Jufegrasjon

J: [a,b]

R, legensel:

Ja f (x) dx = inf { O (T): T) en perlojan}

Ja f (x) dx = surp { N (T): T) en perlojan}

His Ja f (x) dx = Ja f (x) dx, pà sien is al f en interpeden

on [a,b] og is dimen interpeden ved

Ja f (x) dx = Ja f (x) dx = Ja f (x) dx

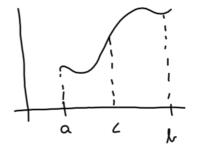
En alle haminushiy funtospanen interpeden 2 Analysens

Kan is vegus ul interpeden ved antidiricasiopn? Informatid
leven.

Konvensjan: Vi han defined $\int_{a}^{b} \int |x| dx$ vån a < b. Vi definere $\int_{a}^{b} \int |x| dx = -\int_{b}^{a} \int |x| dx$ vån a > b

Luma: Fa alle a,b,c gjelder

To plant = To plant + To plant



09] = { Wh =] = { Wh + } = { h h h

Lemma. His H,G: [a,b] → R en hanhivelig og H'(x) = C'(x) for all x ∈ (a,b), så en

H(x)-G(x) handout,

dus (H(x) = G(x)+C) en cer handoul.

Beris: Sell F(x) = H(x)-C(x). Da on

F'(x) = H'(x) - C'(x) = 0 for alle x \(\epsilon \, (a, b).

I fålge middlædisdniger er

$$\frac{F(x)-F(a)}{x-a}=F'(c)=0 \implies F(x)=F(a)$$

$$(a,x) \qquad \text{Ollowin } F(x) \text{ hondowl like } F(a).$$

allow a HIX)- C(x) = F(x) = F(x) = C => H(x) = C(x)+C

Vi ånohn å vise at integrasjan og dnivesjan er mobodk regningparler, dus. his

F(x) = \(\frac{x}{2} \quad \text{(t)} \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}

F'(x) = f(x).

Analysens fundamentalteren: Onto al f: [a, b] - R en hantimulig. De a f integerber på alle interveller [a,x] les XE[a, h]; og fendsjanen

F(x)=[, f(t) &

en en anlidnisch til f (dus F'(x)=f(x) for de xe (9,01).

Beris: Ilé: La

 $H(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$, $C(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$

Vi shal vise H(x) = G'(x) = f(x). Da rel vi al H(x) = G(x) + C, og siden H(a) = G(a) = O, må C = O. Del leder d H(x)= C(x), Då for integrebon på [ax] og

 $F(x) = \iint (x) dx = H(x) = C(x)$

Del gjendår å use al H'(x) = G'(x) = J(x). Vi måger comed à se pà H'(x).

Han
$$H(x) = \int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI$$
.

Må vin $H'(x) = \int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI$.

 $H'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{H(x + \delta x) - H(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int |E| dI}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{a}^{x} \int_{a}^{x} \int_{a$

Har vist: His f a hanhimenlig, si a

F(x) = \int \gamma\text{lt}lt\left

en anhamment hit f dus F'(x) = \gamma\text{lx}).

Morellow: Coula at f: [a,b]→R a harburelig og et

K en en antiderivent til f. Da en

[b f(b) = K(l) - K(a) = [K(x)]

[b f(b) = K(l) - K(a) = [K(x)]

Beris: Siden både F(x)= Ja HIDA og K(x) er ankiderinde til f, nå skiller de reg på en handant F(x)= K(x)+C. Dermiker

 $\int_{a}^{a} f(t)dt = F(L) = F(L) - F(a) = (K(L) + K) - (K(a) + K)$ = K(L) - K(a)

Ebsempel: $\int_{1}^{2} x^{3} dx$ Auhidenied Lil x^{3} : $= \left[\frac{x^{4}}{4}\right]^{2} = \frac{2^{4}}{4} - \frac{1^{4}}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$ $= \frac{15}{4}$

Nour integraler han ihle regres el: Je^{x2}dx J<u>xin</u>xdx

Elsempel: Hus on den derivale bit $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{t^2} dt^2.$

Andyers fundamented horem:

F'(x) = 2x2

Elsempel: Hva a den derived his C(x) = prinx et 2 of ?

La $F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} e^{t^2} dt$, $A_0 = G(x) = \int_{0}^{x} dt = F(x)$

VI 1 F'(x) = ex2 !

 $C'(x) = F'(x) cos x = e^{xin^2x} cos x$

Elsempel: $C(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^4} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ Fin C(x)?

La K(x) vour en antiderient lil mx. Da a

 $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{x^{k}}{x^{k}} dx = k(l) - k(a)$

KI(x) = Dinx

Del belop el $C(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x_0} \frac{x}{x_0} dx = K(x_1) - K(x_2)$

alla

 $C'(x) = K'(x^4) 4x^3 - K'(x^2) 2x = \frac{x_1 x^4}{x^4} 4x^4 - \frac{x_1 x^2}{x^8} 2x$ $= \frac{4 x_1 x^4}{x} - \frac{2 x_1 x^3}{x}$

Ulestunk integral

Del whether integral

on an belopulse pà den generallo antiderirale hilf.

Ebsempel:
$$\int \lambda^2 dx = \frac{x^2}{3} + C$$

Lisk au nom integraler

 $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ his $nt-1$) $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} dx = \frac{x}{x} + C$
 $\int \frac{1}{x} dy = \ln |x| + C$
 $\int \sin x dy = -\cos x + C$
 $\int \frac{1}{(\cos^2 x)} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} x + C$
 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$
 $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$

7