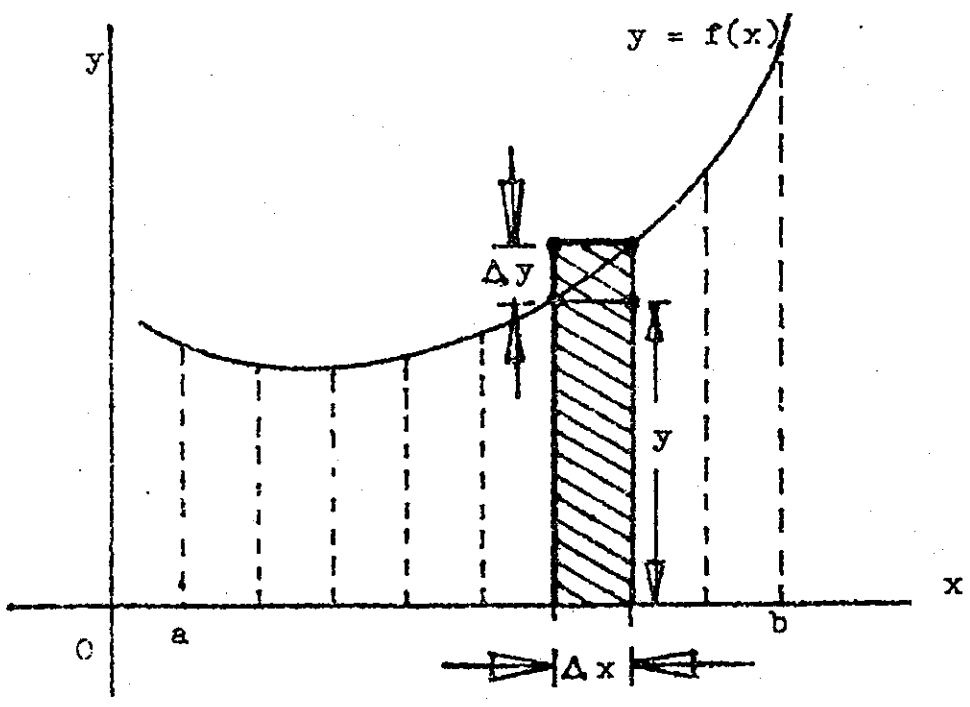


MATEMATIKA TEKNIK

Serial Integral



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MILIK UPT PERPUSTAKAAN
- IKIP - PADANG -

Kata pengantar.

Penerbitan buku ini adalah untuk menambah pengadaan buku matematika didalam bahasa Indonesia. Buku ini juga dapat membantu para mahasiswa untuk mendalami dasar-dasar matematika secara mandiri, karena dalam buku ini disajikan teori, contoh-contoh mengerjakan soal dalam berbagai bentuk dan soal-soal untuk latihan-latihan.

Penyusunan buku ini didasarkan pada kurikulum dan syllabus jurusan Mesin FPTK yang telah direvisi. Disamping itu tidak terbatas pemakaiannya untuk jurusan mesin saja, tapi juga dapat dipergunakan untuk siapa saja yang berkeinginan menambah ilmunya dalam matematika.

Mudah-mudahan dengan adanya buku ini akan menambah motivasi bagi sipemakainya.

Penulis merasa dalam penyusunan buku ini masih belum sempurna dan oleh sebab itu penulis harap kritik-kritik yang membangun sehingga dapat menyempurnakan isi dari ilmu yang dipelajari.

Akhirnya penulis ucapkan selamat memakainya dan selamat belajar.

Penulis

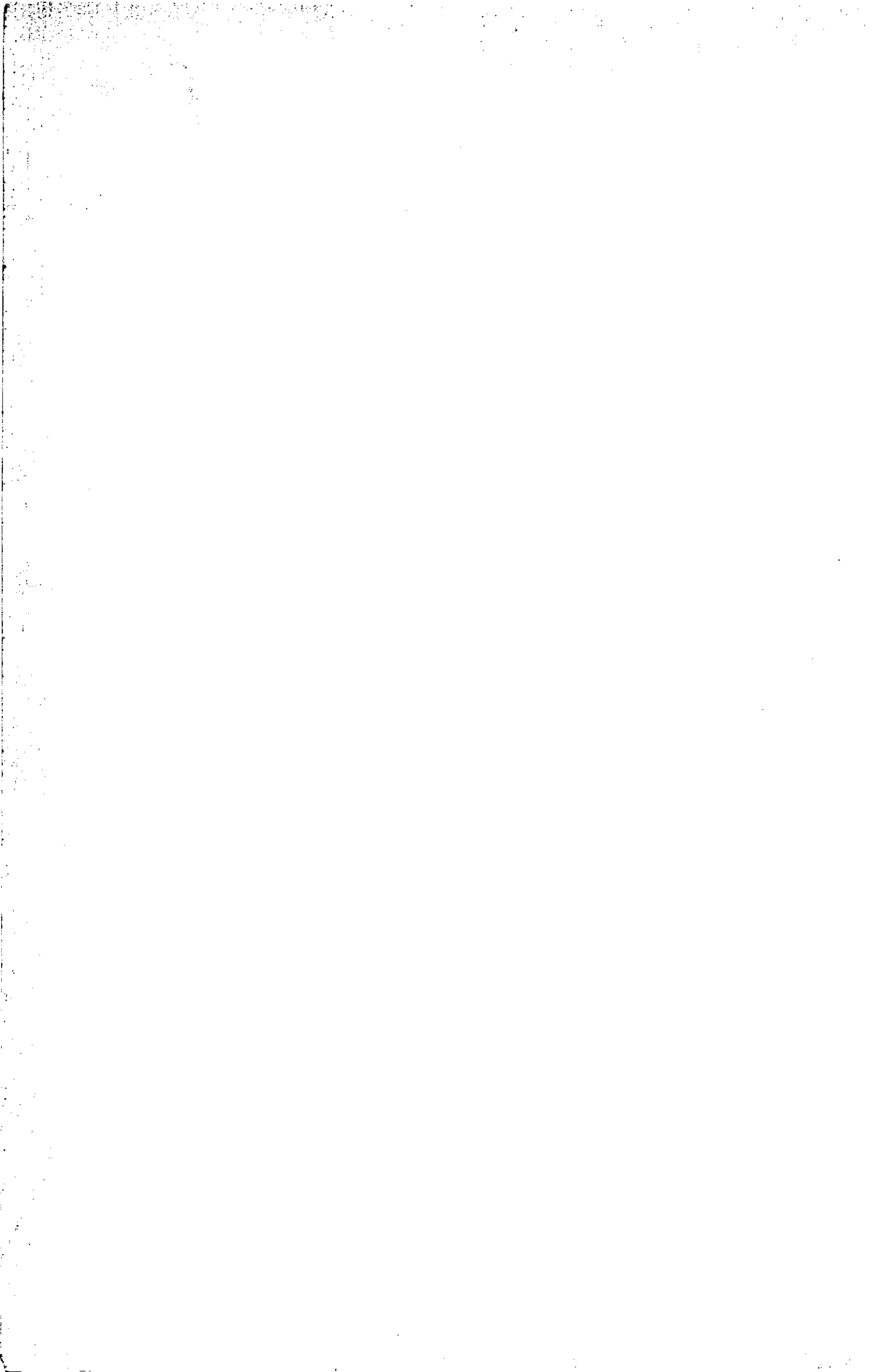
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Daftar isi

Bab.

