

Repetisjon fra forelesning 7. mars

L'Hopitals metode (3.6 i Kalkulus)

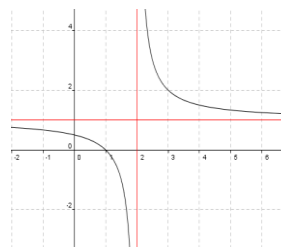
- Ofte får vi « $\frac{0}{0}$ »- eller « $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ »-uttrykk i grenseverdier
- Da sier *l'Hopitals metode* at

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Asymptoter

- Horisontale asymptoter i $y = b$ når

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = b$$



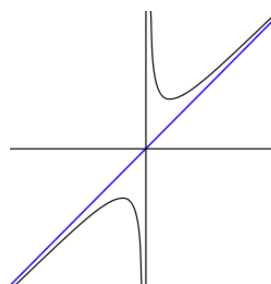
- Vertikale asymptoter i $x = a$ når

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

- Skrå asymptote i $y = px + q$ når

$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)/x = p \text{ og}$$

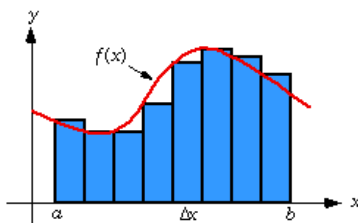
$$- \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - px) = q$$



Det bestemte integralet

- Riemannsummen:

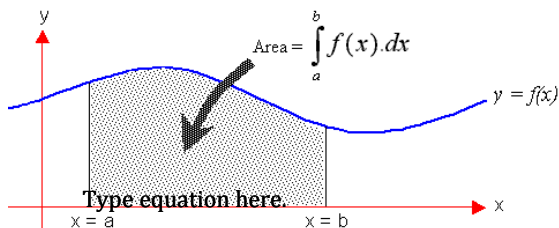
$$f(x_1)\Delta x + f(x_2)\Delta x + \dots + f(x_n)\Delta x$$



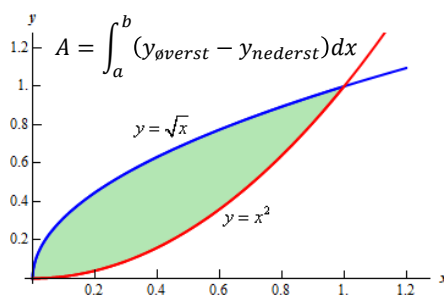
- Det bestemte integralet er grensen av Riemannsummen når Δx går mot 0 og antall stolper går mot ∞
- Når grensen eksisterer sies funksjonen å være *integrerbar*

Det bestemte integralet som areal

Areal mellom grafen og x-aksen



Areal mellom grafer



I dag

- Noen eksempler
- Analysens fundamentalteorem og antiderivasjon (5.3)
- Litt om uegentlige integraler (5.5)
- Numerisk integrasjon (5.4)

Eksempel, l'Hopitals metode

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \leftarrow \frac{1 - \cos 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Løser ved l'Hopitals metode:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x \leftarrow \begin{matrix} "0 \cdot (-\infty)" \\ \frac{\ln x}{1/x} \leftarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \end{matrix}$$

Løser ved l'Hopitals metode:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{1/x} \leftarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot 1/x}{x^2 \cdot 1/x^2} \\ &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1} = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

Eksempel, asymptoter

Bestem asymptotene til

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3x + 5}$$

Horisontal asymptote: " $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ "

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2 + 1}{3x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2x}{3}$$

Grensen eksisterer ikke. Ingen horisontal asymptote.

Vertikal asymptote:

$$3x + 5 = 0$$

\Rightarrow $x = -\frac{5}{3}$ er en vertikal asymptote.

