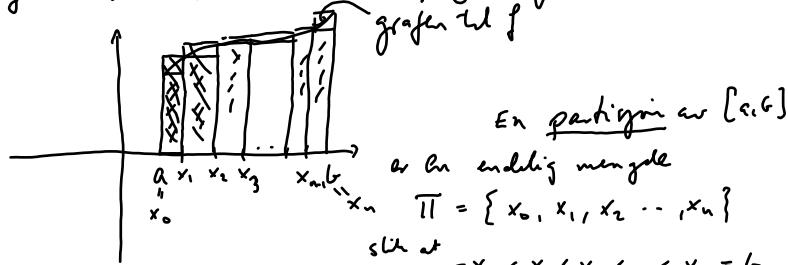


Integration

$1 + (-1) = 0 \quad 1, 2, 3, 4$ $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{3}$ $y = f(x)$ $y = \ln x$ $g(f(x)) = x$ $\int f' dx = f + C$ $f \rightsquigarrow f'$	$-1 \quad -2 \quad -3 \quad -4$ $1 \quad 2 \quad 3$ $x = g(y)$ $x = e^y$ $g(g(y)) = y$ $f \rightsquigarrow \int f dx$
---	--

T "integrat" til en funksjon hennes
den anti deriverte.

La f være en kontinuerlig funksjon på $[a, b]$.



$N(\Pi)$ = summen av arealene til rektanglene under grafen.

$\phi(\Pi)$ = summen av arealene til rektanglene over grafen.

$$N(\Pi) \leq \phi(\Pi)$$

$$\sup_{\Pi} \frac{N(\Pi)}{\Pi} \leq \inf_{\Pi} \phi(\Pi)$$

$$\sup_{\Pi} \left\{ N(\Pi) \mid \Pi \text{ er en partisjon av } [a, b] \right\}$$

Når f er kontinuerlig så er følgende

$$\sup_{\Pi} N(\Pi) = \inf_{\Pi} \phi(\Pi). \quad (= \text{areal under grafen}).$$

Def: Dersom f er begrenset på $[a, b]$
si finnes $N(\Pi)$ og $\phi(\Pi)$ for hver partisjon av $[a, b]$

$$\text{og } \inf_{\Pi} \phi(\Pi) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\sup_{\Pi} N(\Pi) = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

Dersom disse to er like, sier vi at f er
integrbart på $[a, b]$ og skriv

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

Vil definere $\phi(\pi)$ og $N(\pi)$ litt
mer presist.

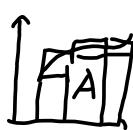
$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ~ en begrenset funksjon.

$\pi = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ ~ en partisjon av $[a, b]$

$$\text{La } M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \quad m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$$

$$N(\pi) = m_1(x_1 - x_0) + m_2(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + m_n(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$N(\pi) < \phi(\pi)$$



$$\phi(\pi)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n m_i(x_i - x_{i-1})$$

$$= M_1(x_1 - x_0) + M_2(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + M_n(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$A \subseteq \phi(\pi)$$

$$N(\pi) \leq A$$

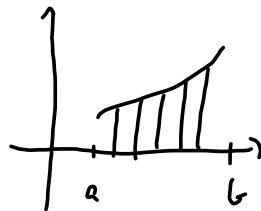
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\inf_{\pi} \phi(\pi)$$

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

$$\sup_{\pi} N(\pi)$$

Eksempel. La f være monoton voksende på $[a, b]$



f begrenset (\Leftrightarrow fin. sup.)
 $\forall x \in [a, b] \quad |f(x)| < M$ for alle
 $x \in [a, b]$.

