

Plan:

[E] 5.6-5.7

- ① Bestemte integral
- ② Arealberegning ved hjelp av integrasjon
- ③ Uegentlige integral
- ④ Økonomiske anvendelser

Fortsetter med
anvendelser
nede på.

Repetisjon:Delvis integrasjon:

$$\int u' \cdot v \, dx = u \cdot v - \int u \cdot v' \, dx$$

Ekse: $\int \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x \, dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \quad v = \ln x \\ u' = x^{1/2} \quad v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \ln x - \frac{2}{3} \int x^{1/2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \ln x - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right) + C = \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} \ln x - \frac{4}{9} x \sqrt{x} + C$$

Integrasjon av rasjonale uttrykk:

$$\int \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} \, dx = ?$$

- ① Hvis grad til $p \geq$ grad til q : Polynomdivisjon
 \rightarrow resultatet er et integral av: $\text{polynom} + \frac{\text{rest}}{q(x)}$ \leftarrow grad til rest $<$ grad til $q(x)$

- ② Hvis nevner er linear: (grad 1)

$$\int \frac{A}{ax+b} \, dx = \frac{A}{a} \ln |ax+b| + C$$

Substitusjon

$$\begin{array}{l} u = ax+b \\ du = a \cdot dx \end{array}$$

③ Grad til nevner = 2 :

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{ax^2+bx+c} dx$$

delbrøksoppspølning

$$i) \int \frac{p(x)}{(x-a)(x-b)} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b} \right) dx \quad \text{hvis } a \neq b$$

$$ii) \int \frac{p(x)}{(x-a)^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{(x-a)^2} \right) dx$$

$$iii) \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \arctan(x) + C \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{hvis nevneren} \\ \text{ikke kan} \\ \text{faktoriseres} \end{array} \right)$$

Oppg. 9.

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{1-\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{x} \\ du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{array}}$$

$$\frac{(2u^2+2u):(-u+1)}{2u^2-2u} = -2u-4$$

$$\frac{4u}{4u-4} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\underline{\text{Alt:}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} u = 1-\sqrt{x} \\ du = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{array}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 1-u$$

$$\int \frac{u+1}{1-u} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du = \int \frac{u+1}{1-u} \cdot 2u du$$

$$= \int \frac{2u^2+2u}{1-u} du = \int \underbrace{-2u-4} + \frac{4}{1-u} du$$

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

$$= \underline{\underline{-x - 4\sqrt{x} - 4 \ln|1-\sqrt{x}| + C}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{u} \cdot (-2\sqrt{x}) du = \int \frac{-2x-2\sqrt{x}}{u} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-2 \cdot (1-u)^2 - 2(1-u)}{u} du = \int \frac{-4+6u-2u^2}{u} du$$

$$= \int -\frac{4}{u} + 6 - 2u du = -4 \ln|u| + 6u - u^2 + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -4 \ln |1-\sqrt{x}| + 6(1-\sqrt{x}) - (1-\sqrt{x})^2 + C \\
 &= -4 \ln |1-\sqrt{x}| + 6 - 6\sqrt{x} - 1 + 2\sqrt{x} - x + C \\
 &= \underline{-4 \ln |1-\sqrt{x}| - x - 4\sqrt{x} + (5 + C)}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. $\int 2x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \int 2x^2 \cdot e^u \cdot \frac{du}{-2x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= -x^2 \\
 du &= -2x dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int -x^2 e^u du = \int u e^u du = \underline{\text{delvis}} u e^u - e^u + C \\
 &= \underline{-x^2 e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + C}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex: $\int \frac{1}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} dx$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{-1}{x-2} dx = \underline{\ln|x-3| - \ln|x-2| + C}$$

Delbrøstoppspaltning:

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 6}}{2} = 3, 2$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$(x-3)(x-2)$$

$$\frac{1}{(x-3)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \quad | \cdot (x-3)(x-2)$$

$$1 = A(x-2) + B(x-3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{x=2}: & 1 = B \cdot (-1) \Rightarrow B = -1 \\
 \underline{x=3}: & 1 = A \cdot 1 \quad \quad \quad A = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = (A+B)x + (-2A-3B)$$

$$A+B=0$$

$$B=-A$$

$$-2A-3B=1$$

$$-2A-3(-A)=1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= -1 \\
 A &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

① Bestemte integraler:

Defn: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$

når $F(x)$ er en antiderivert til $f(x)$,
dvs

$$\int f(x) dx = \underline{F(x) + C}$$

Ex: $\int_0^2 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 3x + C \right]_0^2$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2 + C \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 - 3 \cdot 0 + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} - 6 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-4}{3}}} \approx -1.33$$

Bestemte integral er
alltid uavhengig
av C !

