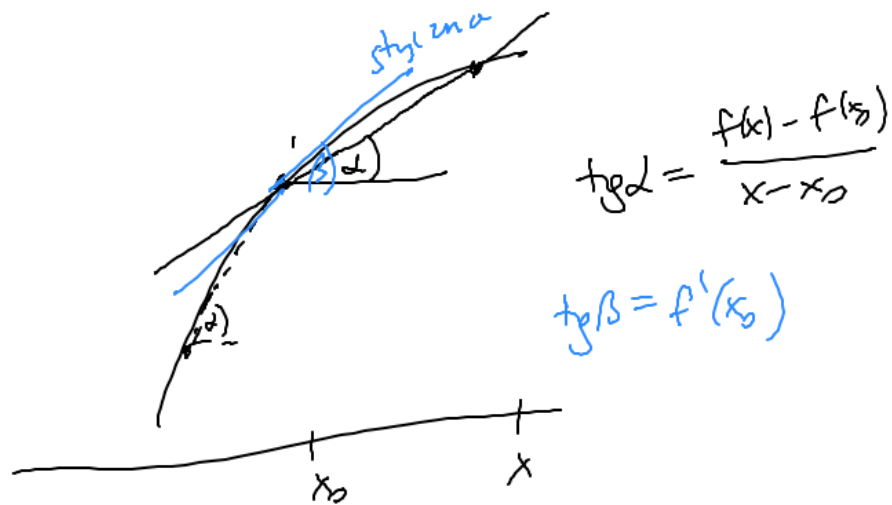


$$f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \longrightarrow \quad f'$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$



$$(f(x) + g(x))' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$(f(x) - g(x))' = f'(x) - g'(x)$$

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

← jeśli prawa strona jest dobrze określona, to pochodna po lewej stronie istnieje i mamy równość

Wp

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3 \sin x}{\arccos x + 1}\right)' = \frac{(x^3 \sin x)' \cdot (\arccos x + 1) - x^3 \sin x \cdot (\arccos x + 1)'}{(\arccos x + 1)^2}$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^3 \cdot \sin x)' &= (x^3)' \sin x + x^3 (\sin x)' = \\ &= 3x^2 \sin x + x^3 \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$(f+g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(\arccos x + 1)' = (\arccos x)' + 1' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + 0$$

$$(x^n)' = n x^{n-1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(c)' = 0 \quad c = \text{const.} \quad \text{parameter}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a \quad (a > 0 \text{ parameter})$$

↳ wichtige:

$$(e^x)' = e^x \quad \left| \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}\right.$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x \quad (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \tan^2 x + 1$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\left(2^{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 x}\right)' = \underline{2^{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \left(\sqrt{2} \sin^2 x\right)'} = 2^{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\sin^2 x\right)'}_{}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= 2^y & f'(y) &= 2^y \ln 2 \\ y(x) &= \sqrt{2} \sin^2 x & f(y(x))' &= f'(y(x)) \cdot y'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c f(x))' &= c \cdot f'(x) \\ c &= \text{const.} \end{aligned}$$

$$1) \quad (\sin^2 x)' = (\sin x \cdot \sin x)' \stackrel{(fg)' = f'g + fg'}{=} (\sin x)' \cdot \sin x + \sin x \cdot (\sin x)' = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$2) \quad (\sin^2 x)' = \left((\sin x)^2\right)' = \frac{2 \sin x}{f'(y(x))} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{y'(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= y^2 & f'(y) &= 2y \\ y(x) &= \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Zadania: badanie funkcji; znajdowanie ekstremów lokalnych, wartości najmniejszych i największych
 znajdowanie przedziałów monotoniczności

• reguła de L'Hôpitala

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \leftarrow \text{jeśli istnieje, to} \\ \left(\begin{array}{c} \pm\infty \\ \pm\infty \end{array} \right) \text{ mamy równość}$$

Np.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin x}{e^x - e^{-\pi}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{(\sin x)'}{(e^x - e^{-\pi})'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\cos x}{e^x - 0} = \frac{\cos \pi}{e^\pi} = \frac{-1}{e^\pi} = -e^{-\pi}$$

Granica po prawej istnieje, a więc $\stackrel{H}{=}$ jest istotnie równość.

