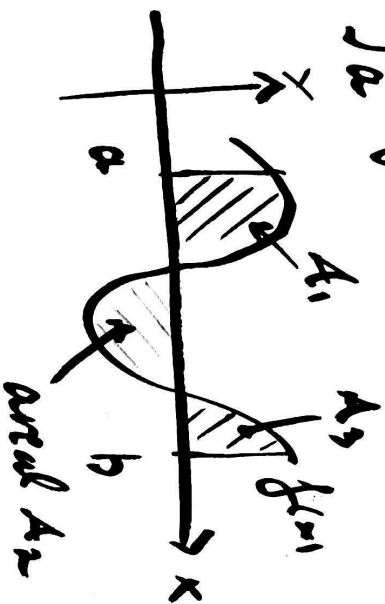


13 april

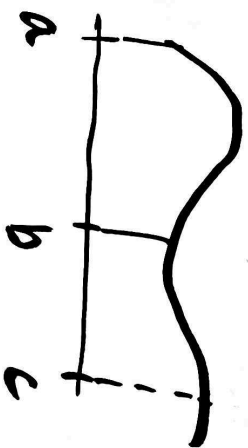
26

15c Bruk av bestemte integral.

$\int_a^b f(x) dx$ beskrevet integral av $f(x)$ fra a til b med hensyn til x .



$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_1 - A_2 + A_3$
"areal med fortegn" mellom
punktet til $f(x)$ og x -aksen fra
 a til b .



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$$
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx$$
$$= 0$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx$$

"Bytte av integralsgrensene svarer til å sine forbyttet til et integral".

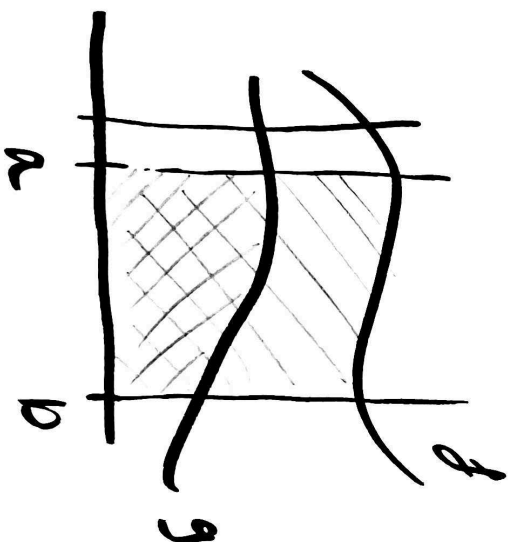
$$\int_3^{-1} f(x) dx = - \int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx .$$

Bestemte integral er lineær *

$$\int_a^b k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
$$* \int_a^b (f+g)(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx .$$

Følger fra definisjonen.

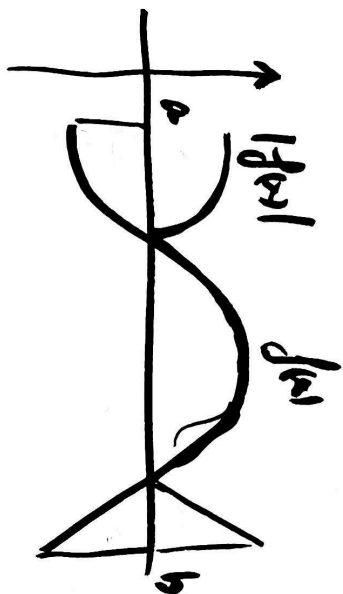
$$f(x) \geq g(x)$$



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

$$= \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$
$$= \int_a^b (f-g)(x) dx .$$

$\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$ areal mellom grafen til $f(x)$ og x -akse fra a til b .

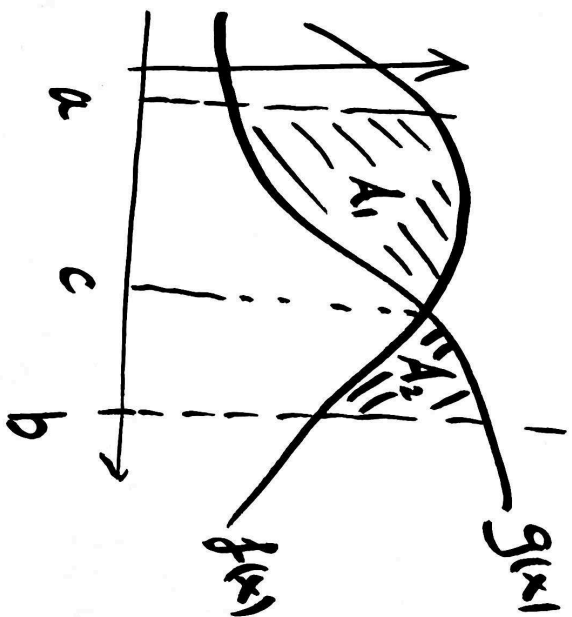


$\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$ er ikke lineær i $f(x)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_a^c f(x) - g(x) dx}_{A_1} + \underbrace{\int_c^b f(x) - g(x) dx}_{-A_2}$$

$$= A_1 - A_2$$

"areal med fortegn mellom f og g "



$$\int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx = A_1 + A_2$$

areal mellom grafen til f og grafen til g fra a til b .

