

7 april

15 Integrasjon

(3 uker)

Uke 15

tirsd.

oversikt:

15A

15D

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

$$\int f(x) dx$$

onsd.

15B

Numerisk integrasjon

Python

Uke 16

- 15C Bruk av bestemte integral

- } 15D Fundamental teorem, ubestemte integral

Uke 17

- } 15E Integrasjonsmetoder

- 15F Volum ved integrasjon.

15A Bestemte integral

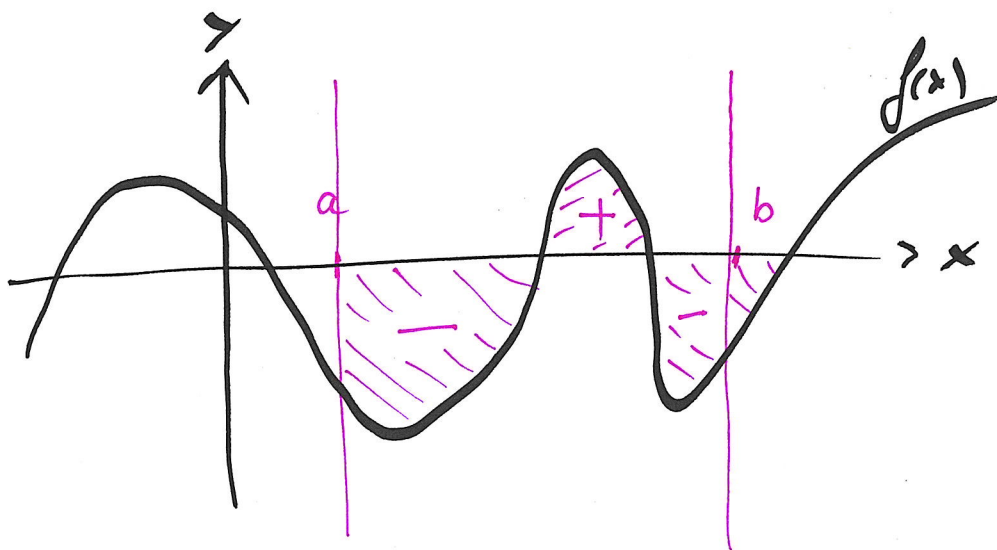
integral-tegnet $\rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$

↑ integrand ↑ differensial

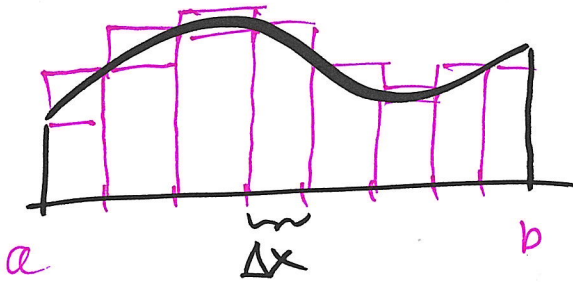
a nedre integralgrense
b øvre

"Integralet av $f(x)$ fra a til b med hensyn til x "

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ "areal med fortegn"
mellom grafen til $f(x)$ og x -aksen, avgrenset av de vertikale linjene $x=a$ og $x=b$.



$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ eksisterer i alle tilfælde.



Deler intervallet $[a, b]$ i n deler

$$\text{Bredden } \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}.$$

Nedre estimat $N_n =$ summen af areal m. forlygn
av rektanglerne under
kurven i hver af delene
(og som er størst muligt)

Øvre estimat $\Phi_n =$ tilsvarende.

$f(x)$ er integrerbar i $[a, b]$ hvis

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n$$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ er da lig disse grænseværdier.

Resultat: Alle kontinuertlige funktioner
på $[a, b]$ er integrerbare.