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Bab. I.

I N T E G R A L T A K T E R B A T A S

Pendahuluan :

Pada diferensial bila suatu fungsi diketahui maka kita dapat menentukan hasil bagi diferensialnya. Sekarang bagaimana kita menentukan fungsi asal jika hasil bagi diferensialnya diketahui. Untuk mencari fungsi asalnya jika hasil bagi diferensialnya diketahui inilah yang dinamakan INTEGRAL.

Tanda integral disimbulkan dengan \int .

Untuk jelasnya marilah kita tinjau: penjelasan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= x^3 \\ dy &= x^3 dx \\ \int dy &= \int x^3 dx \\ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \end{aligned}$$

Sekarang kita tinjau:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 3 & \longrightarrow & \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \\ 2. \ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 - 3 & \longrightarrow & \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \\ 3. \ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 5 & \longrightarrow & \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \\ 4. \ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + 20 & \longrightarrow & \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \\ 5. \ y &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C & \longrightarrow & \frac{dy}{dx} = x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dari hal-hal yang telah kita tinjau diatas tadi ada 5 fungsi x yang berbeda, sedangkan hasil bagi diferensialnya sama. Maka oleh sebab itu hasil sesuatu Integral selalu ditambahkan dengan bilangan konstan (C). C disebut juga dengan konstanta Integrasi. Sehingga untuk contoh kita diatas jika

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= x^3 \\ \text{maka} \quad \int x^3 dx &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C \end{aligned}$$

Penambahan C dibelakang hasil ini menandakan bahwa Integral yang kita kerjakan adalah Integral tak tentu. Jika Integral tersebut tertentu atau terbatas, maka pada tanda integral ditentukan dengan batas-batasnya; dimana angka yang terletak diujung bawah tanda integral adalah batas terendah dan angka yang terletak diatas tanda integral adalah batas tertinggi. Kemudian pada hasilnya bilangan C kita hilangkan dan diganti dengan garis lurus saja dan pada ujung pangkal garis lurus ini kita cantumkan batas-batas yang telah tertara pada tanda integral tadi.

Apakah artinya ini ? Ini berarti ialah luas bidang datar yang dibatasi oleh garis $y = f(x)$ dan sumbu x dengan batas bawah harga x yang terkecil dan atas adalah harga x yang terbesar. Mari kita lihat contoh berikut.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= x^3 \\ dy &= x^3 dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^3 dy &= \int_1^3 x^3 dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right|_1^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(3)^4 - \frac{1}{4}(1)^4 \\ &= \frac{81}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{80}{4} = 20.\end{aligned}$$

20 ini adalah merupakan luas daerah yang dibatasi oleh fungsi $y = x^3$ dan sumbu x . Untuk selanjutnya ini kita akan membicarakan Integral tak tentu saja dan nanti kita akan kembali pada integral tertentu.

I.1.1. $\int x^n dx$

Marilah kita tinjau hal yang berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}1. y' &= x \longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C = \frac{1}{1+1} x^{1+1} + C \\ 2. y' &= x^2 \longrightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} x^3 + C = \frac{1}{2+1} x^{2+1} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. y' = x^3 &\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4} x^4 + C = \frac{1}{3+1} x^{3+1} + C \\
 4. y' = x^4 &\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5} x^5 + C = \frac{1}{4+1} x^{4+1} + C \\
 5. y' = x^5 &\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{6} x^6 + C = \frac{1}{5+1} x^{5+1} + C \\
 &\dots \\
 &\dots \\
 n. y' = x^n &\rightarrow y = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil peninjauan kita diatas maka dapat dibuat kesimpulan bahwa:

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

dimana $n \neq -1$

Contoh-contoh:

$$1. \int 2x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int c \cdot x^n dx &= c \cdot \int x^n dx = c \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \\
 &= \frac{c}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{1/3} dx = \frac{1}{1/3+1} x^{1/3+1} + C = \frac{3}{4} x^{4/3} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \int x^{-1/3} dx = \frac{1}{-1/3+1} x^{-1/3+1} + C = \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int \sqrt{3x+2} dx &= \int (3x+2)^{1/2} dx = \int (3x+2)^{1/2} d(3x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \left(\frac{3}{3}\right) x \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} (3x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{2}{9} (3x+2)^{3/2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x+2}} &= \int (3x+2)^{-1/2} dx = \int (3x+2)^{-1/2} d(3x+2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int (3x+2)^{-1/2} d(3x+2) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} \cdot (3x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (3x+2)^{1/2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \int (x + \sqrt{x})^2 dx &= \int \left(\frac{x^2 + 2x\sqrt{x} + x}{x} \right) dx = \int (x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + x + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{4}{3} x^{3/2} + x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \int \frac{dx}{(2x+1)^5} &= \int (2x+1)^{-5} dx = \int (2x+1)^{-5} d(2x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{-5+1} (2x+1)^{-4} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{4}) (2x+1)^{-4} + C = -\frac{1}{8(2x+1)^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \int (5x+2x)^2 dx &= \int (5+2x)^2 d(5+2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (5+2x)^2 d(5+2x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (5+2x)^3 + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} (5+2x)^3 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10. \int \frac{(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x) dx}{2x} &= \int (x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 2) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Tentukanlah hasil Integral fungsi-fungsi berikut:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. $\int dx =$ | 2. $\int 4 dx =$ | 3. $\int x\sqrt{x} dx =$ |
| 4. $\int (2x+1) dx$ | 5. $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}}$ | 6. $\int (2x-3)^2 dx$ |
| 7. $\int \sqrt{2x-1} dx$ | 8. $\int (1-2x)^8 dx$ | 9. $\int \sqrt{3-4x} dx$ |
| 10. $\int \frac{dx}{(3x-2)^5} dx$ | 11. $\int \frac{5}{(3+2x)^3} dx =$ | 12. $\int \frac{dx}{(3+2x)^3} dx =$ |
| 13. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x}}$ | 14. $\int (\sqrt{2x+5}) dx$ | 15. $\int \frac{dx}{2x+3}$ |
| 16. $\int \frac{(2x^3+2x^2)}{x^2}$ | 17. $\int \frac{18a x^3}{5b} dx$ | 18. $\int 15 x^9 dx.$ |

$$I.1.2. \int \frac{dx}{x} \quad (n = -1)$$

Untuk $n = -1$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + C$$

Contoh-contoh

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{2x} = \int \frac{d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2x + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{2x+1} = \int \frac{d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{2x+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x+1)}{2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1)$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{2-3x} = \int \frac{d(-3x) \cdot (-1/3)}{2-3x} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(-3x+2)}{2-3x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \ln(2-3x)$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{3x-2} = \int \frac{d(3x) \cdot 1/3}{3x-2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(3x-2)}{3x-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln(3x-2) + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{(x+1) dx}{x^2+2x+1} = \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(x^2+2x+1)}{x^2+2x+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+1) + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{(x^2+2x+2) dx}{x^3+3x^2+6x+12} = \int \frac{d(x^3+3x^2+6x+12) \cdot 1/3}{x^3+3x^2+6x+12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(x^3+3x^2+6x+12)}{x^3+3x^2+6x+12}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln(x^3+3x^2+6x+12) + C$$