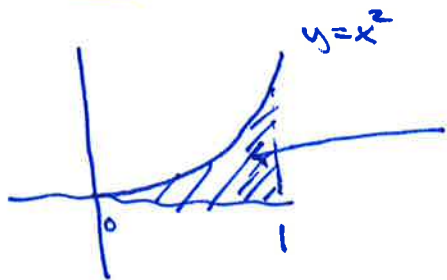
Generelt:

$f(x)$ kontinuerlig
funksjon på $a \leq x \leq b$

$\leadsto \int_a^b f(x) dx$
et tall

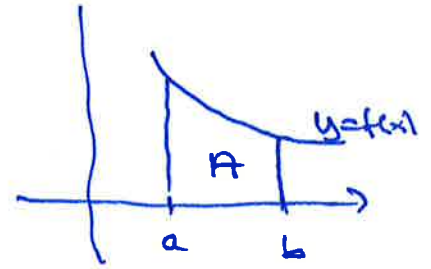
② Areal beregning:

Ex: $f(x) = x^2$ på intervallet $[0, 1]$



Arealen mellom $y = x^2$ og x -aksen
i intervallet $[0, 1]$
= "arealen under grafen"

Anta $f(x) \geq 0$ og kont. på $[a, b]$
 For å definere arealet under grafen
 bruker vi Riemann-summer:



* Vi deler $I = [a, b]$ i n like delintervaller
 med bredde $\frac{b-a}{n} = h$ $x_i = a + i \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}$
 delpunkt

Riemannsum:

$$f(x_1) \cdot h + f(x_2) \cdot h + \dots + f(x_n) \cdot h$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \cdot h = \sum_{i=1}^n f\left(a + i \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n}$$



Defn: Arealet av området under grafen
 til f på $[a, b]$ er

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

Det er mulig å regne ut areal med
 stor nøyaktighet ved å bruke store verdier
 av $n \rightarrow$ lange summer

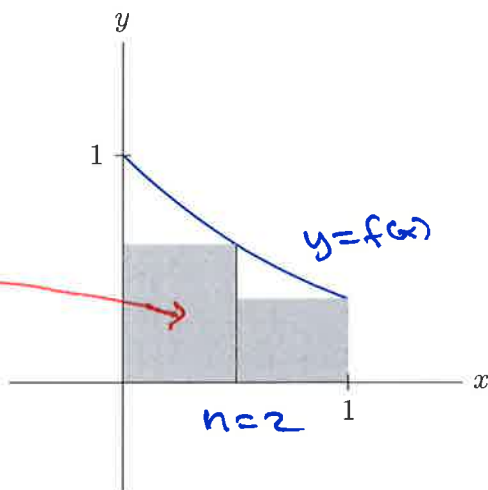
Ex: $f(x) = e^{-x}$ på $[0,1]$

Riemann-sum:

$n=2$:

$$0.5 \cdot e^{-0.5} + 0.5 \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$\approx 0.487$$

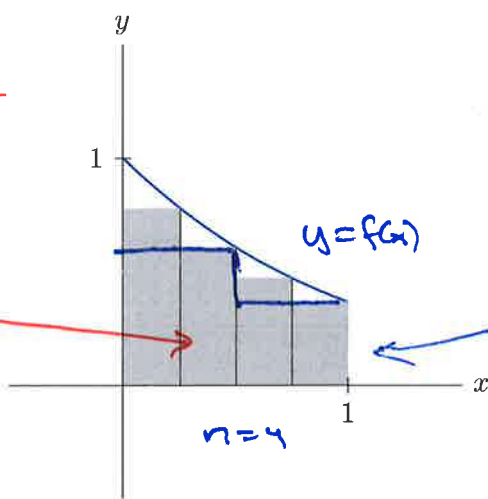


$n=4$:

$$0.25 \cdot e^{-0.25} + 0.25 \cdot e^{-0.5}$$

$$+ 0.25 \cdot e^{-0.75} + 0.25 \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$\approx 0.556$$



$$\approx 0.556$$

$n=8$:

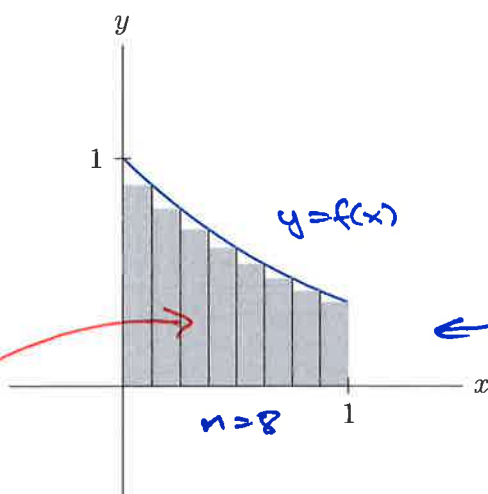
$$0.125 \cdot e^{-0.125} + 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.25}$$

$$+ 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.375} + 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.5}$$

$$+ 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.625} + 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.75}$$

$$+ 0.125 \cdot e^{-0.875} + 0.125 \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$\approx 0.593$$



$$\approx 0.593$$

Areal via
Integration:

