<u>Repelisjon:</u> His J: [a, b] - R on en legenset funkjopen, defunkte Ja f W de = sup { N(T): - 11 - 3 reduinhepral

Cynul on  $\int_{a}^{b} \chi(x) dx \geq \int_{a}^{b} \chi(x) dx$ . Desson  $\int_{a}^{b} \chi(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \chi(x) dx$ så sin i al f er sikgredar, og definer sinkgreld  $\int_{\mathcal{L}} \int_{\mathcal{L}} (x) dx = \int_{\mathcal{L}} \int_{\mathcal{L}} (x) dx = \int_{\mathcal{L}} \int_{\mathcal{L}} (x) dx$ 

Definisjan: Derson f: [a,b] → R a en lequent funkjan, så a en arlidement hit of på [a, b] en harlimmlig funksjon F: [a, b) > R shih of F'(x) = f(x); all x ∈ (a, b).

Sohning: His F of a er la outilement ou of på [a, l], så er F(x) = C(x) + C for en hondant

 $\frac{Beris}{A}$ : La H(x) = F(x) - C(x), Dá en H'(x) = F'(x) - C'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0i alle × E (a, l).

Delke libra of H(x) = < (hoursand), dus

$$F(x) - G(x) = C \Rightarrow F(x) = G(x) + C$$

Salung: His ce [a,t], Då en Jaglandur = Jaglandur + Jaglandur de L 

Vi han defined Ja, Ja, Ja man Q = b. Hva van a = l.?

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

Ja g (x)de = - Ja g (x) de Huafa mins? Fordi da
id veglene

$$\int_{0}^{b} \int_{0}^{b} |x| dx = \int_{0}^{c} \int_{0}^{c} |x| dx + \int_{0}^{b} \int_{0}^{c} |x| dx$$

hansett rellefolg på a, h og c

analysus fundamental teoren: Derson J: [a, D - R man hontmuerlig, Då er of integreber på elle inteweller [a,x] der XE [a, h], og fembsjonen  $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$ er en arlidiment til f. Beisshuin: Sider og harbinunligg en den legend ifølge elshen alund relining. F'(x) = J(x) Folgelig elsesteen  $C(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$   $C(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$ Baiside: Vi skal vire al C'(x) = H'(x) = f(x). Da en l'áde a of H outstainly, Do G(x) = H(x)+C for en kondaul ( Sider C(a) = H(a)=0, må (=0. Demud er C(x)=H(x), som belyr I of an integralian pà [a,x], og F(x)=G(x), D' F'(x)=G'(x)=g(x). Viser al C'(x) = f(x) (argument) for al t'(x) = f(x) en hell helwarende):  $C'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{C_1(x + \Delta x) - C(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx - \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x}$   $= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx - \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{x} f(x) dx}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{$ hell beloverende): Cergument (for positive 8x1: mend (for positive  $\delta \times 1$ :  $M(\delta \times) = \sup \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$   $M(\delta \times) = \inf \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$   $M(\delta \times) = \inf \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$   $M(\delta \times) = \inf \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$   $M(\delta \times) = \inf \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$   $M(\delta \times) = \inf \{ f(t) : t \in [x, x+\delta \times 1] \}$ XXX Siden of en harlinverlig, Do vil m(DX) -> flx) og M(DX) -> f(x) van Denued:  $\frac{\int_{X}^{X+\delta X} f(t)dt}{\int_{X}^{X}} \leq \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1}$ Doll hely at C'(N= f(x), of relunique or level.

Kordlar: And of 
$$f: fah) \rightarrow R$$
 an handinucling og al  $k$  an an ankilorium lid  $f: Do$  an 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = K(h) - K(a) = \left[ K(x) \right]_{a}^{b} = K(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$
Bers: Vi vid al redegan
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(b) dt$$
an an ankilorium lid  $f: Da: F(x) = K(x) + C$  for an handrad  $C: Vi$  han
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(h) = F(h) - F(a) = \left( K(h) + C \right) - \left( K(a) + C \right)$$

$$= \left[ K(h) - K(a) \right]$$

$$= \left[ X^{n+1} \right]_{a}^{a} = \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

Westenk untegraler Hus of en en handmuelig funkgan, sie en del ulafende integralet  $\frac{1}{2}(x)$  ly den generalle auhidericale til of, dus hurs F én aulideund til f. so en  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} |x| dx = F(x) + C$  $\frac{Vi\ han'}{}$  (a an hondard)  $\int x^r dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{x^{r+1}} + C \qquad \text{for } r \neq -1$  $\int_{X}^{1} \frac{1}{x} dx = lm|x| + C$  $\int_{0}^{x} dx = e^{x} + C$  $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$ { cosx dx = sinx+C  $\int \frac{1}{1+v^2} dx = avctan X + C$  $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx = \operatorname{avcrim} x + C$ 

Generalle region: 
$$\int k \int |x| dx = k \int \int |x| dx = k \int \int |x| dx$$

$$\int (g(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int |x| dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

Ended subditurpon: His F on an antiderical still  $f$ 

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

Huston: No vive  $F(g(x))' = f(g(x)) g'(x)$ .

Igenerate:  $F(g(x))' = F'(g(x)) g'(x) = f(g(x)) g'(x)$ 

Hustonegal: Including my variable  $u = g(x)$ ,  $\frac{du}{dx} = g'(x)$ 

$$du = g'(x) dx$$

$$\int (g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du = F(u) + C$$

$$= F(g(x)) + C$$

Elempt: 
$$\int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{3})^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{x}{3}} \frac{1}{(\frac{x}{3})^2} dx$$

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