

FORELESNING 17

EIVIND ERIKSEN

JAN 17, 2017

MET1180

MATEMATIKK

Plan:

- ① Substitusjon
- ② Delvis integrasjon
- ③ Delbrøtseppsplitting

Pensum:

[E] 5.3-5.5

Oppgaveresning: Tirsdag 11.00-13.00 (C2-065)
Siteres : dag (17/01)

Repetisjon:

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \iff F'(x) = f(x)$$

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

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

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \int u \pm v dx &= \int u dx \pm \int v dx \\ \int c \cdot u dx &= c \cdot \int u dx \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u, v: \text{vilkårlige} \\ \text{uttrykk} \\ c: \text{konstant} \end{array}$$

① Substitusjon: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brukes for å integrere} \\ \text{Sammensatte funksjoner} \\ \text{med kjerne } u = u(x) \end{array} \right.$

Eksp. $\int e^{1-2x} dx = \int e^u dx = \int e^u \cdot \frac{du}{-2}$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = 1-2x \\ du = u' \cdot dx \\ du = (-2) \cdot dx \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} u = 1-2x \\ du = u' \cdot dx \\ du = (-2) \cdot dx \end{array}} \right\} dx = \frac{du}{-2}$$

$$= \int -\frac{1}{2} e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^u du = -\frac{1}{2} e^u + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{1-2x} + C$$

$$(e^{1-2x})' = e^{1-2x} \cdot (-2)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{-2} \cdot e^{1-2x}\right)' = \frac{1}{-2} \cdot e^{1-2x} \cdot (-2) = e^{1-2x}$$

Framgangsmåte:

i) Velger en kjerne $u = \dots$ (uttrykk i x)

ii) Bruk $\boxed{du = u' \cdot dx}$ til å skrive om integralet på formen $\int \dots du$
↑
uttrykk i u

iii) Løs integralet i u , og skriv svaret om som en funksjon i x .

Ek: $\int \frac{12}{2-3x} dx = \int \frac{12}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{-3} = \int -4 \frac{1}{u} du$

$du = u' \cdot dx$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2-3x \\ du &= (-3) \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{u} \cdot du$$

$$= -4 \int \frac{1}{u} du = -4 \ln |u| + C = \underline{\underline{-4 \ln |2-3x| + C}}$$

Ek: $\int x \ln(x^2+1) dx \neq \int x dx \cdot \int \ln(x^2+1) dx$

Substitusjon: $\int x \cdot \ln(x^2+1) dx = \int x \cdot \ln(u) \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2+1 \\ du &= 2x \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int \frac{x \cdot \ln(u)}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(u) du$$

Delvis integrasjon:

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

↑
Løses uha delvis integrasjon, kommer tilbake til det i neste time

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (u \ln(u) - u) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u \ln(u) - \frac{1}{2} u + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} (x^2+1) \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} (x^2+1) + C}}$$

Els: $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2+3 \\ du &= 2x \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

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

Alt. 2 " Alt. I

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \cdot u^{-1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^{1/2}}{1/2} + C$$

↑

potensregel

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

med $n = -1/2$

$$= \frac{u^{1/2}}{1} + C = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{u} + C}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\sqrt{x^2+3} + C}}$$

Ekse: $\int \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x}{u} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} u &= 1+\sqrt{x} \\ du &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \end{aligned}} \rightarrow \sqrt{x} = u-1, x = (u-1)^2$$

$$\rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot du$$

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

$$= 2 \int \frac{(u-1)^3}{u} du = 2 \cdot \int \frac{u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1}{u} du$$

$$= 2 \int u^2 - 3u + 3 - \frac{1}{u} du$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3}u^3 - 3u^2 + 6u - 2\ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1+\sqrt{x})^3 - 3(1+\sqrt{x})^2 + 6 \cdot (1+\sqrt{x}) - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(1+\sqrt{x})^3 - 3(1+\sqrt{x})^2 + 6(1+\sqrt{x}) - 2\ln(1+\sqrt{x}) + C$$

Binomial formelen:

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + n \cdot a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + b^n$$

$$(u-1)^3 = u^3 - 3u^2 + 3u - 1$$

$$a=u, b=-1, n=3$$

② Delvis integrasjon:

Brukes for å integrere produkt

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

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

(Selve sel
over med
u og v byttet
om)

Ex: $\int \underset{u'}{x} \cdot \underset{v}{\ln x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$

$u = \frac{1}{2}x^2$	$v = \ln x$
$u' = x$	$v' = 1/x$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C}}$$

$\int \underset{v}{x} \cdot \underset{u'}{\ln x} \, dx =$ vanskelig

$u = ?$	$v = x$
$u' = \ln x$	$v' = 1$

Ex: $\int \ln x \, dx = \int \underset{u'}{1} \cdot \underset{\checkmark}{\ln x} \, dx = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & v = \ln x \\ u' = 1 & v' = \frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = \underline{x \ln x - x + C}$$

$$\boxed{\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x \cdot \ln x - x)' &= 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 \\ &= \ln x + 1 - 1 = \ln x \end{aligned}$$

Husk:

- substitusjon: $du = u' \cdot dx$

brukes for å integrere sammensatte funksjoner

- delvis integrasjon:

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

brukes for å integrere produkter

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$uv = \underline{\int u'v \, dx} + \int uv' \, dx$$

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

Eks: $\int x \cdot e^x dx = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot e^x} - \int \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2 \cdot e^x} dx$

$u = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2} e^x$	$v = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2} x$
$u' = \cancel{x} e^x$	$v' = \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2} 1$

$$\int u'v dx = uv - \int uv' dx$$

$$= e^x \cdot x - \int e^x \cdot 1 dx$$

$$= x e^x - \int e^x dx = \underline{\underline{x e^x - e^x + C}}$$

Eks: $\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx$

$u = e^x$	$v = x^2$
$u' = e^x$	$v' = 2x$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \int x e^x dx}}{x e^x - e^x} \right) + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C}}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x dx$$

(Alt I)

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & v = \ln x \\ u' = 1/x & v' = 1/x \end{array}$$

$$= \ln x \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x dx$$

||

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = (\ln x)^2 - \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx \stackrel{\text{Alt 2}}{=} \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot u \cdot du \cdot x = \int \frac{u \cdot \cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}} du$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array}$$

$$= \int u du = \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\ln x)^2 + C}}$$

③ Delbrøttsoppsplittning

brukes for å integrere rasjonale funksjoner

$$\int \frac{2}{x^2-4} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{2}{x-4} dx = \int \frac{2}{u} du = 2 \cdot \int \frac{1}{u} du = 2 \ln |u| + C$$

$u = x-4$
 $du = 1 \cdot dx$

$$= \underline{2 \ln |x-4| + C}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{2}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{xu} du$$

$u = x^2-4$
 $du = 2x \cdot dx$

$$x^2 = u+4$$

 $x = \pm \sqrt{u+4}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{u+4} \cdot u} du \rightarrow \text{Vardshells}$$

Vi må skrive om $\frac{2}{x^2-4}$: Delbrøttsoppsplittning

① Faktorisere nevner: $x^2-4 = (x-2)(x+2)$

② Omskrivning: $\frac{2}{x^2-4} = \frac{2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$

Vi må finne A, B (konstanter)
Slik at uttrykkene er like
des: like for alle x

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

$$2 = \frac{A}{\cancel{(x-2)}} \cdot \cancel{(x-2)}(x+2) + \frac{B}{\cancel{(x+2)}} \cdot (x-2)\cancel{(x+2)}$$

$$2 = A \cdot (x+2) + B(x-2) \quad \leftarrow \text{Skal være riktig for alle } x$$

Alt I:

$$2 = Ax + Bx + 2A - 2B$$

$$2 = \underset{0}{(A+B)}x + \underset{2}{(2A-2B)}$$

$$A+B=0 \quad B=-A$$

$$2A-2B=2 \quad 2A-2(-A)=2$$

$$4A=2$$

$$A=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B=-\frac{1}{2}$$

Alt 2:

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

$$x=-2: \quad 2 = B \cdot (-4)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 2/-4 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x=2: \quad 2 = A \cdot 4 + 0$$

$$A = 2/4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{1/2}{x-2} + \frac{-1/2}{x+2}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{x^2-4} dx = \int \frac{1/2}{x-2} + \frac{-1/2}{x+2} dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + C}}$$