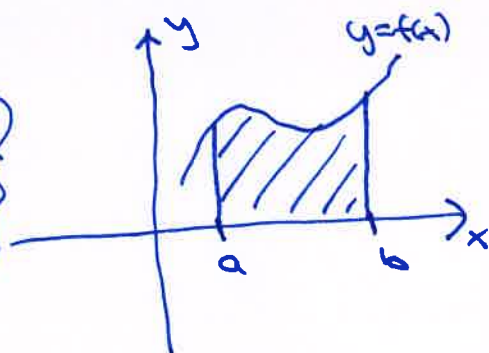




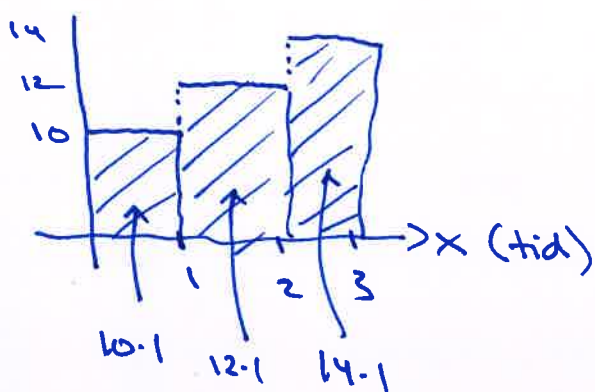
① Bestemt integral

Def:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx =$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{areal av} \\ \text{området under} \\ \text{grafen til } f \\ \text{i } [a, b] \end{array} \right\}$



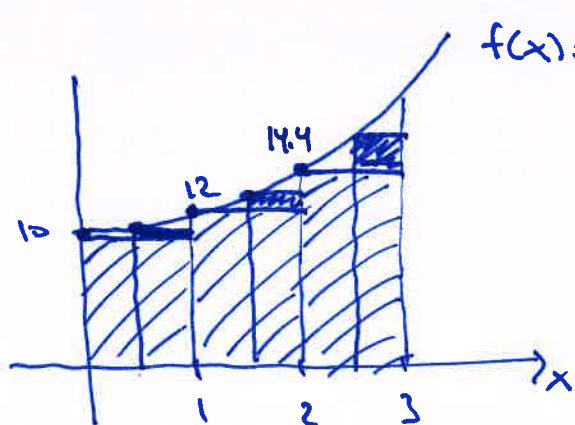
Ex:

belegenhett i tre år:  $10 + 12 + 14 = 36$



Antar:

- i)  $f(x) \geq 0$  i  $[a, b]$
- ii)  $f$  er kont. i  $[a, b]$
- iii)  $a < b$



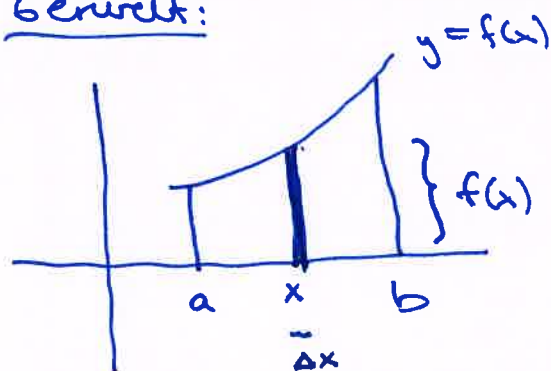
$f(x) = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}^x$

$\int_0^3 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2}^x dx$

Riemann sum  $\rightarrow \approx 10 \cdot 1 + 12 \cdot 1 + 14.4 \cdot 1 = 36.4$   
 $f(0) \cdot 1 + f(1) \cdot 1 + f(2) \cdot 1$

$\approx 10 \cdot 0.5 + f(0.5) \cdot 0.5$   
 $+ \dots$

Generelt:



Riemannsum: summen av  $\{f(x) \cdot \Delta x\}$   
 (Riemann-sum)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

## ② Ubestemte integral og antiderivasjon

Defn: En antiderivert til en fn.  $f(x)$  er en funksjon  $F(x)$  slik at  $F'(x) = f(x)$ .

Ex:  $f(x) = 2x$       Antiderivert:  $\checkmark F(x) = x^2$        $(x^2)' = 2x$   
 $\checkmark F(x) = x^2 - 1$        $(x^2 - 1)' = 2x$   
 $\checkmark F(x) = x^2 + C$        $(x^2 + C)' = 2x$

Resultat: Hvis  $F(x)$  er en antiderivert til  $f(x)$ , så gir  $F(x) + C$  alle antideriverte til  $f(x)$

Defn:  $\int f(x) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{den generelle} \\ \text{antideriverte til} \\ f(x) \end{array} \right\} = F(x) + C$       når  $F'(x) = f(x)$   
 $x$  er integrasjonsvariabel  
 ubestemt integral