Skra² asymptoter:

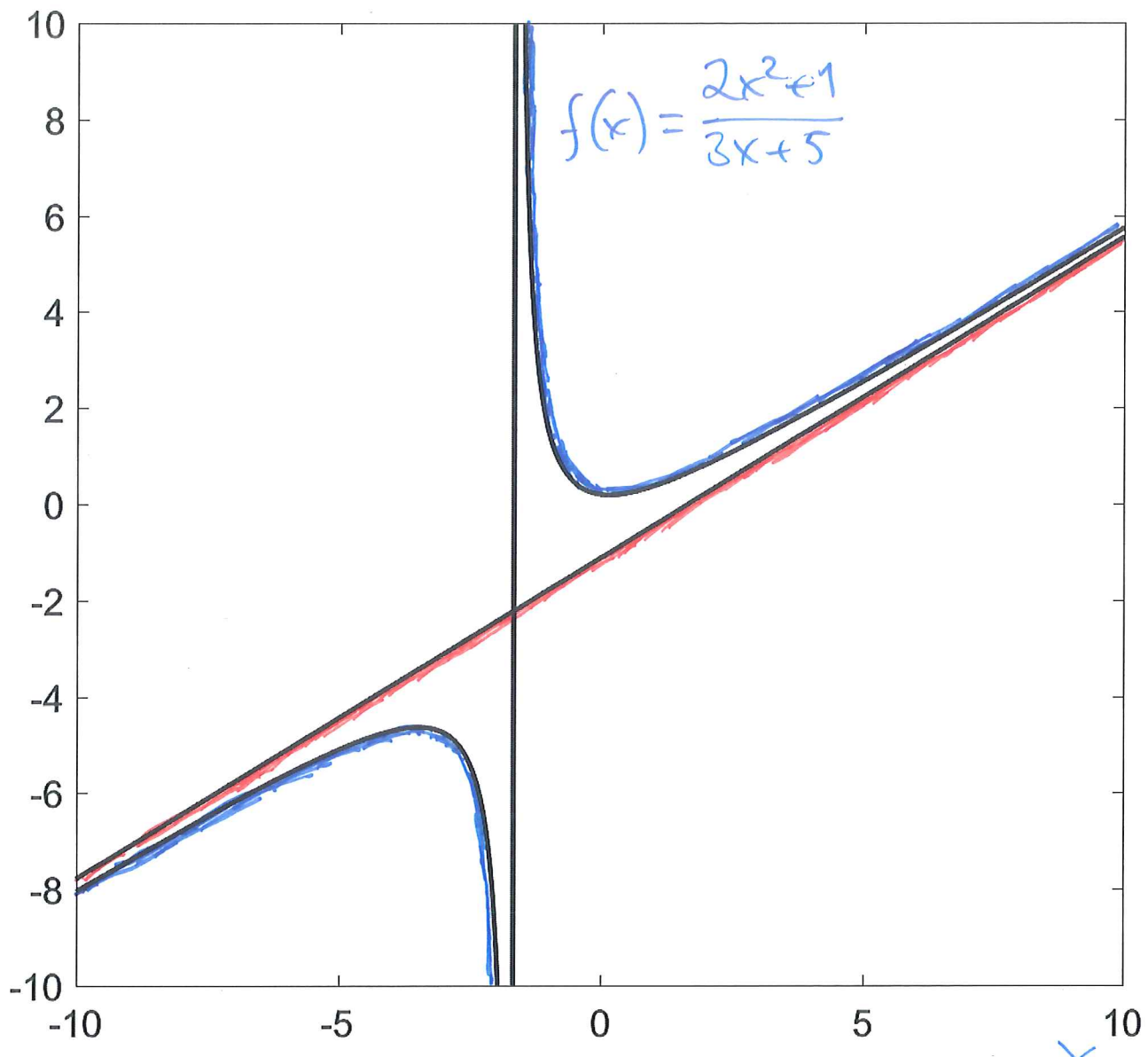
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{\frac{2x^2+1}{3x+5}}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2+1}{3x^2+5x} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{"}\infty\text{"} \\ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \end{array} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4x}{\underbrace{3 \cdot 2}_{6}x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{"}\infty\text{"} \\ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(f(x) - \frac{2}{3}x \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{2x^2+1}{3x+5} - \frac{2}{3}x \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2+1 - \frac{2}{3}x(3x+5)}{3x+5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2+1 - \frac{2}{3}x(3x+5)}{3x+5} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{10}{3}x}{3x+5} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{"}\infty\text{"} \\ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \end{array} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-10/3}{3} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{10}{9}}} \end{aligned}$$

