

## Kilencedik-tizedik gyakorlat

1. Számítsuk ki a következő egyszerű integrálokat:

a)  $\int x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 \sin(6x) - 2^x dx$     b)  $\int \cos(x) - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{x^2+1}{2x} dx$     c)  $\int \frac{4e^{3x}-e^{-x}}{e^{2x}} dx$     d)  $\int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx$

**Megoldás**

1) a)  $\int x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 5 \sin(6x) - 2^x dx = \int x^2 dx + \int x^{-1/2} dx + \int 5 \sin(6x) - 2^x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot x^{1/2} - \frac{5}{6} \cos(6x) - \frac{2^x}{\ln(2)} + C$ , mert  $\ln(2)2^x = (2^x)'$ , így  $\ln(2) \int 2^x dx / = \int (2^x)' dx = 2^x + C$ .

1) b)  $\int \cos(x) - 3\sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{x^2+1}{2x} dx = \int \cos(x) dx - 3 \int x^{1/3} dx + \int \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2x} dx = -\sin(x) - 3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} x^{4/3} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{\ln(2x)}{2} + C$

1) c)  $\int \frac{4e^{3x}-e^{-x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{4e^{3x}}{e^{2x}} - \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \int 4e^x - e^{-3x} dx = 4e^x - \frac{1}{-3} e^{-3x} + C$

1) d)  $\int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx = \int \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1-\cos^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} - \frac{\cos^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx = \operatorname{tg}(x) - x + C$

2. Határozzuk meg a következő függvények integrálját az  $y = ax + b$  helyettesítéssel

vagy  $\int f(ax + b) dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + C$  szabállyal.

a)  $\int (2x+9)^7 dx$     b)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{3-6x}} dx$     c)  $\int \cos(7x + \pi) dx$     d)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(\pi-3x)}$

**Megoldás**

2) a)  $\int (2x+9)^7 dx = \frac{(2x+9)^8}{8 \cdot 2} + C$ , hiszen  $f(x) = x^7$ , primitív függvénye az  $F(x) = \frac{x^8}{8}$ , és  $a = 2$ ; VAGY  $\int (2x+9)^7 dx = \int (y)^7 \frac{dy}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int y^7 dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^8}{8} + C = \frac{(2x+9)^8}{8 \cdot 2} + C$ , mert  $y = 2x+9$ , így  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$ , ebből  $dx = \frac{dy}{2}$ .

2) b)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{3-6x}} dx = \frac{(3-6x)^{4/5}}{\frac{4}{5} \cdot -6} + C = -5 \frac{(3-6x)^{4/5}}{24} + C$ , hiszen  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x}} = x^{-1/5}$ , primitív függvénye az  $F(x) = \frac{5}{4} x^{4/5}$  és  $a = -6$ ; VAGY

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{3-6x}} dx = \int (3-6x)^{-1/5} dx = \int y^{-1/5} \frac{dy}{-6} = \frac{1}{-6} \int y^{-1/5} dy = \frac{1}{-6} \cdot \frac{y^{4/5}}{4/5} + C = -5 \frac{(3-6x)^{4/5}}{24} + C$ .

2) c)  $\int \cos(7x + \pi) dx = \frac{\sin(7x+\pi)}{7} + C$ , hiszen  $f(x) = \cos(x)$ , primitív függvénye az  $F(x) = \sin(x)$  és  $a = 7$ ; VAGY

$\int \cos(7x + \pi) dx = \int \cos(y) \frac{dy}{7} = \frac{1}{7} \int \cos(y) dy = \frac{1}{7} \sin(y) + C = \frac{\sin(7x+\pi)}{7} + C$ .

2) d)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(\pi-3x)} = - \int \frac{-1}{\sin^2(\pi-3x)} dx = - \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(\pi-3x)}{-3} + C$ , hiszen  $f(x) = \frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}$ , primitív függvénye az  $F(x) = \operatorname{ctg}(x)$  és  $a = -3$ ; VAGY

$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2(\pi-3x)} = - \int \frac{-1}{\sin^2(\pi-3x)} dx = - \int \frac{-1}{\sin^2(y)} \frac{dy}{-3} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)} dy = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}(y) + C = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{ctg}(\pi - 3x) + C$ .

3. Alkalmazzuk az  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \ln|f(x)| + c$  integrálási szabályt.

a)  $\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5}$     b)  $\int \operatorname{ctg}(x) dx$     c)  $\int \operatorname{tg}(3x) dx$     d)  $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{3+e^{2x}} + \frac{x^3}{x^4+7} dx$     e)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln(x)}$

**Megoldás 3)** a)  $\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} = \ln|x^2 + 3x + 5| + C$ , ahol  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 5$ , és  $f'(x) = 2x + 3$ ; VAGY

$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+5} = \int \frac{2x+3}{y} \frac{dy}{2x+3} = \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln|y| + C = \ln|2x+3| + C$ , ahol  $y = x^2 + 3x + 5$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 3$ .

