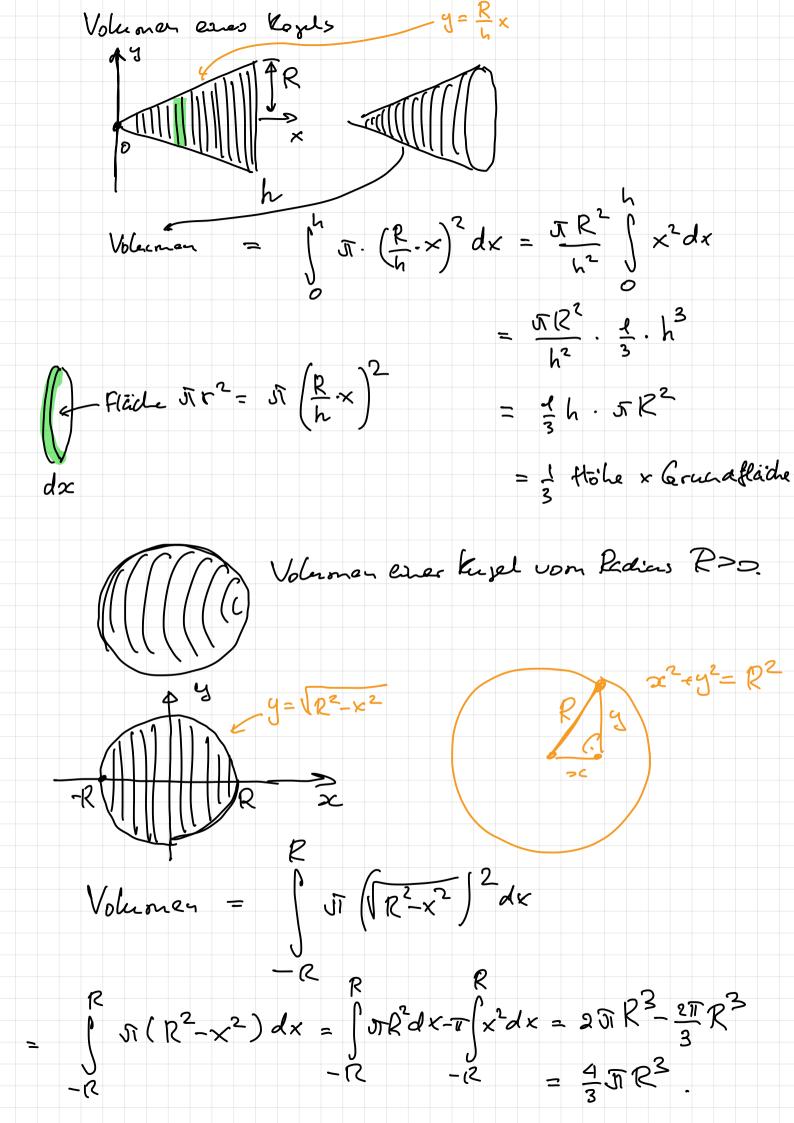
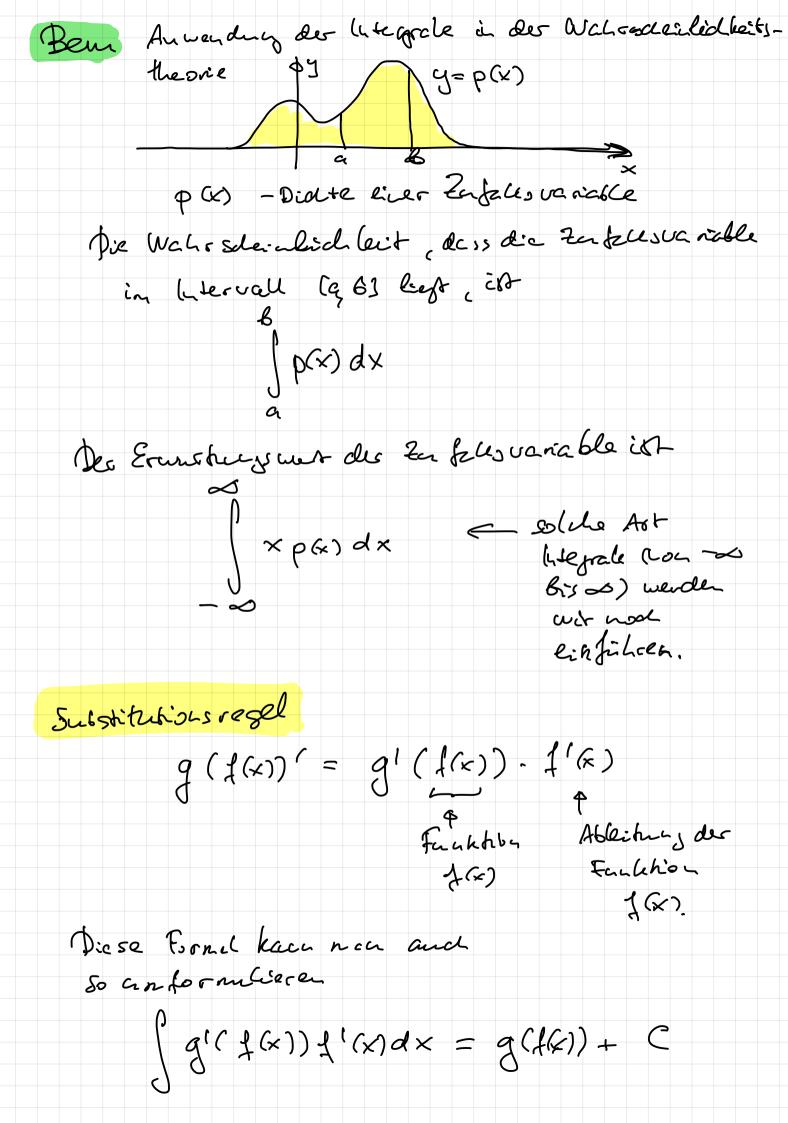
Agenda Integrale + Annendeurssteispiel. Volumina + Annendeurs, Wahrscheinlich heitstestie + Substitutionsreggl + Partielle litegration + Uneigentliche lut goale + Reihen und chne gnotliche Integrale Je Volueman y = 2 y = 2 $x = y^2$ x = 4 dx $\begin{cases} x & \text{filled} \\ x & \text{filled} \end{cases} = \sqrt{1} \left(\sqrt{1} \times \right)^2 = \sqrt{1} \times 1$ => Das Volenmon unseres pasabolishen Schüssel

