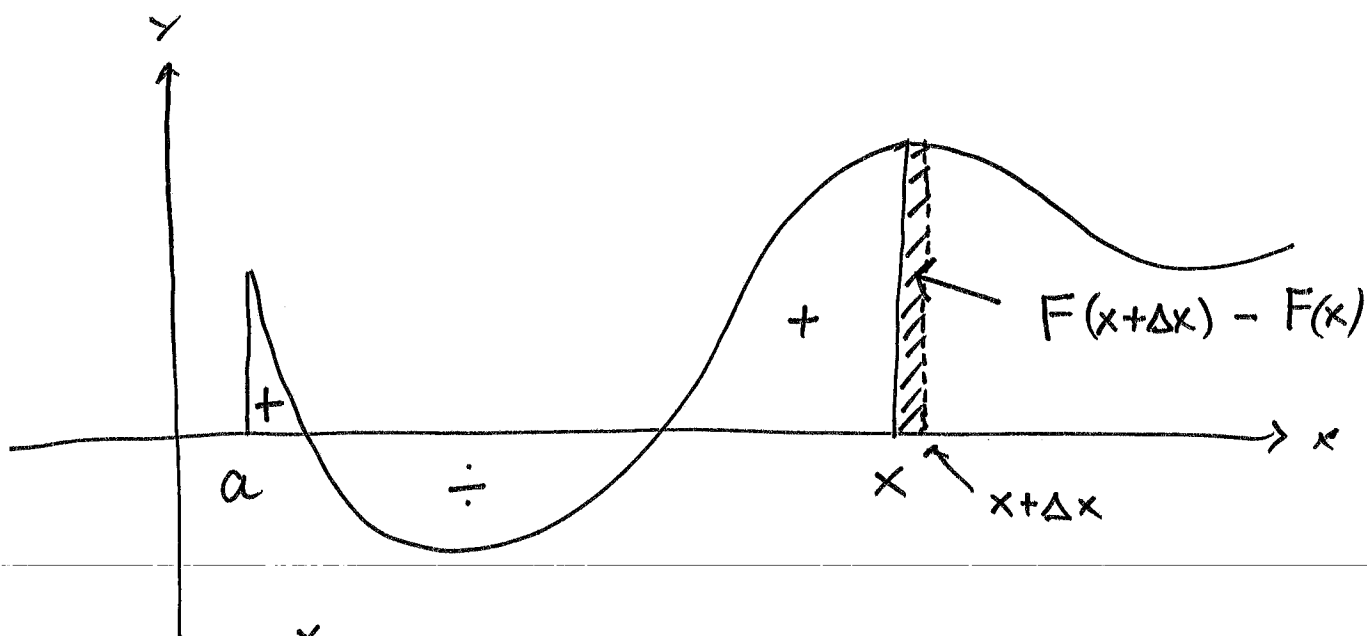


08 oktober
2015

Fundamental teoremet i kalkulus.

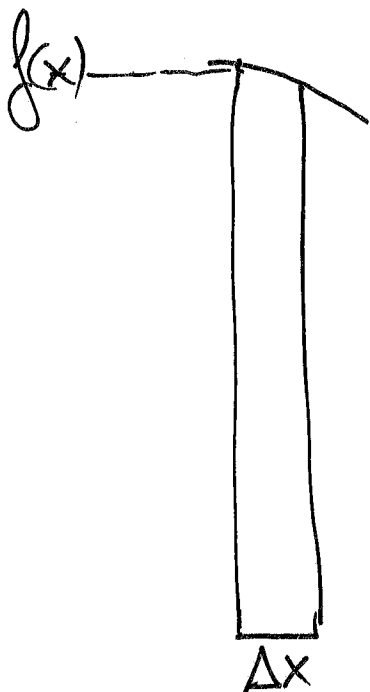
①



$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

Resultat: Anta $f(x)$ er kontinuerlig.