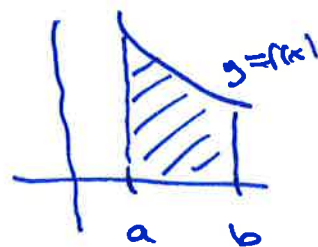
$$A = \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx$$

$$= [-e^{-x}]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{e} + 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \approx 0.632$$

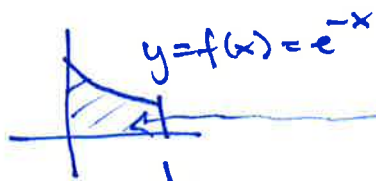


Integralregningens fundamentalsats:

Hvis $f(x)$ er kontinuert med $f(x) \geq 0$ på intervallet $[a, b]$, så er arealet under grafen til f på $[a, b]$ gitt ved



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

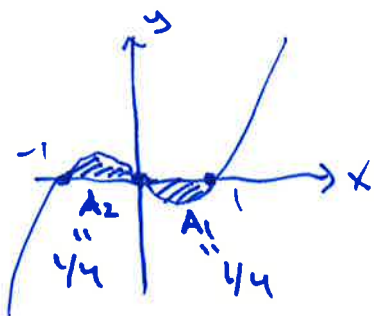
Exs:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= (-e^{-1}) - (-e^{-0}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{e} + 1 = \underline{\underline{1 - \frac{1}{e}}} \\ &\approx \underline{\underline{0.632}} \end{aligned}$$

Exs:

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^3 - x dx = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot (-1)^4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^2 \right) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x^3 - x &= 0 \\ x \cdot (x^2 - 1) &= 0 \\ x &= 0, x = 1, x = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \underline{\underline{1/2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^3 - x dx &= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 0 = \underline{\underline{-1/4}} \end{aligned}$$

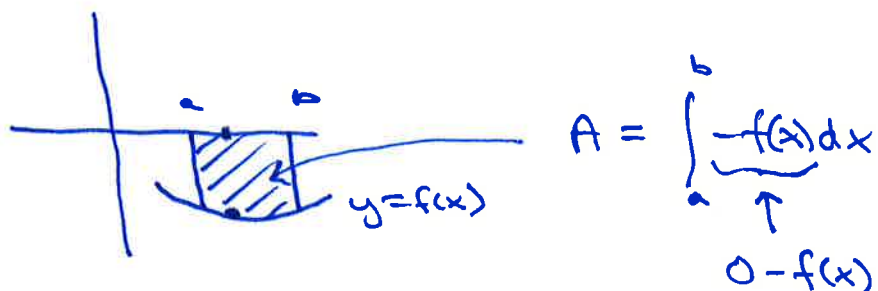
$$A_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 x^3 - x dx = \dots = \underline{\underline{1/4}}$$

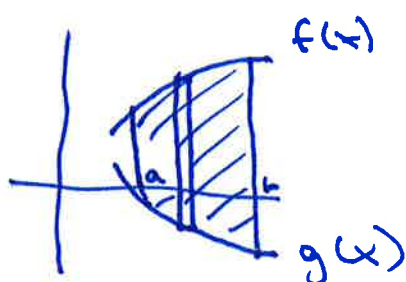
Resultat: Hvis $f(x) \leq 0$ på $[a, b]$, så er

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

der A er arealet mellom x -aksen og $y=f(x)$

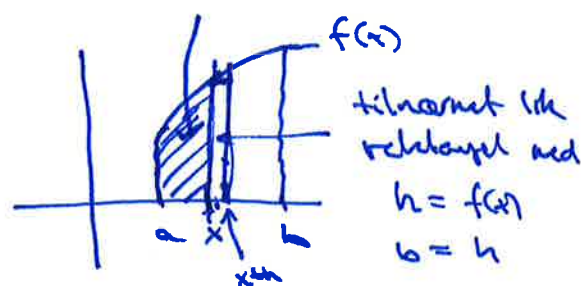


Resultat: Areal mellom $f(x)$ og $g(x)$ på $[a, b]$, hvis $f(x) \geq g(x)$, er gitt som



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

Summen fra $x=a$ til $x=b$ av uendelig mange uendelige smale bokser med høyde $f(x)$ og bredde dx



Bervis for fundamentalesten:

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

Hovedlinjer:

For $a \leq x \leq b$, $A(x)$ = arealet under grafen $y=f(x)$ i $[a, x]$

$$\begin{aligned} A(a) &= 0 \\ A(b) &= A \end{aligned}$$

Påstand: $A'(x) = f(x)$

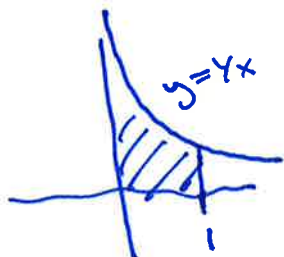
$$\frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h} \approx \frac{f(x) \cdot h}{h} = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{A(x+h) - A(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

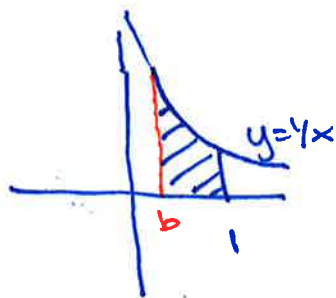
$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= [A(x)]_a^b \\ &= A(b) - A(a) \\ &= A - 0 = \underline{\underline{A}} \end{aligned}$$

③ Uegentlige integral:

Ex: $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_0^1 = \ln(1) - \ln(0)$
 $= 0 - ?$



$\frac{1}{x}$ er ikke kont. på $[0,1]$
 (ikke defn. i $x=0$)



$b > 0$ lite tall:

$$\int_b^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_b^1 = \ln 1 - \ln b$$

$$= \underline{\underline{-\ln b}}$$

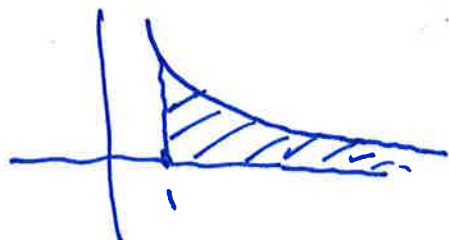
$$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} -\ln b = \underline{\underline{\infty}}$$

Ex: $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^{\infty} = \underline{\underline{1}}$

" $\left(-\frac{1}{\infty} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{\infty}$ "

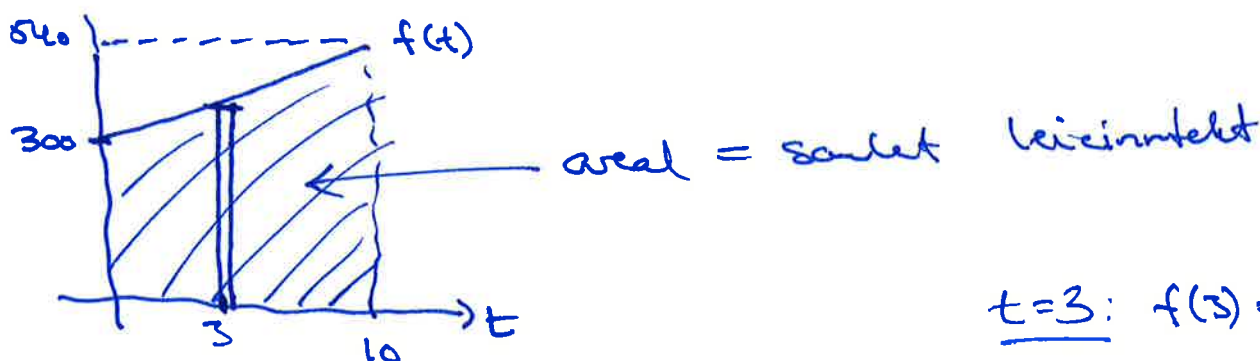
$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{b} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1}}$$



4) Økonomiske anvendelser

Eks: Eierdomsselskap med leieinntekter på 300 mill. kr/år, som øker jevnt til 540 mill. kr/år etter 10 år.



$$f(t) = 300 + 24t$$

$$t=3: f(3) = 372 \frac{\text{mill kr}}{\text{år}}$$

Neste måned:

Leieinntekt \approx

$$372 \frac{\text{mill. kr}}{\text{år}} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \text{ år} = 31 \text{ mill kr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum (10 år)} &= \int_0^{10} f(t) dt = \int_0^{10} (300 + 24t) dt \\ &= [300t + 12t^2]_0^{10} = (3000 + 1200) - 0 \\ &= \underline{\underline{4200 \text{ mill kr}}} \end{aligned}$$

Sum:

$$t=3$$

$$+1$$

$$+ = 3 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\int_3^{37/12} f(t) dt = [300t + 12t^2]_3^{37/12} =$$

$$\left(300 \cdot \frac{37}{12} + 12 \cdot \left(\frac{37}{12}\right)^2 \right) - \left(300 \cdot 3 + 12 \cdot 3^2 \right)$$

$$= 300 \cdot \frac{1}{12} + 12 \left(\left(\frac{37}{12}\right)^2 - 3^2 \right) \approx \underline{\underline{31,083 \text{ mill kr}}}$$