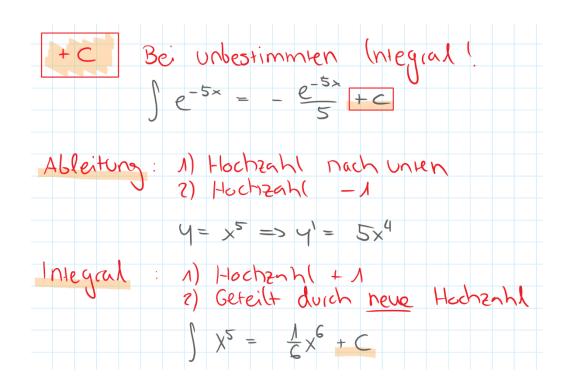
MANIT – Analysis 2 Formelsammlung

Verfasser Colin Talamona

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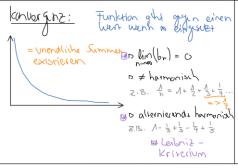


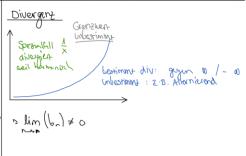


Seite II

Folgen und Reihen 1.1.1

Arithmetisch (= Konstank Different d) Rehusiv: ant = antd, Explizit: an = an+ (h-1).d Preihe: $Z = Sn = \frac{n}{2}(2 \cdot \alpha_1 + (n-1) \cdot d) \Rightarrow 0 = dn^2 - dn + 2\alpha_1 n - 2Sn$ Geometrisch (= festen Quotient 9) \ \text{wern ocqc1 = hullfur warn ocqc1 = hullfur warn ocqc1 = hullfur ocqc Reihe: $S_n = \alpha_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$, $S_\infty = \frac{\alpha_1}{1 - q}$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lfloor (q)^k \rfloor$





Quotienenkriterium

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{b_{n+\Lambda}}{b_{n}} \right) < \Lambda \implies \text{konvergion}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{b_{n+\Lambda}}{b_{n}} \right) < \Lambda \implies \text{konvergion}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} \right) < \frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} = \left(\frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} \right) = \left(\frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} \right) = \left(\frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} \right) = \frac{h_{n+\Lambda}}{h_{n}} = \frac{h_{n}}{h_{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{h_{n}}{h_{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{h_{n}}{h_{n$$

Beispiel für Radius, Konvergenzbereich und Randpunkte

BSD:
$$Rx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} (x-1)^n$$
 and $(x-x_0)^n$ below: $x_0 = 1$

$$r = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| -\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \right| = 1 \implies \text{lonvergunz for alle } |x-1| < 1$$

$$kB = 1. \quad x = 1 + 1 = 2 \implies 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = 1 \implies \text{lonvergunz}$$

$$Z) \quad x = 1 + 1 = 2 \implies 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots \implies \text{lonvergunz}$$

Potential torm: 200 an (X-X) nor die toly.

(1) Konvergneradius (= t = lim ans

() · konvergier htchall | x - x | < r } keine Aussey wonn | x - x | = r => Randpunkte

Randpunkles. A. Full: X = Xo-r } = D Einserten in Pas (divergent [xo-r; xo+r]
2. Full: X = Xo+r

Gesette: . Inherhalls des konvergneibereichs dorf Popls-/aufgeleiter werder. . r von P'(x) => r von P(x)

· P. (3) and Box division in generication (48 (+) and (·) greater of the x

Taylorreihen

$$t_{f}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n} \cdot (x-x_{0})^{n}$$
 | Tayloren twickly on x

A) Prufen ob Taylorreine

$$f(x) = \chi ln(x) \iff f(x) = ln(x) \times$$

(2) Ableiten und hoetfiziernen rechnen

$$f^{\circ}(x) = \ln(x) \times \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{\circ} = \frac{f_{\circ}}{G!} = e$$

$$f^{\circ}(x) = \ln(x) + \lambda \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{\wedge} = \frac{f^{\circ}(e)}{\Lambda!} = 2$$

$$f^{\circ}(x) = \frac{\lambda}{X} \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{\circ} = \frac{f^{\circ}(e)}{2!} = \frac{\lambda}{2e}$$

$$f^{\circ}(x) = -\frac{\lambda}{X} \Rightarrow \quad \alpha_{\circ} = \frac{f^{\circ}(e)}{2!} = -\frac{\lambda}{C}$$

