Lezioni del 6 e 10 dicembre 2018 Analisi matematica I (a.a.2018/19)

Docente: Alessandra Cutrì

Argomenti: Calcolo integrale per funzioni reali di variabile reale: integrale per sostituzione, esempi, formule ricorsive per integrali, integrazione di funzioni razionali: fratti semplici (discussione completa se denominatore è un polinomio di grado due). esempi

Argomenti:integrazione funzioni razionali(denominatore pol.di grado n),scomposizione di Hermite, formula ricorsiva per int. di (1+x^2)^m, funzioni razionali negli argomenti sinx,cosx,tgx (sostituzioni t=tg x/2)

Metodi di Integrasione

· Internative per PART

re del prodotto el fusions:

Sous lig derivable in (a15) con dervate continue in (a6)

=) (f(x)g(x))= f(x)g(x)+ f(x)g(x)

le printie de (fagex) seus

A.Culri 5/12478(x) y(x)) $dx = \int f(x)g(x)dx + \int f(x)g(x)dx$ f(x)g(x)+C

=) f (c)gwdx=fwgw=f(x)g'a)dx

25 sconce le dervate de fa g

Leversion for get integral défudié: Stugued = fulgue - Stugued $\int xe^{x}dx = xe^{x} - \int e^{x}dx = xe^{x} - e^{x} + C$ f'w=ex ~> flx) =e? 3(x)=x ~> g'(x)=1 085: re aventuro delto flatex > flatex glatex >> glacex $\int xe^{x}dx = \frac{x^{2}e^{x}}{z}e^{x} - \int \frac{x^{2}e^{x}}{z}e^{x}dx$ 1 sen difficile A.Cutri 5/12/18 Segxdx = (1. egx = x gx- s 1dx 3 m = 6 > 3 g'an=1

$$\int x e^{x} dx = xe^{x} |_{2}^{5} - \int e^{x} dx =$$

$$= 2$$

$$= 5e^{5} - 2e^{2} - e^{x} |_{2}^{5} =$$

$$= 5e^{5} - 2e^{2} - e^{5} + e^{2} = xe^{5} + e^{5} |_{2}^{5}$$

Jes: In generale per integralitipo (Pak) et de = Paklex - Sex Pake) = (x) t polnome de godon

Porche Phu hegodo = M-1

Le demo M-velse mpel di godo n A.Cytile 200 pel di godo n

$$\int x^{2} e^{x} dx = x^{2} e^{x} - \int 2x e^{x} e^{x} = 2x e^{x} - 2x e^{x} + \int 2e^{x} dx$$

$$= x^{2} e^{x} - 2x e^{x} + 2e^{x} + C$$

ES $\int x \operatorname{New} x \, dx = -x \operatorname{con} x + \int \operatorname{con} x \, dx =$ $g(x) = x = -x \operatorname{con} x + \operatorname{new} x + C$ $f'(x) = \operatorname{new} x$

0552 re avessino seello flaza, gliszax

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ES 2

Jen'x dx = J(sen'x) (sen'x) dx =

f'b\= sen'x = sen'x evx + J cos²xolx

g(x)= sen'x = -sen'x exx + x - Jsen'x dx

2 Jsen'x elx = -sen'x exx + x + C

3) Jen'x dy = 1 (x-zenxcoxx) +C 055: re andossí avoid vell'integrosso ve per per servendo S cooxdx = serxerx + serx dx Cerrei 020 ~ wolk obsergo mulle (é come for in openadeur e jes touraise unherro con la inverse) ts: Wifenedu A.Cutri 5/12/18

Cos Xdx = \frac{1}{2} (x + renx corx) + C Je eur 2 e corx + Je reux olx g=conx =) [example (conx + ex neux -] ex conx dx

Integratione per sostitusione Euppour aus dis voler Coledon Jetx dx Cerchiano una prinitiva di f(x) = e1x Se panessumo tessa cioè xet de niccederelobe! x=0 => t=0 x=2 =) t= 52 che nœuse al dx? le esponens A.Cutri, 6/12/18 Jernil delle nuova verralse

