

תוצאות 1 - פיתרון תרגילים

1) על לפתור. הנתון: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה, $\delta > 0$ נתון, $\epsilon > 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון. נבדוק האם $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

נניח $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.
 (כאן $|f(x) - f(y)|$ קטן מ- ϵ , ולכן $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.)

נניח $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון, יש קטע $(x - \delta, x + \delta)$ סביב x קטע. נניח $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.
 נניח $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.
 נניח $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

2) נכון. הנתון: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה, $\delta > 0$ נתון, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון. נבדוק האם $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

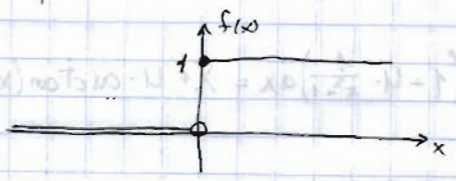
נניח $I = [x - \delta, x + \delta]$ קטע סביב x .

נניח $M > 0$ נתון, $|f(y)| \leq M$ עבור $y \in I$.

נניח $\epsilon = 2M + 1$ נתון, $|x - y| < \delta$ עבור $y \in I$, ולכן:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |f(x)| + |f(y)| \leq M + M < 2M + 1 = \epsilon$$

הערה: נניח $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1; & x \geq 0 \\ 0; & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

בנייה $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה, $\delta > 0$ נתון, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון. נבדוק האם $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

2) נכון. נניח $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה, $\delta > 0$ נתון, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון. נבדוק האם $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

נניח $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C_1; & x < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin x + C_2; & \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \end{cases}$ נתון.

נניח C_1, C_2 נתון, $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה, $\delta > 0$ נתון, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ נתון. נבדוק האם $|f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

נניח $\frac{\pi}{4}$ נתון, $|x - y| < \delta$ עבור $y \in (x - \delta, x + \delta)$.

נניח $-\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + C_1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} + C_2$ נתון.

נניח $C_1 - C_2 = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ נתון. ($\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

$\Rightarrow C_1 = \sqrt{2} + C_2$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} -\cos x + \sqrt{2} + C & ; x < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin x + C & ; \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \end{cases} \quad : \text{plf}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 & ; x \in (0, 1) \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + C_2 & ; x \in (2, 3) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \int \frac{(1-x)^2}{x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)^2 dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} + 1\right) dx = \frac{-1}{x} - 2 \ln|x| + x + C \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) = (1-2x) \cdot (1-2x+x)(1-2x-x) = (1-2x) \cdot [(1-2x)^2 - x^2] =$$

$$= (1-2x)^3 - x^2(1-2x) = (1-2x)^3 - x^2 + 2x^3$$

$$\rightarrow \int (1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x) dx = \int ((1-2x)^3 + 2x^3 - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (1-2x)^4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} x^4 - \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \int (1-x^2) \cdot \sqrt{x\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx = \int (1-x^2) \cdot (x^{\frac{3}{4}})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int (x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^{\frac{5}{4}}) dx =$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}} + 4 x^{-\frac{1}{4}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \int (3x-7)^{12} dx = \frac{1}{13} \cdot (3x-7)^{13} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{e} \quad x^4 + 2 + x^{-4} = (x^2)^2 + 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^{-2} + (x^{-2})^2 = (x^2 + x^{-2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sqrt{x^4 + x^{-4} + 2}}{x^5} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + x^{-2}}{x^5} dx = \int (x^{-3} + x^{-7}) dx = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)x^{-6} + C$$

$$\textcircled{f} \quad \int \frac{x^{2+5}}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x^7+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \left(1 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1}\right) dx = x + 4 \cdot \arctan(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{g} \quad \text{p} \delta \quad \sin x = \sqrt{\sin^2 x} \quad \text{p} \delta, \quad 0 \leq \sin x, \quad \pi - \delta \quad 0 \quad \text{p} \delta$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{h} \quad \int \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{10^x} - \frac{5^{x+1}}{10^x}\right) dx = \int \left(2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5}\right]^x - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]^x\right) dx = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{5}\right]^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}\right]^x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + C$$

$$\textcircled{i} \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{a \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\textcircled{j} \quad \sqrt{2 \cdot (1 + \cos x)} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = 2 \cdot \left|\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right|$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) > 0 \quad \text{nerfndi}, \quad \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \neq 0 \quad \text{sin} \quad \frac{x}{2} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi) \quad -\delta$$

$$A = (-\pi, \pi) \Rightarrow \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2(1 + \cos x)}} dx = \int \frac{2 \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{a} \int x \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot dx = x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{-2}\right) \cdot e^{-2x} - \int 1 \cdot \frac{-1}{-2} e^{-2x} \cdot dx = \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \cdot x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} dx = e^{-2x} \left[\frac{-x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1}{2} \right] + C$$

$$\textcircled{b} \int 1 \sin(\ln x) \cdot dx = x \cdot \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cdot \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx =$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin(\ln x) \cdot dx = - \int \sin(\ln x) \cdot dx + x \cdot [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sin(\ln x) \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$$

$$\textcircled{c} \int x \cdot \ln^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln^2 x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln^2 x}{2} - \int x \cdot \ln x \cdot dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln^2 x}{2} - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln x}{2} (\ln x - 1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln^2 x}{2} - \frac{x^2 \cdot \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

$$\textcircled{d} \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = -x^{-1} \cdot \ln x - \int -x^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int x^{-2} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\textcircled{e} \int x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \cdot dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' \cdot dx =$$