(3) Zusammenstellen

$$P_{z}(x;e) = Q_{0} + Q_{A}(x-e) + Q_{z}(x-e)^{2} + Q_{3}(x-e)^{3}$$

$$x \cdot ln(x) = e + Z(x-e) + \frac{1}{Ze}(x-e)^{2} - \frac{1}{Ge^{2}}(x-e)^{3}$$

1.1.2 Grenzwerte

Der Grenewer existiert, wonn links und rechtsseitiger Grenewer übereinstimmt

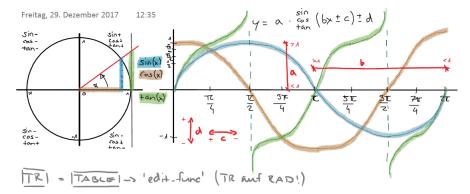
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} = 1 ; \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{\sin(\alpha)}{\alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{\text{L'Hospital}}{\text{Mono lim}} \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{f(\alpha)}{g(\alpha)} = \frac{\sin^{\alpha}(\alpha)}{\cos^{\alpha}(\alpha)} \text{ oder } \frac{\sin^{\alpha}(\alpha)}{\cos^{\alpha}(\alpha)} \text{ when } f,g \text{ abbeitbar}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\lambda} \left(\frac{\Im(x)}{\Im(x)} \right) = \lim_{x \to -\lambda} \left(\frac{\Im(x)}{\Im(x)} \right)$$

Grenzwer+saize lim fa)=L, lim g(x)=M

1.1.3 Trigonometrie



Additions theorem •
$$\cos(\alpha+\beta)$$
 = $\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta)$ - $\sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$
• $\sin(\alpha+\beta)$ - $\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta)$ + $\cos(\beta)\sin(\beta)$

Doppelwintelgleich. •
$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)$$

• $\sin(2\alpha) = 2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)$

Halbwintergleich.
$$\cos^2(\alpha) = \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$$

 $\sin^2(\alpha) = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$

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Gesetze

$$A - \cos^{2}(a) = \sin^{2}(a)$$

1.1.4 Differentialgleichungen

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x \cdot y \qquad \text{ if } y \otimes 1 = 3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x \cdot y \qquad \text{ | Leibniz - schreibueixe}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = x \cdot dx \qquad \text{ | Separieren}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = x \cdot dx \qquad \text{| Integrieren}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} + c \qquad \text{| wall general Lawry}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x^2}{2} + c \qquad \text{| wall general Lawry}$$

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$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{x}{2} + c \qquad \text{| wall general Lawry}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = x + y \qquad \text{| mit } y \otimes 1 = x$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = x + y \qquad \text{| Substitutive on } 0 = x + y = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 0 \qquad \text{| Number of ent Uniable}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 0 + 1 \qquad \text{| Separies on } 0 = x + y = 0$$

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$$\frac{du}{dx} = 0 + y = 0 \qquad \text{| Separies on$$

2 = e -1 = C-1,1 = y(x) = ex+1,1 -1

1.1.5 Ableitungen

Ableitungsregeln

• Produktregel
$$f(x) = Uv = f'(x) = U'v + Uv'$$

 $f(x) = (3x + 1)(x - 2x) = 0 = 3$
 $f'(x) = 3(x - 2x) + (3x + 1)$

• Quotiententegel
$$f(x) = \frac{0}{v} \implies f'(x) = \frac{0'v - 0v'}{v^2}$$

• Kehrwarregel
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{U(x)} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{U'(x)}{U(x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{Sin(x)} = -\frac{Cas(x)}{Sin^2(x)} ; \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

· l'extenregel (Wird bei Substitution angewendet 'aussere mal innere Ableitung')

$$\Rightarrow \sin(\underline{x}^2) \Rightarrow \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$$

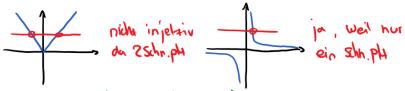
• Linealisierung
$$L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0)$$