offich $\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{4} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2}\right]_{x=0}^{4}$ $\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{4} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^$

.TL8 =





$$\int_{1}^{1} h(f(x)) f'(x) dx = g(f(x)) + C,$$
where g eine f the mathematical f is f .

When f is f to f is f in f in f is f in f in

$$y = x^{2}$$

$$dy = 2x dx$$

$$e^{x^{2}} = e^{-y}$$

$$x \in [02] \Rightarrow y \in [04]$$

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

$$won = g \text{ Stern thanklow}$$

$$won = h \text{ ivr}, \text{ d.t.}$$

$$h = g'.$$

$$\text{Mit einer } 2c \text{ scatzec riable}:$$

$$\int h(f(x)) f'(x) dx = \int h(y) dy$$

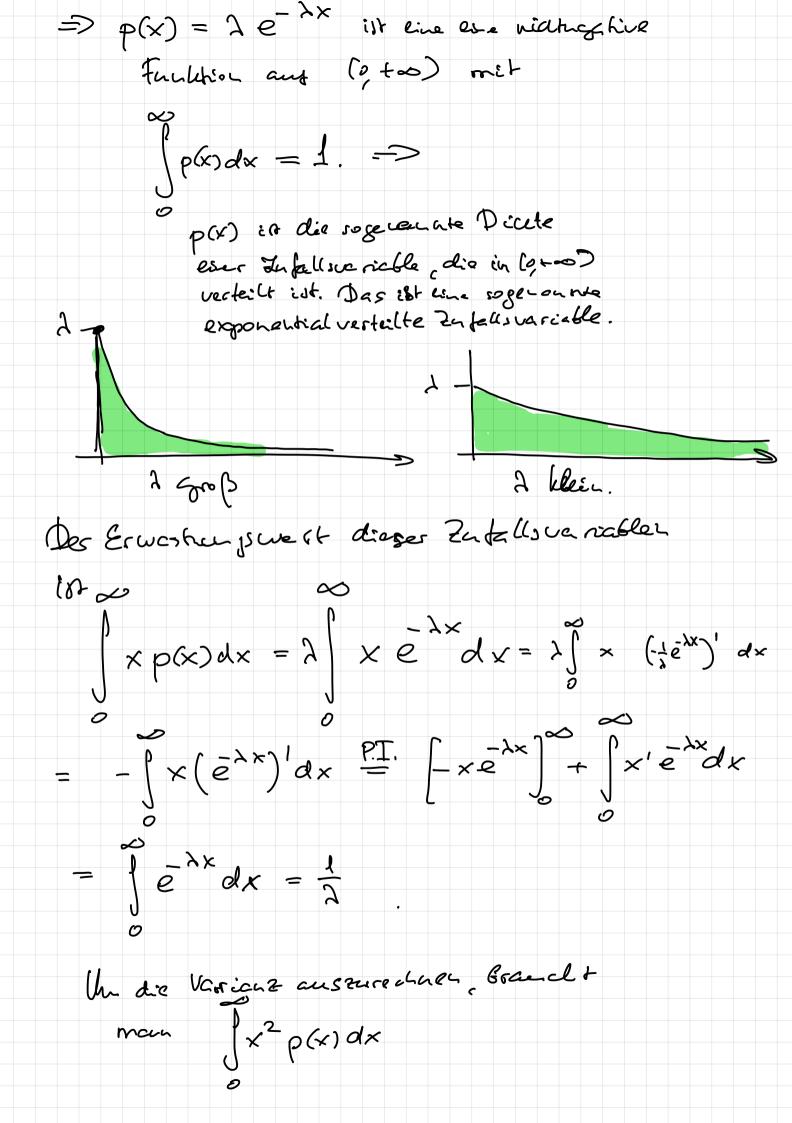
$$\text{on it } y = f(x)$$

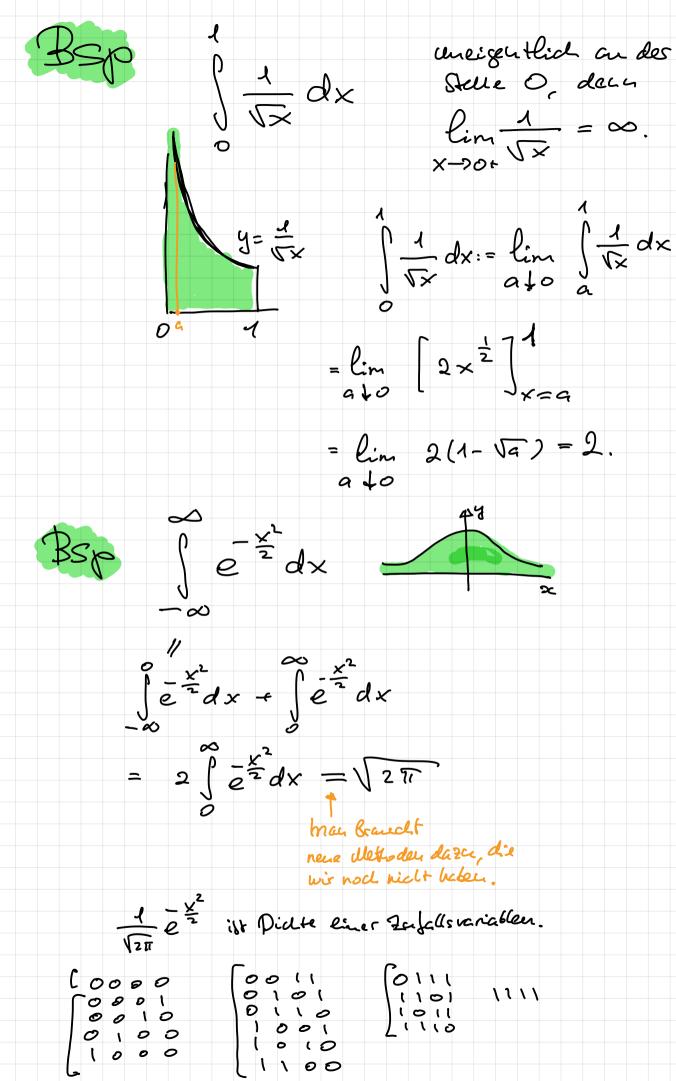
$$\text{Mit Greezeni} g$$

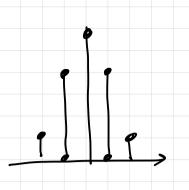
Mit Grenzenie $\int h(f(x)) f'(x) dx = \int h(y) dy$ a f(a)

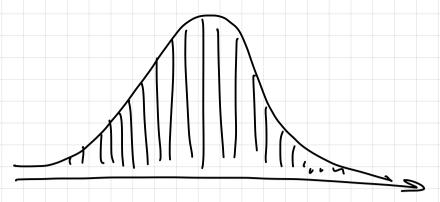
Partielle lutegration $(u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$ $\int u'(x) = (u \cdot v)' - u \cdot v'$ $\int u'(x) v(x) dx = \int (u(x) \cdot v(x))' dx - \int u(x) v'(x) dx$ $\int u'(x) \, v(x) \, dx = u(x) \, v(x) - \int u(x) \, v'(x) \, dx$ Pashalles Inkapiacon Die Ableihung gelt von einer Fach Krisch im Bodrekt aug die ander Über. BEP $\int x \cos x \, dx = \int x (\sin x)' dx$ × sin x -) x' sin x d x × mlx - Joinx dx x sinx + cosx + c.

$$I = e^{\lambda} \cos x + e^{\lambda} \sin x - I + \cos x + e^{\lambda} \sin x + \cos x + e^{\lambda} \sin x + \cos x + e^{\lambda} \sin x + e^$$









Zusammenhang Zwisden Snonnen/Reihen and Integralen

Bep.

