

### Überende Integrale

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad \text{der } F(x) \text{ ist ein stetiger unbestimmtes Integral von } f(x).$$

Regeln:

a)  $\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$

b)  $\int (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx - \int g(x) dx$

c)  $\int k f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$

Substitution (einfache Form):  $\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$

der F ist ein antideriviertes Integral von f. ( $F' = f$ )

Beweis: Wir wissen, dass  $F(g(x))$  ein antideriviertes Integral von  $f(g(x))g'(x)$  ist.

Darum:  $(F(g(x)))' = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = f(g(x))g'(x)$ . HIERDÄ!

In Praxis:  $\int f(g(x)) \underbrace{g'(x)}_{\frac{du}{dx} = u' = g'(x)} dx$

Hinweis:  $du = g'(x) dx$

$$= \int f(u) du = F(u) + C = \underline{F(g(x)) + C}$$

Beispiel:  $\int (7e^x + x \cos(x^2)) dx = \int 7e^x dx + \int x \cos(x^2) dx$

$$= 7 \int e^x dx + \int \underline{x \cos u du}$$

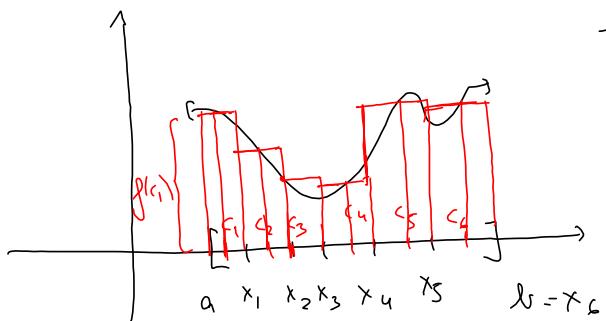
$$= 7e^x + \frac{1}{2} \sin u + C = \underline{\underline{7e^x + \frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2) + C}}$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

Riemann-Summen



Partispan:

$$\Pi = \{x_0 = a, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = b\}$$

Udplætt:

$$U = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$$

$$\text{der } c_i = [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

Riemannsummen til  $\Pi$  og  $U$ :

$$R(\Pi, U) = \text{samlet areal til bokserne} = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

Ide: Riemannsumme nævner sig i integralet  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  når partispanen blir finere og finere.

Maskvidden til  $\Pi$ : længden til det længste delintervallet

$$= \max\{x_i - x_{i-1} : i = 1, 2, \dots, n\} = |\Pi|$$

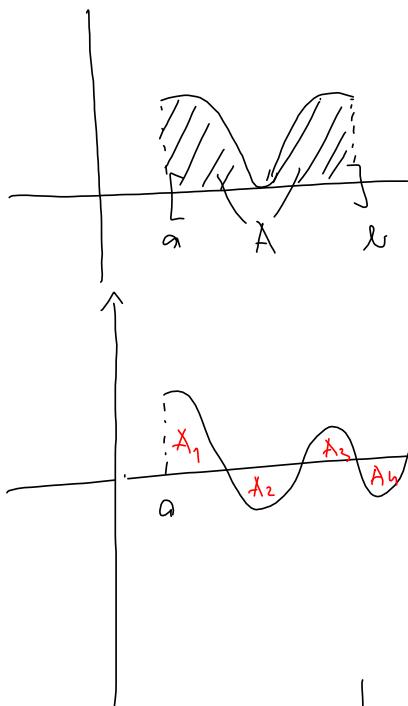
Teorem: Om  $\Pi$  er en følge  $\{\Pi_n, U_n\}$  af partispaner og opfyller slkt  $|\Pi_n| \rightarrow 0$ . Da

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(\Pi_n, U_n) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

( alle Riemannsummer konvergerer mod integralet når partispanerne blir finere og finere).