La π_n være partisjonen om
 deler $[a, b]$ i n like store deler.

$$\pi_n = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\} \quad \underline{x_i - x_{i-1}} = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\phi(\pi_n) = f(x_1) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) + f(x_2) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) + \dots + f(x_n) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)$$

$$N(\pi_n) = f(x_0) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) + f(x_1) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) + \dots + f(x_{n-1}) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)$$

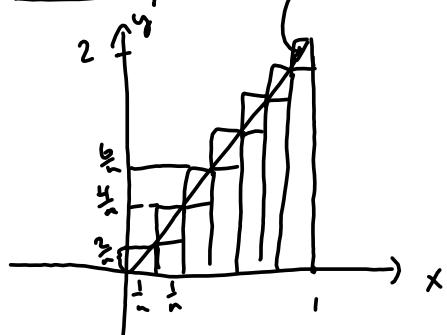
$$\phi(\pi_n) - N(\pi_n) = f(x_n) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right) - f(x_0) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)$$

$$= \left(f(b) - f(a) \right) \frac{(b-a)}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ integrerbar

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

$$= \underline{\int_a^b f(x) dx}.$$

Ejempel

$$y = f(x) = 2x$$

$\pi_n : \{0 = x_0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \frac{3}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}, 1\}$
er en partisjon av $[0, 1]$.

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\pi_n) &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{n} + \frac{4}{n} + \frac{6}{n} + \dots + \frac{2(n-1)}{n} + \frac{2n}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) = \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(\pi_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n}}{1} = 1\end{aligned}\quad \begin{aligned}N(\pi_n) &= \frac{1}{n} \left(0 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{4}{n} + \dots + \frac{2(n-1)}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \dots + n-1) \\ &= \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(\pi_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{n^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(\pi_n) &\leq \sup_{\pi, "} N(\pi) \leq \inf_{\pi, "} \phi(\pi) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(\pi_n) = 1 \\ &= \int_0^1 2x \, dx \quad = \int_0^1 2x \, dx =\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{f er derivert av } \int_0^1 2x \, dx = 1$$

Analyse grundlægning

Def. Dernom $F \sim$ en funktion på $[a, b]$ og

$$F'(x) = f(x) \text{ for hver } x \in (a, b) \text{ når vi et}$$

F er en antiderivat til f .

Lemma: Dernom F og G er antiderivater til f
og $F - G = C$, der C er en konstant ($\in \mathbb{R}$).

$$\underline{\text{Bew:}} \quad (F - G)' = F' - G' = f - f = 0$$

$$\text{da } \sim F - G = C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}. \quad \square$$

Setting: Anta at $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er kontinuerlig,
da $\sim f$ integrabel på $[a, x]$ for hver $x \in [a, b]$.

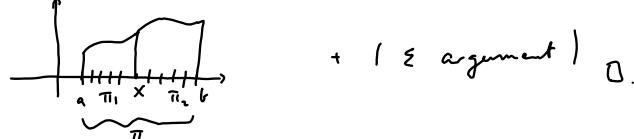
og $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ er en
antiderivat til $f(x)$. ($F'(x) = f(x)$)

Bewis (slutte).

Lemma: For hver $x \in (a, b)$ da \sim

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^b f(t) dt.$$

$$\underline{\text{Bewis:}} \quad \phi(\pi) = \phi(\pi_1) + \phi(\pi_2)$$



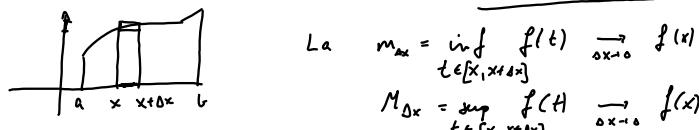
$$G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{vid venstre } \underline{\text{B}} \quad G'(x) = f(x).$$

$$G'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(x + \Delta x) - G(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x} =$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt$$



$$m_{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta x \leq \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt \leq M_{\Delta x} \cdot \Delta x$$

$$m_{\Delta x} \leq \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt \leq M_{\Delta x}$$

$$\underset{\Delta x \rightarrow 0}{\underline{\underline{f(x)}}} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt = \underline{\underline{f(x)}}$$

$$G'(x)$$

med mere integral
for vi samme udregning: $H(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$
 $H'(x) = f(x)$.

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\int_a^x f(t) dt}} = \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t+1) dt = F(x)$$

$$G, H \sim \text{antiderivater} \quad \text{og} \quad F'(x) = H(x) = G'(x) = f(x)$$

$$\text{og } G(a) = H(a) = 0$$

\square