

24/03/09: Integrasjon (kap. 15-16)

Anti derivasjon:

Problem: Gitt en funksjon $f(x)$, finn alle funksjoner $F(x)$ slik at

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

Da kalles $F(x)$ antiderivert til $f(x)$.

Exo: $f(x) = 2x$

Finne $F(x)$ s.a.

$$F'(x) = 2x$$

Svar: $F(x) = x^2$

$$F(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$F(x) = x^2 + C$$

Løsningen på $F'(x) = f(x)$ ser alltid ut som $F(x) = \dots + C$.

Hvorfor det?

For det første: $(C)' = 0$ (C betyr en konstant)

For det andre: Det fins ingen andre funksjoner med derivert $= 0$

Res: $f(x) = x^3 + 1$
 $F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + x + C$

$(x^2)' = 2x$
 $(x^4)' = 4x^3$
 $(\frac{1}{4}x^4)' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4x^3 = x^3$

Res: $f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3$
 $F(x) = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$

Skrivemåte:

$$\int \underbrace{f(x)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{integrations-} \\ \text{tegn}}} dx = F(x) + C$$

\uparrow funktionens variabelens
 som skal
 antideriveres

x er

- dette kaldes
 et ubestemt
 integral
 - C kaldes
 integrations-
 konstant

Res: $\int (x^3 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + x + C$

$$\int (1 + x + x^2 + x^3) dx = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$$

Regrer for integrasjon:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \int (u \pm v) dx = \int u dx \pm \int v dx \\ (2) \int (c \cdot u) dx = c \cdot \int u dx \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u, v \\ \text{uttrykk} \\ c \text{ konstant} \end{array}$$

Ex: $\int (x+1) dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + C}}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \\ \int 1 dx = x + C \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (5x) dx &= 5 \int x dx = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{2}x^2 + C}} \end{aligned}$$

Regrer for spesielle funksjoner:

$$(x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1} \Rightarrow \int n \cdot x^{n-1} dx = x^n + C$$

$$(3) \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot x^{n+1} + C$$

$$(3) \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot x^{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$$

Ex: $\int x^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot x^5 + C$

$$\int x^7 dx = \frac{1}{8} x^8 + C$$

$$\int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{3/2} + C}{\frac{1}{3/2}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x \cdot \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int x^{-2} dx = \frac{1}{-1} \cdot x^{-1} + C = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x} + C}}$$

Trigonometrische Funktionen:

$$(4) \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(5) \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int (\tan^2 x + 1) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(-\cos x)' = \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tan x)' &= \tan^2 x + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

Ekspponential - og logaritme funktjoner:

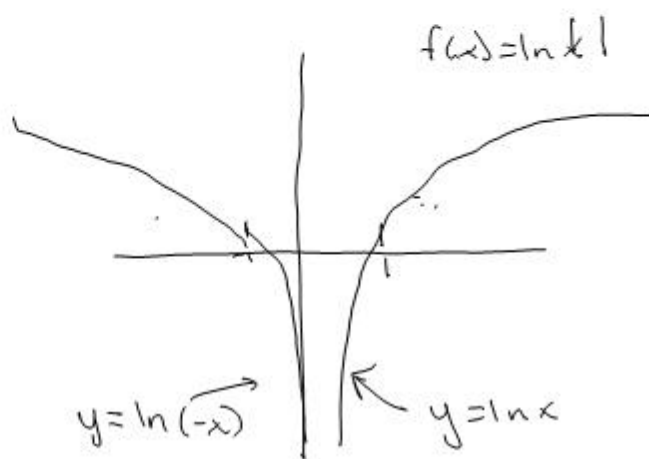
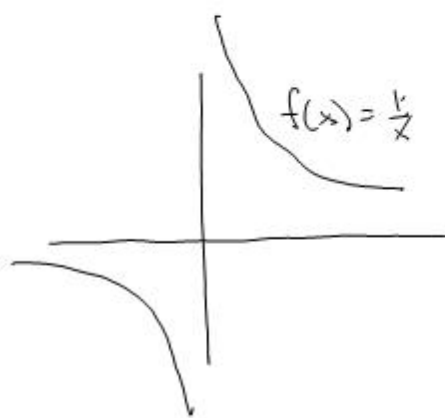
$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

Forklaring på at $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$:



$$f(x) = \ln|x|$$

$$f(1) = \ln|1| = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f(-1) = \ln|-1| = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \ln|x|$$

$$= \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 0 \\ \ln(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 0: y = \ln x$$

$$y' = (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x < 0: y = \ln(-x)$$

$$y' = (\ln(-x))' = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{-1}{-x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

Oppsummering:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int (u \pm v) dx = \int u dx + \int v dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int (c \cdot u) dx = c \cdot \int u dx$$

c konstant

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

$n \neq -1$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int (\tan^2 x + 1) dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

Eks: $\int (e^x + 5 \sin x - \cos x) dx = e^x + 5(-\cos x)$
 $- \sin x + C = \underline{\underline{e^x - 5 \cos x - \sin x + C}}$

$$\int \frac{2}{x} dx = \underline{\underline{2 \cdot \ln |x| + C}}$$