 $x_0 = vorgegibener West far x$

• logarithmus
$$y = \log_{\alpha}(x) = x \quad y' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(\alpha)}; \quad y = \ln(x) = x \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

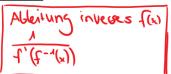
$$y = e^{x^{2}} = x \quad y' = e^{x^{2}} \cdot 2x; \quad y = e^{3x} = x \quad y' = e^{3x}.$$
Ableitung won $e^{x} = e^{x}$

linkseindeurig (= injektiv) = For jedes y (=fox) existien genau



Inverse Funktion (= Umtehrtunktion)

(1) f(x) nach x and Esen (1'(f-1(x))



Usp.:
$$f(x) = x^2 + \lambda$$
, $x \ge 0$
 $x = yy - \lambda$ $\Rightarrow f^{-\lambda}(x) = \sqrt{x - \lambda}$

Werebereich W du Funktion fox) = Del. Bereich D wn $f^{-1}(x)$. Del. Bereich D wn f(x) = W wn $f^{-1}(x)$ $W: \frac{1}{x^2+\lambda} = [0; \Lambda] \quad D: [0; \Lambda]$

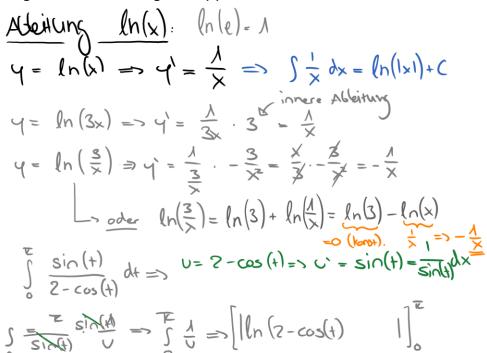
General lim => "o" our "a"

wenn lim => "o" our "a"

=> obere und unkee Tuntion ex longe abbilien Gis es guha, dann einstallen:

Bsp.:
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^2-3x}{7x^2+1} = \frac{10^{11}}{10^{11}} = \frac{10x-3}{14x} = \frac{100^{11}}{100^{11}} = \frac{16}{14} = \frac{5}{7}$$

Integration und Ableitung von In(x)



Integration und Ableitung von ex

Alleitung
$$e^{x}$$
 $e^{\ln(x)} = x$; $\ln(e^{x}) = x$
 $y = e^{x} = y' = e^{x}$, $\int e^{y} = e^{y} + C$
 $y = e^{-5x} = y' = e^{-5x} \cdot (-5)$
 $y = 5^{1/3} = y' = 5^{1/3} \cdot \ln(5) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [15] = \frac{5^{1/3} \cdot \ln(5)}{21/5}$
 $\int 5^{x} = \frac{5^{x}}{\ln(5)} + C$

Cosetze: $C^{x} = e^{x} \cdot \ln(a)$; $y = a^{y} - y' = a^{y} \cdot \ln(a)$
 $a^{\log_{a}(x)} = x$; $\log_{a}(x) = x$; $\int a^{y} du = x \cdot \ln(a) + C$; $\log_{a}(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(a)}$

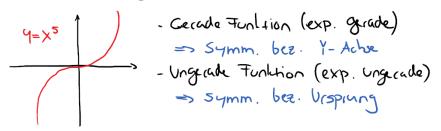
Gesetze: $\ln(b_x) = \ln(b) + \ln(x) + \ln(h/x) = -\ln(x)$ $\ln(b/x) = \ln(b) - \ln(x) + \ln(x^r) = r \cdot \ln(x)$

1.1.6 Funktionen

Verkettung
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

• $f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}$
• $f(x) + g(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}$
• $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \sqrt{x}$

Graphenverschiebung



Funktion	Anderung	verschiebung	Lineare Funktion	
4=Ta	Ta +1	^	4=f(x)= mx+q	m= Δ <u>y</u>
	√a -1	↓		
j	10+1	-		
	10 - V	->		
	3/a	streckung versik.		
	1/3/2	stauchung vernik.		
	13a	stauchung honiz.		
	12/3	streckung honiz.		
•	- 19	spiegelung x-Achs	و	
	V-a	Spicyclung Y-Ach	se	

