

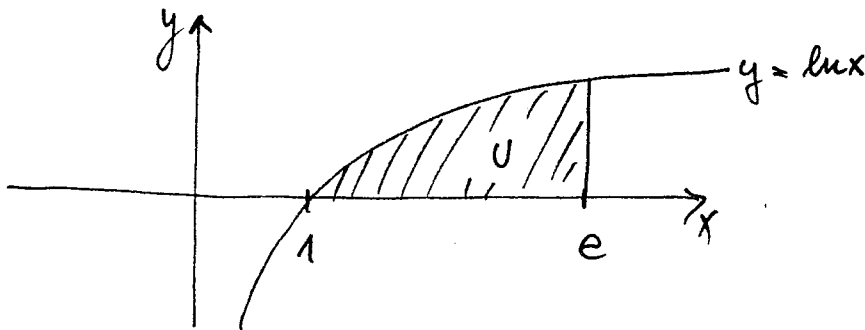
1 $\int_1^e \ln x dx =$ Probiti $\ln x$ nemu v obkleseniach vobec
 'pre integrovani', musime pouzit nejaku metodu pre
 parces.

$\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x$ Pouzitie $\int uv' = uv - \int uv'$

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

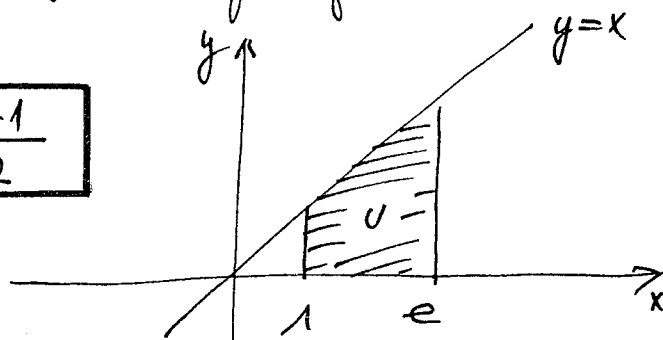
$= [x \cdot \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = [x \cdot \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e 1 dx = [x \ln x]_1^e - [x]_1^e$
 to lez spravit

$= [x \cdot \ln x - x]_1^e = e \cdot \ln e - e - [1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1] =$
 $= e \cdot 1 - e - [1 \cdot 0 - 1] = e - e + 1 = 1$ $S(u) = 1$



2 $\int_1^e x dx =$ $y = x$ je rovnice priamky

$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2}$



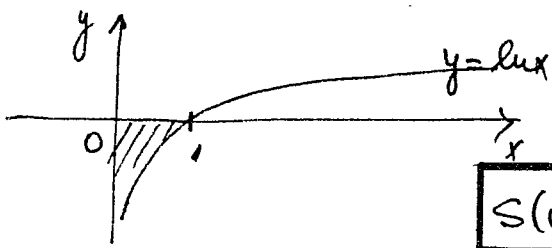
$S(u) = \frac{e^2 - 1}{2} \doteq 3,2$ obvesena jednotky

$$\boxed{3} \quad \int_1^e \frac{\ln t}{t} = \int_1^e \ln t \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = - \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot dx = - [x \cdot \ln x - x]_0^1$$

je mi go čitamo na str. 11

Sub. $x = \ln t$ | nove mere: $x = \ln 1$ $x = \ln e$
 $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$ | $x = 0$ $x = 1$
 $dx = \frac{dt}{t}$ | ← nove mere

Prihodi v intervalu $(0; 1)$ je graf funkcije $f = \ln x$ pod osi x ,
 Arah merimo pod duž $\int_0^1 dx$ minus.



$$= - [1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1 - 0 \cdot \ln 0 - 0] = - (\ln 1 - 1) = - (0 - 1) = +1$$

$$\boxed{S(0) = 1}$$

$$\boxed{4} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{t dt}{t^2+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2+1} t dt =$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

Sub. $x = t^2 + 1$ | nove mere:
 $dx = 2t dt$ | $x = 0^2 + 1$
 $t dt = \frac{dx}{2}$ | $x = 1$
 | $x = 1^2 + 1$
 | $x = 2$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\ln x]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - 0) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \boxed{\frac{\ln 2}{2}}$$

$$\boxed{\approx 0,347}$$

5

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

$u = x$
 $u' = 1$
 $v = e^{-x}$
 $v' = -e^{-x}$

~~mus~~ mus jako vzorec $\int e^{-x} dx = e^{-x}$, ještě jednou ho odvodím:
 $\int e^{-x} dx \dots$ sub. $t = -x$
 $dt = -1 dx$
 $dx = -dt$

Integrovi podle

$$= \int e^t \cdot (-dt) = - \int e^t = -e^t = -e^{-x}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} uv' = [uv]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} u'v$$

čili $\int e^{-x} = -e^{-x}$ Použijí jako vzorec.

