

## EZIONE 4 : INTEGRALI

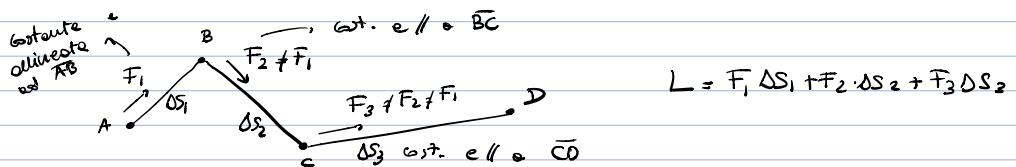
- integrali definiti      } teorema "legge"
- integrali indefiniti
- integrali delle funzioni elementari
- regole base di integrazione (NON per poteri, per sostituzione)
  - ↳ funzioni fratte

DA RIPASSARE  
DURANTE I°  
ESERCIZI

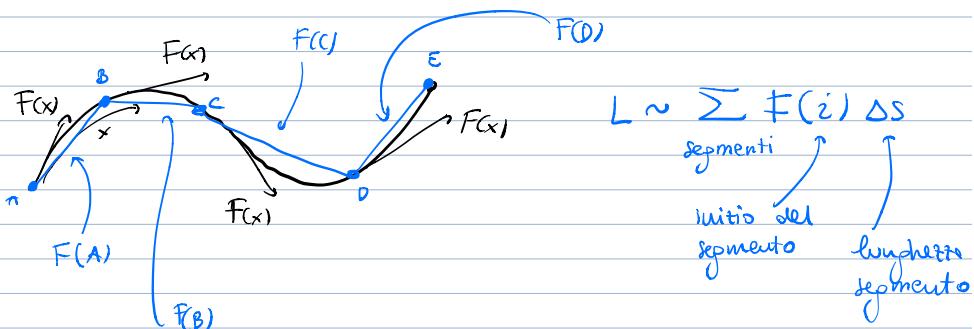
### • INTEGRALI DEFINITI

$$L = F \Delta s$$

costante lungo il percorso

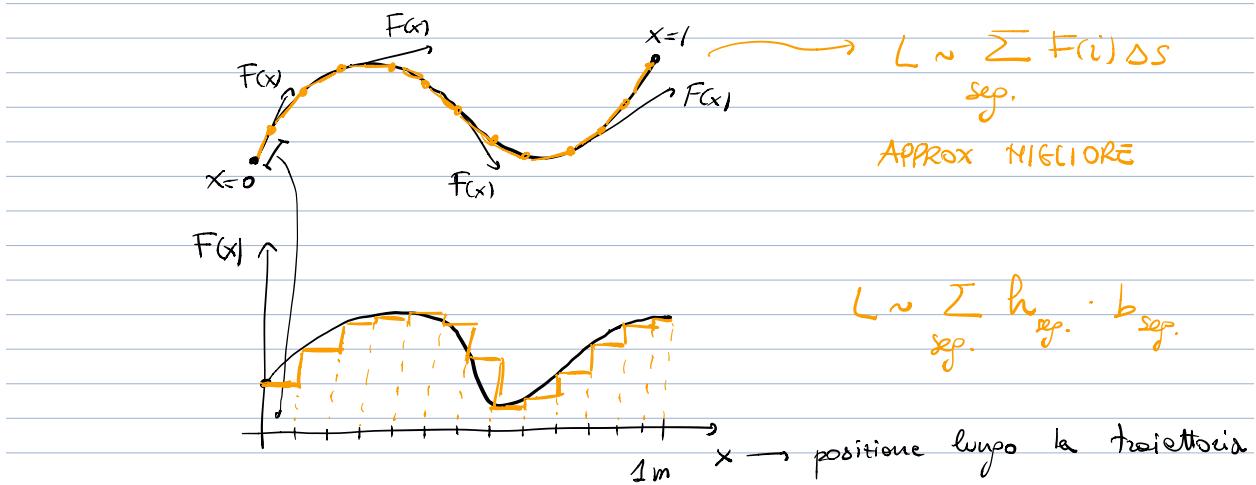


$$L = F_1 \Delta S_1 + F_2 \Delta S_2 + F_3 \Delta S_3$$



$$L \approx \sum f(i) \Delta s$$

segmenti  
inizio del  
segmento  
lunghezza  
segmento



1m  $x \rightarrow$  posizione lungo la traiettoria

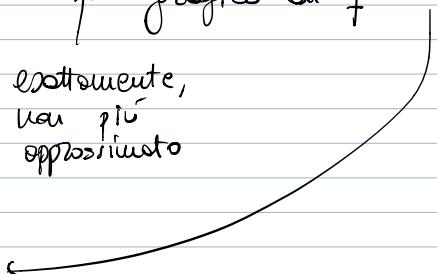
↳ APPROX LAVORO con AREA SOTTESTA AL GRAPICO