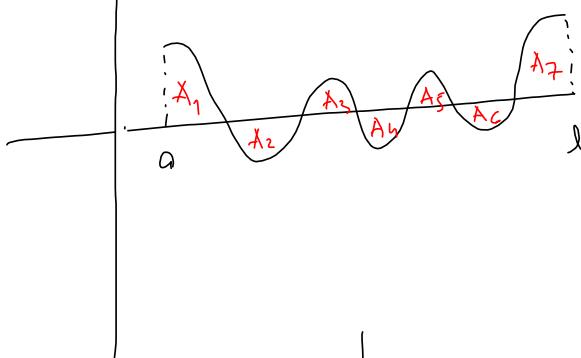
Intervaller i målhus:

Arealet:  $f \geq 0$



$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{areal under grafen fra } a \text{ til } b$

Hvis  $f(x)$  er en positiv eller negativ funksjon:



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_1 - A_2 + A_3 - A_4 + A_5 - A_6 + A_7$$

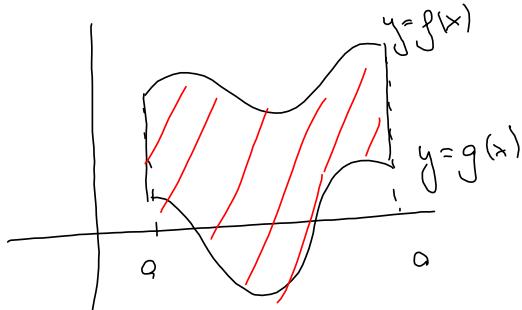
den  $A'$ ene er arealer hit

avrodelte.

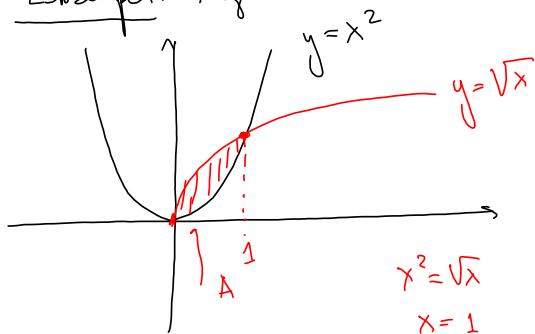
Arealer mellom funksjonsgrøfter:

Dersom  $f(x) \geq g(x)$ , så er areal mellom grafene gitt ved:

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



Eksempel: Regn ut areal avgrenset av funksjonsgrøfterne  $y = x^2$  og  $y = \sqrt{x}$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \int_0^1 (x^{1/2} - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

Omdreieinplegen um x-achse:

$$V = \int_a^b \pi f(x)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n V_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \pi (f(c_i))^2 (x_i - x_{i-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Riemannsum til funksjonen  $\pi f(x)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \int_a^b \pi f(x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

Defin:  $V = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx$

Eksmapel: Volumet til en kule er

V = \frac{\pi r^3 h}{3}

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= \frac{r}{h} x \\ V &= \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^h \left(\frac{r}{h} x\right)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx = \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^h \\ &= \pi \frac{r^2}{h^2} \frac{h^3}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Omdreieinplegen om y-achsen:

Hva er volumet?

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_{\text{ygen}} - V_{\text{under sylinder}} \\ &= \pi R^2 h - \pi r^2 h = \pi h (R^2 - r^2) \\ &= \pi h (R+r)(R-r) = 2\pi h \frac{R+r}{2} (R-r) \\ &= 2\pi h r_m (R-r) \end{aligned}$$

Eksempel 2: omdreineplegen:

$$\begin{aligned} V_i &= 2\pi f(c_i) c_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ \text{Tidell volum: } V &\approx \sum V_i = \sum 2\pi c_i f(c_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ &\rightarrow \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

Riemannsum til funksjonen  $2\pi x f(x)$

V for

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

Eksmapel: Regn ut volumet til en kule.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \\ V &= 2\pi \int_0^r x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

Mellomeining: Löse det relativt enkelt opp!

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx &= \int x \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^{3/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right] = -\frac{1}{3} u^{3/2} = -\frac{1}{3} (r^2 - x^2)^{3/2} \\ V &= 2\pi \int_0^r x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (r^2 - x^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^r \\ &= 2\pi \left[ 0 + \frac{1}{3} ((r^2)^{3/2}) \right] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} r^3 = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi r^3}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$