Integrovi bez limity, nezáleží je stejný, ale musíme dát ^{lim} (dole)

$$\int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} dx = \left[x \cdot (-e^{-x}) \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx = \left[-\frac{x}{e^x} \right]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

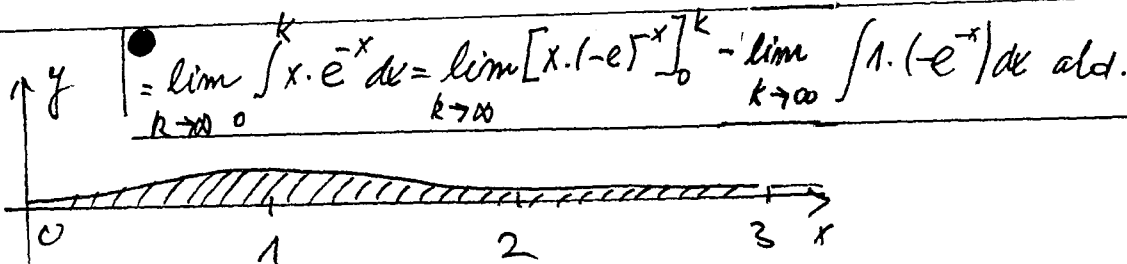
vzorec

Quadrát - se nevztahuje k exponentu, proto ho lze "vytknout"

$$= \left[-\frac{x}{e^x} \right]_0^{\infty} + \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \left[-\frac{x}{e^x} \right]_0^{\infty} - \left[\frac{1}{e^x} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

to lze spojit =

$$= \left[-\frac{x}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e^x} \right]_0^{\infty} = \underbrace{-\frac{\infty}{e^{\infty}} - \frac{1}{e^{\infty}}}_{\text{je asi 0}} - \left(\underbrace{-\frac{0}{e^0} - \frac{1}{e^0}}_{=0} \right) = \frac{1}{e^0} = \frac{1}{1} = \boxed{1}$$



Uspořádá jsem si hodnoty funkce $y = x \cdot e^{-x}$, $y = \frac{x}{e^x}$ a dospěl jsem k uvedenému grafu, sčítat rovnoběžnou plochy se blíží k hodnotě 1.

$$\boxed{6} \quad \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-t^2} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t^2} t dt =$$

$$\bullet = \int_0^{-\infty} e^x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{-\infty} e^x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [e^x]_0^{-\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e^{\infty}} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} (0 - 1) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

NEBO POMOCI LIMITY

$$\bullet \text{ Nebo } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_0^x e^x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^x dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{1}{2} [e^x]_0^x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-\infty} - e^0) \text{ atd.}$$

$$\text{Sub. } x = -t^2$$

$$dx = -2t dt$$

$$t dt = -\frac{dx}{2}$$

$$\text{Nové mez: } x = -0^2$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0}$$

$$x = -(\infty)^2 \quad \boxed{x=-\infty}$$

↓
Dávka $2 + \infty$ na $-\infty$

exponent 2 se k minus
převrátuje

$$\boxed{7} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \underbrace{\sin x}_{\substack{\text{levede st.} \\ \text{pouice}}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin x}_{\substack{u = \sin x \\ u' = \cos x}} \, dx = \text{přístime formula: } \int u v' = uv - \int u' v$$

Resoluce: (máme přičísti až máme neurčitý integrál $\int \sin^2 x \, dx$.)

$$= \sin x \cdot (-\cos x) - \int \cos x \cdot (-\cos x) = -\sin x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx =$$

$$= -\sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \, dx = -\sin x \cos x + \int 1 \, dx - \int \sin^2 x \, dx =$$

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

Musí shora pouice (přičíst mezi)

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

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

$$2 \cdot \int \sin^2 x \, dx = x - \sin x \cos x \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