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

$$\left[\left(\ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \right)' = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \right]$$

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

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

$$= x^2 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) + x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) + C$$

⑤ $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$ mit $A = (-1, 1) \rightarrow$ notwendig \rightarrow hier

$$\int \underbrace{1}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1-x^2}}_v dx = \underbrace{x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1-x^2}}_v - \int \underbrace{x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}_{v'} dx = x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \frac{-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \left[\int \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \right] = x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \arcsin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \left(x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin(x) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + C$$

⑥ $\int e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot b \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cdot \cos bx dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \left[\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot \cos bx - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cdot (-b) \sin bx dx \right] =$$

$$= e^{ax} \left[\frac{\sin bx}{a} - \frac{b \cdot \cos bx}{a} \right] - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right) \int e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx dx = e^{ax} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin bx}{a} - \frac{b \cdot \cos bx}{a} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{ax} \cdot \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} \cdot e^{ax} \cdot \left(\frac{\sin bx}{a} - \frac{b \cdot \cos bx}{a} \right) + C$$

⑦ $\int x^n \cdot \ln x dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^{n+1} \cdot \ln x}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \ln x - \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} + C$

$$I_m = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^m} = \int 1 \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^m} = \underbrace{x}_u \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^m} - \int \underbrace{x}_u \cdot \underbrace{(-m) \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^{m+1}}}_{v'} dx =$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I_m = \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^m} + 2m \cdot I_m - 2m \cdot I_{m+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I_{m+1} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2m} \right) \cdot I_m + \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^m}}$$

$$I_m = \int x^\alpha \cdot \ln^m x \cdot dx$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$ beliebig, $\alpha \neq -1$

$$\boxed{I_{m+1}} = \int \underbrace{x^\alpha}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\ln^{m+1} x}_v = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \cdot \ln^{m+1} x - \int \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \cdot (m+1) \cdot \ln^m x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{\alpha+1} \cdot (\ln x)^{m+1}}{\alpha+1} - \frac{m+1}{\alpha+1} \int x^\alpha \cdot \ln^m x \cdot dx = \boxed{\frac{x^{\alpha+1} \cdot (\ln x)^{m+1}}{\alpha+1} - \frac{m+1}{\alpha+1} \cdot I_m}$$

$$(a) \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = - \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = - \ln|x-1| + C \quad (6)$$

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

$$(c) \int \frac{x^7}{1-x^4} = \int x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{x^4}{1-x^4} \right) = \int x^3 \cdot \left(\frac{x^4-1+1}{1-x^4} \right) = \int -x^3 \cdot dx + \int \frac{x^3}{1-x^4} =$$

$$= -\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \ln|1-x^4| + C$$

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

$$(e) \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln|x|} = \left(\begin{array}{l} t = \ln|x| \\ x = e^t \\ x' = e^t \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{1}{e^t} \cdot e^t dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| = \ln|\ln|x||$$

$$(f) \sqrt{e^x} = e^{x/2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{x/2}} dx = \int \frac{e^{x/2}}{e^{x/2} + 1} dx = \ln(e^{x/2} + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$(g) \int \frac{e^{2x} + 2}{e^x + 4 + 7e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x}{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2x} + 4e^x}{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 7} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2x} + 4e^x + 7) + C$$

$$(h) \int \frac{\arctan^2 x}{1+x^2} dx = \int (\arctan x)^2 \cdot (\arctan x)' dx = \frac{1}{3} (\arctan x)^3 + C$$

$$(i) \int \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 7x + 12} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{17} \int \ln[(x+3)(x+4)] dx = \frac{1}{17} \int [\ln(x+3) + \ln(x+4)] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{17} \left[(x+3) \ln(x+3) - (x+3) + (x+4) \ln(x+4) - (x+4) \right] + C$$

$$(j) \int \cot x \cdot dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{(\sin x)'}{\sin x} dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$(k) \int x \cdot e^{-x/2} = - \int \left(\frac{-x^2}{2} \right)' \cdot e^{-x/2} \cdot dx = -e^{-x/2} + C$$

$$(l) \int x^3 \cdot e^{-x^2} = \int \frac{(-x^2)'}{u} \cdot \frac{(-2x) \cdot e^{-x^2}}{v'} = \frac{-x^2}{u \cdot v} - \int \frac{(-x) \cdot e^{-x^2}}{u'} dx =$$

