

Vypočítajte integrály racionálnych funkcií:

1. $\int \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx \quad [\ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + c]$
2. $\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} dx \quad [-\frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| + 2\ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2}\ln|x+3| + c]$
3. $\int \frac{x^5+x^4-7x^3+8x-3}{x^3+x^2-6x} dx \quad [\frac{x^3}{3} - x + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x(x-2)| + c]$
4. $\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx \quad [\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2-1| + c]$
5. $\int \frac{x^3+x+3}{x^4+3x^3} dx \quad [-\frac{1}{2x^2} + \ln|x+3| + c]$
6. $\int \frac{x-1}{x^2+x+1} dx \quad [\ln\sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \sqrt{3}\arctg(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}) + c]$
7. $\int \frac{x-2}{x^2+2x+7} dx \quad [\ln\sqrt{x^2+2x+7} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}\arctg(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{6}}) + c]$
8. $\int \frac{1}{x^3+2x} dx \quad [\frac{1}{2}\ln|x| - \frac{1}{4}\ln(x^2+2) + c]$
9. $\int \frac{-2x^2+4x+13}{(x-2)(x^2+3x+3)} dx \quad [\ln|x-2| - \frac{3}{2}\ln(x^2+3x+3) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctg(\frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{3}}) + c]$
10. $\int \frac{x^2+9x+30}{(x-1)(x^2+2x+5)} dx \quad [5\ln|x-1| - 2\ln(x^2+2x+5) - \frac{1}{2}\arctg(\frac{x+1}{2}) + c]$
11. $\int \frac{1}{x^4+4} dx \quad [\frac{1}{8}(\arctg(x-1) + \arctg(x+1)) + \frac{1}{16}\ln(\frac{x^2+2x+2}{x^2-2x+2}) + c]$
12. $\int \frac{x}{x^8-1} dx \quad [\frac{1}{8}(\ln|x^2-1| - \ln|x^2+1|) - \frac{1}{4}\arctgx^2 + c]$

Vypočítajte neurčité integrály (návod: zvoľte vhodnú substitúciu a následne integrujte ako racionálnu funkciu):

1. $\int \frac{2}{x(\ln x-2)(\ln^2 x-2\ln x+2)} dx \quad [\ln\frac{|\ln x-2|}{\sqrt{(\ln x-1)^2+1}} - \arctg(\ln x-1) + c]$
2. $\int \frac{e^x+10}{e^{2x}-2e^x+5} dx \quad [2x - \ln(e^{2x}-2e^x+5) + \frac{3}{2}\arctg(\frac{e^x-1}{2}) + c]$
3. $\int \frac{1-\sqrt[6]{x+1}}{x+1+\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^4}} dx \quad [\ln|x+1| - 3\ln|1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}| - 6\arctg(\sqrt[6]{x+1}) + c]$
4. $\int \frac{1}{x}\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx \quad [\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}-1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}+1}\right| + 2\arctg\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} + c]$
5. $\int \frac{1}{x^2}\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}} dx \quad [\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}}-1}{\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}}+1}\right| - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}-1}} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2x+1}{x+1}+1}} + c]$

$$6. \int \frac{1}{2\sin x - \cos x + 5} dx \quad [\text{substitúcia: } t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}; F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{3\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2}) + 1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + c]$$

pozn.: primitívnu funkciu je možné spojito dodefinovať na celom \mathbb{R} nasledujúcim spôsobom:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{3\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2}) + 1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + k \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}, & \text{pre } x \in (-\pi + 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi); \\ \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2\sqrt{5}}, & \text{pre } x = (2k+1)\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

$$7. \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+\sin^2 x} dx \quad [\text{substitúcia: } t = \operatorname{tg} x; F(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{tg} x) + c]$$

pozn.: primitívnu funkciu je možné spojito dodefinovať na celom \mathbb{R} nasledujúcim spôsobom:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{2}\operatorname{tg} x) + k\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), & \text{pre } x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi); \\ \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right), & \text{pre } x = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2}; k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$