Soal-soal

1. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$

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

4. $\int \frac{5 dx}{x+2}$

5. $\int \frac{7 dx}{2x-5}$

6. $\int \frac{(3x+2) dx}{13+9x+3x^2}$

7. $\int \frac{(x-1) dx}{x^2-2x+5}$

8. $\int \frac{(2x+4) dx}{x^2+4x+29}$

9. $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2+4}$

10. $\int \frac{(2x-6) dx}{x^2-6x+18}$

I.2.1. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$

Untuk ini subsitusikan $x = a \sin y$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin y$$

$$y = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

Contoh-contoh:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9(1-\frac{4}{9}x^2)}} = \int \frac{dx}{3\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{3}x)^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{d(\frac{2}{3}x) \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{3\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{3}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(\frac{2}{3}x)}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{3}x)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\frac{2}{3}x)}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{3}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(\frac{2}{3}x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-4x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5(1-\frac{4}{5}x^2)}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x)^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} d(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x)}{\sqrt{5}\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x) + C. \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2(1-\frac{3}{2}x^2)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)^2}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x)^2}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}x) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-2x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x^2+2x+1)}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4(1-(x+1)^2)}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{1-(\frac{x+1}{2})^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{d(\frac{x+1}{2}) \cdot 2}{2\sqrt{1-(\frac{x+1}{2})^2}} = \sin^{-1}(\frac{x+1}{2}) + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7+4x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-x^2+4x+4}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-(x^2-4x+4)}} \\
&= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-(x-2)^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{d(\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}) \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}}) \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{1-(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} \\
&= \sin^{-1}(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{3}}) = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x-2) + C
\end{aligned}$$

Pada umumnya bila pada penyebut adalah fungsi irasional dan koefisien dari x^2 kecil dari 0 maka hasil integral tersebut pasti ke fungsi Invers Trigonometri. ($\sin^{-1}x$).

$$I.2.2. \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$$

Untuk $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$. Untuk bentuk ini bila pada penyebut didapati bahwa Diskriminan ($=D$) dari persamaan kuadrat tersebut kecil dari nol ($D > 0$) maka penyelesaiannya adalah dengan integral Aljabar (terlebih dahulu diuraikan secara Aljabar). Bila $D < 0$ maka penyelesaiannya akan kita bicarakan berikut ini:

Kita tinjau $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$. Untuk bentuk ini kita misalkan:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \operatorname{tg} y \\ dx &= a \sec^2 y \, dy \\ y &= \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sehingga } \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} &= \int \frac{a \sec^2 y \, dy}{a^2 + (a \operatorname{tg} y)^2} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 y \, dy}{a^2 + a^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 y} \\ &= \int \frac{a \sec^2 y \, dy}{a^2 (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 y)} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\sec^2 y \, dy}{\sec^2 y} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \int dy = \frac{1}{a} y + C \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

Contoh-contoh:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int \frac{dx}{4 + 9x^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{4 \left(1 + \frac{9}{4} x^2 \right)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2} x \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right) \cdot \frac{2}{3}}{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{3}{2} x \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int \frac{dx}{2 + 3x^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 \right)} = \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}{2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x\right)^2 \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}x\right)^2} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{6} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{6} x \right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 6x + 18} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2 + 9} = \int \frac{dx}{9 + (x-3)^2} \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\frac{x-3}{3}) \cdot 3}{9 \left\{ 1 + (\frac{x-3}{3})^2 \right\}} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 3 \int \frac{d(\frac{x-3}{3})}{1 + (\frac{x-3}{3})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(\frac{x-3}{3}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 29} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 25} = \int \frac{dx}{25 + (x+2)^2} \\
 &= \int \frac{dx}{25 \left\{ 1 + (\frac{x+2}{5})^2 \right\}} = \int \frac{d(\frac{x+2}{5}) \cdot 5}{25 \left\{ 1 + (\frac{x+2}{5})^2 \right\}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d(\frac{x+2}{5})}{1 + (\frac{x+2}{5})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{tg}^{-1}(\frac{x+2}{5}) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int \frac{3x + 5}{1 + x^2} dx &= \int \frac{3x}{1 + x^2} dx + 5 \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d(1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 + x^2} + 5 \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + 5 \operatorname{tg}^{-1} x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Soal- soal.

Integralkan fungsi-fungsi berikut:

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

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

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 + 3x - x^2}}$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$$

$$5. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2+5x-3x^2}}$$

7.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x-5x^2}}$$

8.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x-x^2}}$$

9.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}$$

10.
$$\int \frac{dx}{4x^2+3}$$

11.
$$\int \frac{dx}{1-x+x^2}$$

12.
$$\int \frac{(1-x) dx}{1+x+x^2}$$

13.
$$\int \frac{2x-2}{x^2+4} dx$$

14.
$$\int \frac{2x-20}{x^2-8x+25} dx$$

15.
$$\int \frac{x dx}{a^4+x^4}$$

16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2}$$

17.
$$\int \frac{x dx}{4-4x^2}$$

18.
$$\int \frac{5 dx}{4x^2+9}$$

19.
$$\int \frac{2 dx}{3x^2+16}$$

20.
$$\int \frac{dx}{2x^2+5}$$

21.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+1}$$

22.
$$\int \frac{dx}{4x^2+5}$$

23.
$$\int \frac{dx}{5x^2+4}$$

24.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+4}$$

1.3.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}$$

Sebelum ini kita telah mengintegral fungsi irasional dimana koefisien dari x^2 yang terdapat dibawah tanda akar adalah negatif. Pada bentuk yang sekarang kita akan mendapatkan koefisien dari x^2 tersebut adalah positif.

Kita tinjau bentuk
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$$

Misalkan:

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = y - x$$

$$a^2 + x^2 = y^2 - 2yx + x^2$$

$$2yx = y^2 - a^2$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 - a^2}{2y}$$

$$dx = \frac{2y(2y) - (y^2 - a^2) \cdot 2 \cdot dy}{4y^2}$$

$$= \frac{4y^2 - 2y^2 + 2a^2}{4y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{2(y^2 + a^2)}{4y^2} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{2y^2} dy$$

sehingga:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \int \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{2y^2} dy = \int \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{2y^2} \frac{dy}{y - \frac{y^2 - a^2}{2y}}$$

$$= \int \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{2y^2} dy = \int \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{\frac{2y^2}{y^2 + a^2}} dy$$

$$= \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y + C$$

$$= \ln \left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right) + C$$

$$\text{Jadi } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln \left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right) + C$$

Kita tinjau lagi bentuk $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$

Misalkan:

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = y - x$$

$$x^2 - a^2 = y^2 - 2yx + x^2$$

$$2yx = y^2 + a^2$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 + a^2}{2y}$$

$$dx = \frac{2y(2y) - (y^2 + a^2) \cdot 2}{4y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{4y^2 - 2y - 2a^2}{4y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{2(y^2 - a^2)}{4y^2} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{y^2 - a^2}{2y^2} dy$$

sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \int \frac{\frac{y^2 - a^2}{2y^2} dy}{y - x} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 - a^2)}{2y^2} dy}{y - \frac{(y^2 + a^2)}{2y}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 - a^2)}{2y^2} dy}{\frac{2y^2 - y^2 - a^2}{2y}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 - a^2)}{2y^2} dy}{\frac{(y^2 - a^2)}{2y}} \\ &= \int \frac{dy}{y} \\ &= \ln y + C \\ &= \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C.$$

Dari dua bentuk diatas kita juga dapat memecahkannya dengan memsubstitusikan $x = a \operatorname{tg} \theta$. Untuk substitusi ini akan dibicarakan pada integral fungsi Trigonometri

Contoh:

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 + 25x^2}} \text{ Misalkan: } \sqrt{4 + 25x^2} = y - 5x$$

$$4 + 25x^2 = y^2 - 10yx + 25x^2$$

$$10xy = y^2 - 4$$

$$x = \frac{y^2 - 4}{10y}$$

$$dx = \frac{10y(2y) - (y^2 - 4) \cdot 10}{100y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{20y^2 - 10y^2 + 40}{100y^2} dy = \frac{10(y^2 + 40)}{100y^2} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{y^2 + 4}{10y^2} dy.$$

sehingga:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 + 25x^2}} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 + 4)}{10y^2} dy}{y - 5x} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 + 4)}{10y^2} dy}{y - \frac{5(y^2 - 4)}{10y}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 + 4)}{10y^2} dy}{\frac{10y^2 - 5y^2 + 20}{10y}} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 + 4)}{10y^2} dy}{\frac{5(y^2 + 4)}{10y}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{(y^2 + 4)}{y^2} dy}{5(y^2 + 4)} = \int \frac{dy}{5y} = \frac{1}{5} \ln y + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \ln(5x + \sqrt{4 + 25x^2}) + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}} \text{ Mis: } \sqrt{3x^2 - 2} = y - \sqrt{3}x$$

$$3x^2 - 2 = y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}xy + 3y^2$$

$$2\sqrt{3}xy = y^2 + 2$$

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

$$dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}y(2y) - (y^2 + 2) \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{12y^2} dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{4\sqrt{3}y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}y^2 - 4\sqrt{3}}{12y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}y^2 - 4\sqrt{3}}{12y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{12y^2} dy \end{aligned}$$

sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}} &= \int \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{12y^2}}{y - \sqrt{3}x} = \int \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{12y^2} dy}{y - \frac{\sqrt{3}(y^2 + 2)}{2\sqrt{3}y}} \\ &= \int \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{12y^2} dy}{\frac{2\sqrt{3}y^2 - \sqrt{3}y^2 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}y}} = \int \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{12y^2} dy}{\frac{\sqrt{3}(y^2 - 2)}{2\sqrt{3}y}} \\ &= \int \frac{12y}{12\sqrt{3}y^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln y + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3} \ln(\sqrt{3}x + \sqrt{3x^2 - 2}) + C \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama maka kita sekarang dapat secara langsung dapat mempergunakan rumus jika yang diintegral tersebut fungsi irasional yang koefisien dari $x^2 > 0$, seperti contoh-contoh berikut:

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 + 9x^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(3x + \sqrt{5 + 9x^2}) + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 + 4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x + \sqrt{2 + 4x^2}) + C$$

$$5. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 4}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2x^2 + 4}) + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16x^2 + 7}} = \frac{1}{4} \ln(4x + \sqrt{16x^2 + 7}) + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5+6x+x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+3)^2-4}} =$$

$$\text{Misalkan: } \sqrt{(x+3)^2-4} = y - (x-3)$$

$$5+6x+x^2 = y^2 - 2y(x-3) + x^2 + 6x + 9$$

$$2y(x+3) = y^2 + 4$$

$$x+3 = \frac{y^2+4}{2y}$$

$$dx = \frac{2y(2y) - (y^2+4) \cdot 2}{4y^2} dy$$

$$= \frac{2(y^2-4)}{4y^2} dy = \frac{(y^2-4)}{2y^2} dy$$

sehingga:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+3)^2-4}} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2-4)}{2y^2} dy}{y - (x+3)} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2-4)}{2y^2} dy}{y - \frac{y^2+4}{2y}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{(y^2-4)}{2y^2} dy}{\frac{2y^2 - y^2 - 4}{2y}} = \int \frac{\frac{(y^2-4)}{2y^2} dy}{\frac{(y^2-4)}{2y}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y + C$$

$$= \ln \left\{ (x+3) + \sqrt{5+6x+x^2} \right\} + C$$

I.3.2.

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}$$

Selain dari cara I.3.1 diatas kita juga dapat memecahkan soal model ini dengan substitusi:

$$x = a \sin \theta \quad \text{dan}$$

$$x = a \operatorname{tg} \theta$$

Contoh:

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

untuk ini misalkan:

$$x = a \sin \theta \rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos \theta, \text{ sehingga:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \int \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{a \cos \theta} = \int d\theta = \theta + C \\ &= \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

Misalkan:

$$x = a \operatorname{tg} \theta \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$dx = \frac{a d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \sec \theta, \text{ sehingga:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} &= \int \frac{a d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta \cdot a \sec \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \ln (\operatorname{tg} \theta + \sec \theta) + C \\ &= \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

Misalkan:

$$x = a \sec \theta \rightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$dx = a \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \operatorname{tg} \theta, \text{ sehingga:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} &= \int \frac{a \sin \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta \cdot a \operatorname{tg} \theta} = \int \frac{a \sin \theta d\theta}{\cos \theta \cdot a \operatorname{tg} \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} \\ &= \ln (\operatorname{tg} \theta + \sec \theta) + C = \ln (\sec \theta + \operatorname{tg} \theta) + C \\ &= \ln \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

Soal- soal.

Integralkan soal- soal berikut

1. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{6 + 4x^2}}$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 5}}$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3 + 16x^2}}$

4. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{25x^2 - 16}}$

5. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 - 16}}$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5 + 2x^2}}$

7. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 + 2x^2}}$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16 + 36x^2}}$

9. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 25}}$

10. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{16 + x^2}}$

11. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}}$

12. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2 - 25}}$

13. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4}}$

14. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}}$

15. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{25 + 9x^2}}$

16. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 2}}$

17. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 5}}$

18. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{8 + 2x + 9x^2}}$

19. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a + bx + cx^2}} \quad c > 0$

20. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 16}}$

21. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 8x + 3}}$

22. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 3}}$

23. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x + x^2}}$

24. $\frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2 + 6x + 7}}$

$$25. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}}$$

$$26. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2 + 6x + x^2}}$$

$$27. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + 12x + 28}}$$

$$28. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x^2 + 4x + 12}}$$

$$29. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3 + 24x + 9x^2}}$$

$$30. \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 1}}$$

$$I.4.1. \int a^x dx$$

a adalah bilangan konstan.