Ex:  $\int 2x dx = \underline{\underline{x^2 + C}}$        $\leftarrow C = \text{integrasjonskonstant}$

$$\int \underline{1 - 4x + 12x^2} dx = \underline{\underline{x - 2x^2 + 4x^3 + C}}$$

## ③ Integrasjonsregler:

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(x^{n+1})' = (n+1)x^n$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}\right)' = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (n+1)x^n = x^n$$

## Potensregelen

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

for alle  $n \neq -1$

Liste over integrasjonsregler:

- i)  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ , ( $n \neq -1$ ) (potensregul.)  
 (n=-1)
- ii)  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$  (sum/diff.)
- iii)  $\int u(x) \pm v(x) dx = \int u(x) dx \pm \int v(x) dx$  (konstant coeff.)
- iv)  $\int c \cdot u(x) dx = c \cdot \int u(x) dx$  (konstant coeff.)
- v)  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$  (eksponensial-fn.)  
 $\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(a)} \cdot a^x + C$  ( $a > 0$ )

Ekse:

$$\int x^4 dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + C \quad (n=4)$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{3} \cdot x\sqrt{x} + C \quad (n=1/2)$$

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

$$\int 10 \cdot 1.2^x dx = 10 \cdot \int 1.2^x dx = 10 \left( \frac{1}{\ln(1.2)} \cdot 1.2^x \right) + C \quad (a=1.2)$$

$$= \frac{10}{\ln(1.2)} \cdot 1.2^x + C$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 12}{x} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{x} - \frac{3x}{x} + \frac{12}{x} dx$$

$$= \int x dx - \int 3 dx + 12 \cdot \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

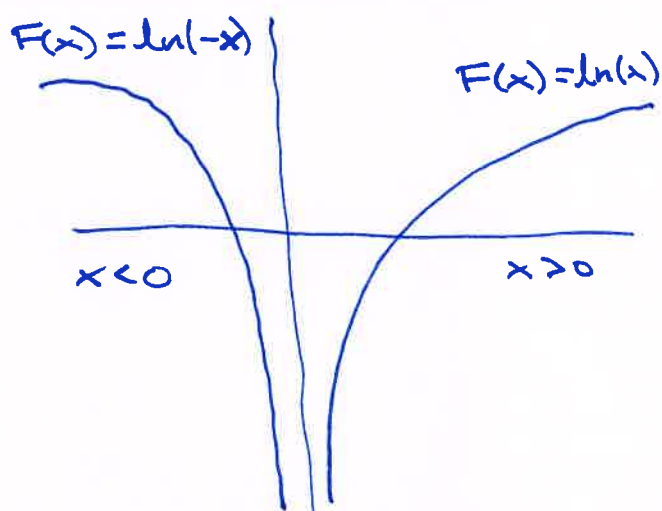
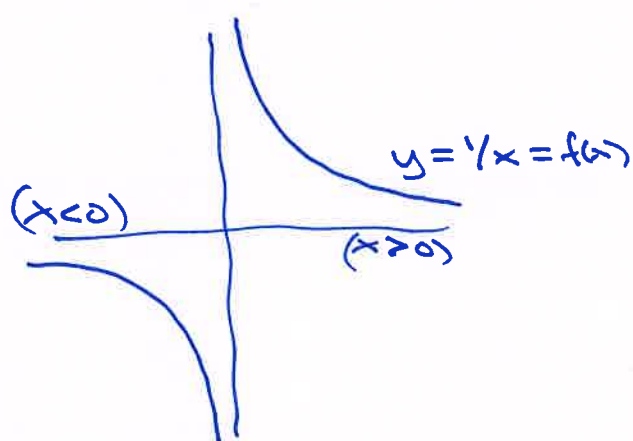
$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + 12(\ln|x|) + C$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + 12 \ln|x| + C$$

Forklaring:

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

$$f(x) = 1/x, x \neq 0$$



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

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



## ④ Substitusjon:

\* substitusjon  
\* delvis integrasjon  
\* delbrokloppesplittning

Ex:  $\int e^{2x} dx = \int e^u dx$

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

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C$$

$$\boxed{u=2x}$$

$$\boxed{du=2dx}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

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

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

integrasjonsteknikker

Formel:

$$\boxed{du} = u' \cdot \boxed{dx}$$

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

Metode:

- i) Velg  $u =$  uttrykk i  $x$
- ii) sett  $du = u' \cdot dx$
- iii) skriv om integralet som  $\int g(u) du$  og løs det (og bytt ut  $u$  med  $x$ )

Ex:  $\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x}{u} \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{x}{2ux} du$

$$\boxed{u=x^2+1}$$

$$\boxed{du=2x \cdot dx}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln |u| + C$$

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

Hvorfor:

$$u' = \frac{du}{dx} \Rightarrow u' \cdot dx = du$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{u'} du$$

Merk: Per definisjon blir overgangen slik:

$$\int f(x) dx \rightarrow \int f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{u'} du$$

$$\boxed{du = u' dx}$$