



**ALGEBRA  
BERNAYS**  
**SVEUČILIŠTE**

**MATEMATIČKA  
ANALIZA**

**Metoda  
supstitucije**

# Metode integriranja

1. Metoda neposredne integracije
2. Metoda supstitucije
3. Metoda parcijalne integracija

# Neposredna integracija

Koristimo tablične integrale i svojstva integriranja.

Primjer 1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{x^4}{x^2} - \frac{2x^3}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{x^2} \right) dx = \int (x^2 - 2x + 1) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + c \end{aligned}$$

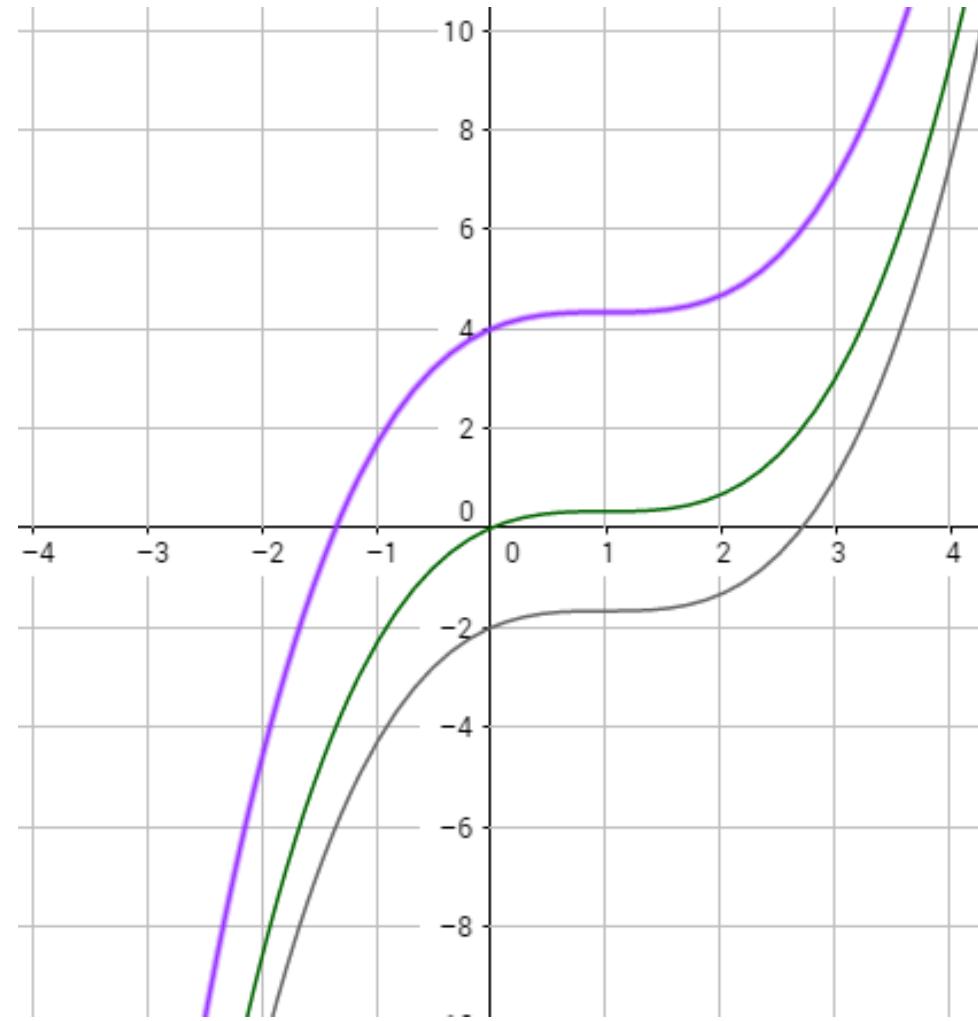
# Neposredna integracija

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + c$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x + 4$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + x - 2$$



# Neposredna integracija

Primjer 2.