3) b)  $\int \operatorname{ctg}(x) dx = \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx = \ln|\sin(x)| + C$

3) c)  $\int \operatorname{tg}(3x) dx = \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = - \int \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = - \ln|\cos(x)| + C$

3) d)  $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{3+e^{2x}} + \frac{x^3}{x^4+7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x}}{3+e^{2x}} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{x^4+7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|3 + e^{2x}| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4 + 7| + C$

3) e)  $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln(x)} = \int \frac{1}{\ln(x)} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|\ln(x)| + C$

4. Alkalmazzuk az  $\int f'(x) f^\alpha(x) dx = \frac{f^{\alpha+1}(x)}{\alpha+1} + C$  szabályt. ( $\alpha \neq -1$ )

a)  $\int \sin^4(x) \cos(x) dx$     b)  $\int x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$     c)  $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$     d)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(x)}}{\cos^2(x)}$     e)  $\int \frac{e^{-x}}{(3+e^{-x})^6}$

**Megoldás**

4) a)  $\int \sin^4(x) \cos(x) dx = \frac{\sin^5(x)}{5} + C$

4) b)  $\int x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x(x^2 + 1)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+1)^{3/2}}{3/2} + C$

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

4) d)  $\int \frac{\sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(x)}}{\cos^2(x)} = \int (\operatorname{tg}(x))^{1/2} \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{3/2}(x)}{3/2} + C$

4) e)  $\int \frac{e^{-x}}{(3+e^{-x})^6} = - \int -e^{-x} (3 + e^{-x})^{-6} = - \frac{(3+e^{-x})^{-5}}{-5} + C = \frac{(3+e^{-x})^{-5}}{5} + C$

5. Parciális integrálással határozzuk meg a következőket:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{a) } \int x \sin(2x) dx & \text{b) } \int \frac{x}{e^{2x}} dx & \text{c) } \int (x^2 + 3)e^{4x} dx & \text{d) } \int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx \\ \text{e) } \int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx & \text{f) } \int \ln(5x) dx & \text{g) } \int x^2 \ln(x) dx & \text{h) } \int \cos^3(x) \sin^2(x) dx \end{array}$$

**Megoldás**

**Első típus**

$$5) \text{ a) } \int x \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) - \int -\frac{\cos(2x)}{2} dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(2x) dx = -\frac{x}{2} \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} + C$$

$$u = x, \Rightarrow u' = 1, v' = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{-\cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$5) \text{ b) } \int \frac{x}{e^{2x}} dx = -x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int -\frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx = -\frac{e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{2x}}{-2} + C$$

$$u = x \Rightarrow u' = 1, v' = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow v = -\frac{e^{-2x}}{2}$$

$$5) \text{ c) } \int (x^2 + 3)e^{4x} dx = (x^2 + 3) \frac{e^{4x}}{4} - \int 2x \frac{e^{4x}}{4} dx = e^{4x} \frac{x^2 + 3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \int x \cdot e^{4x} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow u' = 2x, v' = e^{4x} \Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{4x}}{4}$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{4x} dx = x \frac{e^{4x}}{4} - \int \frac{e^{4x}}{4} dx = e^{4x} \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x} dx = e^{4x} \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{4x}}{4} + C$$

$$u = x \Rightarrow u' = 1, v' = e^{4x} \Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{4x}}{4}$$

$$\int (x^2 + 3)e^{4x} dx = e^{4x} \frac{x^2 + 3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} [e^{4x} \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{4x}}{4} + C] = e^{4x} \frac{x^2 + 3}{4} - e^{4x} \frac{x}{8} + \frac{e^{4x}}{16} + C = e^{4x} [\frac{x^2 + 3}{4} - \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{16}] + C$$

**Másik típus:**

$$5) \text{ d) } \int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} - \int 3e^{3x} \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int e^{3x} \sin(2x) dx$$

$$u = e^{3x}, \Rightarrow u' = 3e^{3x}, v' = \cos(2x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$$

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

$$u = e^{3x}, \Rightarrow u' = 3e^{3x}, v' = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\cos(2x)}{-2}$$

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

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos(2x) - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx]$$

$$\frac{13}{4} \int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{4} e^{3x} \cos(2x)$$

$$\int e^{3x} \cos(2x) dx = \frac{2}{13} \sin(2x) + \frac{3}{13} e^{3x} \cos(2x)$$

$$5) \text{ e) } \int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx = \sin(3x) \frac{\cos(7x)}{-7} - \int 3 \cos(3x) \frac{\cos(7x)}{-7} dx = -\frac{1}{7} \sin(3x) \cos(7x) + \frac{3}{7} \int \cos(3x) \cos(7x) dx$$

$$u = \sin(3x), \Rightarrow u' = 3 \cos(3x), v' = \sin(7x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\cos(7x)}{-7}$$