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

Contoh :

$$1. \int 3^x dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$2. \int 3^{2x} dx = \int 3^{2x} d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int 3^{2x} d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{3^{2x}}{\ln 3} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{4^{2x+1}} = \int 4^{-2x-1} dx = \frac{4^{-2x-1}}{-2 \ln 4} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{4^{3x+3} + 2^{2x+4}}{4^x + 2} dx = \int \frac{4^{3x+3} + 4^{\frac{1}{2}(2x+4)}}{4^x + 2} dx$$

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

$$I.4.2. \int e^x dx,$$

dimana e bil.constan = 2,718...

Karena $\ln e = 1$, maka untuk bentuk ini $\ln a$ pada bentuk I.4.1.dapat dihilangkan.

Contoh :

$$1. \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$2. \int e^{2x} dx = \int e^{2x} d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + c$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{e^{3x+1}} = \int e^{-3x-1} dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x-1} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int e^{4x-2} dx &= \int e^{4x-2} d(4x) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int e^{4x-2} d(4x) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x-2} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \int \frac{e^{3x+4} - e^{2x+2}}{e^{x+1}} dx &= \int (e^{2x+3} - e^{x+1}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+3} - e^{x+1} + c \end{aligned}$$

Soal-soal:

Integralkan fungsi-fungsi berikut:

$$1. \int e^{-3x} dx$$

$$2. \int e^{4-3x} dx$$

$$3. \int e^{-(x+1)} dx$$

$$4. \int e^{5x} dx$$

$$5. \int a \cdot e^{b+cx} dx$$

$$6. \int e^{3x} dx$$

$$7. \int e^{-2x-1} dx$$

$$8. \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx$$

$$9. \int e^{-5\theta+\frac{1}{2}} d\theta$$

$$10. \int e^{-t-1} dt$$

$$11. \int e^{\frac{1}{2}x-2} dx$$

$$12. \int e^{-5t+1} dt$$

$$13. \int (e^{-\frac{3}{4}v} - e^{2v}) dv$$

$$14. \int a^{2x} dx$$

$$15. \int 3^{2x} dx$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{3^{2x}}$$

$$17. \int a^{2+7x} dx$$

$$18. \int 5^{2+5x} dx$$

$$19. \int \frac{3^{2x+1} + 9^{x+2}}{3^{x+2}}$$

$$20. \int \frac{e^{2x+1} + e^{2x-1}}{e^{4x}} dx$$

$$21. \int \frac{1 + e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} dx$$

Bab. II.

INTEGRAL FUNGSI TROGONOMETRI

II.1.1. $\int \sin x \, dx$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$$

Contoh-contoh:

$$1. \int \sin 2x \, dx = \int \sin 2x \, d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \, d(2x) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C$$

$$2. \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, d(\frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 2$$

$$= -2 \cos \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

$$3. \int \cos x \sin^4 x \, dx = \int \sin^4 x \, d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C$$

$$4. \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \sin^3 \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \int \sin^3 \frac{1}{2}x \, d(\sin \frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 2$$

$$= 2 \int \sin^3 \frac{1}{2}x \, d(\sin \frac{1}{2}x)$$

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

II.1.2. $\int \cos x \, dx$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

Contoh-contoh:

$$1. \int \cos 2x \, dx = \int \cos 2x \, d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, d2x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

$$2. \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, d(\frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 2 = 2 \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, d\frac{1}{2}x$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

$$3. \int \sin x \cos^4 x \, dx = \int \cos^4 x \, d(-\cos x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int \sin(ax + b) dx &= \int \sin(ax + b) d(ax) \frac{1}{a} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} \int \sin(ax + b) d(ax+b) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II.2. } \int \sin mx \cdot \cos nx dx$$

contoh-contoh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int \sin 3x \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 5x + \sin x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (-\cos 5x) + \frac{1}{2} (-\cos x) + C \\
 &= -\frac{1}{10} \cos 5x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int \cos 3x \sin x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int \sin^3 x dx &= \int (3 \cos^2 x \sin x - \sin 3x) dx \\
 &= 3 \int \cos^2 x d(\cos x) - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin 3x d(3x) \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \\
 &= \cos^3 x + \frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \int \cos^3 x dx &= \int (\cos 3x + 3 \cos x \sin^2 x) dx \\
 &= \int \cos 3x dx + 3 \int \cos x \sin^2 x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + 3 \int \sin^2 x d(\sin x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + \sin^3 x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{d(-\cos x)}{\cos x}$$

$$= -\ln \cos x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int \frac{a \sin x}{b + c \cos x} dx &= a \int \frac{d(-c \cos x) \frac{1}{c}}{b + c \cos x} = -\frac{a}{c} \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{b + c \cos x} \\
 &= -\frac{a}{c} \int \frac{d(b + c \cos x)}{b + c \cos x} \\
 &= -\frac{a}{c} \ln(b + c \cos x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \int \sec x \operatorname{tg} x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \cos^{-1} x + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \int \operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cotg} x dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} = \int \sin^{-2} x d(\sin x) \\
 &= -\sin^{-1} x + C = -\frac{1}{\sin x} \\
 &= -\operatorname{cosec} x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II.3.1.} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$$

Apabila $\sin x$ dan $\cos x$ merupakan penyebut suatu pecahan, sedangkan pangkatnya adalah satu maka kita akan menjumpai bentuk

$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x}$ dan $\int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$. Untuk menyelesaikan bentuk seperti ini

maka kita misalkan:

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x = t.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{sehingga : } \sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cos \frac{1}{2}x \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{1} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x}} \quad \text{---- (sama-sama di-
bagi } \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x)$$

jadi

$$\boxed{\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x} \quad \text{---- (bagi de-
ngan } \cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x) \\ &= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi

$$\boxed{\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}x = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} t \\ x &= 2 \operatorname{tg}^{-1} t \\ dx &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \ln t + C = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

$$\boxed{\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x + C}$$

Contoh :

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

Misalkan: $\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x = t$

$$dx = \frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{3 + 2 \sin x} &= \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}}{3 + 2 \left(\frac{2t}{1 + t^2} \right)} = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{3(1 + t^2) + 4t}{1 + t^2}} \\ &= \int \frac{2dt}{3(1+t^2) + 4t} = \int \frac{2 dt}{3+6t+3t^2+4t} \\ &= \int \frac{2 dt}{3t^2+10t+3} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t^2 + \frac{10}{3}t + 3} \\ &= \int \frac{2 dt}{\left(t + \frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{52}{9}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{\frac{52}{9} + \left(t + \frac{5}{3}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{18}{52} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{\sqrt{52}}{9}\left(t + \frac{5}{3}\right)\right) \frac{3}{\sqrt{52}}}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{52}}{3}\left(t + \frac{5}{3}\right)\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{52}}{98} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{52}}{3} \left(t + \frac{5}{3}\right) + C \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{52}}{98} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{52}}{3} \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{3}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II.3.2. } \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$

Dalam bentuk ini kita juga mempergunakan substitusi se-
seperti pada II.3.1. yaitu $\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}x = t$.

maka :

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}}{\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} = \int \frac{2 dt}{1-t^2}$$