$F(x)$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum_{\text{seg.}} f(x_{\text{seg.}}) \Delta x_{\text{seg.}} = \text{area sottesa al profilo di } f$$

estremamente,  
non più  
approssimato

$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} dx f(x)$$

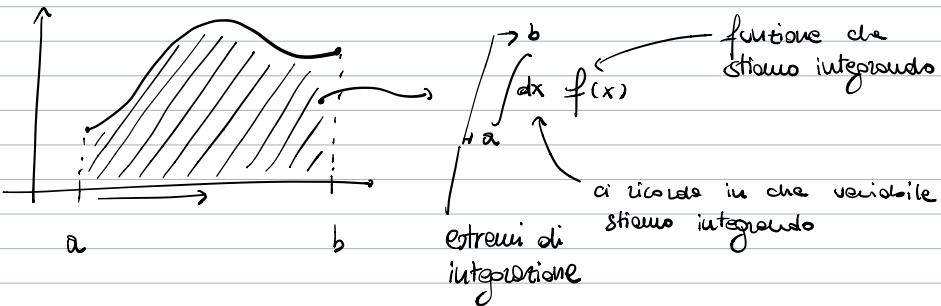


es: moto rett. unif. acc.

$$\Delta v = \alpha \Delta t$$

$\alpha$  non costante

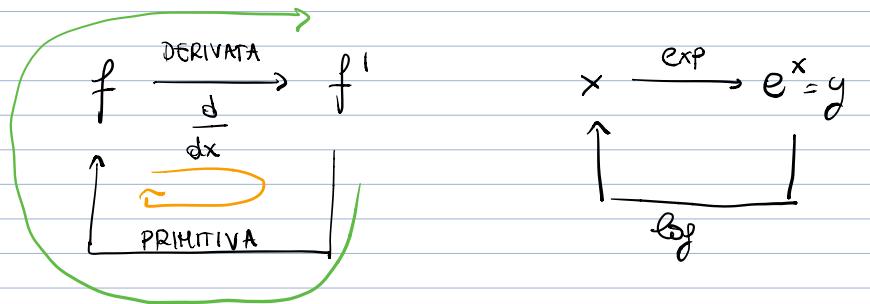
$$\Delta v = \int_{t_{\text{in}}}^{t_{\text{fin}}} \alpha(t) dt$$



come lo calcolo?

PARENTESI LUNGA

↳ primitiva di una funzione



**DEF**  $\varphi$  è primitiva di  $\varphi$  se  $\varphi$  è una funzione  $f$  t.c.

$$\varphi' = \varphi$$

$f$  è primitiva di  $\varphi$  SE  $\varphi$  è derivata di  $f$

$$f \quad \varphi \quad \text{SE} \quad f \xrightarrow{\text{DERIVO}} f' = \varphi$$

*primitive*

E):  $\varphi(x) = \cos(x)$ . Devo trovare  $f(x)$  t.c.

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

$$f \curvearrowright \varphi$$

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

$$f \curvearrowright \varphi$$

$\Rightarrow f = \sin x$  è primitiva di  $\varphi = \cos x$

$\varphi(x) = x^2$ . Devo trovare  $f$  t.c.

$$f'(x) = x^2$$

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

LA PRIMITIVA NON È UNICA

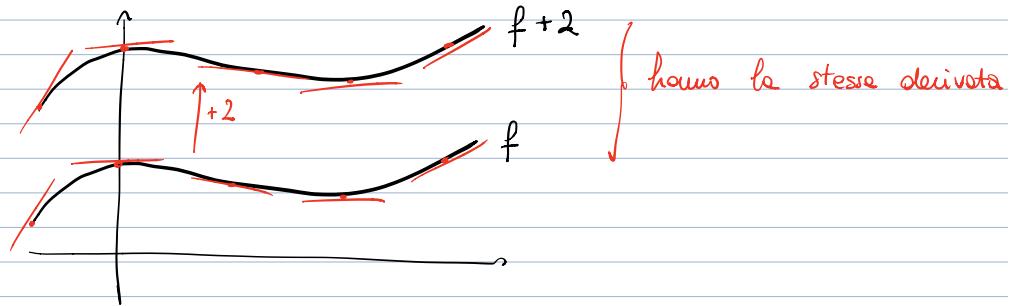
se  $f$  è primitiva di  $g$

$\Rightarrow f + c$  è primitiva di  $g$   $c = \text{costante}$

dim: se  $f$  è prim. di  $g \Rightarrow f' = g$

$$(f+c)' = f' + c' = f' + 0 = f' = g$$

$\Rightarrow f+c$  è ancora primitiva di  $g$



se  $f$  è primitiva di  $g \Rightarrow f+c$  TUTTE le primitive di  $g$   
(se  $f, g$  si comporta bene)