Skra² asymptoten er

$$\underline{\underline{y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{10}{9}}}$$

y

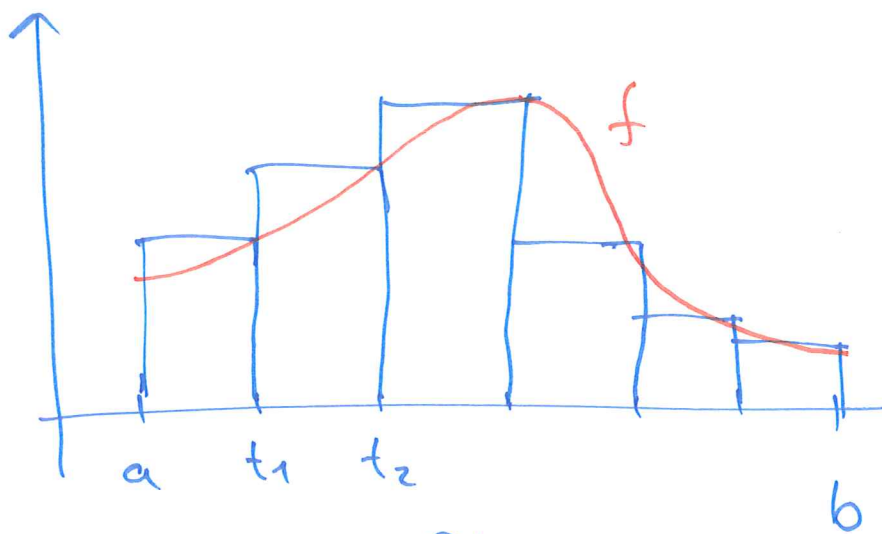


x

Middelværdier

n målinger $f(t_1), f(t_2), \dots, f(t_n)$

$$M = \frac{f(t_1) + f(t_2) + \dots + f(t_n)}{n} = \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \frac{1}{n}$$
$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \sum_{k=1}^n f(t_k) \frac{b-a}{n}$$



Minner om Riemann-summen.

$$M = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

Middelværditeorem (5.2.8)

f er kontinuert på $[a, b]$. Da findes $c \in (a, b)$ slik at $\int_a^b f(t) dt = f(c)(b-a)$.

Analysens fundamentalteorem (5.3)