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad -\infty \leq a < b \leq \infty$$

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + c, \quad \text{gdzie} \quad F'(x) = f(x) \quad - \text{czyli } F \text{ jest pewną funkcją}$$
$$= \{F + c : c \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \text{pierwotną funkcji } f$$

np. zwykłe piszemy

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c \quad \leftarrow \text{pewnie na } (-\infty, 0) \text{ lub } (0, \infty)$$

może
obawiamy się pytania (?)

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \ln|x| + c_1, & x < 0 \\ \ln|x| + c_2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Jeśli $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ jest ciągła, $F'(x) = f(x)$ dla $x \in (a, b)$: F - też ciągła na $[a, b]$,

$$\text{to} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

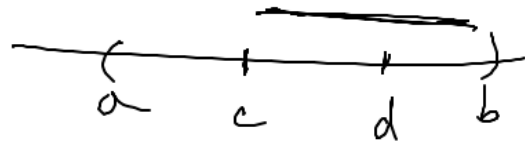
Uwaga:

Niech $f: (a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, ustalony $c \in (a,b)$, wtedy $F'(x) = f(x)$ dla $x \in (a,b)$

$$\int_c^d f(x) dx = F(d) - F(c)$$

$d \in (c, b)$

$$F(\underset{y}{\overset{d}{\circ}}) = F(c) + \int_c^{\overset{d}{\circ}} f(x) dx$$



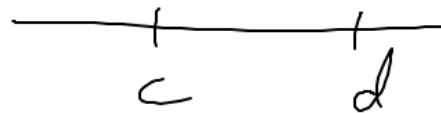
\Rightarrow funkcja $g(y) = \int_c^y f(x) dx$, $y \in (c, b)$ jest funkcją pierwotną f

\rightarrow bo $g(y) = F(y) - F(c)$, stąd $g'(y) = F'(y) - (F(c))' = f(y)$

Przyjmujemy konwencję, iż jest $c < d$, to

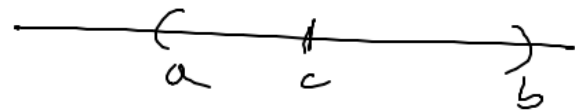
$$\int_d^c f(x) dx = - \int_c^d f(x) dx = - (F(d) - F(c)) = \underline{F(c) - F(d)}$$

$$\int_c^c f(x) dx := F(c) - F(c) = 0$$



Wtedy wzd:

$$g(y) = \int_c^y f(x) dx, \quad y \in (a, b)$$



określa pewną funkcję pierwotną funkcji f na (a, b) , tzn. $g'(y) = f(y)$

Np.

$$\int_0^y x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^y = \frac{y^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

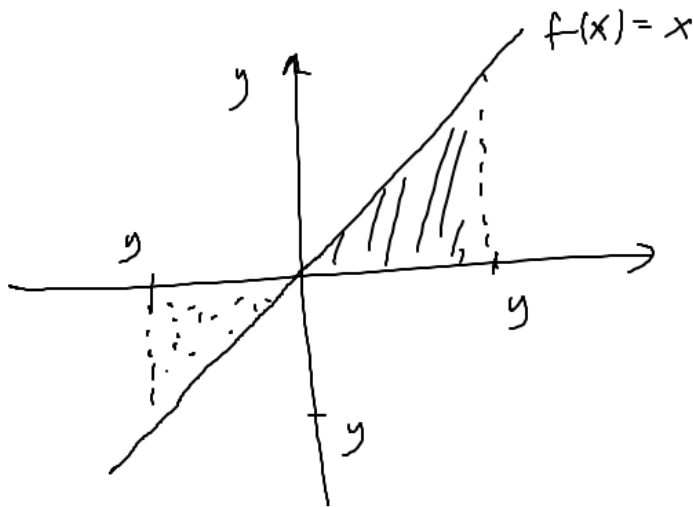
$\circ f(x)=x$

$$\left(\frac{y^2}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2y = y = f(y)$$