Come si indica le primitive di  $g$ ?

$\hookrightarrow \int dx g(x) = \text{TUTTE LE PRIMITIVE DI } g \rightarrow \text{INDEFINITO}$

$\hookrightarrow$  mancano gli estremi

FINE PARENTESI LUNGA

$$\text{Teo : } \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$F$  è una primitiva di  $f$  a vostra scelta  
ovvero  $F(x) \in \int f(x) dx$

$$\text{es: } \int_1^2 dx x^2$$

→ cercare una primitiva di  $x^2$ , ovvero risolvere

$$\int dx x^2 = \frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

↳ ne devo scegliere 1,  $C=0$  è comoda

$$F(x) = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow volutamente \quad F(2) - F(1) = \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 dx x^2 = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\text{e se oggi sceglia } C = \frac{\pi}{14}$$

$$F_2(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{\pi}{14} \quad C \text{ si semplifica}$$

$$\int_1^2 dx x^2 = F_2(2) - F_2(1) = \frac{8}{3} + \cancel{\frac{\pi}{14}} - \frac{1}{3} - \cancel{\frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

NOTAZIONE CORRETTA

$$\int_1^2 dx x^2 = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{x=2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} dx \sin x = \left[ -\cos x \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi/2} = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (-\cos(0)) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

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

$$\int dx \sin x = -\cos x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{INT. INDEFINITO})$$

- regole di integrazione

$$\text{INDEFINITI/DEFINITI} \quad \int dx (f+g) = \int dx f + \int dx g$$

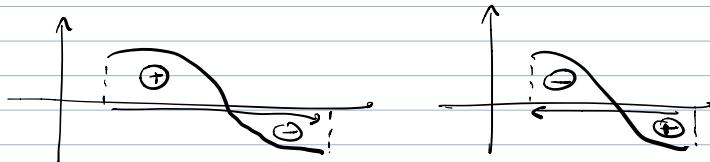
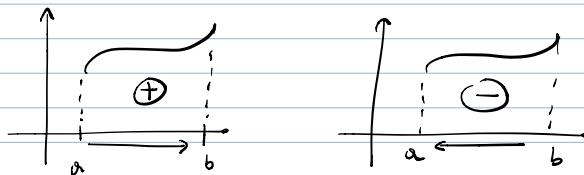
$$\int dx (c \cdot f) = c \int dx f$$

DEFINITI

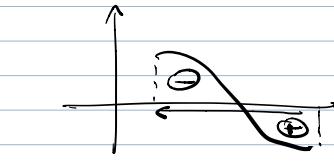
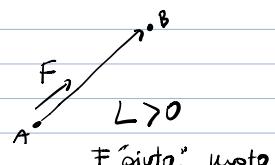
$$\int_a^b dx f(x) = - \int_b^a dx f(x)$$

numero  
costante

integrale  
definito =  
AREA CON SEGNO



es: Buono



se quello che interessa è l'area sotto segno  $\int |f(x)| dx$

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10

$$9) \int_0^{10} \sqrt[8]{x} dx = \left[ \frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{9}{8}} \right]_{x=0}^{x=10} = \frac{8}{9} 10^{\frac{9}{8}} - \frac{8}{9} 0^{\frac{9}{8}} = \frac{8}{9} 10^{\frac{9}{8}}$$

primitive di  $\sqrt[8]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{8}}$

$$x^{\frac{1}{8}+1} = x^{\frac{9}{8}} \xrightarrow[\text{derivo}]{} \frac{9}{8} x^{\frac{9}{8}-1} = \frac{9}{8} x^{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} x^{\frac{9}{8}} \xrightarrow[\text{derivo}]{} \frac{8}{9} \cdot \frac{9}{8} x^{\frac{9}{8}-1} = x^{\frac{1}{8}}$$