Karena Diskriminan dari penyebut
besar dari nol ($D > 0$) maka penye-
lesaiannya memakai integral alja-
bar. Untuk soal ini terpaksa kita
terima dahulu karena kita belum
mempelajari integral aljabar.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2dt}{1-t^2} &= \int \frac{2 dt}{(1-t)(1+t)} = \int \frac{dt}{1-t} + \int \frac{dt}{1+t} \\ &= -\ln(1-t) + \ln(1+t) + C \\ &= \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} + C = \ln \frac{1+\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}x}{1-\text{tg } \frac{1}{2}x} + C \\ &= \ln \frac{1 + \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}}{1 - \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}} = \ln \frac{\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}}{\frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}x - \sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x}} \\ &= \ln \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos \frac{1}{2}x - \sin \frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= \ln \frac{(\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x)(\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x)}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= \ln \frac{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x + \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{\cos^2 \frac{1}{2}x - \sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x} \\ &= \ln \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x} = \ln \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \\ &= \ln(\text{tg} x + \text{sec} x) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln (\operatorname{tg} x + \sec x) + C$$

Contoh Lain :

$$\int \frac{dx}{3 + 2 \cos x} = \text{Misalkan: } \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x = t$$

$$dx = \frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}$$

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

$$2. \int \frac{dx}{3 + 2 \cos x} = \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}}{3 + 2 \left(\frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2} \right)}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{2 dt}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{3(1 + t^2) + 2(1 - t^2)}{1 + t^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{3(1 + t^2) + 2(1 - t^2)}$$

$$= \int \frac{2 dt}{3 + 3t^2 + 2 - 2t^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{dt}{5 + t^2} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dt}{1 + \left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} t$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{25} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2}x + C$$

Soal-soal

Integralkan fungsi-fungsi berikut:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. $\int \sin(a + bx) dx$ | 2. $\int \cos(a + bx) dx$ |
| 3. $\int \sin 4x dx$ | 4. $\int \sin 3x dx$ |
| 5. $\int \cos(\frac{7}{2}x - 3) dx$ | 6. $\int \operatorname{cosec}(2x + 4) dx$ |
| 7. $\int \operatorname{cosec}(-\frac{1}{2}x)dx$ | 8. $\int \sec(5x + 1)dx$ |
| 9. $\int \sin x \cos^7 x dx$ | 10. $\int \cos x \sin^5 x dx$ |
| 11. $\int \cos^4 x \sin x dx$ | 12. $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x} dx$ |
| 13. $\int \operatorname{tg}x dx$ | 14. $\int \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$ |
| 15. $\int \sin 5x \sin 4x dx$ | 16. $\int \cos 5x \cos 3x dx$ |
| 17. $\int \cos 3x \sin 7x dx$ | 18. $\int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cos \frac{3}{2} x dx$ |
| 19. $\int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \sin \frac{3}{4}x dx$ | 20. $\int \sin(-4x)\sin(-6x) dx$ |
| 21. $\int \cos 3x \cos 7x dx$ | 22. $\int \cos 3x \sin 5x dx$ |
| 23. $\int \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^6 x} dx$ | 24. $\int \frac{1 + 3 \sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx$ |
| 25. $\int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin x} dx$ | 26. $\int \frac{dx}{1 + \cos x}$ |
| 27. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 5x}$ | 28. $\int \frac{\cos t}{2 + \sin t} dt$ |
| 29. $\int \cos x(\sin^2 x + 5) dx$ | 30. $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x \sec^2 x dx$ |
| 31. $\int \sin^{-4} x \cos x dx$ | 32. $\int \cos^{3/4} x \sin x dx$ |
| 33. $\int \operatorname{tg}^{1/2}(-\frac{2}{3}x)\sec^2(-\frac{2}{3}x) dx$ | 34. $\int \operatorname{tg}^{-\frac{3}{4}} x \sec^2 x dx$ |
| 35. $\int \operatorname{cotg}^5 x \sec^2 x dx$ | 36. $\int \operatorname{cotg}^{-\frac{1}{2}} 5x \operatorname{cosec}^2 5x dx.$ |

Bab. III.

INTEGRAL ALJABAR DAN INTEGRAL SEBAGIAN

III.1.1. Integral Aljabar

Pada bagian yang lalu kita telah mempelajari cara mengintegrasikan fungsi pecah dimana penyebutnya merupakan fungsi kuadrat dan $D < 0$. Sekarang bagaimana jika $D > 0$.

Kita tinjau bentuk:

$$\frac{px + q}{ax^2 + bx + c} \quad \text{dimana } D \text{ dari } ax^2 + bx + c \text{ besar dari } 0 \text{ (} D > 0 \text{)}.$$

Dalam bentuk ini kita bagi atas:

- A. Kedua akarnya tidak sama.
- B. Kedua akarnya sama.
- C. Gabungan antara keduanya.

A Kedua akarnya tidak sama.

$$\text{contoh: } 1. \int \frac{dx}{-2x^2 + 5x + 3} = \int \frac{dx}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)}$$

Kita ambil pecahannya saja tanpa integral dan kita pecah menjadi beberapa pecahan.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} &= \frac{A}{2x + 1} + \frac{B}{3 - x} \\ &= \frac{A(3 - x) + B(2x + 1)}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} \\ &= \frac{3A - Ax + 2Bx + B}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} = \frac{(2B - A)x + (3A + B)}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)}$$

Kedua ruas kiri dan kanan mempunyai penyebut yang sama sehingga pembilangnya sama, maka dapat kita katakan:

$$1 = (2B - A)x + (3A + B), \text{ sehingga:}$$

$$1 = 3A + B \longrightarrow B = 1 - 3A$$

$$0 = 2B - A \longrightarrow 0 = 2(1 - 3A) - A$$

$$= 2 - 6A - A = 2 - 7A$$

$$A = \frac{2}{7}$$

$$B = 1 - 3A = 1 - 3\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{7}$$

sehingga:

$$\frac{1}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} = \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2x + 1} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{3 - x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x + 1)(3 - x)} = \frac{2}{7} \int \frac{dx}{2x + 1} + \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{dx}{3 - x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x + 1) - \frac{1}{7} \ln(3 - x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \ln(2x + 1) - \ln(3 - x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \ln \frac{2x + 1}{3 - x} + C$$

$$2. \quad \frac{-4x + 7}{2x^2 + 3x - 2} = \frac{A}{2x - 1} + \frac{B}{x + 2}$$

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

$$-4x + 7 = (A + 2B)x + (2A - B)$$

sehingga:

$$-4 = A + 2B \longrightarrow A = -4 - 2B$$

$$7 = 2(-4 - 2B) - B$$

$$= -8 - 4B - B = -8 - 5B$$

$$-5B = 15$$

$$B = -3$$

$$A = -4 - 2B = -4 - 2(-3) = -4 + 6$$

$$A = 2.$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-4x+7}{2x^2+3x-2} &= \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{3}{x+2} \\ \int \frac{-4x+7}{2x^2+3x-2} dx &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{2x-1} - 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) - 3 \ln(x+2) \\ &= \ln(2x-1) - \ln(x+2)^3 \\ &= \ln \frac{(2x-1)}{(x+2)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