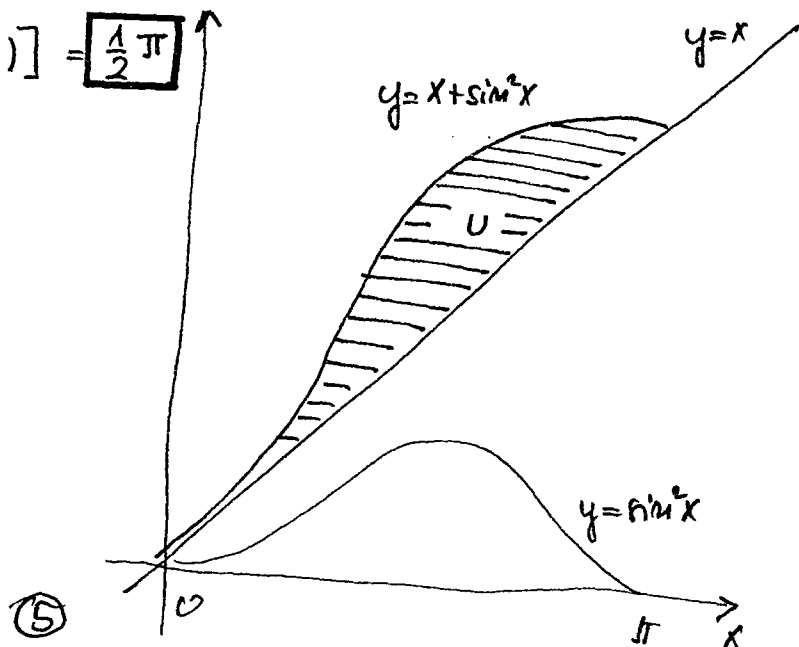
$$\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x \cos x)} \text{ to je neurčitý integrál}$$

Dosadíme mure

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x \cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} [\pi - \sin \pi \cdot \cos \pi - (0 - \sin 0 \cdot \cos 0)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\pi - 0 \cdot (-1) - (0 - 0 \cdot 1)] = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \pi}$$

$$\boxed{S(u) = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$



$$\boxed{8} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \sin x \, dx = \text{předek} \quad \int uv' = [uv]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int u'v \, dx$$

$$u = x \quad v' = \sin x$$

$$u' = 1 \quad v = -\cos x$$

$$= [x \cdot (-\cos x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx = [-x \cdot \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx =$$

$$= [-x \cdot \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \cdot \cos 0\right) + \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0\right) =$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 1\right) + (1 - 0) = \boxed{1}$$

$$\boxed{9} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin t \, dt}{\cos t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\cos t}}_{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \underbrace{\sin t \, dt}_{-dx} =$$

$$\text{Sub. } x = \cos t$$

$$dx = -\sin t \, dt$$

$$-dx = \sin t \, dt$$

$$\text{coset (mere): } x = \cos 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$x = \cos \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

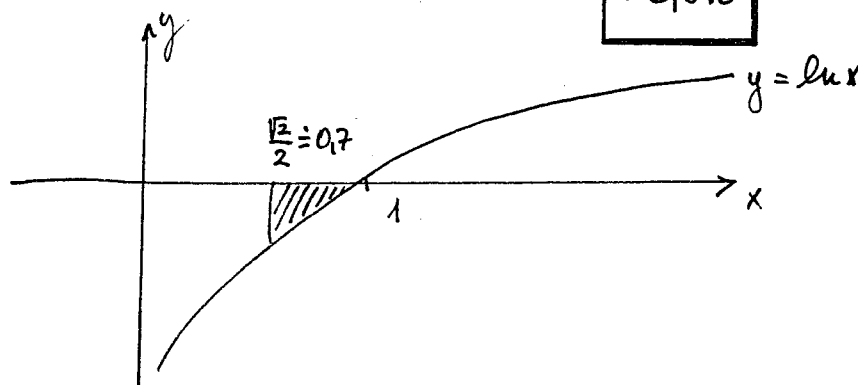
$$= -\int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \left[-\ln x\right]_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \text{obsah úhramu}$$

lustru tvořít už jen o mousu proměnnou a mousfui hromicani.

$$= -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (-\ln 1) = -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \ln 1 =$$

$$= -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0 = \boxed{-\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -(-0,346...)} =$$