Sis duque f. [2,6] -sR fec([2,6]) 2 = f e nier Functive de f ferdx = F(b)-F(a) de pernamo x=p(t) (nell'osenjo precedente (lt)=t²) 4: [c,d] = [d,s] ([cad]) (Ca, 5) = (Eb, 2)) y all slot s A.Cutri 642/18

A.Cutri 642/18 [well events baser = 9= 2] ENTE (1241) F voi primative de \$ (864) 91(x) Drfath (F((elt)))=F'((elt)) (+) f ('elt)) e'(+) [f(x)dx=F(b)-F(a)=f(p(b))-F(q(d))

5° & (x) dx = 5 & ((e) (+) dt dore ((a)=a e (e/b)=b æ le metrie (b) (e'(b)) (e'(4) ot = (e'(b)) (e'(4) ot = (e'(b)) (e A.Cutri 6/12/18 Fornalmonte puedo X219H) Andogeneure for get, veg vels wolch nit Storida = St(4H) 8,(4) qx $\int_{e^{-x}}^{2} dx = \int_{e^{-x}}^{e^{-x}} e^{-x} dx = \int_{e^{-x$

 $\int_{1+e^{2x}}^{1} dx = \int_{1+e^{2}}^{1} dt$ A.Cutri 6/12/18 x-Ogt = (ut) 19'(+)= 1 = \left \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \text{arefet} \frac{1}{4}

= \text{arefe} = -\frac{tt}{4} 05): Africa aude Cercare uns pormisée de l'ex courie metodo du sertitus dece 1 ex dx = avetge + c e por colestone o leex Crews meditation

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$$2. \int \frac{\text{lg} \times \text{dx}}{\text{dx}}$$

on:
$$\frac{1}{k} = (e_{\xi x})'$$

$$\int \frac{e^{k}x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^{k}} t e^{k} dt = \frac{e^{2}}{2} + c$$

$$= \frac{e^{k}x^{2}}{2} + c$$

Alleusvous

A.Cutrle/
$$(2/8)$$
) $f'(x)dx = \int t'dt = \frac{t''}{t''} + c$

$$dt = f(x)$$

$$= (f(x))^{3+1} + c$$

6. $\int xe^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int xe^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{t} dt$ $(x2)^{t} = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$ $t=x^2 = 2x dx$

Formule ricordire per untegrals: A.Cutri 6/12/18

Voghamo Coleslore

Im = Sonx) molx mean

Sapprano che $I_0 = x + c$ $I_1 = -\cos x + c$ Possocius colonia de T

Possaus esterlare In not Im-le Im-2 rem=2?

Se con un métado ncorsiro! Verhamo conne:

= - Coox (xex) + (m-1) Im - - (m-1) Im $U(+m-x) I_{m} = -cosx (secx)^{m-1} + (m-1) I_{m-2}$ A.Cutri 6/12/18 - Cosx (seux) m-1 + (m-1) Im-2 -CNX reux +X gre coledoto colubore nastran Is, In, I -. - etc.

Intéposione di furious P(x) = P(x) raffoulli cen Paje QCX) polinous o de ve gr Pco) ≥ gracon ordere prima eseguire le grado vuncratore & grado Jenom. B = S(X) + R(X) Eseripo A.Cutri 6/12/18 $\times 2 \times \times 1$ x3+ 0x2+ x +0 $=) \frac{x^3 + x}{x^2 + x + 1} = (x -) + (x +)$

 $\int \frac{x^3 + x}{x^2 + x} dx = \int (x-1) dx + \int \frac{x+1}{x^2 + x} dx$ $= (x-1)^2 + \int gr P < gr Q$ Quali voglavo Caledore $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx \qquad Gr P(x) < gr Q(x)$ A.Cutri 6/12/18

1 coso: denominatore Q(x) poldi 1º grado => nun à costante

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{x+b} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left| \frac{1}{x+b} \right| + c$$

2. Casa denomination Q(x) E un polymonde di grade 2

3 ntrestour de dependeurs delle vendrai di QCP) (a) Q(x) hz 2 noolicé realle dustrate (E) diser Q(x)>0)