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

# Neposredna integracija

Primjer 3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (2^x + 3^x)^2 dx \\ &= \int ((2^x)^2 + 2 \cdot 2^x \cdot 3^x + (3^x)^2) dx \\ &= \int (4^x + 2 \cdot 6^x + 9^x) dx = \frac{4^x}{\ln 4} + 2 \cdot \frac{6^x}{\ln 6} + \frac{9^x}{\ln 9} + c \end{aligned}$$

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 4.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (2x + 1)^{99} dx \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} 2x + 1 = t \\ 2 dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{array} \right| \quad = \int t^{99} \frac{dt}{2} \quad = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{99} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{100}}{100} + c \quad = \frac{1}{200} (2x + 1)^{100} + c \end{aligned}$$

Neka postoji primitivna funkcija funkcije  $f(x)$  na intervalu  $I \in < a, b >$ , dakle neka je:

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c, \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$

Do funkcije  $F(x)$  metodom supstitucije dolazimo na sljedeći način: Zamijenimo  $x$  s funkcijom  $g(t)$ , tj  $x = g(t)$ . zatim imamo  $dx = g'(t)dt$  i dolazimo do novog integrala:

$$\int f(g(t))g'(t)dt$$

koji je jednostavniji od početnog.

# Metoda supstitucije

Metodu supstitucije najčešće koristimo pri integriranju složenih podintegralnih funkcija.

U situaciji kada imamo „dugi izraz”: pod korijenom, u nazivniku, u zagradama, kao argument neke funkcije (trigonometrijskih funkcija, eksponencijalnih funkcija, logaritamskih funkcija...)

„Estetski kriterij”: *Najružniji dio integrala ide u supstituciju. ;)*

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 5.

$$\int e^{3x} dx = \begin{vmatrix} 3x = t \\ 3 dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \int e^t \frac{dt}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int e^t dt = \frac{1}{3} e^t + c = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + c$$

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 5.

$$\int e^{3x} dx$$

Provjera:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + c \right) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{3x} \cdot 3 + 0 = e^{3x}$$

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 6.

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{5}{-x+2} dx &= \begin{vmatrix} -x+2 = t \\ -dx = dt \\ dx = -dt \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \int \frac{5}{t} (-dt) = -5 \int \frac{1}{t} dt = -5 \ln |t| + c \\ &= -5 \ln |-x+2| + c\end{aligned}$$

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 7.

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

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 8.

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

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 9.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 6} dx = \begin{vmatrix} x^2 + 6 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2x} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \int \frac{\cancel{x^2}}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{\cancel{2x}}$$

Nije moguće riješiti (ovom) supstitucijom!

## Primjer 10.

$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 6} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + 6 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2x} \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \int \frac{x^3}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2x} = \int \frac{x^2}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t - 6}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{6}{t}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t - 3 \ln|t| + c = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 6) - 3 \ln|x^2 + 6| + c$$

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 11.

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

# Metoda supstitucije

Primjer 12.

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

# Linearna supstitucija

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2x+3} dx = \begin{vmatrix} 2x+3 = t \\ 2 dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+3| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \begin{vmatrix} ax+b = t \\ a dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{a} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{dt}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + c$$

# Linearna supstitucija

Općenito pravilo za linearu supstituciju:

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x)$$

⇒

$$\int f(ax + b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot F(ax + b)$$

# Linearna supstitucija

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

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

$$3) \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(5x + 9)} dx = \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{tg}(5x + 9) + c$$

# Video materijali

## 1. Metoda supstitucije:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_5l-BpumSAE&list=PLcWN1hq0ODxk6WQ1qr4wHk9wSa0Wp6Ggo&index=4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_5l-BpumSAE&list=PLcWN1hq0ODxk6WQ1qr4wHk9wSa0Wp6Ggo&index=4)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u907r66aEdA&list=PLcWN1hq0ODxk6WQ1qr4wHk9wSa0Wp6Ggo&index=5>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-zoDFohwg4&list=PLcWN1hq0ODxk6WQ1qr4wHk9wSa0Wp6Ggo&index=6>

Hvala ☺