- 200bie degli integrali elementari

$$\bullet \int dx x^\alpha = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\bullet \int dx \frac{1}{x} = \log|x| + C \quad \bullet \int dx e^x = e^x + C$$

$x \neq 0$

dominio  $x > 0$

dominio  $\log|x|$   
 $x \neq 0$

$$\bullet \int dx a^x = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + C$$

$$[\log a]' = a^x \log a$$

$$\left[ \frac{a^x}{\log a} \right]' = a^x$$

$$\bullet \int dx \sin x = -\cos x + C$$

$$\bullet \int dx \cos x = \sin x + C$$

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

$$\bullet \int dx \log x = \dots$$

integrazione per parti

$$\underline{11} \cdot \int_1^2 \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{x^{2/3}}{x^{1/4}} dx = \int_1^2 x^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{4}} dx =$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^{\frac{5}{12}} dx = \int_1^2 x^{\frac{5}{12}} dx =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{5}{12}+1}}{\frac{5}{12}+1} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} = \left[ \frac{12}{17} x^{\frac{17}{12}} \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} .$$

$$= \frac{12}{17} \left( 2^{\frac{17}{12}} - 1^{\frac{17}{12}} \right) = \frac{12}{17} \left( 2^{\frac{17}{12}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{2}{x} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 2 \log|x| + c = \log|x|^2 + c =$$

$$= \log(x^2) + c$$

$$\bullet \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec(x)}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2(x)}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos^2 x}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos x} \frac{1}{|\cos x|} dx =$$

$$\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{\cos x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi/4} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow 0 < x < \pi/4$  per estremi integrando  
 $\Rightarrow \cos x > 0 \Rightarrow |\cos x| = \cos x$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{\cos x} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi/4} = 1 - 0 = 1$$



$$\int 2^{x+3} dx = \int 2^x \cdot 2^3 dx = 8 \int 2^x dx = 8 \frac{2^x}{\log 2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{2^{x+3}}{\log 2} + C$$

TRICK PER DERIVARE INTEGRALI DI  $a^x$

$$a^x = e^{x \log a} \xrightarrow{\text{derivo}} e^{x \log a} \cdot \log a = a^x \log a$$

$$\underline{12} \quad \int \left( \sqrt[3]{x^5} - \frac{7}{x^2} + \frac{9}{\sqrt[5]{2x^3}} \right) dx = \int \sqrt[3]{x^5} dx - \int \frac{7}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{9}{\sqrt[5]{2x^3}} dx =$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{5}{3}} dx - 7 \int x^{-2} dx + \frac{9}{\sqrt[5]{2}} \int x^{-\frac{3}{5}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{\frac{5}{3}+1}}{\frac{5}{3}+1} - 7 \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + \frac{9}{\sqrt[5]{2}} \frac{x^{-\frac{3}{5}+1}}{-\frac{3}{5}+1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{3x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{8} + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{9}{\sqrt[5]{2}} \frac{5x^{\frac{2}{5}}}{2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{3x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{8} + \frac{7}{x} + \frac{45x^{\frac{2}{5}}}{2^{\frac{6}{5}}} + C$$

$$\int \left( x^e - e^x \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt[3]{4x}} \right) dx = \int x^e dx - \int e^x dx + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \int x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^{e+1}}{e+1} - e^x + \frac{\pi}{2^{\frac{e+3}{3}}} \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}+1}}{-\frac{1}{3}+1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{x^{e+1}}{e+1} - e^x + \frac{\pi}{2^{\frac{e+3}{3}}} \frac{3x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{x^{e+1}}{e+1} - e^x + \frac{3\pi}{2^{\frac{e+3}{3}}} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$16) \int (x+1)^2 dx$$

$$\text{strada 1)} = \int (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx =$$

$$= \int x^2 dx + 2 \int x dx + \int 1 dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^1}{1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x + C$$

DERIVATA PRIMA

$$\text{strada 2)} \quad \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^3 \xrightarrow{\text{derivata } \frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^2 \cdot (x+1)^{(2)} = \frac{1}{3} (x+1)^2$$

$\frac{1}{3} (x+1)^3$  è primitiva di  $(x+1)^2$

$$= \frac{(x+1)^3}{3} + C = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1}{3} + C,$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + C}_{C}$$

NB la strada 2 fallisce se

$$\int (x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$\text{strada 1)} = \int (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x + C$$

strada 2) cerca primitiva di  $(x^2 + 1)^2$

$$(x^2 + 1)^3 \xrightarrow{\text{derivata}} 3(x^2 + 1)^2 \cdot 2x$$