SF1625 Envariabelanalys Föreläsning 21

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Plan

Förra gången. Tema derivator mm.

- Teori
- Gränsvärde
- Sontinuitet
- Derivataundersökningar
- Taylors formel

Idag. Tema integraler mm.

- Teori
- Riemannsummor och tillämpningar
- Huvudsatsen och Integrationstekniker
- Generaliserade integraler
- Serier

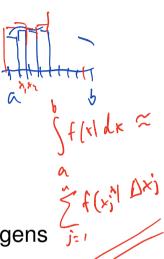
Särskild koll på: problemlösning, strategier, uppskattningar



Teori

Teori från andra halvan av kursen:

- Integraler
 - Bestämda och obestämda integraler
 - ② Enkla egenskaper
 - Huvudsatsen
 - Integrationstekniker
 - Riemannsummor
 - 6 Generaliserade integraler, konvergens, divergens
- Serier
 - Konvergens och divergens
 - 2 Konvergenskriterier
 - Taylorserier



Uppgift. Skriv upp en Riemannsumma med *n* termer till integralen

Part: 1, 1+1, 1+2, Z

 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} dx.$ Ange om din Riemannsumma är en översumma eller en $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} dx$. undersumma, eller varken eller. Ange varför du kan använda din Riemannsumma för att approximera In 2.

Får Rs:
$$\frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \approx \int_{x}^{1} dx$$
where x is $x = 1$ in $x =$

Bestäm alla primitiva funktioner till

$$f(x) = \cos^3 x$$
 $g(x) = \frac{1}{4 + x^2}$ $h(x) = x \arctan x$

$$f(x) = \cos^3 x = \cos^2 x \cos x = (-\sin^2 x)\cos x$$

$$\int \cos^3 x \, dx = \int (1-\sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx = \int \sin x = u$$

$$= \int (1-u^2) \, du = u - \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \left\{ u = \sin x \right\}$$

$$= \sin x - \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C = \left\{ u = \sin x \right\}$$

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$$g(x) = \frac{1}{4 + x^{2}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4 + x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x}{2})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = u \\ \frac{1}{2} dx = du \end{cases} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + u^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orchan} u + C$$

$$= \begin{cases} u = \frac{x}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orchan} \frac{x}{2} + C \end{cases}$$

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

$$h(x) = x \arctan x \qquad \forall i \text{ mw. } p.i. :$$

$$\int x \operatorname{orchom} \times dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \operatorname{orchom} x - \int \frac{x^{2}}{2} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \operatorname{orchom}}{2} \operatorname{orchom} x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \operatorname{orchom} x - \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \operatorname{orchom} x - \frac{1}{2} \int (x - \operatorname{orchom} x)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^{2} \operatorname{orchom} x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{orchom} x + C \int (x - \operatorname{orchom} x)^{2}$$

Beräkna gränsvärdet

Serakria gransvardet
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} = \left(\frac{1}{0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\int_0^x (1 - \cos t) dt}{x^3} =$$

Beräkna gränsvärdet

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n} \arctan \frac{k}{n}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{n} - \frac{1}$$

Uppgift. Konvergent eller divergent?

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{-x} + x + x^2} \, dx$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-1/n}$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)(\ln(\ln(n)))}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{-x} + x + x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{-x} + x + x^{2}} dx$$

For $x > 1$:
$$\frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{-x} + x + x^{2}} \ge \frac{x}{x^{2} + x^{2} + x^{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x} \text{ out } \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x} dx \text{ div.}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} dx \text{ div.}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} \le \frac{(1 + 1)}{\frac{1}{3}} = 6 \text{ ach } 0 \le \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} dx \le 6$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x + \sqrt{x}}{e^{x} + x + x^{2}} dx = 0$$

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$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-1/n} \text{ div. } e^{-1/n} + 1 \neq 0 \text{ niv } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{termena gar inte unit not}$$

$$= 1 \text{ seriou div.}$$

$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)(\ln(\ln(n)))}$$

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- **1.** Bestäm primitiva funktioner till $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$ och
- 1. Bestäm primitiva funktioner till $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$ och $g(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 1}$.

 2. Skriv upp en Riemannöversumma med n termer till $x = x^2 = x^2$
- kurvan $y = \ln x$, på intervallet $1 \le x \le e$, roteras kring a. x-axeln
- b. y-axeln

1. Bestäm primitiva funktioner till $f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$ och

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}.$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} = u \\ \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{dx}{x} \end{cases} = \int (\sin u)^2 u \, du = \int (\sin u)^2 u \, du = \int (\sin u)^2 u \, du = \int (\cos u)^2$$

$$\frac{x}{x^{2}-1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} = \frac{A(x-1) + B(x+1)}{x^{2}-1} \quad \text{for } A = B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x-1| + C$$

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2. Skriv upp en Riemannöversumma med n termer till

integralen $\int_0^1 (1+x^3) dx$.

$$RS \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^{3} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

3. Bestäm volymen av den rotationskropp som uppstår då kurvan $y = \ln x$, på intervallet $1 \le x \le e$, roteras kring