1.1.7 Kurvendiskussion

1) D Eimitteln => Polstellen (Achtung, Wenn Zähler an Polstelle = 0 => kieix Polstelle => essatzfuglisien)

2) Ableitungen f'(b) und f"(k) (ent(, f"(x))

3) Nullstellen (TR poly-solv oder Newton-Verfahren)

4) Asymtoten lim (f(x)), wenn Enhlergead > Mennergrand => swhick

5) Y- Achsen abstraits (x=0)

c) Knitishhe Stellen: $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow Hach, Tiefpkt wenn f'(k) \neq 0$

(Bestimmen we the steigt /fall+) Lo f"(x) = 0 (Tietph), f"(x) =0 (Hochph+)

2) Wende purhue f''(x) = 0 una $f'''(x) \pm 0$: f'''(x) = 0 una $f'''(x) \pm 0$: f'''(x) = 0 links-rechts f''''(x) = 0 links-rechts f''''(x) = 0 links-rechts f''''(x) = 0 lin

1) D=R\2-1,1)Zhhler & O Wenn X=1 => Pobrelle bei X=1,-1

S) $f''_{\mu}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_{5} - y)_{2}}{(x_{5} - y)_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_{5} - y)_{2}}{(x_{5} - y)_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x_{5} - y)_{2}}{(x_{5} - y)_{2}}$

3) 0= f(x) => 0= -x2+2 => Wallstellen bei +1/2

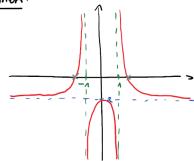
4) $\lim_{x\to 0} \left(-\frac{x^2-2}{x^2-1}\right) = -\frac{1}{1} - -1 = x$ githt gigun (-1) bei $\pm \infty$

5) $y = -\frac{0^2 - 2}{0^2 - 1} = -2 = \sqrt{-Achsen abstracts} = -2$

 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = -SX = - \times - 0 \Rightarrow f''(0) = \frac{(O_2 - V_2)}{5(3O_3 + V)} = -5 E Hb(0^{3} - 5)$

7) f"(X)=0=> keine Wende punkte

8) Zeichnen:

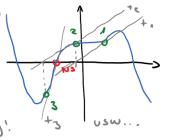


1.1.8 Newton Verfahren

- Wallstellen einer Funktion (nicht linear) abschätzen

A) Anfungspl+. bel. = x_A = $f(x) = \sin(x) \cdot x^2 + \cos(x)$ L>+_A = $f(x_A) + (x - x_A) \cdot f'(x_A) = 0$ 2) nach x unfurmen $x = x_A - \frac{f(x_A)}{f'(x_A)} = > x_Z$

3) ×3 = ×2 - f(x2) wenn die ersten zwei kommaznhlen bei xn und xn+1 gleich sind=> Ferrig'.



Bsp: f(x) = x3+2x-5 => f'(x) = 3x2+2

=> Wenetabelle (TR) bein Norzeiden wechsel dazwischen x, wahlen.

 $V_{ij} \times V_{ij} = V_{ij} = V_{ij} \times V_{ij} = V$

s) $x^2 = \sqrt{4} - \frac{t_1(\sqrt{4})}{t_2(\sqrt{4})} = \sqrt{2} 2020$ s) $x^4 = \sqrt{2} 598$ nsm ...

Parameter a, b sodass fix) differenzierbar

 $g(x) = \begin{cases} 2ax^4 - 1 & \text{for } x \le -1 \\ ax^2 + bx + 1 & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$

o Sterigkeit: $g(\lambda)$ gleichsetten => $Zax^4 - \lambda = ax^2 + bx + \lambda$ for $x = -\lambda$ or Differenzierbarkeit: $g_{\lambda}'(\lambda) = g_{z}'(\lambda)$ (Steigungen gleichsetten)