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

$$(m) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} y = \sqrt{x}, \quad x = y^2 \\ y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad x' = 2y \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{e^y \cdot 2y \cdot dy}{v' \cdot u} = e^y \cdot 2y - \int e^y \cdot 2 dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{n} \int x \cdot e^x \cdot \cos x = ?$$

? $e^x \cdot \cos x$ של e^x נבחר u ושל $\cos x$ נבחר v לפי הכלל $u'v - uv'$ נבחר $u = e^x$ ו- $v = \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x \cdot \cos x &= e^x \cdot \cos x - \int e^x \cdot (-\sin x) = e^x \cdot \cos x + \int e^x \cdot \sin x = \\ &= e^x \cdot \cos x + e^x \cdot \sin x - \int e^x \cdot \cos x \Rightarrow \underline{\left(e^x \cdot [\cos x + \sin x] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right)} = e^x \cdot \cos x \end{aligned}$$

הכלל $u'v - uv'$ נבחר $u = e^x$ ו- $v = \cos x$

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

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

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

הכלל $u'v - uv'$ נבחר $u = e^x$ ו- $v = \sin x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x \cdot \sin x &= e^x \cdot \sin x - \int e^x \cdot \cos x = e^x \cdot \sin x - \left(e^x \cdot \cos x - \int e^x \cdot (-\sin x) dx \right) = \\ &= e^x \cdot (\sin x - \cos x) - \int e^x \cdot \sin x \Rightarrow \int e^x \cdot \sin x = \frac{1}{2} e^x \cdot (\sin x - \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\textcircled{o} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$(t-x)^2 = x^2 + a^2 \Leftrightarrow t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$t^2 - 2tx + a^2 = a^2 \Leftrightarrow 2tx = t^2 - a^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t}}$$

$$x' = \frac{2t - 2(t^2 - a^2)}{2t^2} = \frac{2t^2 - 2a^2}{2t^2} = \frac{t^2 - a^2}{t^2}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = t - x = t - \frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t} = \frac{2t^2 - t^2 + a^2}{2t} = \frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t^2 + a^2}{2t} \right)} \cdot \left(\frac{t^2 - a^2}{2t^2} \right) dt = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C$$

$$\textcircled{p} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \left(\begin{array}{l} x = \frac{a}{\cos t} \\ x' = \frac{\sin t \cdot a}{\cos^2 t} \end{array} \right) = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{a^2 \cdot (\cos^2 t - 1)}} \cdot \frac{a \sin t}{\cos^2 t} = \quad 0 < |a| < |x|$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin t \cdot dt}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}} \cdot \cos^2 t} = \int \frac{\sin t \cdot dt}{\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos^2 t} = \int \frac{dt}{\cos t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos t} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{t}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{(\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2})(\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2})} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}[\sin \frac{t}{2} + \cos \frac{t}{2}]}{\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-\sin \frac{t}{2} - \cos \frac{t}{2})}{\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2}} = \frac{(\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2})'}{\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2}} - \frac{(\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2})'}{\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dt}{\cos t} = \ln|\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2}| - \ln|\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2}| = \ln \left| \frac{\cos \frac{t}{2} + \sin \frac{t}{2}}{\cos \frac{t}{2} - \sin \frac{t}{2}} \right| + C$$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$ זה נקראת גם $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$ ויש לה פתרון

היא נקראת גם $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$ ויש לה פתרון (7)

$$\int x^n \cdot e^x \cdot dx = x^n \cdot e^x - \int n \cdot x^{n-1} \cdot e^x \cdot dx$$

כלומר, אם $I_n = \int x^n e^x$ אז $I_n = x^n e^x - n I_{n-1}$

$$I_n = x^n \cdot e^x - n \cdot I_{n-1}$$

עבור $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx$ כאשר $P(x)$ היא פולינום

אם $\deg P = 0$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$

אם $\deg P = n$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$

אם $\deg P = n+1$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$

אם $\deg P \leq n$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$

$$\int P(x) e^x \cdot dx = a_{n+1} \int x^{n+1} \cdot e^x \cdot dx + \int \tilde{P}(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx$$

כאן $\tilde{P}(x)$ היא פולינום של מעלה n

$$a_{n+1} \cdot x^{n+1} \cdot e^x - (n+1) \cdot a_{n+1} \int x^n \cdot e^x \cdot dx$$

אם $\deg(\tilde{P}(x) - (n+1)a_{n+1} \cdot x^n) \leq n$ אז $\int \tilde{P}(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = \tilde{Q}(x) \cdot e^x + C$

כאן $\tilde{Q}(x)$ היא פולינום של מעלה n

$$\int (\tilde{P}(x) - (n+1)a_{n+1} \cdot x^n) e^x \cdot dx = \tilde{Q}(x) e^x + C$$

כלומר

$$\int P(x) e^x \cdot dx = (a_{n+1} \cdot x^{n+1} + \tilde{Q}(x)) \cdot e^x + C$$

אם $\deg P = n+1$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$

אם $\deg P = n+1$ אז $\int P(x) \cdot e^x \cdot dx = P(x) \cdot e^x + C$