

# BÀI TẬP VỀ TÍCH PHẦN

Môn: Vi tích phân 1

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Bài tập 1:

$$a) \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

$$\begin{cases} a=0 \\ b=1 \\ n=10 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } \Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$x_i = a + i \Delta x = 0 + \frac{i}{10} = \frac{i}{10}$$

$$x_{i-1} = a + (i-1) \Delta x = \frac{i-1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}_i = \frac{x_i + x_{i-1}}{2} = \frac{2i-1}{20}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{10} = \Delta x \sum_{i=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i) = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{10} e^{\bar{x}_i} = 1,71757$$

$$\text{mà } I = \int_0^1 e^x dx = 1,718281828$$

$$F_M = |I - M_{10}| = 0,0007118$$

$$T_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[ f(x_0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^9 f(x_i) + f(x_{10}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[ f(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^9 f\left(\frac{i}{10}\right) + f(1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} [1 + 30,675988 + e] = 1,719713491$$

$$E_T = |I - T_{10}| = 0,001431662541$$

$$x_{2i} = a + 2i \Delta x = \frac{i}{5}$$



$$S_{10} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \sum_{i=1}^{n/2} [f(x_{2i-2}) + 4f(x_{2i-1}) + f(x_{2i})]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mà } x_{2i-2} &= (2i-2) \cdot \frac{1}{10} \\ x_{2i-1} &= \frac{2i-1}{10} \\ x_{2i} &= \frac{2i}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{10} = 1,718282782 \Rightarrow E_S = |I - S_{10}| = 0,000001828$$

b)

$$K = e$$

$$|E_M| = \frac{K(b-a)^3}{24n^2} = \frac{e(1-0)^3}{24 \cdot 10^2} = \frac{e}{2400}$$

$$|E_T| = \frac{K(b-a)^3}{12n^2} = \frac{e}{1200}$$

$$\text{Ta có: } f^{(4)}(x) = e^x < e, \forall x \in [a; 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow |E_S| = \frac{K(b-a)^5}{180 \cdot n^4} = \frac{e}{1800000}$$

$$c) \text{ Ta có: } |E_M| \leq \frac{K(b-a)^3}{24n^2} \text{ với } K = e$$

Để sai số của tích phân có sai số trong phạm vi 0,00001:

$$E_M \leq \frac{e(b-a)^3}{24n^2} \leq 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n \geq 106,42 \Rightarrow n = 107$$

$$E_T \leq \frac{e(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \leq 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n \geq 150,5 \Rightarrow n = 151$$

$$E_S \leq \frac{e(b-a)^5}{180n^4} \leq 10^{-5} \Rightarrow n \geq 6,23 \Rightarrow n = 8$$



Bài tập 2:

$$a) \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{(3r+1)^2} dr = \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{(3r+1)^2} dr + \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{1}{(3r+1)^2} dr.$$

Giả sử:  $\int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{1}{(3r+1)^2} dr = \alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$

Ta xét:  $\int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^1 \frac{dr}{(3r+1)^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}^+} \int_t^1 \frac{dr}{(3r+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}^+} \left( \frac{1}{3r+1} \right) \Big|_t^1$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}^+} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3t+1} \right) = -\infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^1 \frac{dr}{(3r+1)^2} = \alpha,$$

với  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   
là sai  $\Rightarrow$  Phân kỳ.

$$b) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} du$$

Xét:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \frac{u \cdot du}{\sqrt{1+u^2}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-1 + \sqrt{1+t^2}) = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow$  Tích phân phân kỳ.

$$c) \int_0^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2-x}} \quad (\text{gián đoạn tại } x=2)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2-x}} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \int_t^5 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{2-x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \left. \frac{-3}{2} (2-x)^{2/3} \right|_0^t$$

$$+ \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \left. \frac{-3}{2} (2-x)^{2/3} \right|_t^5$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (\sqrt[3]{4} - \sqrt[3]{9})$$

Vậy  $\int_0^5 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2-x}} dx$  hội tụ về  $\frac{3}{2} (\sqrt[3]{4} - \sqrt[3]{9})$



$$d) \int_0^4 \frac{1}{x^2+x-6} dx = \int_0^4 \frac{1}{(x+3)(x-2)} dx \Rightarrow \text{không xác định tại } x=2.$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{x^2+x-6} + \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} \int_t^4 \frac{dx}{x^2+x-6}$$

$$\text{Mà } \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^t \frac{1}{x^2+x-6} dx = \frac{1}{5} \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^-} (\ln|x-2| - \ln|x-3|) \Big|_0^t$$

$\Rightarrow$  Tích phân phân kỳ.

$$e) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{9+x^6} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 \frac{x^2}{9+x^6} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t \frac{x^2}{9+x^6} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(u) \Big|_{\frac{t}{3}}^0 + \frac{1}{9} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(u) \Big|_0^{\frac{t}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} \Rightarrow \text{Tích phân hội tụ về } \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$f) \int_8^{\infty} \frac{1}{v^2+2v-3} dv = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_8^t \frac{dv}{v^2+2v-3} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \left( \frac{1}{v-1} - \frac{1}{v+3} \right) dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(t-1) - \ln(t+3) + \ln 5) = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln \left( \frac{t-1}{t+3} \right) + \ln 5 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\ln 5}{4} \Rightarrow \text{Tích phân hội tụ về } \frac{\ln 5}{4}$$

$$g) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x^3} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^0 x^2 \cdot e^{-x^3} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t x^2 \cdot e^{-x^3} dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-e^{-x^3}}{3} \Big|_t^0 + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^{-x^3}}{3} \Big|_0^t \Rightarrow \text{Tích phân phân kỳ}$$



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$$h) \int_0^{10} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{10-x}} \Rightarrow \text{Tích phân không xác định tại } x=10$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 10} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{10-x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 10} \int_0^t \frac{dx}{(10-x)^{1/4}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 10} (-1) \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot (10-x)^{3/4} \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 10} \left[ -\frac{4}{3} (10-t)^{3/4} + \frac{4 \cdot 10^{3/4}}{3} \right] = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{3/4}}{3} \Rightarrow \text{Tích phân hội tụ về } \frac{4 \cdot 10^{3/4}}{3}$$

$$i) \int_0^{\infty} s \cdot e^{-5s} ds = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t s \cdot e^{-5s} ds$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{5} s \cdot e^{-5s} \Big|_0^t + \frac{1}{5} \int_0^t e^{-5s} ds \right)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{t \cdot e^{-5t}}{5} + \frac{1}{25} (e^{-5t} - 1) \right) = -\frac{1}{25}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Tích phân hội tụ về } -\frac{1}{25}$$