B. Kedua akarnya sama

contoh:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-2x+7}{x^2-4x+4} &= \frac{A}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)} \\ -2x+7 &= A + B(x-2) \\ &= A + Bx - 2B \end{aligned}$$

$$B = -2$$

$$7 = A - 2B = A - 2(-2) = A + 4$$

$$A = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-2x+7}{x^2-4x+4} &= 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{-2+1} (x-2)^{-1} - 2 \ln(x-2) \\ &= \frac{-3}{(x-2)} - 2 \ln(x-2) + C \end{aligned}$$

C. Gabungan antara keduanya

Contoh:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5}{(x-1)^3(x^3+1)} dx \\ \frac{2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5}{(x-1)^3(x^3+1)} &= \frac{2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5}{(x-1)^3(x+1)(x^2-x+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Dalam bentuk ini kita menjumpai penyebut yang berpangkat dua yaitu $x^2 - x + 1$. Untuk pembilang dari penyebut ini haruslah pangkatnya satu kurangnnya dari pangkat penyebut,

jadi :

$$\frac{2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5}{(x-1)^3(x^3+1)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)} + \frac{D}{(x+1)} + \frac{Ex+F}{x^2-x+1}$$

maka:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5 &= A(x+1)(x^2-x+1) + B(x-1)(x+1)(x^2-x+1) \\ &+ C(x-1)^2(x+1)(x^2-x+1) \\ &+ D(x-1)^3(x^2-x+1) + (Ex+F)(x-1)^3(x+1) \\ &= A(x^3+1) + B(x^4-x^3+x-1) + C(x^5-2x^4+x^3+x^2-2x+1) \\ &+ D(x^5-4x^4+7x^3-7x^2+4x-1) + E(x^5-2x^4+2x^2-x) + F(x^4-2x^3+2x-1) \end{aligned}$$

sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= C + D + E \\ -3 &= B - 2C - 4D - 2E + F \\ 0 &= A - B + C + 7D - 2F \\ 12 &= C - 7D + 2E \\ -12 &= B - 2C + 4D - E - 2F \\ 5 &= A - B + C - D - F \end{aligned}$$

Dari enam persamaan dengan enam variabel, maka didapat harga-harga:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 & D &= -1 \\ B &= 2 & E &= 2 \\ C &= 1 & \text{dan } F &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga:

$$\int \frac{2x^5 - 3x^4 + 12x^2 - 12x + 5}{(x-1)^3(x^3+1)} = A \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} + B \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + C \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + D \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{(Ex+F) dx}{x^2-x+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\
&\quad - \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{(2x-3) dx}{x^2-x+1} \\
&= 2 \int (x-1)^{-3} dx + 2 \int (x-1)^{-2} dx \\
&\quad + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{(2x-2) dx}{x^2-x+1} \\
&\quad - \int \frac{dx}{x^2-x+1} \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{-3+1} (x-1)^{-2} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{-2+1} (x-1)^{-1} \\
&\quad + \ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) \\
&\quad + \int \frac{dx}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
&= -\frac{2}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{2}{x-1} + \ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-x+1) - \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{4}{3}(x-\frac{1}{2})^2} \\
&= -2 \left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) + \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} \\
&\quad + \ln \sqrt{x^2-x+1} \\
&\quad - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{d \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})}{1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(x-\frac{1}{2})^2} \\
&= -2 \left(\frac{x}{(x-1)^2} \right) + \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \ln \sqrt{x^2-x+1} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3} (x-\frac{1}{2}) + C
\end{aligned}$$

Soal-soal.

Integralkan fungsi-fungsi berikut:

1. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{4x^2 - 9}$

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

7. $\int \frac{dx}{9 - 25x^2}$

9. $\int \frac{dx}{(x-2)(3-x)}$

11. $\int \frac{dx}{1 - 4x^2}$

13. $\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2 - 1} dx$

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

17. $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2 + 2x} dx$

19. $\int \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x}{(x+1)(x-1)(x+2)} dx$

21. $\int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)} dx$

23. $\int \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{(x + 1)^3} dx$

25. $\int \frac{x dx}{(x + 2)(x+3)^2} dx$

27. $\int \frac{4x^3 + 5x + 6}{(x - 1)^2} dx$

29. $\int \frac{dx}{16 - 8x + x^2} dx$

2. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2}$

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

6. $\int \frac{dx}{(2 - x)(1+x)}$

8. $\int \frac{dx}{9x^2 - 4}$

10. $\int \frac{dx}{(2x-1)(1-3x)}$

12. $\int \frac{dx}{9x^2 - 4}$

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

16. $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2 + 2x + 1} dx$

18. $\int \frac{x+5}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$

20. $\int \frac{x^3 - 4x + 5x}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx$

22. $\int \frac{x^3 - 7x^2 + 5}{(x^2 + 1)(x-2)^2} dx$

24. $\int \frac{3x^2 + 4x + 1}{(x - 2)^3} dx$

26. $\int \frac{6 - 13x}{x(x-2)(x+3)} dx$

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

30. $\int \frac{dx}{9 + 6x + x^2} dx$

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III.1.2 Integral sebagian

Dalam difrensial perkalian dua fungsi $y = U.V$, diperoleh hasil bagi difrensialnya $U.V' + V.U'$ atau

$$\begin{aligned} d(U.V) &= U.V' + V.U' \\ &= U dV + V dU \end{aligned}$$

Bila kedua ruas kiri dan kanan persamaan diatas kita integ-
ralkan diperolehlah:

$$\int d(UV) = \int U dV + \int V dU$$

$$UV = \int U dV + \int V dU$$

$$\int U dV = UV - \int V dU$$

atau:

$$\int V dU = UV - \int U dV$$

Dari hasil jabaran diatas dapat dilihat bahwa, sebagian dari
sukunya diintegalkan dan sebagian lagi tidak.

Apakah gunya integral ini ?. Integral sebagian ini diper-
gunakan untuk menyelesaikan soal-soal integral yang tidak
dapat diselesaikan dengan rumus-rumus dasar integral biasa.

Pada umumnya bentuk soal-soal yang memakai rumus-rumus
integral sebagian ini adalah seperti bentuk berikut ini:

$$\text{Bentuk : } 1. \int x^n \cdot \ln x \, dx$$

$$2. \int x^n \sin mx \, dx \quad \text{atau}$$

$$\int x^m \cos nx \, dx$$

$$3. \int x^n \cdot e^{mx} \, dx$$

$$4. \int e^{mx} \cdot \sin nx \, dx \quad \text{atau}$$

$$\int e^{mx} \cdot \cos nx \, dx$$

dimana m dan n adalah bilangan konstan.

