

SUBSTITUČNÍ METODA

$$\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} g(x) = t \\ g'(x) dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int f(t) dt = F(t) + c = F(g(x)) + c$$

Příklad 1

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} dx &= \int \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 5} \cdot 2x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 5 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt[3]{t} dt = \int t^{\frac{1}{3}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} + c = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} t^{\frac{4}{3}} + c = \frac{3}{4} (x^2 + 5)^{\frac{4}{3}} + c \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 2

$$\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx = \int e^{x^3} \cdot x^2 dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^3 = t \\ 3x^2 dx = dt \\ x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} dt \end{array} \right| = \int e^t \frac{1}{3} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{3} e^t + c = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3} + c$$

Příklad 3

$$\int \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^2} dx = \int \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = t \\ -\frac{1}{x^2} dx = dt \\ \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -dt \end{array} \right| = - \int \sin t dt = \cos t + c = \cos \frac{1}{x} + c$$

Příklad 4

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(1 + \arctan x)^3}{1 + x^2} dx &= \int (1 + \arctan x)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1 + \arctan x = t \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int t^3 dt = \\ &= \frac{t^4}{4} + c = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \arctan x)^4 + c \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 5

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^4 x} dx &= \int \frac{\cos^2 x \cos x}{\sin^4 x} dx = \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x} \cdot \cos x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int \frac{1 - t^2}{t^4} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{t^4} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{t} + c = -\frac{1}{3\sin^3 x} + \frac{1}{\sin x} + c \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 6

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x} \cdot \sin x dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos x = t \\ -\sin x dx = dt \end{array} \right| = - \int \frac{1}{1 - t^2} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} \right| + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right| + c \end{aligned}$$