- ponieważ $y \rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2}$ jest f. pierwotną f. podcałkowej $f(y)=y$

$$g(y) = \int_{y_0}^y f(x) dx \quad - \quad \text{f. g\u00f3rnej granicy całkowania}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(y) = f(y)$$



Nf

$$\left(\underbrace{\int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt}_{f(x)} \right)' = g'(x^2) \cdot (x^2)' = e^{-x^4} \cdot 2x$$

$$f(x) = g(x^2), \text{ plus } g(y) = \int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$g'(y) = e^{-y^2}$$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx - \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int (f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)) dx = \int (f(x) \cdot g(x))' dx = f(x)g(x) + C$$

⇓

$$\int f'(x)g(x) dx = f(x)g(x) + \cancel{C} - \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

↑
jest ; tak tutaj

- calka przez
ustrz

~~$$\int f(x)g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \cdot \int g(x) dx$$~~

NIE!

$$\int f(\varphi(y)) \varphi'(y) dy = F(\varphi(y)) + c \quad , \text{ gdje } F(x) = \int f(x) dx$$

odh. bez postantene

Pr

$$\int \sin^4 y \cos y dy = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \sin y \\ dt = \cos y dy \end{array} \right| = \int t^4 dt = \frac{t^5}{5} + c =$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 y + c$$

Np.

$$\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin x \, dx = \int e^{2x} \cdot (-\cos x)' \, dx = e^{2x} \cdot (-\cos x) - \int (e^{2x})' \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx =$$

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

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

$$= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \int e^{2x} \cdot 2 \sin x \, dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 5 \int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x + C$$

$$\tilde{C} = \frac{C}{5}$$

$$\int e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5} e^{2x} \cos x + \frac{2}{5} e^{2x} \sin x + \tilde{C}$$

Np.

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin x \, dx = \left(-\frac{1}{5} e^{2x} \cos x + \frac{2}{5} e^{2x} \sin x \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} e^{2\pi} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{5} e^0 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{5} e^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cdot \sin x \, dx &= \int x (-\cos x)' \, dx = -x \cos x - \int (x)' \cdot (-\cos x) \, dx = \\ &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx = \underline{-x \cos x + \sin x + C} \end{aligned}$$

Alle:

$$\int x \sin x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' \sin x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} (\sin x)' \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \sin x - \underline{\int \frac{x^2}{2} \cos x \, dx}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx$$

1) Spr. czy funkcja wymierna jest właściwa: stopień licznika = 0 < 4 = st. mianownika - jest
(Dzielenie nie jest potrzebne)

2) rozkład mianownika na czynniki wielomianowe

$$\text{I} \quad x^4+1 = (x^2+1)^2 - 2x^2 = (x^2+1)^2 - (\sqrt{2}x)^2 =$$

$$= \underbrace{(x^2+1 - \sqrt{2}x)}_{\text{mnożnikowa } (\Delta < 0)} \underbrace{(x^2+1 + \sqrt{2}x)}_{\text{mnożnikowa } (\Delta < 0)}$$

$$\Delta = 2 - 4 = -2 < 0$$

albo bo funkcja $f(x) = x^4+1$ nie ma pierwiastków rzeczywistych

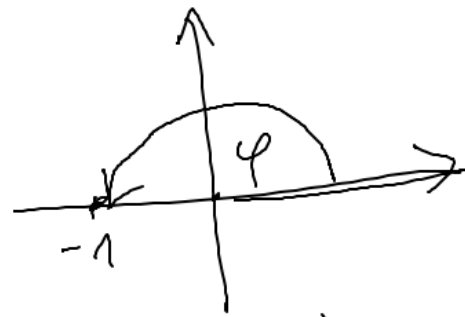
$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

II $x^4 + 1 = 0$ - rozwiązanie w liczbie zespolonych

$$x^4 = -1 = 1 \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$x^4 = 1 \cdot (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

→ pierwiastki są postaci $x_k = \sqrt[4]{1} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} \right), k=0,1,2,3$



