

Foredlesing 24/3

① Ny oblig på Frontier

- Spør gjerne

- Oppg. 5 c): Mykje arbeid

② Følgende oblig

NB: Sammenlikne med løysingsforslag!

Framleis: " \Rightarrow " brukt litt rart...

$\sec x$ - kor leom det frå? (Wolfram?)

Veil notasjon ved leierneregel:

$$f(x) = \sin(x^2 + 2x)$$

$$f'(x) = (\sin(x^2 + 2x))' \cdot (x^2 + 2x)'$$

Poeng: Derfor innfører vi $g(u)$ / Leibniz-notasjon

Går gjennom oppg. 3 a), c), d), men fyrst:

③ Mengder

- Spesielle mengder

- Eksempel

(sjå s. 7 og 8 frå notat 22/3)

④ Oppg. 3 frå oblig 6

a) $f(x) = \ln(1-x^2)$

c) $h(x) = \frac{x^2 + \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$

- Sjå løysingsforslaget

⑤ Bestemte integral og anti-derivasjon:

Dersom $F'(x) = f(x)$:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = [F(x)]_a^b$$

⑦ Kva er eigendleg $\int_a^b f(x) dx$?

$$\hookrightarrow \text{det, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$$

Exempel

Finna dessa bestämde integraler

a) $\int_1^2 (x+2) dx$

b) $\int_0^{10} e^{-2x} dx$

c) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx$

d) $\int_{10}^{15} (\cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}t) + 4) dt$

a) $\int_1^2 (x+2) dx = [\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x]_1^2 =$

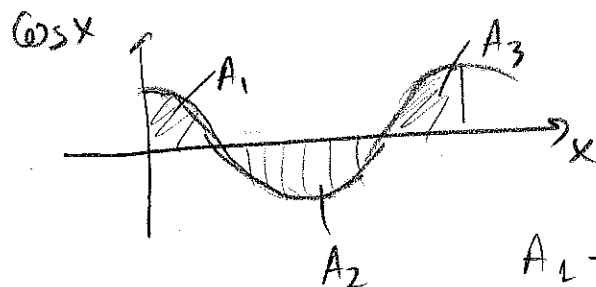
$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1) = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{2}}}$

b) $\int_0^{10} e^{-2x} dx = [-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}]_0^{10} = [-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}]_0^{10} =$

$-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2 \cdot 10} - (-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2 \cdot 0}) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{e^{-20}}{2} \approx \frac{1}{2}}}$

[?] $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} dx$

c) $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos x dx = [\sin x]_0^{2\pi} = \sin(2\pi) - \sin 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$

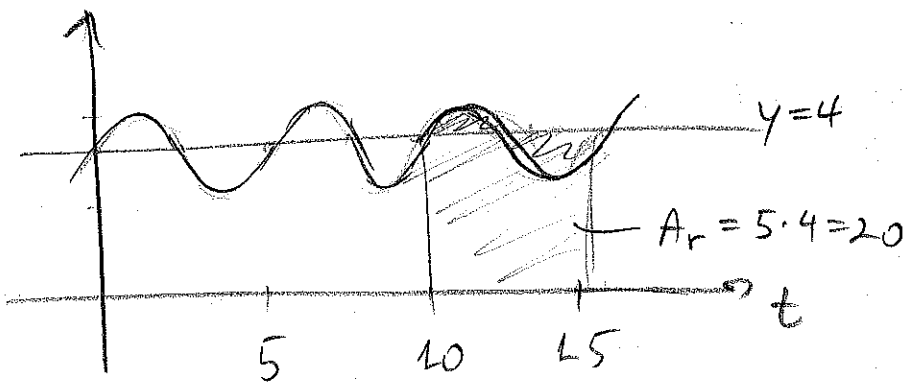


$$d) \int_{10}^{15} (\sin(\frac{2\pi}{5}t) + 4) dt = \left[\frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{5}} (-\cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}t) + 4t) \right]_{10}^{15} =$$

$$\left[-\frac{5}{2\pi} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5}t) + 4t \right]_{10}^{15} =$$

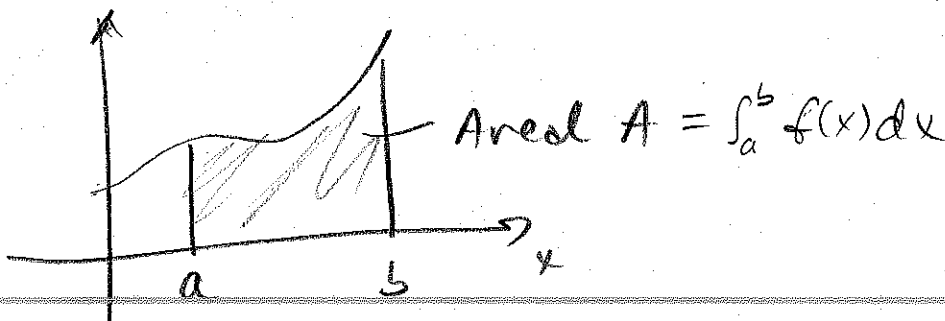
$$-\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot 15) + 4 \cdot 15 - \left(-\frac{5}{2\pi} \cos(\frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot 10) + 4 \cdot 10 \right) =$$