Da er
$$\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$$



$$\frac{F(x+\Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \text{gjennomsnittshøyde.}$$

I grensen $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{får vi } \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+\Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = f(x)$$

En funksjon $F(x)$ slik at

(2) $\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$ kalles
 en antiderivat til $f(x)$

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} \quad \text{en antiderivat}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx} x^3 = 3x^2\right) \quad G(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - 7 \quad \text{---||---}$$

Hvis F og G er antideriverte til $f(x)$,
 da er $\frac{d}{dx} (F(x) - G(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) - \frac{d}{dx} G(x)$
 $= f(x) - f(x) = 0$

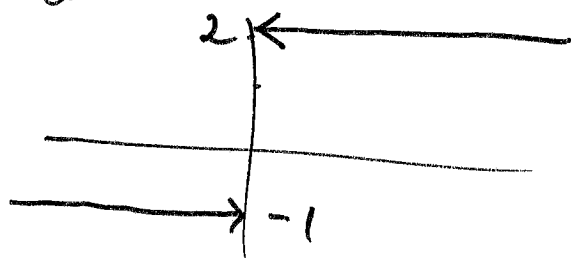
Så $F(x) - G(x)$ må være konstant på
 hver sammenhengende del av definisjons-
 mengden.

ex: $f(x) \equiv 0$ for all $x \neq 0$

$$D_f = \langle -\infty, 0 \rangle \cup \langle 0, \infty \rangle$$

De antideriverte til $f(x)$ er

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} k_1 & x < 0 \\ k_2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$



Antideriverte til x^n

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \ln(-x)}{dx} &= \frac{1}{(-x)} \cdot (-x)' \\ &= \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{-1}{-x} = \frac{1}{x} \quad x < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln|x| = \begin{cases} \ln x & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Så $\ln|x|$ er en antiderivat til $\frac{1}{x}$.

Alle mulige antideriverte til $\frac{1}{x}$

$$\text{er } \ln|x| + \begin{cases} k_1 & x < 0 \\ k_2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

ofte skrives bare som: $\ln|x| + k$

En antiderivat til x^r $r \neq -1$

$$\text{er } \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dette er slik fordi: } \quad \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} &= \frac{1}{r+1} (r+1) \cdot x^{r+1-1} \\ &= x^r \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Ubestemte integral

④ $\int f(x) dx =$ samlingen av alle antideriverte til $f(x)$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{en } C \text{ for } x < 0 \\ \text{og en annen for } x > 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\int x^r dx = \frac{1}{r+1} \cdot x^{r+1} + C \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{---||---} \\ r < 0 \end{array} \right) \\ r \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{17} dx = \frac{x^{18}}{18} + C$$

$$\int x^{-17} dx = \frac{x^{-16}}{-16} + C$$

$$\int \underbrace{x^0}_1 dx = x + C$$

$$\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) + C$$

$$\int \ln|x| dx = x \ln|x| - x + C$$

$$\left(\text{siden } (x \ln(x))' = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}_1 \right)$$

$$\int_1^3 x^2 dx$$

$$F(x) = \int_1^x t^2 dt \quad \text{er en antiderivat til } x^2$$

$$\int_1^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad \text{for en } C.$$

(siden alle antideriverte til x^2 er på denne formen.)

$$F(1) = \int_1^1 t^2 dt = 0$$

så C må være slik at

$$\frac{(+1)^3}{3} + C = 0, \quad C = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\int_1^x t^2 dt = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{setter } x=3: \int_1^3 t^2 dt = \frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = 3^2 - \frac{1}{3} = 9 - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{26}{3}}}$$

Generelt

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

hvor $F(x)$ er en antiderivat for $f(x)$.

Forklaring: Ved fundamentalteoremet:

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) + C$$

for en passende C .

setter $x = a$ for å bestemme C :

$$\int_a^a f(t) dt = 0 = F(a) + C$$

$$\text{så } C = -F(a)$$

Derfor er $\int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$

setter vi $x = b$ får vi resultatet .