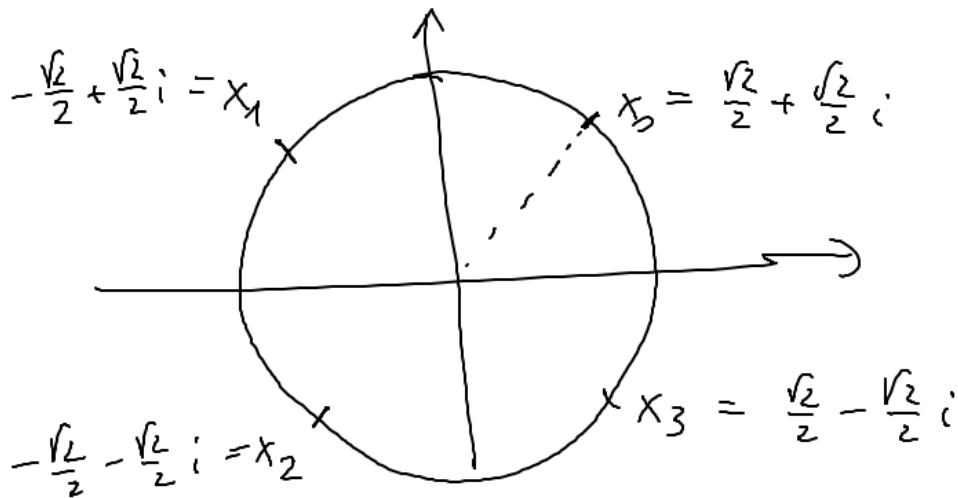
$$x_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$x_3 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x^4 + 1 = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3)}$$

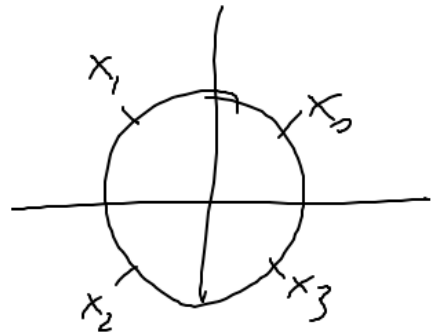


$$x^4 + 1 = (x - x_0)(x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_3) =$$

$$= (x - x_0)(x - \bar{x}_0) \cdot (x - x_1)(x - \bar{x}_1) =$$

$$= (x^2 - (x_0 + \bar{x}_0)x + x_0 \bar{x}_0) (x^2 - (x_1 + \bar{x}_1)x + x_1 \bar{x}_1) =$$

$$= (x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1) (x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1)$$



$$x_3 = \bar{x}_0$$

$$x_2 = \bar{x}_1$$

$$x_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$\bar{x}_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$x_0 \cdot \bar{x}_0 = |x_0|^2 = 1$$

3) Rozkład na czynniki proste

a) Stąd

$$\frac{1}{x^4+1} = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1}$$

$$= \frac{(Ax+B)(x^2+\sqrt{2}x+1) + (Cx+D)(x^2-\sqrt{2}x+1)}{x^4+1} =$$

$$= \frac{(A+C)x^3 + (\sqrt{2}A+B-\sqrt{2}C+D)x^2 + (A+B\sqrt{2}+C-D\sqrt{2})x + (B+D)}{x^4+1}$$

b) Ułóż układ równań na współczynniki:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A+C=0 \\ \sqrt{2}A+B-\sqrt{2}C+D=0 \\ A+B\sqrt{2}+C-D\sqrt{2}=0 \\ B+D=1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow B\sqrt{2}-D\sqrt{2}=0 \Rightarrow B-D=0$$

$$\sqrt{2}A - \sqrt{2}C = -1$$

$$A - C = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2A = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2B = 1$$

$$B = 1/2 \quad D = 1/2$$

linggung

$$\int \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot (2x - \sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx =$$

$$(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1)' = 2x - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{2x - \sqrt{2}}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}$$

$$t = x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1$$

$$dt = (2x - \sqrt{2}) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln|t| + C = \ln(x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \int \frac{dx}{2\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 1} = \int \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \operatorname{arctg} t + c$$

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

$$= \sqrt{2} \operatorname{arctg}(t) + c = \sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{arctg}(\sqrt{2}x - 1) + c$$