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4^3}{3} - 4 \frac{4^2}{2} + 3 \cdot 4 \\
 &= 4 \left(\frac{4^2}{3} - \frac{4^2}{2} + 3 \right) = 4 \left(4^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 3 \right) \\
 &= 4 \left(\frac{-4^2}{6} + 3 \right) \\
 &= 4 \left(-\frac{2 \cdot 4}{3} + \frac{9}{3} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $f(x) \geq 0$ i $[0,1]$ og $[3,4]$, $f(x) \leq 0$ i $[1,3]$.

$$\int_0^4 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_3^4 f(x) + \int_1^3 -f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

Symmetri

$$\int_3^4 f(x) dx = \int_1^3 -f(x) dx = - \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 3x \right) \Big|_1^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_2 &= \int_1^3 x^2 - 4x + 3 dx = - \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 \right) + \frac{4}{3} \text{ (ved udregningen ovenfor.)} \\
 &= - \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 \right) + \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$a=0, b=4,$$

a) Areal mellem forkegn $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_0^4 x^2 - 4x + 3 dx$

b) Areal mellem x-aksen og dens forkegn $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-3)(x-1)$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-3)(x-1)$$

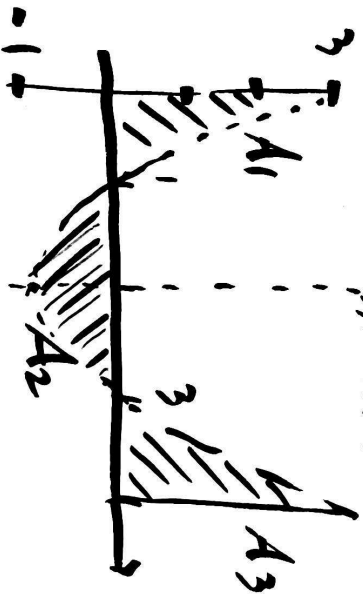
Nullpunkt: 1 og 3.

$$f(2) = 4 - 8 + 3 = -1$$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$f(4) = 3$$

symmetriakse $x=2$



$$a) \int_0^4 x^2 - 4x + 3 dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + (-4) \int_0^2 x dx + 3 \int_0^4 1 dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 - 4 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 + 3x \Big|_0^4$$

$$A_2 = - \underbrace{(3^2 - 2 \cdot 3^2 + 3^2)}_0 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Arealet mellom for og x-aksen : $A_1 + A_3 + A_2 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \underline{4}$

$$\overline{f(x) = x^3, \quad g(x) = x \quad a=0, \quad b=2}$$

a) Areal m. forhøgn mellom f og g.

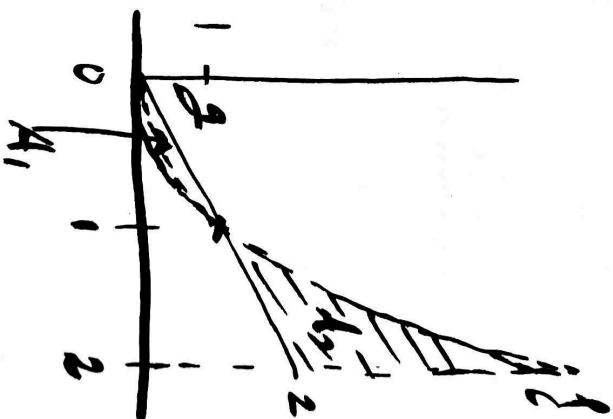
$$\int_0^2 f(x) - g(x) dx = \int_0^2 x^3 - x dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 x^3 dx - \int_0^2 x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{2^4}{4} - 2 = \underline{2} = \underline{A_2} = A_1$$

b) Arealet mellom grafen til f og g fra 0 til 2.



