

30 mars 2023 Delvis integrasjon 17.6

$$\begin{aligned}(x \cdot \sin x)' &= (x)' \sin x + x (\sin x)' \\ &= 1 \sin x + x \cos x \\ &= \sin x + x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x \cos x &= (x \sin x)' + \underbrace{(-\sin x)}_{(\cos x)'} \\ &= (x \sin x + \cos x)'\end{aligned}$$

Derfor  $\int x \cos x dx = \underline{x \sin x + \cos x + c}$

Kjemeregelen  $(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$

så  $\int f' g + f g' dx = f \cdot g + c$

$$\int f' g dx + \int f g' dx = f \cdot g + c$$

Delvis integras:

$$\underline{\int f' g dx = f \cdot g - \int f \cdot g' dx}$$

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$$\int x^3 \ln|x| dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \ln|x| \right] - \int \underbrace{\frac{x^4}{4}}_{f'} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_g dx$$

$$f = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\int x^3 \ln|x| dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{x^4}{16} + C$$

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$$\int \ln|x| dx = \int \underbrace{1}_{f'} \cdot \underbrace{\ln|x|}_g dx$$

(velge  $f = x$ )

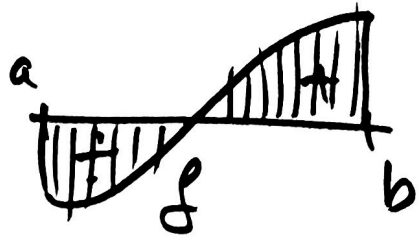
$$= \int x \ln|x| - \int \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}_1 dx$$

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

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Hvorfor skriver vi  $dx$ ?

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$\sim \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

(alle delinger etc)

$$\Delta x_i \rightsquigarrow dx$$

$$\sum \rightsquigarrow \int$$

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$dx$  nyttig når vi har flere variable

$$\int a^2 + c^3 da \neq \int a^2 + c^3 dc$$

substitution

$$\int u' f(u) dx = \int f(u) du$$

$$u' = \frac{du}{dx}$$

så  $u' dx = \frac{du}{dx} dx$

kan erstatte  $du$ .

$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln|x|} dx$$

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

$$= \int u' \cdot \frac{1}{u} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \ln|\ln|x|| + C$$

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Forsøker

$$u = \ln|x|$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{x}$$

Bestemt integral

$$\int_a^b f' \cdot g dx = f \cdot g \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f \cdot g' dx$$

Delvis integras leder ofte til rekursive  
formler.

$$\int \underbrace{x^n}_f \underbrace{e^x}_{g'} dx = \underbrace{x^n}_f \underbrace{e^x}_g - \int \underbrace{n x^{n-1}}_{f'} \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_g dx$$

Rekursiv formel:

$$\int x^n e^x dx = x^n e^x - n \int x^{n-1} e^x dx$$

benyt dette:

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 e^x dx &= x^3 e^x - 3 \int x^2 e^x dx \\ &= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \int x e^x dx \\ &= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6(x e^x - e^x) + c \\ &= \underline{(x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6) e^x + c} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x^{30} e^x dx \dots = (\text{pol. av grad 30}) \cdot e^x + c$$

$$\int \underbrace{3x}_f \underbrace{e^{-2x}}_{g'} dx$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{3}{2} x e^{-2x} + \frac{3}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-2x} + c$$

$$= \left( -\frac{3}{2} x - \frac{3}{4} \right) e^{-2x} + c$$

Finnes en g:

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

lin. substitution  
 $-2 = (-2x)' = u' = \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\int e^u \frac{1}{-2} du$$

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

$$g = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$\int \underbrace{\sin x}_u \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_{v'} dx = \underbrace{\sin x}_u \cdot e^x - \int \underbrace{\cos x}_f \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_{g'} dx$$

$$= \sin x \cdot e^x - \left[ \cos x \cdot e^x - \int (-\sin x) e^x dx \right]$$

$$= \sin(x) e^x - \cos(x) \cdot e^x - \int \sin x e^x dx$$

flytter over til andreside.

$$2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + c$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + c}}$$

Test Forkurs Matematikk OsloMet  
30. mars 2023

**Oppgave 1.** Benytt delvis integrasjon til å finne det ubestemte integralet

$$\int 5xe^x dx$$

**Oppgave 2.** Benytt substitusjon til å finne det ubestemte integralet

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

**Oppgave 3.** Finn det bestemte integralet

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx$$

**Oppgave 4** (Ekstraoppgave). Finn det ubestemte integralet

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

LF på neste side

Test Forkurs Matematikk OsloMet

30. mars 2023

Oppgave 1. Benytt delvis integrasjon til å finne det ubestemte integralet

La  $f(x) = e^x$

$$\int 5xe^x dx = 5 \int \underbrace{x}_{g} \underbrace{e^x}_{g'} dx$$

$$= 5 \left( x e^x - \int \underbrace{1}_{g'} \cdot \underbrace{e^x}_{f} dx \right)$$

$$= \underline{5(xe^x - e^x) + C} = \underline{5(x-1)e^x + C}$$

Oppgave 2. Benytt substitusjon til å finne det ubestemte integralet

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

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

$$= \int \frac{u'}{2} \frac{1}{u} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4| + C}}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= x^2-4 \\ u' &= 2x \\ x &= \frac{u'}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$

Oppgave 3. Finn det bestemte integralet

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{2'}{x \cos x} dx$$

regnet ut det best. s i linje

$$= (x \sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$= (\pi \sin(\pi) + \cos(\pi)) - (0 + \cos(0)) = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

Oppgave 4 (Ekstraoppgave). Finn det ubestemte integralet

svar:  $\frac{1}{3} \left( 2 \cdot \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} - \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) + C$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} \left( \frac{+1}{-3} \right) du = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 4\sqrt{2-3x} - \frac{2}{3}(2-3x)^{3/2} \right] + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \left( \frac{1}{3}(2-u) \right) du = \frac{1}{3} \int 2u^{-1/2} - u^{1/2} du \dots$$

$\begin{aligned} u &= 2-3x \\ u' &= -3 \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= -3 \\ 3x &= 2-u \\ x &= \frac{1}{3}(2-u) \end{aligned}$