

Alkalmazható képletek:

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C \quad \text{ha } \alpha \neq -1 \text{ valós konstans}$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \text{ha } \alpha = -1,$$

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a}F(ax+b)+C \quad ahol \quad F' = f$$

Tipikus példa: $\int \frac{1}{3x+4} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3}{3x+4} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|3x+4| + C$

$$\int g(f(x))f'(x)dx = G(f(x))+C \quad ahol \quad G' = g$$

Tipikus példa: $\int \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \sin(\ln x) + C \quad g(x) = \cos x \quad f(x) = \ln x$

Speciális esetek:

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x)dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$\int f'(x) \cdot g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x) \cdot g'(x)dx$$

FELADATOK és MEGOLDÁSOK

1. $\int x^2(x^2-1)dx = \int(x^4-x^2)dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad 3.$

2. $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

3. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}-x+x^4}{x^2} dx = \int \left(x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - x^{-1} + x^2 \right) dx = \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \ln|x| + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$

4. $\int \frac{(x+1)(x^2-3)}{3x^2} dx$ elvégezve a szorzást tagonként lehet integrálni

4./b $\int \frac{x^2+x-6}{x-2} dx = \int \frac{(x-2)(x+3)}{x-2} dx = \int (x+3)dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + C$

5. $\int \frac{x^2-4x+7}{x-2} dx = \int \frac{(x-2)^2-4+7}{x-2} dx = \int \left((x-2) + \frac{3}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \ln|x-2| + C$

$$6. \int (2x+3\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[3]{x+1})dx = x^2 + 3\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{3}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln|2x+5| + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{3x+10}{2x+5}dx = 3 \int \frac{x+\frac{10}{3}}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+\frac{20}{3}}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+5-5+\frac{20}{3}}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{-5+\frac{20}{3}}{2x+5}\right)dx = \\ = \frac{3}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{2x+5}\right)dx = \frac{3}{2} \left(\int dx + \frac{5}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{2x+5}\right)dx \right) = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{2x+5}\right)dx = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} \int \left(\frac{2}{2x+5}\right)dx = \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{5}{4} \ln|2x+5| + C$$

Az olyan $\int \frac{1}{ax^2+bx+c}dx$ alakú feladatokban ahol a nevezőben lévő másodfokú polinomnak nincs valós gyöke, érdemes a nevezőben lévő kifejezést teljes négyzetté alakítani és $\int \frac{1}{(dx+e)^2+1}dx$ formára hozni.

Ekkor fel lehet használni, hogy $\boxed{\text{arc}' \operatorname{tg}(dx+e) = \frac{1}{1+(dx+e)^2}(d)}$ mint a következő feladatban:

$$9. \int \frac{3}{2x^2+5}dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{2x^2+5}dx = \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{1}{\frac{2}{5}x^2+1}dx = \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}x\right)^2+1}dx = \frac{3}{5} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}x\right)^2+1}dx = \frac{3}{5} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}x\right) + C$$

A következő feladatban alkalmazható formulák:

$$\boxed{\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}dx = \ln|f(x)| + C}$$

$$\boxed{\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x)dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C}$$

$$10. \int \frac{3x}{2x^2+5}dx = 3 \int \frac{x}{2x^2+5}dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{4x}{2x^2+5}dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln(2x^2+5) + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{3x+10}{2x^2+5}dx = \int \frac{3x}{2x^2+5}dx + \int \frac{10}{2x^2+5}dx, \text{ az első tag olyan mint a 9., a második pedig mint a 10. feladat}$$

12. $\int \frac{3x^2}{2x+5}dx = ?$ E feladatban átalakítjuk a racionális tört függvényt egy egész polinom és egy valódi törtfüggvény összegére. Ez megoldható ügyes átalakítással vagy polinom osztással:

$$\int \frac{3x^2}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{4x^2+10x-10x+25-25}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{(2x+5)^2-10x-25}{2x+5}dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \left((2x+5)+\frac{-10x-25}{2x+5}\right)dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int (2x+5) dx - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{10x+25}{2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int (2x+5) dx - \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{5(2x+5)}{2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int (2x+5) dx - \frac{15}{4} \int dx = \frac{3}{4} x^2 + 5x + \frac{15}{4} x + C$$

13. $\int \frac{3x^2}{2x^2+5} dx = 3 \int \frac{x^2}{2x^2+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x^2}{2x^2+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x^2+5-5}{2x^2+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \left(1 + \frac{-5}{2x^2+5}\right) dx$ innen olyan mint a 9. feladat

14. $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{2x+5}} dx = 3 \int (2x+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int 2 \cdot (2x+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{2} \frac{(2x+5)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