Bentuk 1. $\int x^n \cdot \ln x \, dx$

Bila menjumpai bentuk seperti ini maka kita harus memindahkan x^n tersebut kebelakang d - nya, sesudah itu baru kita mempergunakan rumusnya.

contoh-contoh :

$$1. \int \ln x \, dx.$$

Pada soal ini $x^n = 1$, jadi bisa kita pergunakan rumus langsung.

$$\int \ln x \, dx = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - x + C$$

$$2. \int x^2 \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x \, dx^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \int \ln x \, dx^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln x \cdot x^3 - \int x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(x^3 \cdot \ln x - \int x^2 \, dx \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{3} x^3) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int x^3 \cdot \ln x \, dx &= \int \ln x \, dx^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \ln x \, dx^4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (\ln x \cdot x^4 - \int x^4 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (x^4 \cdot \ln x - \int x^3 \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (x^4 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{4} x^4) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{16} x^4 + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk 2. $\int x^n \sin mx \, dx$ atau $\int x^m \cos nx \, dx$

Dalam menyelesaikan bentuk-bentuk ini $\sin mx$ atau $\cos nx$ kita pindahkan kebelakang d - nya.

contoh-contoh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int x \cdot \sin x \, dx &= \int x \, d(-\cos x) = - \int x \, d(\cos x) \\
 &= - (x \cdot \cos x - \int \cos x \cdot 1 \, dx) \\
 &= - (x \cdot \cos x - \sin x) + C \\
 &= - x \cdot \cos x + \sin x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int x^2 \cdot \sin 2x \, dx &= \int x^2 \, d(\cos 2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \, d\cos 2x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - \int \cos 2x \cdot 2x \, dx) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - 2 \int x \cos 2x \, dx) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - 2 \int x \, d(\sin 2x)) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \{ x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \, d(\sin 2x) \} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot \sin 2x - \\
 &\quad \int \sin 2x \cdot 1 \, dx)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \sin 2x + \int \sin 2x dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \sin 2x \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int x^2 \cos \frac{1}{2}x dx &= \int x^2 d(\sin \frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 2 = 2 \int x^2 d(\sin \frac{1}{2}x) \\
 &= 2(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x - \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cdot 2x dx) \\
 &= 2(x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \int x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}x dx) \\
 &= 2x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x - 4 \int x d(-\cos \frac{1}{2}x) \cdot 2 \\
 &= 2x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x + 8(x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x - \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot 1 dx) \\
 &= 2x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x + 8x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x - 8 \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x dx \\
 &= 2x^2 \sin \frac{1}{2}x + 8x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x - 16 \sin \frac{1}{2}x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \int x^2 \cos 4x dx &= \int x^2 d(\sin 4x) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int x^2 d(\sin 4x) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}(x^2 \sin 4x - \int \sin 4x \cdot 2x dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cdot \sin 4x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 4x - \frac{1}{2} \int x d(-\cos 4x) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} \int x d \cos 4x \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8}(x \cdot \cos 4x - \int \cos 4x \cdot 1 dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin 4x + \frac{1}{8} x \cdot \cos 4x - \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk 3. $(\int x^n \cdot e^{mx} dx)$

Untuk bentuk ini yang kita pindahkan kebelakang d-nya adalah e^{mx} . Setelah dipindahkan baru kita mempergunakan rumus yang ada.

contoh-contoh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int x \cdot e^{2x} dx &= \int x \, de^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int x \, de^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} \cdot 1 \, dx) = \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} dx &= \int x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} \, de^{2x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \, de^{2x+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - \int e^{2x+1} \cdot 2x \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - 2 \int x \cdot e^{2x+1} dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - \int x \cdot e^{2x+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - \int x \, de^{2x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot e^{2x+1} - \int e^{2x+1} dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot e^{2x+1} - \frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{2x+1} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x+1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int \frac{x \, dx}{e^{2x+1}} &= \int x \cdot e^{-2x-1} dx = \int x \cdot de^{-2x-1} (-\frac{1}{2}) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int x \, de^{-2x-1} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (x \cdot e^{-2x-1} - \int e^{-2x-1} \cdot 1 \, dx) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{-2x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x-1} dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} x \cdot e^{-2x-1} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x-1} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Bentuk 4: $\int e^{mx} \cdot \sin nx \, dx$ atau $\int e^{mx} \cdot \cos mx \, dx$

Untuk bentuk ini yang kita pindahkan kebelakang d-nya adalah e^{mx} . Setelah kita pindahkan baru kita mempergunakan rumus yang ada. Dalam penyelesaian bentuk ini, kita nantinya akan menjumpai lagi bentuk soalnya semula. Untuk mengatasik jangan sampai berulang, maka yang serupa dengan bentuk soalnya bagian kanan kita pindahkan ke ruas kiri.

Contoh-contoh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x \, dx &= \int \sin 3x \, d(e^{2x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 3x \, de^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 3 \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \cos 3x \, d(e^{2x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} \int \cos 3x \, de^{2x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} (\cos 3x \cdot e^{2x} \\
 &\quad - \int e^{2x} (-\sin 3x) \cdot 3 \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{3}{4} \cos 3x \cdot e^{2x} \\
 &\quad - \frac{9}{4} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \frac{9}{4}) \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3x \cdot e^{2x} - \frac{9}{4} e^{2x} \cdot \cos 3x$$

$$\frac{13}{4} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x \, dx = e^{2x} (\frac{1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{9}{4} \cos 3x)$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \sin 3x \, dx = \frac{4}{13} e^{2x} (\frac{1}{2} \sin 3x - \frac{9}{4} \cos 3x)$$

$$= \frac{2}{13} e^{2x} (\sin 3x - \frac{9}{2} \cos 3x) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx &= \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, d(2x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, de^{2x} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} (-\sin \frac{1}{2}x) \frac{1}{2} \, dx) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, dx) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, d(e^{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2})) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, de^{2x}) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} \int \sin \frac{1}{2}x \, de^{2x} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} (\sin \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} - \\
&\quad - \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \, dx) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{16} \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{16}) \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{1}{2}x \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{17}{16} \int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = e^{2x} (\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{1}{2}x)$$

$$\int e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x \, dx = \frac{16}{17} e^{2x} (\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8} \sin \frac{1}{2}x)$$

$$= \frac{8}{17} e^{2x} \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{17} e^{2x} \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}x + c$$

Soal-soal:

Integralkan fungsi-fungsi berikut:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. $\int x \sin x \, dx$ | 2. $\int x^2 \cos x \, dx$ |
| 3. $\int x^3 \ln x \, dx$ | 4. $\int x^4 \ln x \, dx$ |
| 5. $\int x \cdot e^x \, dx$ | 6. $\int e^{3x} \sin 4x \, dx$ |
| 7. $\int x^2 \sin 4x \, dx$ | 8. $\int \sin 2x \cdot e^{5x} \, dx$ |
| 9. $\int x e^{-x} \, dx$ | 10. $\int (x^2 - x) \ln x \, dx$ |
| 11. $\int \frac{\ln x}{-3} \, dx$ | 12. $\int (x - 3)^2 \cdot e^{4x} \, dx$ |
| 13. $\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$ | 14. $\int x^2 \cdot e^x \, dx$ |
| 15. $\int e^{-x} \cdot x^2 \, dx$ | 16. $\int x \sin 2x \, dx$ |
| 17. $\int x \cos 3x \, dx$ | 18. $\int x e^{-3x} \, dx$ |
| 19. $\int x^2 \ln x \, dx$ | 20. $\int x^3 e^{-x} \, dx$ |
| 21. $\int V x \ln x \, dx$ | 22. $\int x e^{mx} \, dx$ |

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 30 \\ \hline 123 \\ 1200 \end{array}$$

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