$$\boxed{= 0,346}$$



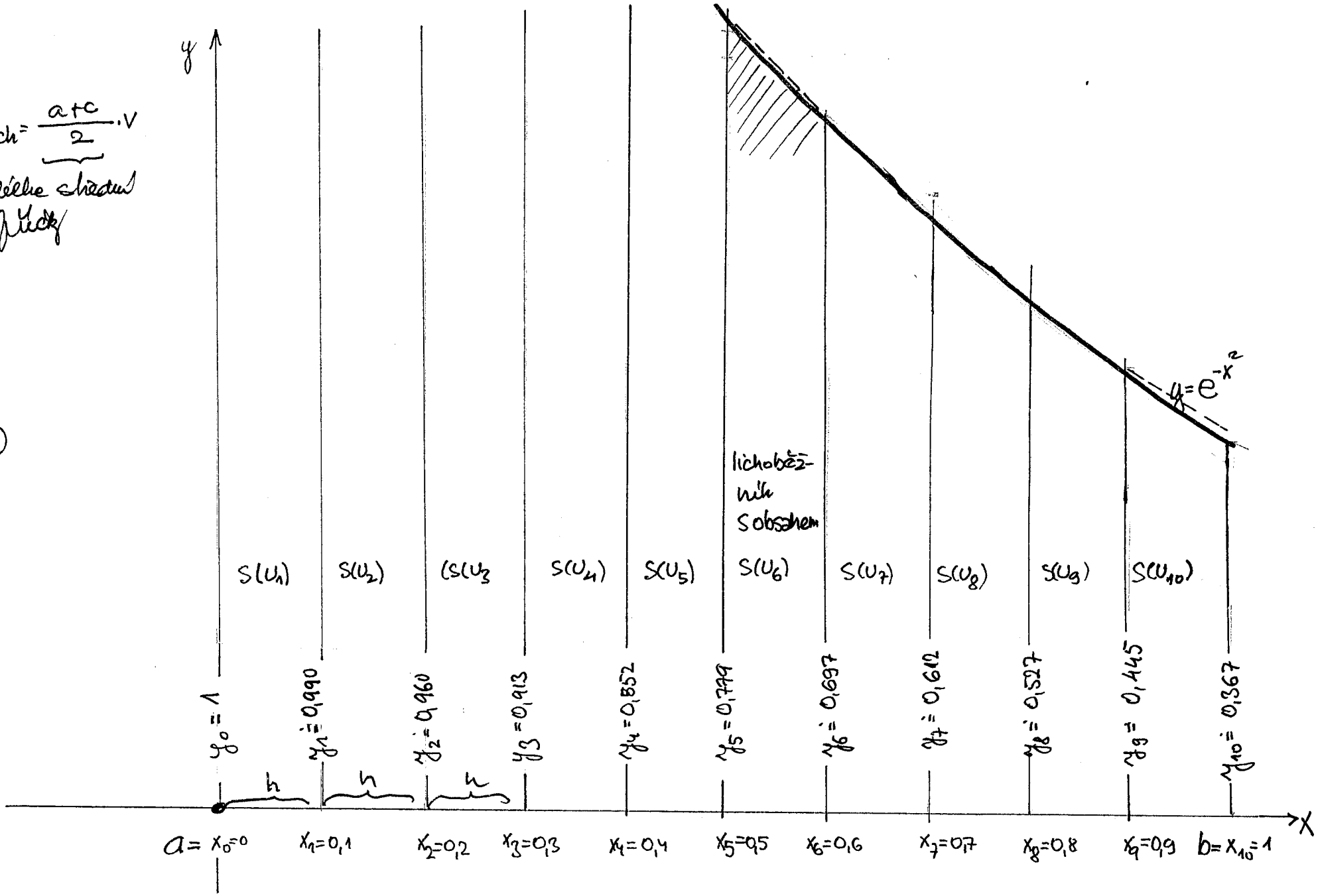
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0,707$$

(6)

$$S_{\text{lich}} = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v$$

die Fläche dieses
Rechtecks

(4)



10) Lichoběžníková metoda spočívá v tom, že integrál $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ nahradíme integrálem parábel obsahů lichoběžníků (viz obrázek). V našem případě $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$, $n = 10$

Plot': e^{-x^2}

$$\int_0^1 (S(U_1) + S(U_2) + S(U_3) + S(U_4) + S(U_5) + S(U_6) + S(U_7) + S(U_8) + S(U_9) + S(U_{10}))$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} \dots h = \frac{1-0}{10} = 0,1$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{y_1 + y_0}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_2 + y_1}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_3 + y_2}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_4 + y_3}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_5 + y_4}{2} \cdot h +$$

$$+ \frac{y_6 + y_5}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_7 + y_6}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_8 + y_7}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_9 + y_8}{2} \cdot h + \frac{y_{10} + y_9}{2} \cdot h$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{h}{2} \cdot (y_1 + y_0) + \overbrace{y_2 + y_1} + \overbrace{y_3 + y_2} + \overbrace{y_4 + y_3} + \overbrace{y_5 + y_4} +$$

$$+ \overbrace{y_6 + y_5} + \overbrace{y_7 + y_6} + \overbrace{y_8 + y_7} + \overbrace{y_9 + y_8} + (y_{10}) + y_9$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{h}{2} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6 + y_7 + y_8 + y_9) + y_{10}]$$

VZOREC: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} [y_0 + 2(y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_{n-1}) + y_n]$

pro výpočet přibližné hodnoty určitého integrálu v mezích a, b , kde interval $\langle a, b \rangle$ si rozdělíme na n částí.

Výpočet určitého integrálu (hodnoty - viz graf)

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1-0}{10} [1 + 2 \cdot (0,990 + 0,960 + 0,913 + 0,852 + 0,779 + 0,697 +$$

$$+ 0,612 + 0,527 + 0,445) + 0,367] = 1 + 2 \cdot 6,775 + 0,367 = 1 + 13,55 +$$

$$0,367 = \boxed{14,917} \quad (8)$$