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

$$u = \cos(3x), \Rightarrow u' = -3 \sin(3x), v' = \cos(7x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sin(7x)}{7}$$

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

$$\int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx = -\frac{1}{7} \sin(3x) \cos(7x) + \frac{3}{49} \cos(3x) \sin(7x) + \frac{9}{49} \int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx]$$

$$\frac{40}{49} \int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx = -\frac{1}{7} \sin(3x) \cos(7x) + \frac{3}{49} \cos(3x) \sin(7x)$$

$$\int \sin(3x) \sin(7x) dx = -\frac{7}{40} \sin(3x) \cos(7x) + \frac{3}{40} \cos(3x) \sin(7x)$$

**Harmadik típus**

$$5) \text{ f) } \int \ln(5x) dx = \int \ln(5x) \cdot 1 dx = \ln(5x)x - \int \frac{1}{5x} x dx = \ln(5x)x - \frac{1}{5} x + C$$

$$u = \ln(5x) \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{5x} \cdot 5 = \frac{1}{x} \text{ és } v' = 1 \Rightarrow v = x$$

$$5) \text{ g) } \int x^2 \ln(x) dx = \int \ln(x) x^2 dx = \ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^3}{3} dx = \ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx = \ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$u = \ln(x) \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1}{x} \text{ és } v' = x^2 \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$5) \text{ h) Elrettentő feladat: Első lépésként "linearizáljuk" } \cos(3x) = 4 \cos^3(x) - 3 \cos(x) \Rightarrow \cos^3(x) = \frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(x) \text{ és } \cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = (1 - \sin^2(x)) - \sin^2(x) = 1 - 2 \sin^2(x) \Rightarrow \sin^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)$$

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^2(x) dx = \int (\frac{1}{4} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{4} \cos(x)) (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x)) dx = \int \frac{1}{8} \cos(3x) + \frac{3}{8} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(3x) \cos(2x) +$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \cos(x) \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos(3x) \cos(2x) dx + \frac{3}{8} \int \cos(x) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$\int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx = \cos(ax) \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} - \int -a \sin(ax) \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos(ax) \sin(2x) + \frac{a}{2} \int \sin(ax) \sin(2x) dx$$

$$u = \cos(ax), \Rightarrow u' = -a \sin(ax), v' = \cos(2x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\sin(2x)}{2}$$

$$\int \sin(ax) \sin(2x) dx = \sin(ax) \frac{\cos(2x)}{-2} - \int a \cos(ax) \frac{\cos(2x)}{-2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(ax) \cos(2x) + \frac{a}{2} \int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$u = \sin(ax), \Rightarrow u' = a \cos(ax), v' = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow v = \frac{\cos(2x)}{-2}$$

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

$$\int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos(ax) \sin(2x) - \frac{a}{4} \sin(ax) \cos(2x) + \frac{a^2}{4} \int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx$$

$$\frac{4-a^2}{4} \int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos(ax) \sin(2x) - \frac{a}{4} \sin(ax) \cos(2x)$$

$$\int \cos(ax) \cos(2x) dx = \frac{2}{4-a^2} \cos(ax) \sin(2x) - \frac{a}{4-a^2} \sin(ax) \cos(2x)$$

$$a = 3 \Rightarrow \int \cos(3x) \cos(2x) dx = \frac{2}{-5} \cos(-5x) \sin(2x) - \frac{3}{-5} \sin(-5x) \cos(2x)$$

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

$$\int \cos^3(x) \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{3}{8} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{2}{-5} \cos(-5x) \sin(2x) - \frac{3}{-5} \sin(-5x) \cos(2x) \right] + \frac{3}{8} \left[ \frac{2}{3} \cos(x) \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{3} \sin(x) \cos(2x) \right] + C$$

6. Parciális törtekre bontással határozzuk meg a következő integrálokat

a)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4} dx$       b)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+x-6}$       c)  $\int \frac{2x+3}{2x^2+x+3}$       d)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^4-81}$

7. Oldjuk meg helyettesítéssel a következő integrálokat:

a)  $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$       b)  $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$       c)  $\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx$       d)  $\int \sqrt{5+3x^2} dx$

8. Számítsuk ki az alábbi határozott integrálokat:

a)  $\int_0^1 x dx$       b)  $\int_2^3 \ln^2(x) dx$       c)  $\int_3^4 \frac{e^{7x+1}}{e^{2x}} dx$       d)  $\int_6^7 \frac{dx}{x \ln(x)}$