1.1.9 Stammfunktion

	9			
1) -> Hochzahl +1	fx) = 3x-4 => 3xx+1 - 4x0+1			
2) -> Dividicion durch neve Hochenhl	$= 3x^2 - 4x \implies \frac{1}{2} 3x^2 - \frac{1}{4} 4x$			
3) -> hinkn +C	→ F61= 32×2 - 4×+ C			
	$f(x) = 3x^{3} - 2x^{2} + x - 2 \Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{3}{4}x^{4} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - 2x^{4}$			
-> luredn A) Tx=>x1/2	$f(\omega) = 5 \cdot 7x \implies 5 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \implies \frac{1}{3} 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} \implies \frac{2}{3} 5x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ $\implies F(\omega) = \frac{10}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$			
-> Brache 1) Umschreiben	$f(x) = \frac{2}{3x^2} \implies \frac{2}{3} \cdot \chi^{-2} \implies \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{(-\lambda)} \cdot \chi^{-2+\lambda}$			
Specialfull: $f(x) = \frac{\lambda}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \ln(x) + C$	$\Rightarrow \mp \omega = -\frac{2}{3} \times^{-1} + C$			
-> Sinus / Cosinus -cos cos cos cos cos cos cos	$f(x) = \sin(x)$ \Rightarrow $f(x) = -\cos(x) + c$			
-> Ketton regul 1) Getoilt inhere Abl.	$f(x) = (2x+3)^2 \implies (2x+3)^3 \implies \frac{1}{3}(2x+3)^3$ $\implies \frac{1}{3}(2x+3)^3 \cdot \left \frac{1}{2} \right + C \qquad \frac{\text{muss linear}}{\text{soin. apsossen:}}$ $\implies F(x) = \frac{1}{6}(2x+3)^3 + C$			
	$f(x) = 2\cos(3x) \Rightarrow 2\sin(3x) \Rightarrow 2\sin(3x) \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ $\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sin(3x) + C$			
-> Euleroile Zahl	$f(x) = e^{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x} + c$ $f(x) = 2e^{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = 2e^{x} + c$			
-> Exponential	$\int a^{\times} dx = \frac{a^{\times}}{\ln(a)} \Rightarrow \int 2^{\times} = \frac{2^{\times}}{\ln(2)}$			
-> Standardinlegrale $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \arcsin(x)$				
$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + \lambda} = \operatorname{arc+an}(x)$				

1.1.10 Integral mit Substitution

Unbestimmt

- (4) klummer durch t und = $\int +4(-\frac{1}{4})dt$
- ① substituieren der Iclammur $\int (2-4x)^4 dx = 3t = 2-4x$ ② Nach × ableiten $\frac{dt}{dx} = -4$ ③ Nach dx umfurmen $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{4} dt$

(5) (negricien -1, 5+5+C=>-20+5+C

BSPZ:
$$\int (x^3+x)^5 (3x^2+1) dx$$

$$\Theta \cup = (x^3 + x) \implies d \cup = (3x^2 + 1) d x$$

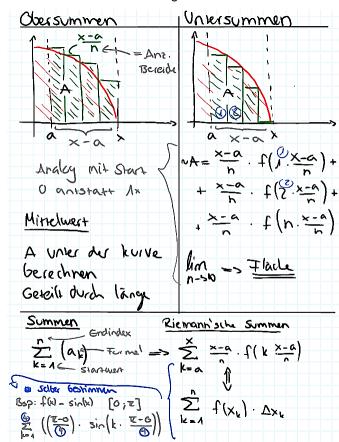
bestimmt

(a) Geg:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
 $\int_{a}^{c} \sin(zx) dx$ $\int_{c}^{c} \sin(zx) dx$ $\int_{c}^{c} \frac{dy}{dx}$ (c) schen: $\int_{c}^{c} f(y) dy$ $\int_{c}^{c} \frac{dy}{dx} dx = \frac{dy}{dx}$

- $\int_{c}^{c} f(y) dy$ $\int_{c}^{c} \frac{dy}{dx} dx = \int_{c}^{c} -\cos(y) dy = \int_{c}^{d} -\cos(y) dy = \int_{c}^{d$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos(x)\right]_{0}^{\infty}$$

1.1.11 Flächen mit Integration



obere Grenze

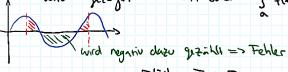
Tunksiun

f(x) du Variable

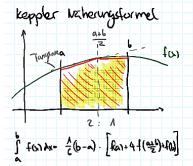
f(x) dx Variable

a = untere Grenze

(1) Stammfinition bilden == [\frac{\pi(x)}{a}]_a (2) a und b einsetzen -> \frac{\pi_{b1} - \pi_{a1} = \pi_{1\tilde} \text{de}}{\text{ACHTUNG: Flathen inhals unschalb der x-Achse \text{uid algeryon -> If all oder - \text{s} foncts

