

Rješenja zadataka 5.4

Zadatak 1. Svođenjem pod znak diferencijala ili metodom supstitucije izračunaj integrale:

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1) $\int \sqrt{3+x} dx;$ | 2) $\int \sqrt{4-3x} dx;$ |
| 3) $\int \sqrt{1-4x} dx;$ | 4) $\int \sqrt{3x+2} dx;$ |
| 5) $\int \sqrt[3]{4-5x} dx;$ | 6) $\int \sqrt[4]{2+3x} dx;$ |
| 7) $\int \sqrt[4]{(x-2)^3} dx;$ | 8) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-4x}};$ |
| 9) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{(2-3x)^3}};$ | 10) $\int \sqrt[3]{4x+3} dx;$ |
| 11) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)^4}};$ | 12) $\int \sqrt[3]{(2x+1)^5} dx.$ |

Rješenje.

$$1) \int \sqrt{3+x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3+x=t \\ dx=dt \end{array} \right\} = \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}(x+3)\sqrt{x+3} + C$$

$$\text{ili } \int \sqrt{3+x} dx = \int \sqrt{3+x} d(3+x) = \frac{2}{3}(3+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(3+x)^3} + C;$$

$$2) \int \sqrt{4-3x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4-3x=t \\ -3dx=dt \\ dx=-\frac{1}{3}dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \sqrt{t} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{t^3} + C =$$

$$-\frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(4-3x)^3} + C$$

$$\text{ili } \int \sqrt{4-3x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4-3x=t^2 \\ -3dx=2tdt \\ dx=-\frac{2}{3}tdt \end{array} \right\} = \int t \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) t dt = -\frac{2}{3} \int t^2 dt =$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = -\frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(4-3x)^3} + C;$$

$$3) \int \sqrt{1-4x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1-4x=t^2 \\ -4dx=2tdt \\ dx=-\frac{1}{2}tdt \end{array} \right\} = \int t \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int t^2 dt =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} + C = -\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(1-4x)^3} + C;$$

$$4) \int \sqrt{3x+2} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x+2=t^2 \\ 3dx=2tdt \\ dx=\frac{2}{3}tdt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{2}{3} t^2 dt = \frac{2}{9} t^3 + C = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(3x+2)^3} +$$

$$C;$$

$$5) \int \sqrt[3]{4-5x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4-5x = t^3 \\ -5dx = 3t^2 dt \\ dx = -\frac{3}{5}t^2 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \left(-\frac{3}{5}t^3\right) dt = -\frac{3}{20}t^4 + C =$$

$$-\frac{3}{20} \sqrt[3]{(4-5x)^4} + C;$$

$$6) \int \sqrt[4]{2+3x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2+3x = t^4 \\ 3dx = 4t^3 dt \\ dx = \frac{4}{3}t^3 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{4}{3}t^4 dt = \frac{4}{15}t^5 + C =$$

$$\frac{4}{15} \sqrt[4]{(2+3x)^5} + C;$$

$$7) \int \sqrt[4]{(x-2)^3} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2 = t^4 \\ dx = 4t^3 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int 4t^6 dt = \frac{4}{7}t^7 + C = \frac{4}{7} \sqrt[4]{(x-2)^7} +$$

$$C;$$

$$8) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-4x}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3-4x = t^2 \\ -4dx = 2t dt \\ dx = -\frac{1}{2}t dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \left(-\frac{1}{2}t \cdot t^{-1}\right) dt =$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}t + C = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3-4x} + C;$$

$$9) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{(2-3x)^3}} = \int (2-3x)^{-\frac{3}{4}} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2-3x = t^4 \\ -3dx = 4t^3 dt \\ dx = -\frac{4}{3}t^3 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int t^{-3} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) t^3 dt =$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} \int dt = -\frac{4}{3}t + C = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{2-3x} + C;$$

$$10) \int \sqrt[3]{4x+3} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x+3 = t^3 \\ 4dx = 3t^2 dt \\ dx = \frac{3}{4}t^2 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int t \cdot \frac{3}{4}t^2 dt = \frac{3}{4} \int t^3 dt = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}t^4 +$$

$$C = \frac{3}{16} \sqrt[3]{(4x+3)^4} + C;$$

$$11) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{(3-2x)^4}} = \int (3-2x)^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3-2x = t^3 \\ -2dx = 3t^2 dt \\ dx = -\frac{3}{2}t^2 dt \end{array} \right\} = -\frac{3}{2} \int t^{-4+2} dt =$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \int t^{-2} dt = -\frac{3}{2}(-1) \frac{1}{t} + C = \frac{3}{2 \sqrt[3]{3-2x}} + C;$$

$$12) \int \sqrt[3]{(2x+1)^5} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x+1 = t^3 \\ 2dx = 3t^2 dt \\ dx = \frac{3}{2}t^2 dt \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{3}{2}t^7 dt = \frac{3}{16}t^8 + C =$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \sqrt[3]{(2x+1)^8} + C.$$