}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4y^2} = \frac{y^2 + 1}{4y^2}$$

provedení substituce:

$$\int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \left(y - 2 \frac{y^2 - 1}{4y} \right) \frac{y^2 + 1}{4y^2} dy$$

$$\int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \frac{\sqrt{y}+1}{2y} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{y}+1}{4y^2} dy = \int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \frac{y^2+2y+1}{8y^3} dy =$$

$$= \int_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} \frac{y}{8} + \frac{1}{4y} + \frac{1}{8y^3} dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \log(y) - \frac{1}{16} y^{-2} \right]_1^{2+\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$= \dots - \frac{(2+\sqrt{5})^2}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \log(2+\sqrt{5}) - \frac{1}{16(2+\sqrt{5})^2} - \left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \log(2+\sqrt{5}) + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2-\sqrt{5}}{4-5} =$$

$$= \sqrt{5}-2$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \left((2+\sqrt{5})^2 - (\sqrt{5}-2)^2 \right)$$

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

=

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1+y^2}{1+y^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+y^2} dy = \dots$$

$$y = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$



$$x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \arctan(y)$$

$$x = 2 \arctan(y)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2}{1+y^2}$$

$$\dots \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^{\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \left(= \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi}{3} \right)$$

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

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{1+y^2}} \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy =$$

$$y = \tan(x)$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{1+x^2 y^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2+y^2} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+2y^2} dy =$$

$$x = \arctan(y)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + y^2} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}y) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$