$$\int_a^b v(t) dt = s(b) - s(a)$$

Kan vi generelt bestemme en
funktions F slik at

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

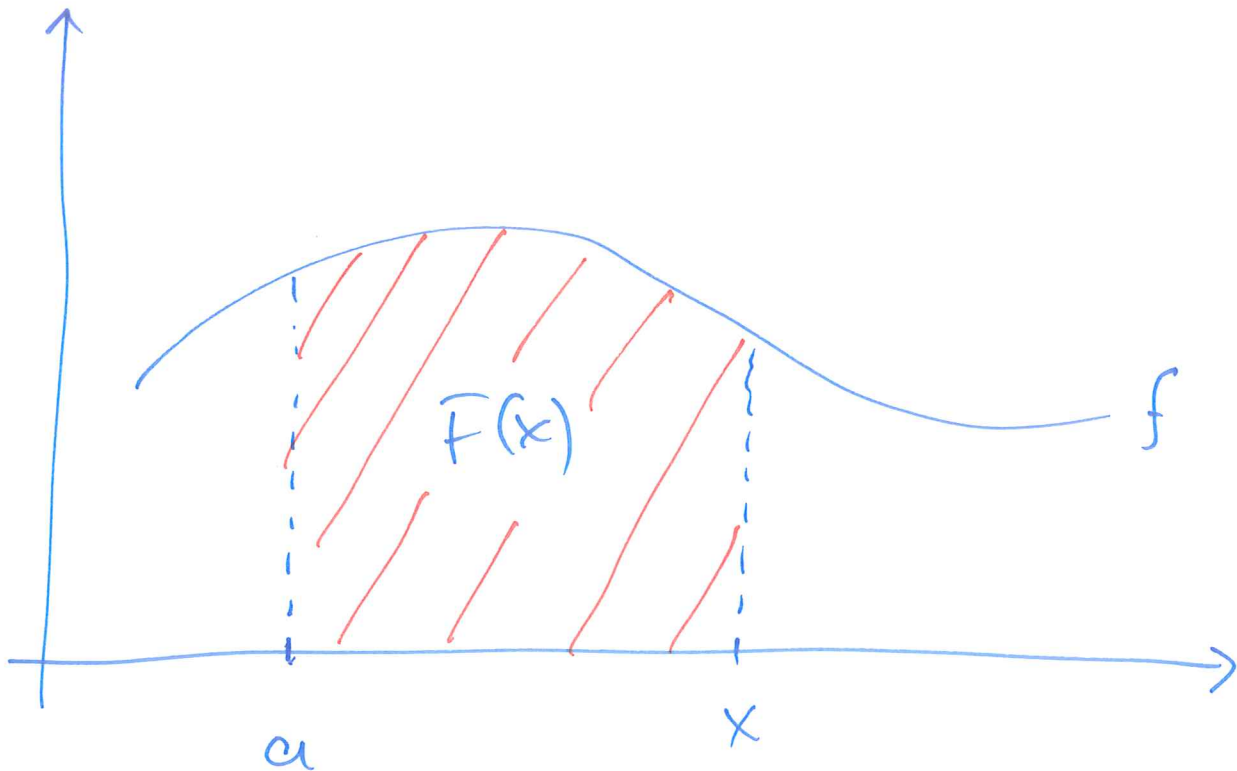
Svaret er ja.

Analysens fundamentalteorem, del 1
(5.3.1)

f er kontinuert på I , $a \in I$.

Da er
 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in I$
kontinuert og deriverbar (idet indreer I) og

$$F'(x) = f(x), F(a) = 0.$$



Vil ser at $F(a) = 0$

Vil vise at $F'(x) = f(x)$:

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(c) \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta x} = f(x)$$

$x \leq c \leq x + \Delta x$ og $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$.

$x \leq c \leq x + \Delta x$

$f(c) \cdot (x + \Delta x - x) = \Delta x \cdot f(c)$

Analysens fundamentale teorier, del 2

Hvis G er en antiderivat til f

($G'(x) = f(x)$) så er

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

"hvilken som helst"

$F'(x) = f(x)$: F er antiderivat til f .

$$G(x) = F(x) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow G'(x) = F'(x) + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G'(x) = f(x)$$

Generelt:

$$G(x) = F(x) + C$$

$\Rightarrow G(x)$ er også antiderivat til f .

Oppgaver:

a) $\int_0^1 e^x dx = F(1) - F(0) = e^1 - e^0 = \underline{\underline{e-1}}$

$f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow F(x) = e^x$

b) $\int_1^2 x^3 dx = F(2) - F(1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$