$$H_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k}$$

Wir wollen the absolicited (noch oben conce need unter).

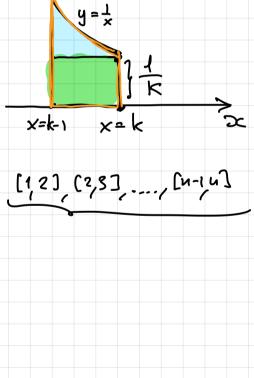
$$H_{n} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\leq 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{n} \int_{x}^{1} dx$$

$$k=1$$

Andererseits:
$$H_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} \ge \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n+1)$$



$$k = k$$
 $k = k+1$
[1,2], [2,3] [u, h+1]

$$(n+l) - ln(n+1)$$

$$= 1 + ln(\frac{n}{n+1}) \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 1.$$

BSP Wir können diese Art von Absdictzungen and für Pe-hen nutser.

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$S \leq 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1 + \int_{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{x=1}^{\infty}$$

$$K-1$$

$$= 1 + \left[-\frac{1}{x}\right]_{x=1}^{\infty} = 2$$

$$S \ge \int_{x=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{x=1}^{\infty} dx = 1$$

$$K=1 \times 1$$

$$S \ge \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dx = \int_{x^{2}}^{1} dx = 1$$

$$k=1 \quad k$$

$$1$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 4 = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} 4 = 1,25 + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \leq \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx \leq \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{158} \le \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{3} \le \frac{1}{25} \le \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{175}$$

Wich Es in den beiden Beispielen war die Tatsade duss & met fr monotous fier x>0 rid