(b) Q(a) lie I neahrer A.Cutri 6/12/18 (quadrato perfetto) (2) diser a co

(C) Q(x) mon he radich reality (durer a co) @ QE moducibile

085: caro dell'escupio è (C)
232x21 durer=1-420

Partie overe quodo Lo tero torsentame le strossent (a/(h/C) con depli esent

De wal $\int \frac{x+2}{(x-2)(x+3)} = \int \frac{4(5)}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{115}{x+3} dx$ = = = (|x-2| + | lep| x+3 | +C A.Cutri 6/12/18 Potro for retepele defuito ou retende che uon contregous your x=2 diser Q(x) >0 ~ millegrals de topo logoritus

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Every o coso 2(b)

(deser
$$O(x) \ge 0$$
)

$$\int \frac{x+1}{9x^2+12x} dx$$

$$9x^2+12x+1=0$$

$$x = -6 \pm \sqrt{36-36} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$9(x^2+12x+1) = 9(x-\frac{2}{3})^2$$

$$= (3x+2)^2$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{3x+2} dx$$

$$x = -26$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3}$$
Acuti of $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{$

OSS: Porché sextramo coledere $\int \frac{f(x)}{p(x)} dx = lg |f(x)| + c$ e sexualo che $\int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = arut_{p} x + c$ $= \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{a} ard_{p}(x) + c$ $= \int \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{a} ard_{p}(x) + c$ $= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + c$ $= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + c$ $= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + c$ $= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + c$ $= \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{dx}{a} + \lim_{x \to a} \frac{$

feccious in mods de a numerature conjunct le dernote del Lenon.

Coe je tol Cose, 2x+1 $\frac{x+1}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1+1}{x^2+x+1}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+2)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)}{x^2+x+1}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)}{x^2+x+1}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)}{x^2+x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)}{x^2+x+1}$

 $\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \propto (x+c)^2+d$ x2+1×+(2)+3 = (x+2)2+3 1) $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{3}^{2}\frac{dy}{4[1+(\frac{2}{3}y)^{2}]}\frac{2-2y}{12z^{2}dy}$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{3}^{2}\frac{dy}{4[1+(\frac{2}{3}y)^{2}]}\frac{2-2y}{12z^{2}dy}$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{3}^{2}\frac{dy}{4[1+(\frac{2}{3}y)^{2}]}\frac{2-2y}{12z^{2}dy}$ A. Cutri 6/12/18 tipe det (x+1) dx= 1 lp (x+x+1) + 1 arct = 2 (x+1) +C

x2+x+4=0 mei (at) diserco

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

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

$$(x) = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1 + 3} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 3}$$

$$(x+1)^2$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{3[1+(x+1)^2]} = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

Grevenio

1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{e^{x} + e^{x}} = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{t + \frac{1}{t}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} dt$$

$$e^{x} = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{t + \frac{1}{t}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} dt$$

$$e^{x} = \int \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{t + \frac{1}{t}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2} + 1} dt$$

= arely to c= dretp(ex)+C

mode fui seuglier fer ferlo 1= seux+cosx

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4)
$$\int \frac{n e u \times c o x}{1 + n e u^{2} \times} dx = I$$

$$Cos^{2} \times = cos \times cos^{2} \times$$

$$(n e u^{2} \times)' = 2 n e u \times c c \times x$$

$$d f e u^{2} \times 2 dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 n e u \times c c \times x}{1 + n e u^{2} \times} dx$$

$$t = n e u^{2} \times 2 dx$$

$$d f = 2 n e u \times c c \times x$$

$$d f = 2 n e u \times c c \times x$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}{1 + e^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - e}$$

Violisius come of juio colore VI-X2 dx 1º metodo: ter parti $\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \chi \sqrt{1-x^2} - \int \chi \frac{(-\rho \chi)}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $= \times \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ $= \times \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{(archnx)^2}{(1-x^2)^{1/2}}$ =) / (x) dx = 1 (x) -x2 + arconx) +C 2° metodo: per sontrustare STAX = Scort contact = x=sent =) dx=contact (Oppur kcesst =) dk=-sentate) = 1 ltx sent cost 1 - C = 1 (arcsenx + × 11-2)+c A.Cutri 10/12/18