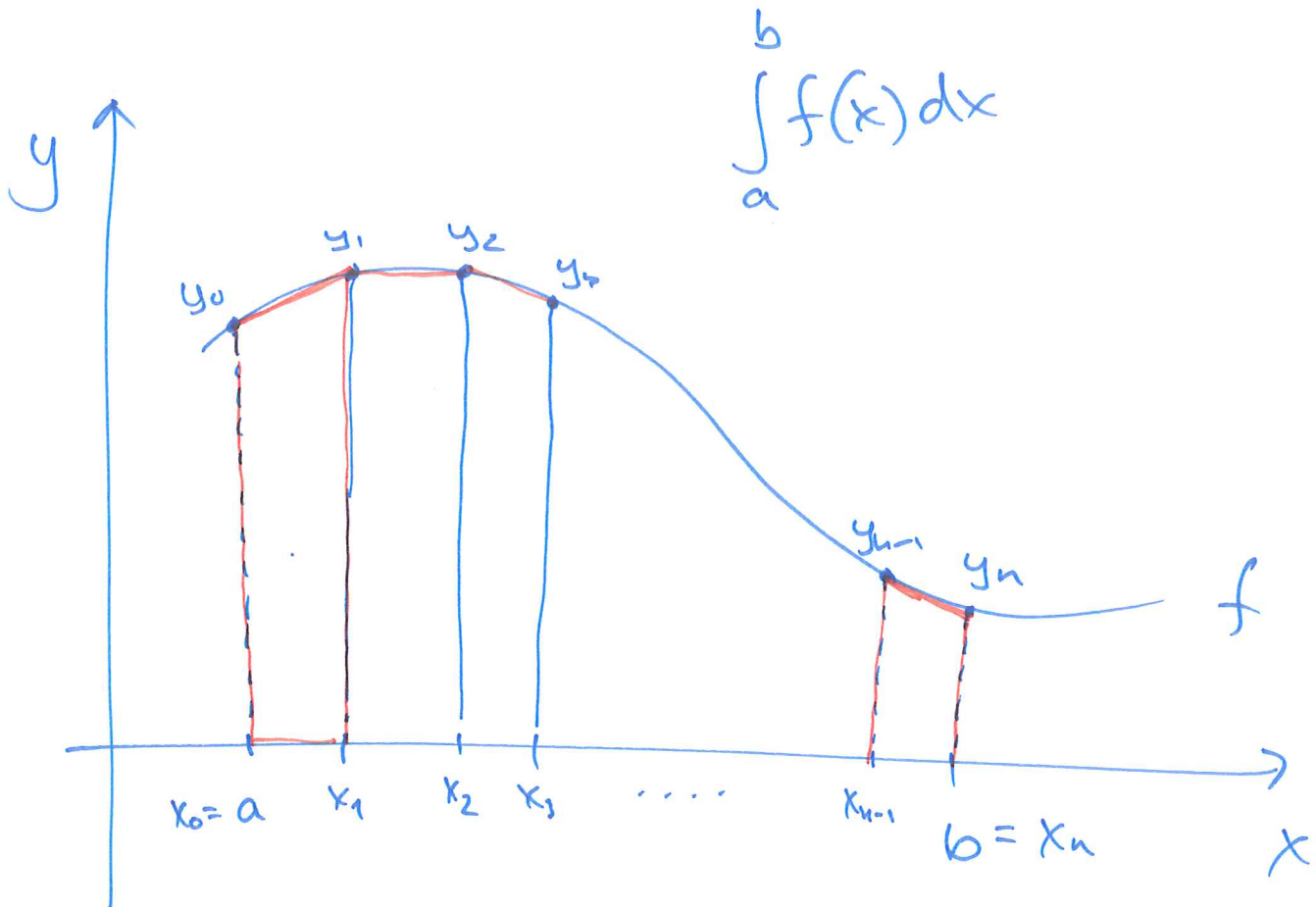
$f(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{1}{4} x^4$

c) $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = F(\pi) - F(0) = -\cos \pi + \cos 0 = \underline{\underline{2}}$

$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow F(x) = -\cos x$

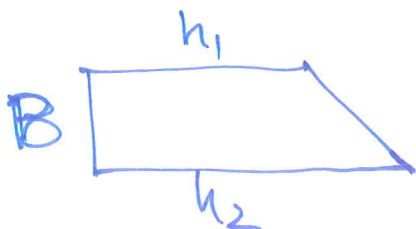
Nummerisk integrasjon (5.4)

