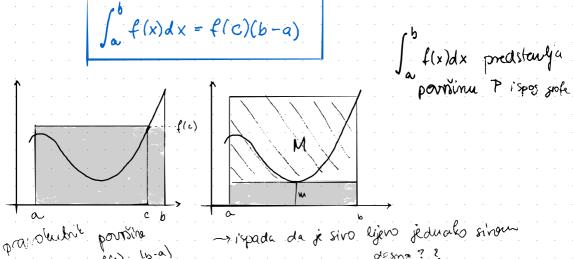
## 10.2. OSNOVNI TEOREMI DIFERENCIJALNOG I

## DIFERENCIJALNOG I INTEGRALNOG RAČUNA

> tempenta na Privulgia a poèci c ima koeticijent smjera isti

analogno je i u in kgralnom racumu

=> f je neproceinuta na [a, b]. postoji c e (a, b) tha.



NATP: 
$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 7$$
 reduja vrijednost fumbrije f na intervalu [a,b]

DOKAZ'

minimalne:

$$M = min f(x)$$
 $[a_1b]$ 

a  $cb$ 
 $a$ 
 $m \neq najmaya P$ 

malenimalne

 $M = max f(x)$ 
 $[a_1b]$ 
 $m \neq najmaya P$ 
 $m \neq najmaya$ 
 $m$ 

$$m 
eq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a} 
eq M 
eq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a} 
eq [m, M]$$

20aii 
$$f(b,b)$$
-  $[m,M]$  prema home,  $f$  je nesto  $i \ge [m,M]$ 

Dakle postoji  $c \in (a,b)$  za  $(a,b)$  za  $(a,b)$  in  $(a,b)$   $(a,$ 

Lakse je shrutti na primjeru

Primjer 10.6.) Odredimo meduju vijednost funkcije  $f(x) = x^2$  na intervalu [0,1] Za toji  $c \in (0,1)$  se ona postiže?

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - v_{i} y = v_{i} convot tog integrala predstavlja površinu ispad 
knivulji  $y = x^{2}$  na intervalu [a]
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - v_{i} y = v_{i} convoluti (spad)$$

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$$O_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}) \Delta x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i^{2}}{n^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^{3}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2}$$

$$+ \text{seuma bradrata pnih n pninoduh}$$

$$\text{Projeva jeduaka je}$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{1}{6} n (n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$= > O_{n} = \frac{n}{6n^{3}} (n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^{3}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n^{2}+n)(2n+1)}{6n^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^{3}+n^{2}+2n^{2}+n}{6n^{3}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^{3}+3n^{2}+n}{6n^{3}} / n^{3}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2+\frac{3}{n}}{6} + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{3}{n} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{n} \sqrt{n}}{G} = \frac{2}{G} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a) \qquad [a_1b] = [a_1b]$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} x^2 dx = f(c)(b-a) \qquad \frac{1}{3} = f(c)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = c^2$$

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## Newton-Leibnizova formula

\* mjè dnost odvedenog integrala ne onisi o nativu varijable  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(e)dt$ 

TM Konstruleja primitivne funkcije pomoću odveduog integrala

† je nepreleinuta kja na 
$$[a,b] \rightarrow \phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$
,  $x \in [a,b]$ 

tada je fija diferencijalnima na  $(a,b)$ 

i origidi  $\phi'(x) = f(x)$ .

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = f(x)$$

$$\phi(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\phi(x + \Delta x) - \phi(x)}{\phi(x)}$$

$$\star \Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dx$$

$$\phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\phi(x + \Delta x) - \phi(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt}{\int_{a}^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt}$$

$$=\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{a}^{x+\Delta x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

$$\int_{a}^{x+\Delta x} f(\tau) d\tau - \int_{a}^{x} f(t) d\tau$$

= 
$$\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{\Delta \times}^{x} dt dt = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{a}^{x+\Delta \times} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

=  $\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{a}^{x+\Delta \times} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$ 

=  $\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{a}^{x+\Delta \times} f(t)dt$ 

=  $\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{a}^{x+\Delta \times} f(t)dt$ 

=  $\lim_{\Delta \times \to 0} \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$ 

f(t)dt

pringengiv teorem greduje

vrejldnosti

$$\int_{X}^{X+\Delta X} f(t) dt = f(c_{x}) \cdot \Delta X$$

$$= \Rightarrow \phi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(c_x) \cdot \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \to 0 \\ = \Rightarrow c_x \to x \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{c_x \to x} f(c_x) = f(x)$$

Primer 10.7.) Nota je 
$$S(x) = \int_0^x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2) dt$$
. Odredik  $S(x)$  i  $S''(x)$ .

Prema problem forence 
$$\Phi'(x) = f(x)$$
  $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 

$$= f(x) = f(x)$$

$$S'(x) = f(x)$$

$$S'(x) = Sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x^{2})$$

$$S'(x) = Sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x^{2})$$

$$S'(x) = (S'(x))' = (gin(\frac{\pi}{2}x^{2}))'$$

$$S''(x) = cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x^{2}) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot ax$$

$$S'(1) = 1$$

$$S'(x) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2) \cdot \pi \cdot x$$

$$S''(1) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2) \cdot \pi \cdot x$$

$$S''(1) = 0$$

Nota je f nepreleinuta funkcija na [a,b], te nela je F(x) silo

koj'a primitivna fy'a od 
$$f(x)$$
 na [a,b]. Tada jo:  

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

DOKAZ: prema prosilion trovenu sa f(t)dt je prim bja od f(x) pa orijedi  $\phi(x) = F(x) + C$  (duje prim fije or razlikuji ze C)

$$\phi(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{a} f(t)dt = 0 = 7 F(a) + C = 0$$

$$F(a) = -C \longrightarrow \phi(x) = F(x) - F(a)$$

Za X=a

$$\frac{1}{2}a \times b \text{ imams}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1$$

vesa odredenog integrala; površine ispod grafa fijo f(x)

i nyène primitione fije vidfiva je iz geomet interpret TH 10.2.2.  $P(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx$ 

 $P(x+\Delta x) = P(x) + \Delta P \rightarrow P'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta x} = f(x)$ poveía li (pour like [a,x]

## Primjer 10.9.) Izročunajk površimu ispod prvog luka simusoide $f(x) = \sin x$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - F(c)$$

$$P(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

$$= -\cos x \Big|_{\delta}^{\pi}$$

$$P(x) = -605(11) + 605(0)$$

$$P(x) = 2$$

$$y = |\sin x|$$

$$\sqrt{1 + |\cos x|}$$

$$P(x) = \int_0^{57} |\sin x| dx \longrightarrow 5\int_0^{77} |\sin x| dx = 5 \cdot |-\cos x| \int_0^{77} |\sin x| dx$$

$$=5\left(-\cos\left(\pi\right)+\cos\left(\circ\right)\right)=10$$