15. $\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x+5}} dx = ?$ NEHÉZ!

$$\sqrt{2x+5} = t, \quad 2x+5 = t^2, \quad 2x = t^2 - 5, \quad x = \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}, \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = t, \quad dx = t \cdot dt,$$

$$\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x+5}} dx = \int \frac{3 \frac{t^2-5}{2}}{t} \cdot t \cdot dt = 3 \int \frac{t^2-5}{2} \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} t^3 - \frac{15}{2} t + C = \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2x+5})^3 - \frac{15}{2} \sqrt{2x+5} + C$$

vagy parciálisan
$$\begin{aligned} 2(2x+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= f'(x) \\ x &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

16. $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} dx = ?$ NEHÉZ! Ezt vissza lehet vezetni

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(bx)^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{b} \int \frac{b}{\sqrt{(bx)^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{b} \operatorname{arsh}(bx) + C$$

alakúvá

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} dx &= 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}x)^2+5}} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5 \left(\frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^2}{5} + 1 \right)}} dx = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^2}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right)}} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{(\sqrt{2}x)^2}{\sqrt{5}} + 1 \right)}} dx = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot x^2 + 1 \right)}} dx = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot x^2 + 1 \right)}} dx = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arsh}\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot x\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

17. $\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} dx = 3 \int x (2x^2+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int 4x (2x^2+5)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{3}{4} \frac{(2x^2+5)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

18. $\int \frac{3x^2+4x+7,5}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} dx = \int \left(\frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} + \frac{4x}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} + \frac{7,5}{\sqrt{2x^2+5}} \right) dx$ tagonként a 17, 16, 15 feladatok alapján

19. $\int (x^5 + 5^x) dx = \int x^5 dx + \int 5^x dx = \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{1}{\ln 5} \int \ln 5 \cdot 5^x dx = \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + C$

20. $\int (4 \sin x - 3 \cos x) dx = -4 \cos x - 3 \sin x + C$

21. $\int \operatorname{tg} x \cdot dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

22. $\int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 \right) dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$

23. $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int (\cos x + \sin x) dx = \sin x - \cos x + C$

$$24. \int \frac{1}{shx + chx} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x} + e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \int e^{-x} dx = - \int -e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C$$

$$25. \int \sin^2 x \cdot dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$26. \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + 11} dx = \ln |e^x + 11| + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

$$27. \int \frac{\cos 3x}{8 + \sin 3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3 \cos 3x}{8 + \sin 3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln |8 + \sin 3x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

$$28. \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x + 2008)} = \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x + 2008)} dx = \ln |\ln x + 2008| + C$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + C$$

$$29. \int x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (-2x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (-2x)(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$30. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x)(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$31. \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \int (\cos x)(\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$32. \int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(\ln x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$33. \int \sqrt[3]{\cos^7 x} \cdot \sin x dx = - \int (\cos x)^{\frac{7}{3}} \cdot (-\sin x) dx = - \frac{(\cos x)^{\frac{10}{3}}}{\frac{10}{3}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$34. \int e^{-x} dx = - \int (-e^{-x}) dx = -e^{-x} + C$$

$$35. \int 5^{2-3x} dx = \int 25 \cdot 5^{-3x} dx = 25 \frac{-1}{3 \ln 5} \int 5^{-3x} (-3 \ln 5) dx = -\frac{25}{3 \ln 5} 5^{-3x} + C$$

$$36. \int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = e^{\sin x} + C$$

$$\int g(f(x)) f'(x) dx = G(f(x)) + C, \text{ ahol } G' = g$$

$$37. \int x \sqrt{25+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x)(25+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(25+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

$$38. \int \frac{14}{(6-4x)^7} dx = -14 \frac{1}{4} \int (6-4x)^{-7} (-4) dx = -\frac{7}{2} \frac{(6-4x)^{-6}}{-6} + C$$

$$39. \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int (\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int (f(x))^\alpha f'(x) dx = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$$

A következő feladatokban használhatjuk a parciális integrálás formuláját, mely a szorzat deriválási szabályának megfordítása:

$$\int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

$$40. \int x \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int x [\sin 3x(-3)] dx = -\frac{1}{3} \left[(x \cos 3x) - \int 3 \sin 3x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \left[(x \cos 3x) - \int \cos 3x dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[(x \cos 3x) - \frac{\sin 3x}{3} \right] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} -3 \sin 3x &= f'(x) \\ x &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$41. \int x \sin x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int x (-2) \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \left[x \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{4} \left[x \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \sin 2x &= f'(x) \\ x &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