$$\int_0^2 |f-g| dx = A_1 + A_2 = (A_2 - A_1) + 2A_1$$

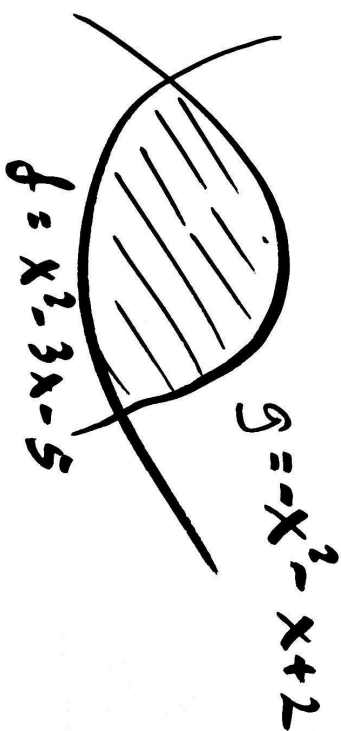
$$\text{Finne } A_1 = \int_0^1 x - x^3 dx \quad \left(= - \int_0^1 (f-g) dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 |f-g| dx$$

$$A_1 = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2-1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$A_{\text{realt}} = 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{2.5}$$

Forlesning 24.03.2023
(på fresh.com)



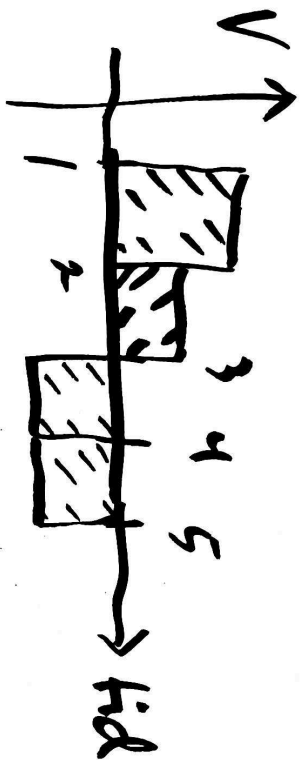
Finne arealt av grenset av f og g (innella f og g)

* Hvor møtes grafene Her: -2 og 3

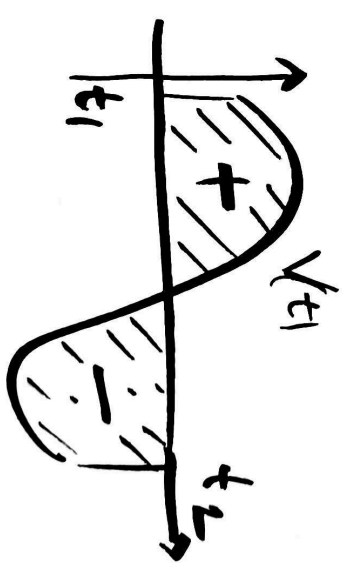
* karelet $\int_{-2}^3 |g(x) - f(x)| dx = \int_{-2}^3 g(x) - f(x) dx$

$$\text{Her: } \underline{4\frac{1}{2}}$$

hastighet  S forflyttning $v \cdot t$ tid
 Tid



Forflyttning $S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$

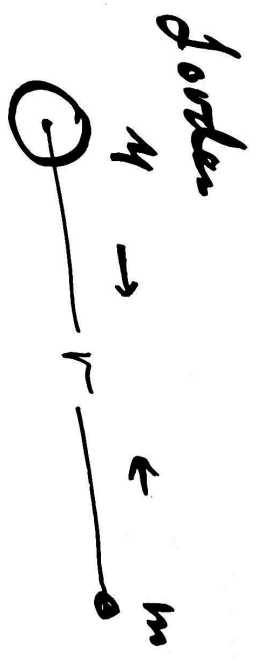


Distansse tillbakelagt $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} |v(t)| dt$

Arbeid $W = F \cdot s$

lengd gange veg.
 $(\vec{F} \cdot \vec{s})$

$$W = \int_{s_1}^{s_2} F ds$$



Eksempel
 Gravitationskraft

$$F = - \frac{GmM}{r^2}$$

$$W = \int_{R_1}^{R_2} -F dr$$

$$= \int_{R_1}^{R_2} GmM \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} dr$$

$$= GmM \left[\frac{-1}{r} \right]_{R_1}^{R_2}$$

arbeid utført ved å
 forflytte deg lille stjernet
 med masse m fra radius-
 R_1 til R_2 fra stjernet
 med masse M_2 .

$$W = GmM \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) = \frac{GmM \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}{1/r^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{(-r^{-1})'}{-1-1} \right)$$

$$= (-1)(-1)r^{-2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot r^{-2}$$

$$= 1/r^2$$

$$R_2 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$W = \frac{GmM}{R_1}$$

(endelig!)

Utslipningshastigheten

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{GmM}{R}$$

Jordens
massa M
Radius R .

$$v^2 = \frac{2Gm}{R}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2Gm}{R}}$$

$$\sim \underline{11.2 \text{ km/s}}$$

Memori:

P fortjeneste / mengde solgt

marginal fortjeneste.

$$\text{Total fortjeneste } P = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} P(x) dx$$

Øving.

