

Analysis 1B

Luc Veldhuis

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Hoofdstelling calculus

Als $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ differentieerbaar is en $f' \in R[a, b]$ dan geldt $\int_a^b f'(x)dx = f(b) - f(a)$.

Partieel integreren

Als f, g integreerbaar zijn en $f', g' \in R[a, b]$ dan geldt $\int_a^b fg'(x)dx = (fg)(x)|_a^b - \int_a^b (f'g)dx$

Theorem

Asl $f \in R[a, b]$ en $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ dan geldt:

- F uniform continue op $[a, b]$
- Als f continue is op $x = c \in [a, b]$ dan $F'(c) = f(c)$

Bewijs

$f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists M : |f| < M$

Zij $\epsilon > 0$ gegeven. Kies $\delta = \epsilon$ dan geldt voor $|x - y| < \delta$ en $x, y \in D$ dat

Bewijs (vervolg)

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) - F(y) &= \left| \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^y f(t) dt \right| = \\ &= \left| \int_a^x f(t) dt - \left(\int_x^y f(t) dt + \int_a^x f(t) dt \right) \right| = \\ &= \left| - \int_x^y f(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_x^y f(t) dt \right| \leq \\ &\leq \int_x^y |f(t)| dt \leq \int_x^y M dt = \\ &= M|y - x| = M\delta < M\epsilon = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Stelling

Gegeven f continu op c . Kies $\epsilon_W = \epsilon > 0$, er is een δ_W zodat als $|x - c| < \delta$ dan geldt $|f(x) - f(c)| < \epsilon$.

Aan te tonen:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{F(x) - F(c)}{x - c} = f(c)$$

Bewijs

Zij $\epsilon > 0$ gegeven. Kies $\delta = \delta_W$ dan:

$$x \in (c - \delta, c + \delta) \oplus t \in (c, x) \Rightarrow t \in (c - \delta, c + \delta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\int_a^x f(t)dt - \int_a^c f(t)dt}{x - c} - f(c) \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{\int_a^c f(t)dt + \int_c^x f(t)dt - \int_a^c f(t)dt - f(c)(x - c)}{x - c} \right| = \\ & \left| \frac{\int_c^x f(t)dt - \int_c^x f(c)dt}{x - c} \right| = \\ & \frac{|\int_c^x (f(t) - f(c))dt|}{|x - c|} \leq \frac{|\int_c^x |f(t) - f(c)|dt|}{|x - c|} \leq \\ & \frac{|\int_c^x \epsilon_W dt|}{x - c} = \frac{\epsilon_W |x - c|}{x - c} = \epsilon_W = \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Tweede hoofdstelling van de calculus

Corollary

Als $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continu, en $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ dan geldt
 $F'(x) = f(x)$

Regels integreren

- $\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1}$
- $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x)$
- $\int e^x dx = e^x$
- $\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x)$
- $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x)$
- $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} dx = \tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$
- $\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$
- $\int \tan(x) dx = -\ln|\cos(x)|$
- $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right), a > 0$
- $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$

Bewijs

$$y = \arcsin(x)$$

$$x = \sin(y)$$

$$1 = \cos(y) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos(y)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2(y)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

Substitutie stelling

Stelling

$g : [c, d] \rightarrow [a, b]$ differentieerbaar en $g' \in R[a, b]$ en $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continu. Dit geeft $a = g(c)$ en $b = g(d)$ dan geldt:

$$\int_c^d (f \circ g)(x)g'(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

Voorbeeld

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c^d \sin(x^2 + 1)2xdx &= \int_{a=c^2+1}^{b=d^2+1} \sin(x)dx = \\ &= -\cos(x)|_{c^2+1}^{d^2+1} = -\cos(d^2 + 1) + \cos(c^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Bewijs

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int_a^x f(t) dt \\ h(x) &= F(g(x)) \\ &= \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

f continue dus f is differentieerbaar en $F'(x) = f(x)$.

Samenstelling differentieerbare functies is weer differentieerbaar

$\Rightarrow F(g(x)) = h$ differentieerbaar.

Bewijs (vervolg)

$$\begin{aligned}h'(x) &= F(g(x))' \\ &= F'(g(x))g'(x)\end{aligned}$$

$F'(g(x))$ en $g'(x) \in R[c, d]$, dus $h'(x) \in R[c, d]$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_c^d h'(x) &= \int_d^c F'(g(x))g'(x)dx \\ &= F(g(d)) - F(g(c)) \\ &= F(b) - F(a) \\ &= \int_a^b f(t)dt\end{aligned}$$

Bewijs (vervolg)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt &= \frac{d}{dg(x)} \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \frac{dg(x)}{dx} \\ &= f(g(x))g'(x)\end{aligned}$$

Voorbeeld 7a

$$\begin{aligned}u(x) &= 1 - x^2 & du &= -2x \, dx \\ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(1-u)x}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \\ \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{1}{2}} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-u)(-2x)}{\sqrt{u}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{u(x)=u(0)=1}^{u(x)=u(\frac{1}{2})=\frac{3}{4}} \frac{1-u}{\sqrt{u}} du = \\ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du - \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 \sqrt{u} du \right) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du - \int_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \right) = \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{3}{4}}^1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{3}{4}}^1\end{aligned}$$

Voorbeeld 7b

$$u(x) = \arctan(x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$x = \tan(u)$$

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

Voorbeeld 7b (Vervolg)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{u}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} du &= \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2(u)}} du = \\ \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+\frac{\sin^2(u)}{\cos^2(u)}}} du &= \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{\frac{\cos^2(u)+\sin^2(u)}{\cos^2(u)}}} du = \\ \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2(u)}}} du &= \int \frac{u}{\frac{1}{\cos(u)}} du = \\ \int u \cos(u) du &= u \sin(u) - \int \sin(u) du = \\ u \sin(u) + \cos(u) + C &= \\ \arctan(x) \sin(\arctan(x)) + \cos(\arctan(x)) + C\end{aligned}$$