Trapesmetoden



n delintervaller
med bredde $\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$

$$A_{\text{trapes}} = B \frac{h_1 + h_2}{2}$$



Arealitet ved bruk av trapesmetoden:

$$A = \frac{y_0 + y_1}{2} \cdot \Delta x + \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \Delta x + \dots +$$

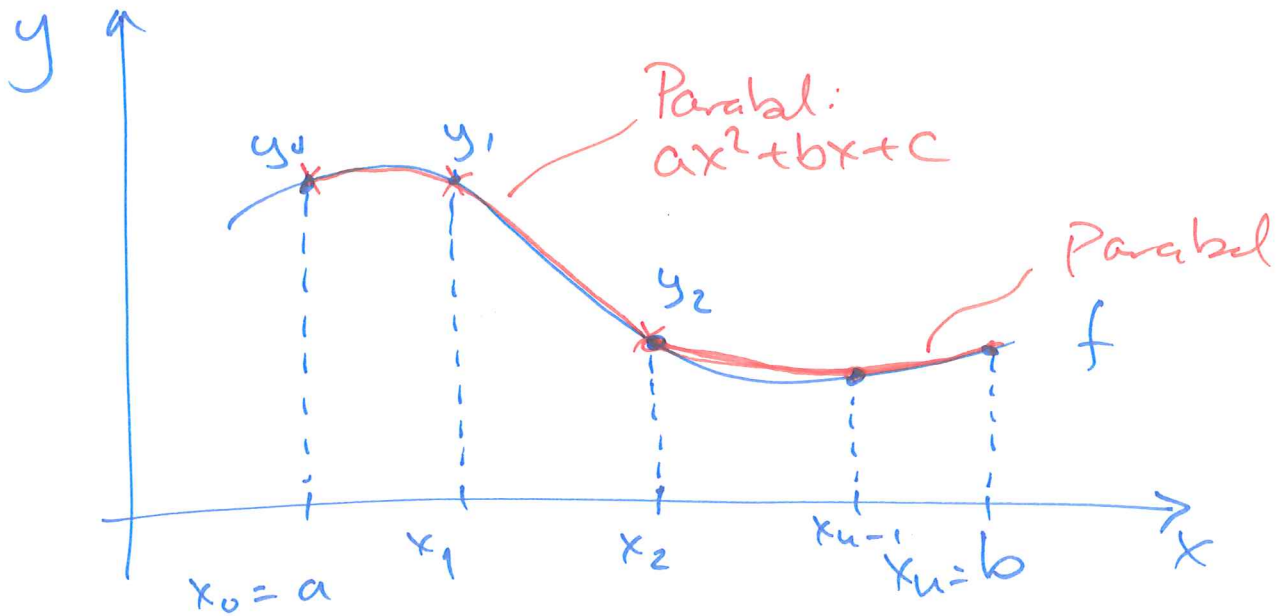
$$+ \frac{y_{n-1} + y_n}{2} \Delta x$$

$$= \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n \right]$$

↑
Trapesmetoden

$$\left(\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}, y_k = f(x_k) \right)$$

Simpson's metode



Deler inn i $n = 2m$ delintervaller

$$S_{2m} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + \dots + 2y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

4 når odder
2 når jevn

Simpson's metode

Eksempel:

Vil beregne $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx (= 2)$.

Trapesmetoden:

$$T_4 = 1,8961$$

$$T_8 = 1,9742$$

$$T_{16} = 1,9936$$

$$T_{32} = 1,9984$$

Simpsons metode:

$$S_4 = 2,0046$$

$$S_8 = 2,0003$$

⋮

Feilskranke:

$$\text{Trapesmetoden: } |I - T_n| \leq K_2 \frac{(b-a)^3}{12 \cdot n^2}$$

$$\text{Simpsons metode: } |I - S_{2m}| \leq K_4 \frac{(b-a)^5}{180 \cdot n^4}$$