Ensegressone delle fusions restaueli f(x)= P(x) gePcgeQ Q(x) polinomes de grado M 1. como: Qle le voolice reelle Notre di moltoperaté 1 $\frac{2x^2-6}{x^3+x^2-2x}$ x3+x2-2x=x(x+x-2)=x(x+2)x-1) herodice x2-2, x21 $\int \frac{3x^2-6}{x(x+2)(x-1)} dx$ Net do dei field uquesto coso:

Netrodo dei field inquesto coso: $\frac{3x^2-6}{x(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$

Dolomano det, A.B. C

$$\frac{3x^2-6}{x(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A(x+2)(x-1)+Bx(x-1)+Cx(x-1)}{x(x+2)(x-1)}$$

A+B+C=3 => B+C=0=> C=-B
=> C=-1

$$A-B+2C20$$
 $3-B-2B20$ $B21$
-2A = -6 => A23

$$\int \frac{(3x^2-6)}{x(x+2)(x-1)} dx = \int \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

= 3 ep $|(x+2)x^3| + c$

2. a ha rodra Peals de moltegerate 1

+ nochci couplerse converte d' melupecte 1 >> pelinome d'ègr. Inductione u R (=> he 2 nodici compter

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se convogate)

$$\int \frac{4x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 - 1} dx$$

 $x^3-1=(x-1)$ (x^2+x+1) le per, 2º quodo irreducibile in R (he 2 realici co nylene convegate)

$$\frac{Ax^{2}+x+1}{(x-1)(x^{2}+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^{2}+x+1}$$

$$= \frac{A(x^{2}+x+1)+(Bx+c)(x-1)}{(x^{3}-1)}$$

(A) A+B=4 3 HC+2C=4 =) C21 A-B+C=1 H2C-B=X=3B=2C=3B=2 A-C=1 =) A=1+C=3A=2

$$\int \frac{(2x^{2}+x+1)dx}{x^{3}-1} \int \frac{2}{x^{2}} dx + \int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{x^{2}+x+1}$$

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3. Q(x) the modici multiple

Vech:

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{A(x-1)(x+1)^2 + B(x+1)^2 + C(x+1)(x-1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{A(x-1)(x+1)^2 + B(x+1)^2 + C(x+1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{A(x-1)(x+1)^2 + B(x+1)^2 + C(x+1)^2}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{A$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}} = \int \frac{-114}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{dx}{4(x-1)^{2}} + \int \frac{dx}{4(x+1)} + \int \frac{dx}{4(x+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \exp(x-1) + \frac{1}{4} \exp(x+1) - \frac{1}{4(x+1)} + C$$

4. Qhs nodici complere multiple E5: \[\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\times (\times^2 ti)^2} = I
\]

1 X (x2+1)2 A= + Bx+c= + Dx+E= 0 (x2+1)2

= A(x2+1)2+ (Bx+Q)x(x2+1)+x(0x+Z) x(x2+1)2

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A+B=0 =) B=-1

2A+BtD = 0 =) 1=-1 E20

A=1

I = lp(x) -1/2 xdx - 1/2 xdx - 1/2 xdx = 2/(x2+1)2 cls(x2+1)+ 1/2 (x2+1)+ C

Ingenerale re whe (PCK) dx of Parz gracx) se Qui ha grado n => Q(x)= 2, x+2, x++-+ 20 Con an +0 · Si der Considerare le decompositie re di Olx) in fattori irriducibile Q(x)= 2n(x-b,) (x-b2) 2 ... (x-bk) nk · (x2+ (x+d)) --- (x+ Cx+ de)e 12 1/1+1021..+1 K+2M2+...+ 2ME (x-b1) m1 + A12 +--+ A1m1 (x-b1) m1 (x2+c1x+d1) 1 C11x+D11 + G2x+D12 + ---A.Cutri 10/12/18 $+\frac{C(m_1 \times + D_1 m_1)}{(x^2 + C_1 \times + D_1)}m_1$

Nous

Tele réprésentation à unice

Osseriaus che le metodo der frott semplier frus portare al coleslo de

 $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + Cx + d)^m} \quad \text{per } m > 2$