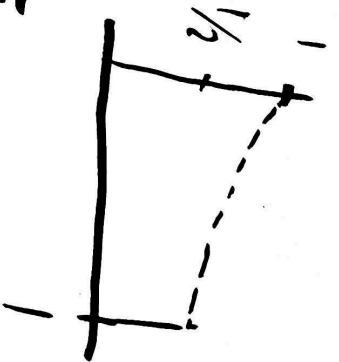
15.32

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

gjenger med 4

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

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx < \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$



Forklaring: antiderivert til $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \overbrace{\arctan x} \Big|_0^1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Benyttor numerisk integrasjon
Et estimert π .

Simpsons metode 10 delintervaller: 8 midtpunkter
Slike av π

100 —||— 14 ...

$$y = \tan x$$

$$x = \arctan y$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d \arctan y}{dy}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\tan x)'$$

$$= 1 + \tan^2 x$$

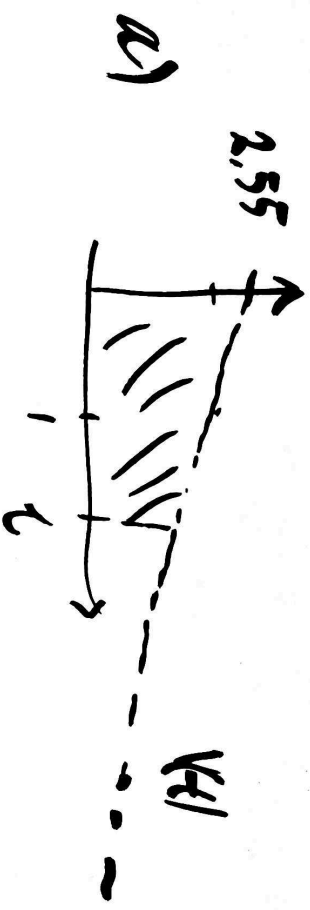
Kvise
tan 45° = 1

15.35

$$V(t) = 2.55 \cdot 0.88^t = 2.55 \text{ \u00e4kt}$$

$$-k = \ln(0.88)$$

$$k \approx 0.128$$



$V(t) > 0$ enkel kil ureaket

tid i minutter

$a > 0$
 $a = e^{ka}$
 $a^t = (e^{ka})^t = e^{ka \cdot t}$
 $a < 0$ n\u00e5r
 $0 < a < 1$
 og $a > 0$
 n\u00e5r $a > 1$

b)

$$\frac{L}{\text{min}} \cdot \text{min} = L$$

c) $\int_0^{10} V(t) dt$

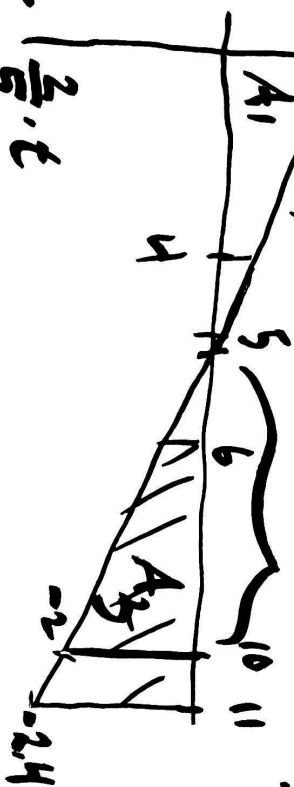
$\left(\frac{L}{\text{min}} \cdot \text{sek} \right)$
 $= \frac{L}{60 \text{ sek}} \cdot \text{sek}$
 $= \frac{1}{60} \cdot L \cdot \text{like}$

d) $\int_0^{\infty} V(t) dt$

antall av husken for \u00e5rs

regnet numerisk...

15.4 2 $f(t)$ areal fra $x=10$ til A_3



$f(t) = 2 - \frac{2}{5} \cdot t$
 siden $f(5) = 2 - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 5 = 0$
 $f(11) = 2 - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 11 = 2 - \frac{22}{5} = \frac{10-22}{5} = -\frac{12}{5} = -2.4$
 c) Bestem b

s.a
 $\int_4^b f(t) dt = 0$

til 11
 a) $A_2 = \frac{\text{bredde} \cdot \text{højde}}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 2.4}{2} = 6 \cdot 1.2$
 $A_2 = 7.2$

b) $\int_5^{10} f(t) dt$
 eller $\int_0^{10} f(t) dt$

b) $\int_5^{10} f(t) dt = - \frac{\text{bredde} \cdot \text{højde}}{2} = -\frac{5 \cdot 2}{2} = -5$ (= $-A_3$)

$\int_0^{10} f(t) dt = A_1 - A_3 = 0$ siden $A_1 = A_3 = 5$

c) $\int_4^b f(t) dt = 0$ når $b = 6$ (se figuren)

d) $\int_0^b f(t) dt$ blir størst mulig når $b = 5$ (eller 5 for vi negativt bidrag til integralet)