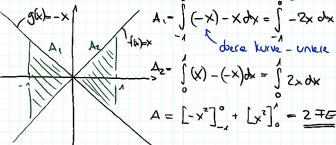


Millelwersatz: millel = Flacke = F(6)-Fa Breik = 6-a

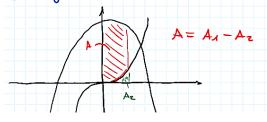


Flächen mittels Integral

Vie über einen schnittpunkt der Funktion integrieren



- 1) Skizze + Flacke gould zeichnen
- (2) Welch Funktion ist oben?
- 3 Integral obere minus untere Funktion



Flächen zwischen 2 Kurven

Aufgabe: Gesucht minimale Fläche unter einer Funktion für einen Parameter a:

- → Integral für die Fläche (abhängig von a)
- → Funktion für die Fläche (abhängig von a) ableiten
- → Ableitung = 0 (weil Extrempunkt)
- → Nach a auflösen, a in Flächenformel einsetzen

Obersummen / Untersummen

1.1.12 Partialbruchzerlegung

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2-\Lambda} dx \quad \text{Form} = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - s \text{ weil Grad won } f(x) = Ged \text{ won } g(x)$$

$$\text{und Grad f(x) } \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} < g(x) \Rightarrow D(x) \leq 0$$

a) Geeignete Form

$$\chi_S : \chi_S - \gamma = \gamma + \frac{\chi_S - \gamma}{\chi_S}$$

2 Zerlegung

$$\frac{\Lambda}{X^2 - \Lambda} = \frac{A}{X - \Lambda} + \frac{B}{X + \Lambda} \times \frac{(X^2 - \Lambda)}{\Lambda} = A(X + \Lambda) + B(X - \Lambda)$$

$$\Lambda = A \times + A + B \times - B$$

(3) koeffizienen vergleich

$$\times^{\Lambda} \Rightarrow 0 = A + B$$

$$0 = A + B \Rightarrow B = -\frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$X^{\circ} \Rightarrow A = A - B \Rightarrow A = A + B$$

$$\triangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

(4) Einsetzen und Integrieren

$$\int \left(\Lambda + \frac{\Lambda}{x^2 - \Lambda} \right) = \int \left(\Lambda \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{\Lambda}{x - \Lambda} \right) + \left(-\frac{\Lambda}{2} \right) \int \left(\frac{\Lambda}{x + \Lambda} \right)$$

$$= \stackrel{\downarrow}{\times} + \frac{\Lambda}{2} \ln(|x - \Lambda|) - \frac{\Lambda}{2} \ln(|x + \Lambda|) + C$$

$$\frac{\times + 4}{(\times + \Lambda)^2} = \frac{\triangle}{(\times + \Lambda)} + \frac{\square}{(\times + \Lambda)^2}$$
Wichtig!!

1.1.13 Uneigentliche Integrale

• Bei huggations grenzen
$$\pm 0$$
 oder vertikale Asymptoten als Grente

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \int_{1}^{b} x^{-2} dx \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{1}^{b} \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \left(-\frac{1}{b} - (-1) \right) \implies \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-2} dx \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{0}^{b} \implies \lim_{b \to 0} \left(-1 - \left(-\frac{1}{0} \right) \right) \implies \frac{1}{2}$$
withing!

1.1.14 Partielle Integration

Unbestimmt

Annahme: 1 Function ist eine Abeitung

Bep:
$$\int \cos^n(x) dx = \int \cos^{n-1}(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

(1)
$$V = \cos^{n-1}(x)$$
 $V' = \cos(x)$

(3)
$$\int \cos^{n}(x) =$$
= $\cos^{n-\lambda}(x)\sin(x) - \int (n-\lambda)\cos^{n-2}(x)(-\sin^{2}(x))$
= $\cos^{n-\lambda}(x)\sin(x) + (n-\lambda)\int \sin^{n-2}(x)\cos^{n-2}(x)$