$$-\frac{5}{2\pi} \cdot \cos(6\pi) + 60 + \frac{5}{2\pi} \cos(4\pi) - 40 = 20$$

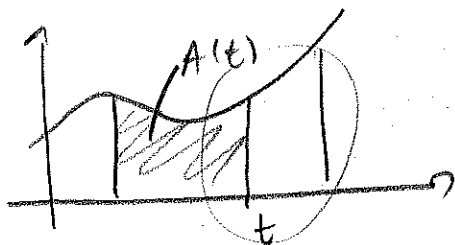


⑥ Beris for

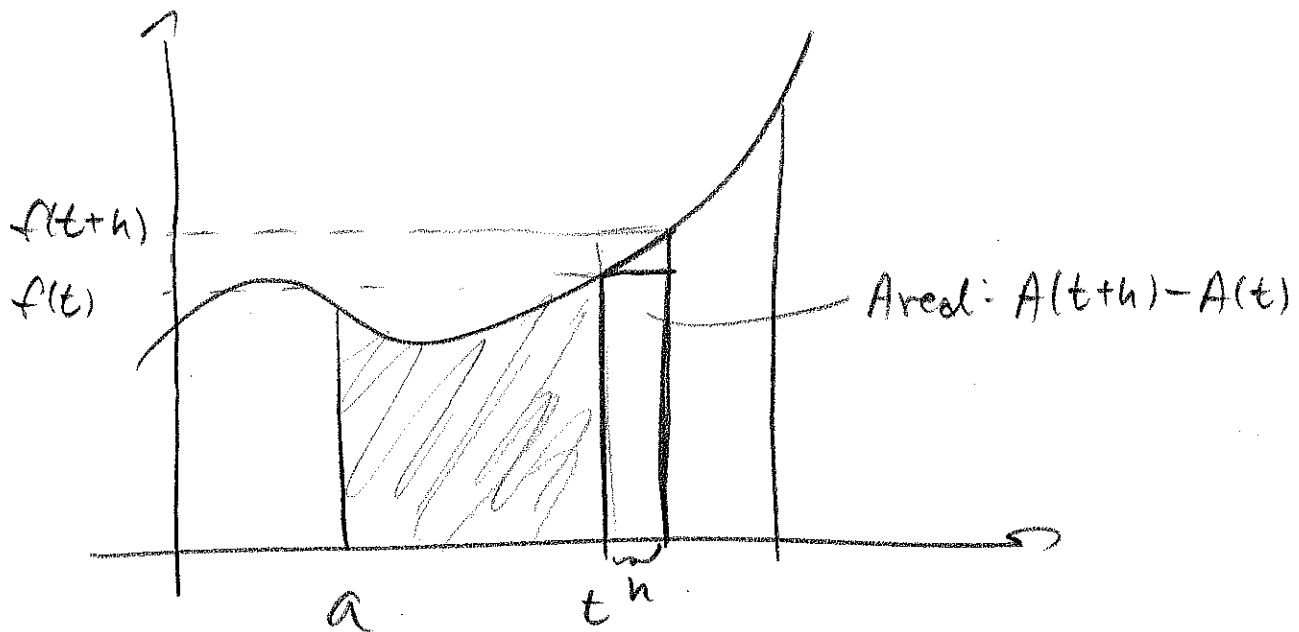
- Antar $f(x) > 0$ per $x \in [a, b]$



Funksion: $A(t)$; areal fra $x=a$ til $x=t$



Antar: $f(t)$ velis ved
 $x=b \Leftrightarrow f'(t) > 0$



$$\text{Ser } A(t+h) - A(t) < f(t+h) \cdot h$$

$$A(t+h) - A(t) > f(t) \cdot h$$

$$f(t) \cdot h < A(t+h) - A(t) < f(t+h) \cdot h$$

$$f(t) < \frac{A(t+h) - A(t)}{h} < f(t+h)$$

$$\text{Lar } h \rightarrow 0: f(t+h) \rightarrow f(t)$$

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

-Hugsar definisjonen av den deriverte:

$$A'(t) = f(t)$$

Altså: $A(t)$ er ein antiderivert til $f(t)$

Ein annan anti-derivert til $f(t)$: $F(t)$

Vert då: $A(t) = F(t) + C$

$$A(a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = A(a) = F(a) + C' \Leftrightarrow C' = -F(a)$$

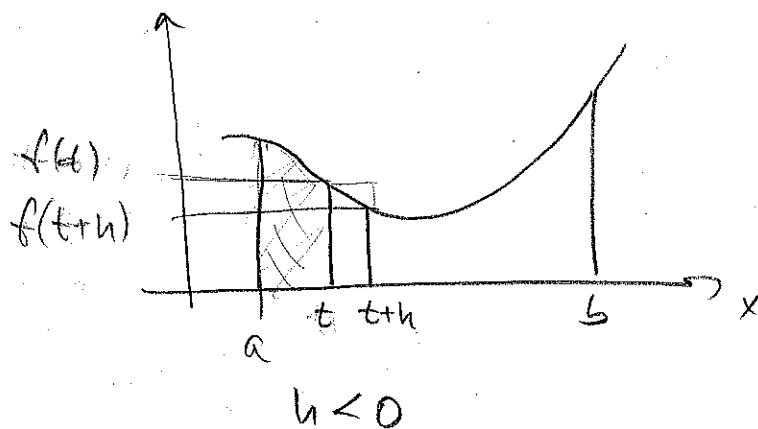
$$A(b) = F(b) + C' = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\text{Alltså: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \text{ dersom}$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) \quad (\text{q. e. d.})$$

Hvis tid:

Dersom $f'(t) < 0$



$$f(t+h) \cdot h < A(t+h) - A(t) < f(t) \cdot h$$

$$f(t+h) < \frac{A(t+h) - A(t)}{h} < f(t)$$

Framleis: $f(t+h) \rightarrow f(t)$ når $h \rightarrow 0$

([?] Antas at f er kontinuert)

$$\text{Alltså: } A'(t) = f(t)$$