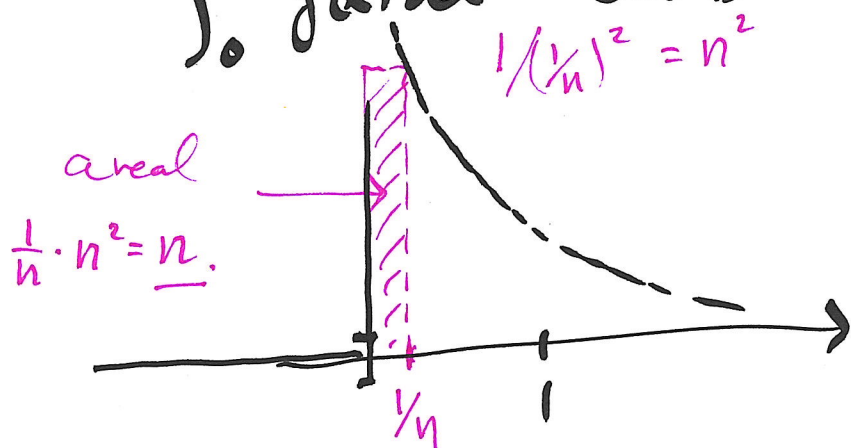
Eksempler på funksjoner som ikke er integrerbare.

$$* f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/x^2 & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

ubegrensa.

ikke kontinuert i $x=0$.

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ eksisterer ikke.



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_n > \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (= \infty)$$

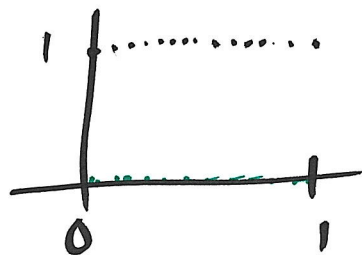
grensen eksisterer ikke.

$$* f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \text{ rasjonalt tall} \\ 0 & x \text{ irrasjonalt tall} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1/3) = 1 \quad f(\sqrt{2}) = 0 \dots$$

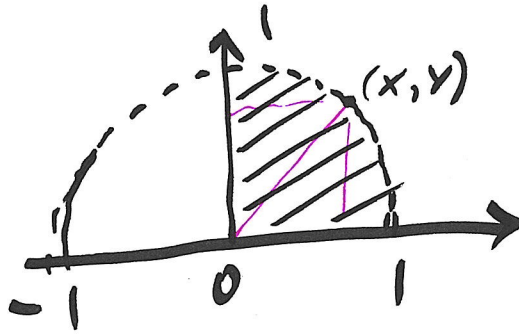
$N_n = 0$ og $\Phi_n = 1$ for alle n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_n = 0 \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n = 1$$



$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(en fjerdedel af
areal til en
sirkel med
radius (ik 1))

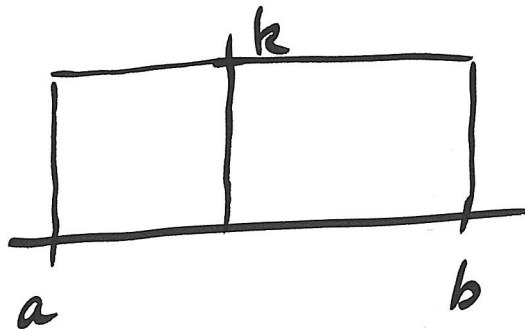


$$y = \sqrt{1-x^2} \geq 0$$

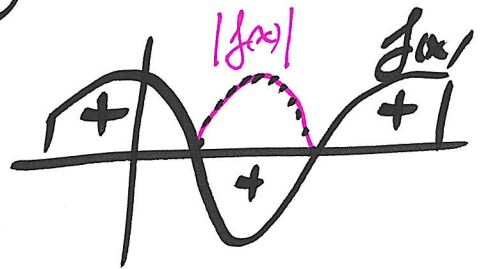
$$y^2 = 1-x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