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Osservano che come Elstramo fetto la lessone destre $\chi^{2} + cx + d = \chi^{2} + cx + (\frac{c}{2})^{2} + d - \frac{c^{2}}{4}$ errendo d- $\frac{c^2}{50}$ -disenminante $= \frac{4}{2} + cx + d = \left(x + \frac{c}{2}\right)^2 + a^2$ $=\alpha^2\left[1+\left(\frac{x+c/2}{2}\right)^2\right]$ $y=\frac{x+ch}{a}$ =) $dy=\frac{1}{a}dx$ $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + cx^2 +$ A.Cutri 10/12/18

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A.Cutri 10/12/18 Jack m=2 (m=10) artyx+c)

Formule n'espèce jer colcher $Im^2 \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^m} dx$ Sivole colestone In noto Im- $\frac{1+x^2-x}{(1+x^2)^m} dx = \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{m-1}} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1+x^2)^m}$ Velutione $\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^m} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x(x)}{(1+x^2)^m} \right) = \frac{1}{1-m}$ $\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^n} = \left(\frac{(1+x^2)^{1-m}}{1-m}\right)' - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}(1-m)}^{\frac{\pi}{2}(1-m)} dx$ =) $\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^m} dx = \frac{1}{2(1-m)} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{m-1}} \frac{1}{2(1-m)} I_{m-1}$ $I_{m} = I_{m-1} - \frac{1}{2(1-m)} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{m-1}} + \frac{1}{2(1-m)} I_{m-1}$ $\Gamma_{m} = \frac{1}{2(m-1)} \frac{\kappa}{(k+x)^{m-1}} + \frac{2m-3}{2(m-1)} \Gamma_{m-1}$ M>2

A.Cutri 10/12/18 $\Gamma_{m} = \frac{1}{2(m-1)} \frac{\kappa}{(1+\kappa^{2})^{m-1}} + \frac{2m-3}{2(m-1)} \Gamma_{m-1}$ Der escurjo der W55 $\left(\frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{2rot}_{x} + C\right)$ on: (x²+1)² le 2 radici conflesse convegate depose x2±i Per le radici doppie entre audre un altro metodo: Calcaliano $\left(\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}dx = \frac{1}{2}ardpx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}(x^2+1)\right)dx$ $\frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{A^2x+B^2}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{2}{dx} \left(\frac{Cx+B^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \right)$

 $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ A.Cutri 10/12/18 $X^{2} + I$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1) - 2x(Cx+D)}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B_{Y}} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ $= \frac{A_{Y} + B}{A_{Y} + B} + \frac{C(x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}}$ =

Il metodo illustrato æpra é un car
particolore della Scottrollition é
Di Héparité che vole por le
leur eu un mondell un cui il pelno
uno a deux mi net ore la vodie
multiple (cfr Torcus 6.17 BDG)

Vestion un elho escerpio 2 appl.
per redici Doppie del Jenominste
re

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2(x+u)^2} = \frac{A|g(x+1) + B|g(x+u)}{(x+1)(x+u)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(x+1)^2(x+u)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+u} + \frac{A}{x+u}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{Cx+D}{(x+1)(x+u)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{A}{x+u} + \frac{B}{x+u} + \frac{C(x^2+5x+u) - (Cx+D)(2x+r)}{(x+1)^2(x+u)^2}$$

=) A (x+1) (x+1)² + B (x+4) (x+1)² - ex² + 2Dx+4C=5D =1 Oudi le fension restonelis no come intégrale Sperso meshante opportune antinson li si vocadura a finsioni restonali

Per esecujo se si deve integrore una fursione rossonale reper apportunito seux, asx la sostituato ne hase (te non 4 Mesee a fore meglio con obri accongnuent) è t- tp (x/2)

085: Denotaur con R(x,y) uns fursone resonale repetangement

JR (seux, cook) de

p.es. John ; Jenk ; Jenk ; Jenk ; Jenk Jx A.Cutri 10/12/18) Deux ; June ; June

Can be sonthazione

$$t = tg(x) = x = 2artet$$
 $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2}dx$

$$R(tenx, conx) dx duneur:$$

$$reux = Aeu 2(x) = 2reux Conx
$$= 2 reux = conx$$

$$= 2 reux = conx
$$= 2 tgx$$

$$=$$$$$$

~> resolvere

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OSS: Mon sempre convien : per esemplo

quando

(R(senx, essx)dx = f(senx) cox dx)

=) convene to senx

Of slides procedent st= sen2x