

1

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x + 2}{2 - \cos^2 x} dx$$

може одмах $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$
или може је разложити на збир 3 члана.

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{2 - \cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x}{2 - \cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{2 - \cos^2 x} dx$$

$t_1 = \cos x$ $t_2 = \sin x$ $t_3 = \tan x$ $x = \arctan t_3$, $1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
 $dt_1 = -\sin x dx$ $dt_2 = \cos x dx$ $dx = \frac{1}{t_3^2 + 1} dt_3$, $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + t_3^2}$

$$I = \int_1^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{-dt_1}{2 - t_1^2} + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dt_2}{2 - (1 - t_2^2)} + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dt_3}{(1 + t_3^2)(2 - \frac{1}{1 + t_3^2})}$$

$$I = \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{dt_1}{2 - t_1^2} + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dt_2}{1 + t_2^2} + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt_3}{2 + 2t_3^2 - 1}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{2} d(\frac{t_1}{\sqrt{2}})}{1 - (\frac{t_1}{\sqrt{2}})^2} + \arctan t_2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dt_3}{1 + 2t_3^2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \frac{t_1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 - \frac{t_1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right| \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} d(t_3 \sqrt{2})}{1 + (t_3 \sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + t_1}{\sqrt{2} - t_1} \right| \Big|_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \arctan(t_3 \sqrt{2}) \Big|_0^1$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right| \right) + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \left(\ln \left| \frac{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^2}{(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right| \right) + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (\ln(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) - \ln 3) + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{2}$$

$$(2) \quad I = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \ln\left(2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\ln 2 + \ln(\sin \frac{x}{2}) + \ln(\cos \frac{x}{2})) dx$$

$$= \ln 2 \cdot \pi + \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin \frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\cos \frac{x}{2}) dx$$

$$t = \frac{x}{2}, dt = \frac{dx}{2}$$

$$= \ln 2 \cdot \pi + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos t) dt = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{чекра: } u = t + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ du = dt \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\cos(u - \frac{\pi}{2})) du = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\sin u) du = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\sin t) dt$$

$$I = \ln 2 \cdot \pi + 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\sin t) dt \right)$$

$$I = \ln 2 \cdot \pi + 2 \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin t) dt}_I$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = -\pi \ln 2}$$

догадка.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = t - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ du = dt \end{array} \right) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln(\sin(u + \frac{\pi}{2})) du$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln(\cos u) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos u) du$$

јер је уопшта $\frac{\pi}{2}$ одг унш.

$$\text{Ако је } I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt, \text{ онда је}$$

$$I = \ln 2 \cdot \pi + 2 I_1 + 2 I_1$$

$$-\pi \ln 2 = \ln 2 \pi + 4 I_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_1 = \frac{-2\pi \ln 2}{4} = \frac{-\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

$$\text{Заме, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos t) dt = \frac{-\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

③

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos 2x$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos^2 x dx + \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^{\pi} = e^{\pi} - 1 = I + J$$

$$I - J = \int_0^{\pi} e^x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos 2x dx$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{l} u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \\ dv = \cos 2x dx \quad v = \sin 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x e^x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x e^x dx \quad /4$$

$$5 \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x e^x dx = e^{\pi} - 1$$

$$I - J = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2I = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{5} + e^{\pi} - 1 = \frac{6(e^{\pi} - 1)}{5}$$

$$\boxed{I = \frac{3}{5} (e^{\pi} - 1)}$$

II НАЧУМ: $\cos 2x = \operatorname{Re} e^{2ix}$

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^x \cos 2x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \operatorname{Re} e^{2ix} dx = \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{\pi} e^{x(1+2i)} dx$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{x(1+2i)}}{1+2i} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{e^{\pi(1+2i)} - e^0}{1+2i} \right)$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \frac{e^{\pi} \cdot e^{2i\pi} - 1}{1+2i} = \operatorname{Re} \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{1+2i} \cdot \frac{1-2i}{1-2i}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \frac{e^{\pi} - 1 - 2i(e^{\pi} - 1)}{5} = \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{5}$$

намамураме овај комент.
дрог као
конте?

④

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin(n+1)x dx$$

$$\sin(n+1)x = \sin nx \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot \cos nx$$

$$I = \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin nx \cdot \cos x dx}_{J} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos nx dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos nx \cdot \sin x dx = \begin{cases} u = \cos nx & du = -\sin nx \cdot n dx \\ dv = \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x dx \end{cases}$$

$$v = -\frac{\cos^n x}{n}$$

$$= \cos nx \cdot \frac{-\cos^n x}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cdot \sin nx dx$$

$$= \cos n\pi \cdot \frac{-1}{n} \cos^n \pi + \frac{1}{n} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cdot \sin nx dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \cdot \frac{-1}{n} \cdot (-1)^n + \frac{1}{n} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cdot \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} - \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \cdot \sin nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0}$$

Народна: може да се

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x dx$$

$$dv = \cos(n+1)x dx$$

тако се може да се докаже!

⑤

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cos(n+1)x dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x (\cos nx \cdot \cos x - \sin nx \cdot \sin x) dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos nx \cdot \cos x dx}_J - \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \cos nx & du = -\sin nx \cdot n dx \\ dv = \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x dx & v = \frac{\sin^n x}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$J = \underbrace{\cos nx \cdot \frac{\sin^n x}{n}}_0 \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \cdot \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \cdot \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{I = 0}$$