Resultat: Alle kontinuerlige funksjoner har en antiderivat.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{\int_a^x f(t) dt}_{\text{er en antiderivat}} = f(x) \quad f \text{ kont.}$$

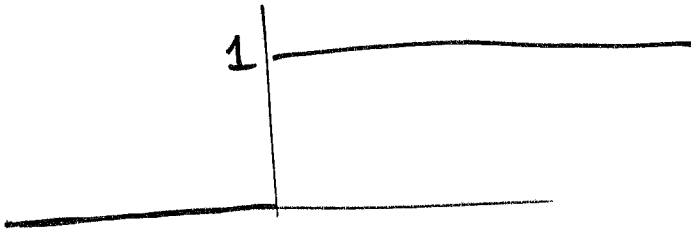
Ikkje alle funksjoner har en antiderivat.

steg-funksjona

$$\begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 1 & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

har ikkje en antiderivat

7



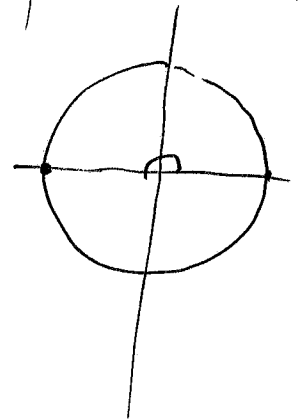
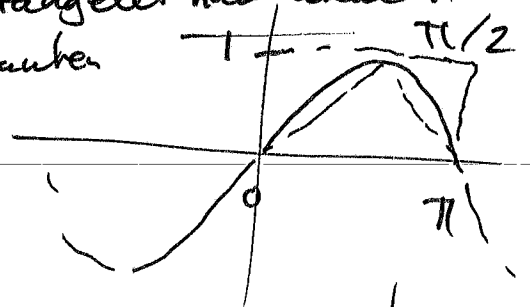
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -\underbrace{\cos(\pi)}_{-1} - \left(-\underbrace{\cos(0)}_1\right)$$

$$= 1 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

Rektangelet har areal π
Trekanten



$$\int_0^1 (x^3 - 2x^2 + 7x - 1) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - 2\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) + 7 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) - (x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{7}{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{14}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - 1$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - 1 = \frac{45 - 8 - 12}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{25}{12}}} \quad (= 2 + \frac{1}{12})$$

Lineær substitusjon.

Anta $F(x)$ er en antiderivert til $f(x)$.

⑧ Da er $\frac{1}{a} F(ax+b)$ en antiderivert til $f(ax+b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) &= \frac{1}{a} f(ax+b) \cdot \underbrace{(ax+b)'}_a \\ &= f(ax+b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(3x-7) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-\cos(3x-7)) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x-7) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \underbrace{(2x-13)}_{f(2x-13)}^{15} dx \quad \text{hva} \quad \begin{aligned} f(u) &= u^{15} \\ F(u) &= \frac{u^{16}}{16} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (2x-13)^{15} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-13)^{16}}{16} + C \\ &= \frac{(2x-13)^{16}}{32} + C \end{aligned}$$

(Mye lettere enn å gange ut $(2x-13)^{15} \dots$)

$$\textcircled{9} \int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(u) du \quad \text{hvor } u = ax+b.$$

Mer generelt:

Kjerne regelen $\frac{d}{dx} F(u(x)) = \frac{dF}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = F'(u) \cdot u'(x)$ substitusjon.

La $F(x)$ være en antiderivert til $f(x)$:

Da gir kjerneregelen $\frac{d}{dx} F(u(x)) = f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x)$

Så $F(u(x))$ er en antiderivert til $f(u(x))u'(x)$.

SUBSTITUSJON

$$\int f(u(x)) \cdot u'(x) dx = F(u(x)) + C = \int f(u) du$$

$$\int \underbrace{2x}_{u'} \sin(\underbrace{x^2-4}_u) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x^2 - 4 \\ u' = 2x \end{array}$$

$$= \int \sin(u) du = -\cos(u) + C = \underline{\underline{-\cos(x^2-4) + C}}$$

$$u = x^3 - 1$$

$$u' = 3x^2$$

⑩

$$\int x^2 (x^3 - 1)^5 dx$$
$$= \int \frac{u'}{3} \cdot u^5 dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{3} \cdot u^5 du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{u^6}{6} + C$$

$$= \frac{(x^3 - 1)^6}{18} + C$$