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

Bestimmt

(1)
$$V = X$$
 $V' = e^{-X}$ $V = -e^{-X}$

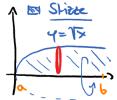
(3)
$$\int_{0}^{4} \times e^{-x} dx = \left[-xe^{-x}\right]_{0}^{4} - \int_{0}^{4} \left(-e^{-x}\right) dx$$

$$= \left(-4e^{-4} - 0\right) - \int_{0}^{4} e^{-x} dx = -4e^{-4} - \left[e^{-x}\right]_{0}^{4}$$

$$= -4e^{-4} - \left[e^{-4} - e^{0}\right] = -4e^{-4} - e^{-4} + \Lambda$$

$$= \Lambda - 5e^{-4} \approx 0.91$$

Scheibenmethode (x-Achse): $\bigvee - \int \mathcal{L}(R(x))^2 dx$



(1)
$$R(x) = f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

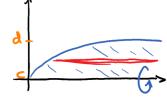
$$(Z)^{12} = (R(x))^2$$

Scheibenmethode (y-Achse): $V = \int V(R(y))^2 dy$

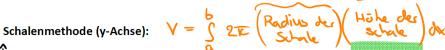


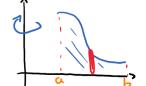
- Y=x (1) for each fly unformer x= 17
- [0,1] (2) Grenzen beræhnen falls x-hænd c- 02, d= 12=> 1
 - (3) Schritte 1-4 von Scheiben (x-2)

Schalenmethode (x-Achse): Y= 1 2 Radius des Hohe des dy



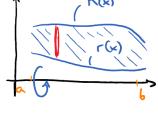
- (1) Flache zeichnen Streche parallel zur Rot-Achse
- (2) Grenzen bestimmen
- (3) 4=1/x zu x=42 umbimen



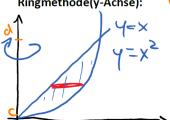


- (1) f(x) Höhe der Schale (2) Radius = x
- 3 Integriesen

Ringmethode (x-Achse): $V = \int \mathbb{R} \left(\left(\mathbb{R}(x) \right)^2 - \left(\mathbb{R}(x) \right)^2 \right) dx$



- (1) Obere Funktion 2 = (R(x))2
- (2) Untere Function 2 = (r(x))2
- (3 (R(L))2 (r(L))2 ausmulti...

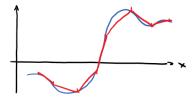


- Ringmethode(y-Achse): $V = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{(Ry)^2 (r(y))^2} dy$

 - y=x2 (1) nach x= ... cm-Grmen & Grenzen Transformieren-
 - (3) Ry = Waiter rechts r(y)= Weiter links
 - (g) Shrite 1-5 aus Ring (x-Achse)

1.1.16 Bogenlängen

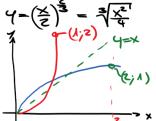
Bogenlängen:



$$\Gamma = \int_{P} \sqrt{1 + \left(L_{1}(x) \right)_{s}} \, dx = \int_{P} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{Qx}{Q^{A}} \right)_{s}} \, dx$$

wenn Integral nicht möglich => nach Y un Einen: r= 1/1+(1,ch), gh

Beispiel



$$\frac{3}{3}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} &$$

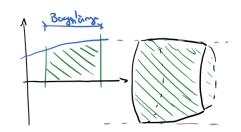
eps) y=xD y' berehnen $\frac{2}{3}(x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Of an spiegeln \Rightarrow large des rogen Byrs $\frac{2}{3}(x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\frac{1}{3}(x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ Of an spiegeln \Rightarrow large des rogen Byrs $\frac{1}{3}(x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

- S Einsten and Stablesoft

 (1) = hy 4 = 1 (1) = hy 4 = 1 (1) = hy 4 1 = hy 4 hy 4 1 = hy 4 -

= (1+94)3

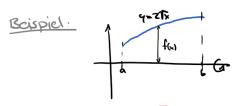
1.1.17 Rotationsflächen



Rotationsflächen:

Um die x-Achse: BC
$$S = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi (f(x)) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^{2}}$$

Um die Y-Achse: S= 1 SE (f(y)) Nx (f'(y))



 $= 4 \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} = 4 \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12} = \sqrt{12} \sqrt{12$