sirkel med
radius 1

$$\int_a^b k dx = k(b-a)$$

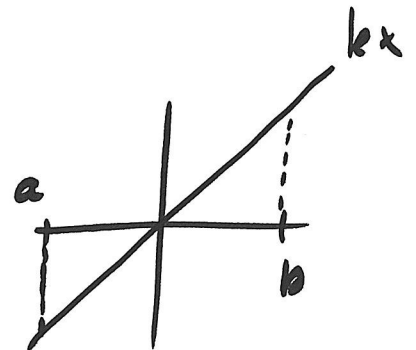


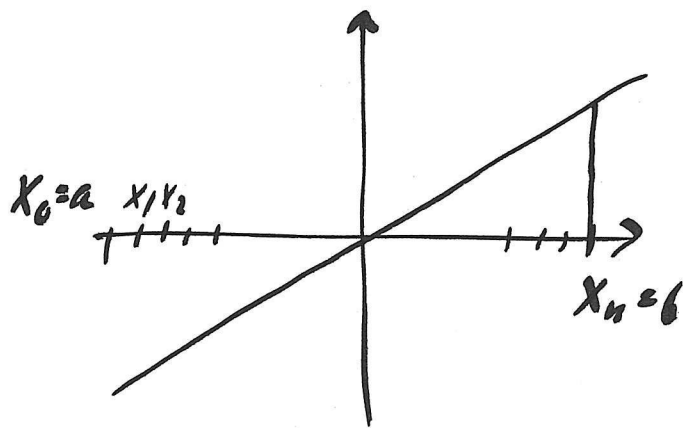
Areal mellem grafen til $f(x)$ og x-aksen
fra $x=a$ til $x=b$



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

$$\int_a^b kx dx = \frac{k}{2}(b^2 - a^2)$$





$$x_i = a + i \Delta x \quad \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$k \geq 0: \quad N_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k x_i \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= k \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (a + i \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= k \left(a \cdot n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \Delta x \right) \Delta x$$

$$= k(b-a) \left(a + \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_n = k(b-a) \left(a + \frac{b-a}{2} \right) = \frac{k}{2} (b-a)(b+a)$$

$$= \frac{k}{2} (b^2 - a^2).$$

$$\Phi_n - N_n = \sum_{i=1}^n k x_i \Delta x - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k x_i \Delta x$$

$$= k \Delta x (b-a) = \frac{k}{n} (b-a)^2$$

$$\text{så } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_n = \underline{\underline{\frac{k}{2} (b^2 - a^2)}}$$

(Hvis $k < 0$ byttes N_n og Φ_n om.)
 ($\Phi_n = \sum_{i=1}^n k x_i \Delta x$ og $N_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} k x_i \Delta x$)

15D Ubestemte integraler.

$\int f(x) dx =$ samlingen af alle antideriverede til $f(x)$.

$F(x)$ er en antideriveret til $f(x)$
hvis $\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$.

x^2 er en antideriveret til $2x$

$$(x^2)' = 2x$$

$$(x^2 - 3)' = (x^2)' - (3)' = 2x.$$

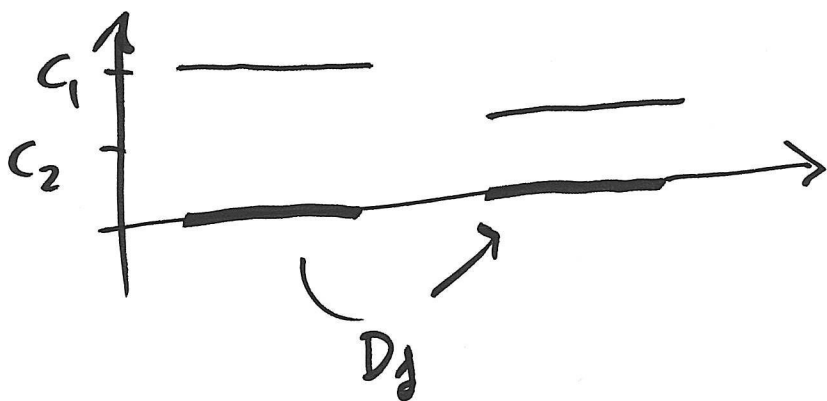
$x^2 - 3$ er også en antideriveret til $2x$.

$F(x)$ og $G(x)$ antideriverede til $f(x)$

$$(F(x) - G(x))' = F'(x) - G'(x)$$

$$= f(x) - f(x) \equiv 0$$

(for alle x i def. mængde)



$F(x) - G(x)$
er konstant på
hver komponent af
def. mængden.

$$\int x^r dx = \begin{cases} \ln|x| + C & r = -1 \\ \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C & r \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

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

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

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{1/3} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{1/3+1}}{4/3} + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{3x^{4/3}}{4} + C}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-1/2} dx$$

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

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

$$= \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{x} + C}}$$

$$\text{(test: } (2\sqrt{x})' = 2(x^{1/2})' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{1/2-1} = x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \checkmark \text{)}$$

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

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

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + c$$

Fundamentalteoremet i kalkulus.

$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) \, dt$ er en antiderivat til $f(x)$, hvis $f(x)$ er kontinuert.

+ Så alle kontinuerte funksjoner har en antiderivat.

