

1 פירוק גורם ליניארי - 2 אינטגרל

פירוק גורם ליניארי

$$k. \int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x - 3} dx = \int \frac{x(x-3)}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{2}{x-3} dx =$$

$$= \int x dx + \int \frac{2}{x-3} dx = \boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} + 2 \ln |x-3| + C}$$

2. פירוק גורם טריגונומיטריים

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\int \cos 3x \cos 7x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(3x - 7x) + \cos(3x + 7x)] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(-4x) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 10x dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(-4x)}{-4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 10x}{10} + C = \boxed{\frac{\sin 4x}{8} + \frac{\sin 10x}{20} + C}$$

פירוק גורם טריגונומיטריים

$$c. \int (\sqrt[7]{x^5} + 2)^2 dx = \int (x^{\frac{5}{7}} + 2)^2 dx = \int (x^{\frac{10}{7}} + 4x^{\frac{5}{7}} + 4) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{17}{7}}}{\frac{17}{7}} + 4 \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{12}{7}}}{\frac{12}{7}} + 4x + C = \boxed{\frac{7}{17} \sqrt[7]{x^{17}} + \frac{7}{3} \sqrt[7]{x^{12}} + 4x + C}$$

$$g. \int \frac{7}{\sqrt[5]{3x+2}} dx = \int 7 \cdot (3x+2)^{-\frac{1}{5}} dx = 7 \cdot \frac{(3x+2)^{\frac{4}{5}}}{\frac{4}{5} \cdot 3} + C =$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{35}{12} \sqrt[5]{(3x+2)^4} + C}$$

$$7. \int \frac{16^x - 3^{2x}}{4^x - 3^x} dx = \int \frac{(4^x - 3^x)(4^x + 3^x)}{4^x - 3^x} dx = \int (4^x + 3^x) dx = \boxed{\frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C}$$

$$k. \int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx$$

הצבה  $\cos x = t$   $\Rightarrow$   $dx = \frac{1}{-t} dt$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{-dt}{t} = -\ln|t| + C$$

$$\boxed{-\ln|\cos x| + C}$$

$$p. \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

הצבה  $\ln x = t$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

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

$$\boxed{\ln|\ln x| + C}$$

$$d. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x})} dx$$

הצבה  $1-\sqrt{x} = t$   $\Rightarrow$   $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = dt$

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

$$\boxed{-2\ln|1-\sqrt{x}| + C}$$

1c.  $\int \ln x dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln x dx =$

$u = \ln x$        $v = x$   $\nearrow$   
 $\hookrightarrow u' = \frac{1}{x}$        $v' = 1$

$= x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \boxed{x \ln x - x + C}$

2.  $\int \ln(x^2+1) dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln(x^2+1) dx =$

$u = \ln(x^2+1)$        $v = x$   $\nearrow$   
 $\hookrightarrow u' = \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot 2x$        $v' = 1$

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

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

$= \boxed{x \ln(x^2+1) - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C}$

3.  $\int \arcsin x dx =$        $u = \arcsin x$        $v = x$   $\nearrow$   
 $\hookrightarrow u' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$        $v' = 1$

$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$        $\begin{matrix} \text{רשע סגור} \\ 1-x^2 = t \\ -2x dx = dt \end{matrix}$

$= x \arcsin x + \int \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{t} + C$

$\boxed{x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C}$

$$3. \int e^x \cos x dx = \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ u' = -\sin x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} v = e^x \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \int \\ \int \end{array}$$

$$= e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx = \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ u' = \cos x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} v = e^x \\ v' = e^x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \int \\ \int \end{array}$$

$$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

: יקראו סה"כ

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

הנה נראה את הפתרון

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = \boxed{\frac{e^x}{2} (\cos x + \sin x) + C}$$

$$7. \int \sin x \cos x dx = \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ u' = \cos x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} v = \sin x \\ v' = \cos x \end{array}$$

$$= \sin^2 x - \int \sin x \cos x dx$$

: פתור ק"ב

$$\int \sin x \cos x = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C}$$

הנה נראה את הפתרון

$$\int \sin x \cos x dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C}$$