42. ---

$$43. \int \ln x dx = \int (1) \cdot \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C = x(\ln x - 1) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= f'(x) \\ \ln x &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

44. NEHÉZ! fel lehet használni az előző feladat eredményét és a parciális integrálás elvét.

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

vagy helyettesítéssel:

$$\int \ln^2 x \cdot dx = ?, \quad \ln x = t \Rightarrow x = e^t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = e^t \Rightarrow dx = e^t \cdot dt$$

$$\int \ln^2 x \cdot dx = \int t^2 e^t dt = t^2 e^t - \int 2t \cdot e^t dt = t^2 e^t - 2(t e^t - \int e^t dt) = t^2 e^t - 2(t e^t - e^t) + C = e^t(t^2 - 2t + 2) + C = x(\ln^2 x - 2 \ln x + 2) + C$$

$$45. \int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{3} \cdot dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= f'(x) \\ \ln x &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 46. \int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 (-2x e^{-x^2}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 e^{-x^2} - \int 2x e^{-x^2} dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 e^{-x^2} + \int (-2x) e^{-x^2} dx \right] = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 e^{-x^2} + \int (-2x) e^{-x^2} dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^2 e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2} \right] + C = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} [x^2 + 1] + C \end{aligned}$$

$$47. \int \arctgx dx = \int (1) \cdot \arctgx dx = x \arctgx - \int x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = x \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= f'(x) \\ \arctgx &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$48. \int x \cdot \arctgx dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \arctgx - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arctg} x - \frac{1}{2} (x - \operatorname{arctg} x) + C$$

$$\boxed{x = f'(x)}$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{arctg} x = g(x)}$$

49. $\int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = ?$

Az a trükk, hogy minden szereposztásban elvégezve a parciális integrálást ugyanaz az integrál adódik a jobb oldalon más-más együtthatóval, mely a két egyenletből egyenlő együtthatók módszerével kiejthető!

$$\int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[e^{3x} \sin 2x - 2 \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx \right] = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\boxed{3e^{3x} = f'(x)}$$

$$\boxed{\sin 2x = g(x)}$$

$$\int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{3x} (-2) \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[e^{3x} \cos 2x - 3 \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx \right] = -\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\boxed{-2 \sin 2x = f'(x)}$$

$$\boxed{e^{3x} = g(x)}$$

az első egyenletet $\frac{3}{2}$ -el és a második egyenletet $\frac{2}{3}$ -al szorozva és összeadva az $\int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$ kieseik.

$$(1) \quad \frac{3}{2} \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{2}{3} \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos 2x + \int e^{3x} \cos 2x dx$$

$$\frac{13}{6} \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{3x} \sin 2x dx = \frac{6}{13} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \cos 2x \right) = \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} \sin 2x - \frac{2}{13} e^{3x} \cos 2x + C$$

50. $\int e^{5x} \cos 3x dx = ?$

Hasonlóan az előzőhez

$$51. \int \arccos \frac{x}{3} dx = \int (1) \cdot \arccos \frac{x}{3} dx = x \arccos \frac{x}{3} - \int x \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2}} \frac{1}{3} \cdot dx =$$

$$\boxed{1 = f'(x)}$$

$$\boxed{\arccos \frac{x}{3} = g(x)}$$

$$= x \arccos \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \int x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{9}}} \cdot dx = x \arccos \frac{x}{3} - \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{-2x}{9} \right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{9} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot dx =$$

$$= x \arccos \frac{x}{3} - 3 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{9} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$52. \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \ln|x+3| + C \quad 53. \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 9} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} dx = \int (x+3)^{-2} dx = \frac{(x+3)^{-1}}{-1} + C$$

$$54. \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^{10}} dx = \frac{(x+3)^{-9}}{-9} + C$$

55. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 25} dx = ?$ Tekintve, hogy nincs a nevezőnek valós gyöke, nem lehet szorzattá alakítani. Ezért az arctag deriváltjára kell visszavezetni.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2 - 9 + 25} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+3)^2 + 16} dx = \int \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \arctg\left(\frac{x+3}{4}\right) + C$$

56. $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 5} dx = ?$ Tekintve, hogy van a nevezőnek valós gyöke, parciális törtekre bontható:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 6x + 5} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+5)} dx = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+5)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+5} \Rightarrow \frac{A(x+5) + B(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+5)} = \frac{(A+B)x + 5A + B}{(x+1)(x+5)} \equiv \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+5)} \Rightarrow A+B=0 \quad 5A+B=1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \quad B = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+5)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{x+5} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+5| + C = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+5} \right| + C$$