Hvis $G(x)$ er en antiderivat til $f(x)$ så er $G(x) + c = \int_a^x f(x) \, dx$.

$$* x=a \text{ gir } \int_a^a f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$\text{så } c = -G(a)$$

$$* x=b \quad \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = G(b) - G(a) \\ = G(x) \Big|_a^b$$

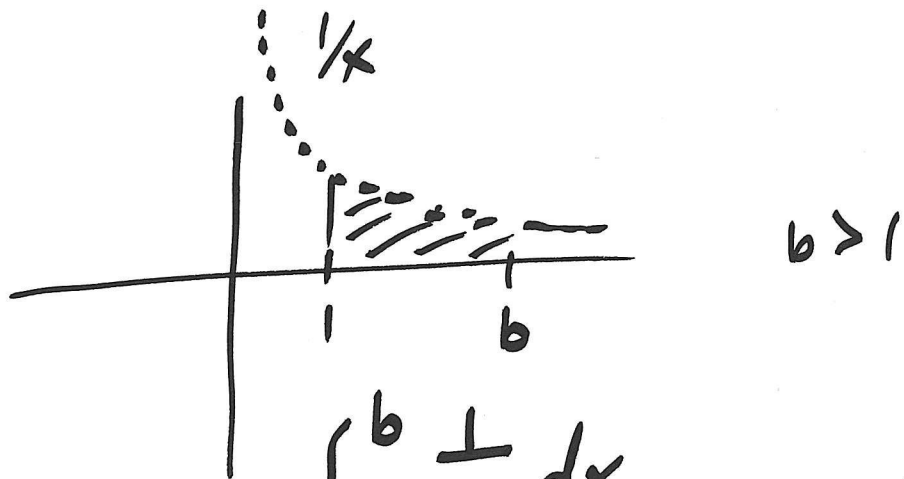
$$\int_a^b 2x \, dx = x^2 \Big|_a^b$$

$$= b^2 - a^2$$

generell

$$\int_a^b kx \, dx = \frac{k}{2} x^2 \Big|_a^b$$

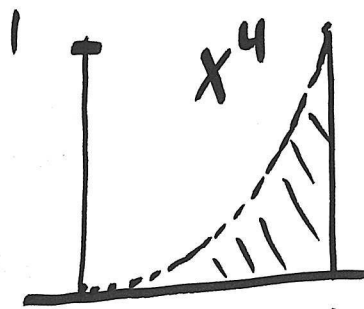
$$= \frac{k}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$



$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= \ln|x| \Big|_1^b = \ln b - \ln(1)$$

$$\int_1^b \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \underline{\ln b}$$



$$\int_0^1 x^4 \, dx = \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$$

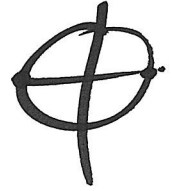
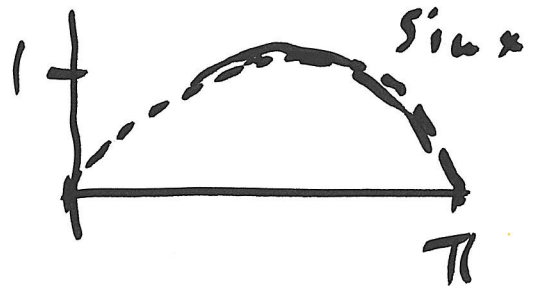
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$$

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

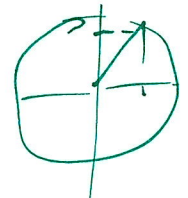
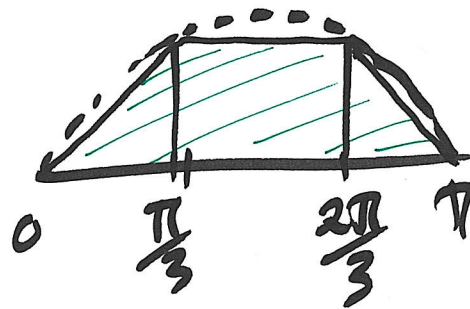
$$= \underbrace{-\cos(\pi)}_{-1} - \underbrace{(-\cos 0)}_1$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = 2$$



Eshimera integralet



$$\text{Eshimat} : \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (2 \cdot \sin(\frac{\pi}{3})) = \frac{\pi}{3} (2 \cdot \underbrace{\sin(60^\circ)}_{\sqrt{3}/2})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \sim \underline{1.81}$$