# SF1625 Envariabelanalys Föreläsning 15

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#### Test på er förberedelse

Gör partialbråksuppdelning och beräkna integralen:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} - 2x - 3} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} - 2x -$$

#### Anmäl er till tentan

#### Anmäl er till tentan nu.

Det görs via "mina sidor".

$$\frac{X-3}{-(x^3+3x+1)}$$

$$\frac{-(x^3+3x^2+7x)}{-3x^2-2x+1}$$

$$-(-7x^2-9x-6)$$

Om det inte går, mejla studentexpeditionen (se canvas) 7x+7

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int \left(x - 3 + \frac{7x + 7}{x^2 + 3x + 7}\right)$$

## Integraler

#### Idag:

- Variabelsubstitution i integraler forts
- Partiell integration forts
- Partialbråksuppdelning
- Mini-tenta på integraler

Problemet vi löser är detta: om man inte direkt ser en primitiv funktion – vad kan man göra då?

De flesta uppgifter vi räknar idag är gamla tentauppgifter!

#### Variabelsubstitution

Med gränser: 
$$\int_a^b f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$
.

Villkor: g är kontinuerligt deriverbar och f är kontinuerlig på g:s värdemängd (när x varierar i [a, b])

**Bevis:** Av villkoren följer att *f* har en primitiv *F*. Kedjeregeln för derivator ger tillsammans med huvudsatsen:

$$VL = F(g(b)) - F(g(a)) = HL$$

Utan gränser: 
$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C$$

## Exempel på variabelsubstitution

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 3} \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \begin{cases} u = 1 + e^{x} & x = 0 \text{ of } u = 2 \\ \frac{du}{dx} = e^{x} & x = \ln 3 \text{ of } u = y \end{cases} = \frac{1}{u} du = \dots$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{(x^{2} + 4)^{1/3}} dx = \begin{cases} t = x^{2} + y & x = 0 \text{ of } t = 4 \\ \frac{dt}{dx} = 2x & x = 2 \text{ of } t = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1}{t^{1/2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} t^{-1/3} dt = -\infty$$

#### Partiell integration

#### Partiell integration (med gränser)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx = [F(x)g(x)]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x) dx.$$

Villkor: F och g har kontinuerliga derivator och F' = f

Bevis: Se film 14b

#### Partiell integration (utan gränser)

$$\int f(x)g(x)\,dx=F(x)g(x)-\int F(x)g'(x)\,dx.$$

## Exempel på partiell integration

$$I = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{x} \sin x \, dx = \left[ e^{x} \sin x \right] - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{x} \cos x \, dx = e^{-1}$$

$$\left[ \left[ e^{x} \cos^{3} x \right]_{0}^{\pi/2} - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{x} (-\sin x) \, dx = e^{\pi/2} - 1 - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{x} \sin x \, dx \right]$$

$$I = e^{\pi/2} - 1 - I = 1 = 1 = e^{\pi/2} - 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \arctan x \, dx$$

## Partialbråksuppdelning

Partialbråksuppdelning. Görs vid rationella integrander:

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{6}{x^{2} - 9} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x + 3} \right) dx = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4x-12} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{x-6}\right) \, dx = \dots$$

(Att tänka på: 1. Nämnaren ska ha högre grad än täljaren, annars görs polynomdivision först. 2. Särskild ansättning krävs vid dubbelrot och komplexa rötter i nämnaren)

$$\int \frac{x}{x^{2} - 3x - 4} dx = \int \left( \frac{4/r}{x - y} + \frac{4/r}{x + 1} \right) dx = \frac{4}{r} \ln \left| x - y \right| + \frac{1}{r} \ln \left| x + y \right| + C$$

$$\frac{x^{2} - 3x - y = 0}{x^{2} - 3x - y} = \frac{A}{r} + \frac{B}{r} = \frac{A(x + 1) + B(x - y)}{(x - y)(x + 1)}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{3x + 10}{x^{3} + 2x^{2} - 4x - 8} dx$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{3x+10}{x^{3}+2x^{2}-4x-8} dx \text{ forts} \qquad \frac{3x+10}{x^{2}+2x^{2}-4x-8} = \frac{3x+10}{(x-7)(x+7)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+7} + \frac{C}{(x+7)^{2}} = \frac{A(x+7)^{2}+B(x+7)(x-7)+C(x-7)}{(x-7)(x+7)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+7} + \frac{C}{(x+7)^{2}} = \frac{A(x+7)^{2}+B(x+7)(x-7)+C(x-7)}{(x-7)(x+7)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+7} + \frac{C}{(x+7)^{2}} = \frac{A}{(x+7)^{2}} + \frac{B}{(x+7)^{2}} + \frac{B}{(x+$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{3x + 10}{x^{3} + 2x^{2} - 4x - 8} dx \text{ forts}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x + 2} - \frac{1}{(x + 2)^{2}} \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x + 2} - \frac{1}{(x + 2)^{2}} \right) dx =$$

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#### Tre integraler

#### Lika men ändå ack så olika:

$$\int \frac{1}{9-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} \ln|3+x| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|3-x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{9+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{x}{9+x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(9+x^2) + C$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^{4}+x^{2}} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+1}\right) = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\ln|x+1| - \arctan x + C$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x^{4}+x^{2}} = \frac{x+1}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^{2}} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^{2}+1}$$

$$= \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + (Cx+D) \times^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + Cx+D}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{A \times (x^{2}+1) + B(x^{2}+1) + B(x$$

#### Läxa

#### Att göra:

Räkna Hemuppgifter5.pdf. Läs vid behov exempel i boken och gör några enklare övningsuppgifter där. Viktigt att kunna variabelsubstitution, partiell integration och partialbråksuppdelning.

- **1.** Beräkna  $\int_1^4 \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  och  $\int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \sin x dx$
- **2.** Bestäm alla primitiva funktioner till  $f(x) = \arcsin x$
- **3.** Beräkna gränsvärdet  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_1^{n} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x}$
- **4.** Låt  $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ . Bestäm Taylorpolynomet av grad 1 till F kring 0.

Vi anv. variabelsulst:

1. Beräkna 
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ oc}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{4} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

1. Beräkna 
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ och}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} x^{2} \sin x dx \stackrel{\text{e.i.}}{=} \left[ x^{2} (-\cos x) \right]_{-}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2x(-\cos x)} dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2x \cos x dx \stackrel{\text{e.i.}}{=} \left[ 2x \sin x \right]_{-}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2x(-\cos x)} dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} 2x \cos x$$

Vi använder i fonte steget part, integration.

**2.** Bestäm alla primitiva funktioner till  $f(x) = \arcsin x$ 

$$\int |arcsin \times dx = xosesin x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= xoscoin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C, \quad C = xod + c$$

$$kon + dx$$

$$\int_{X} x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \begin{cases} u = 1-x^2 \\ du = -2x dx \end{cases} = \int_{Z} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, du = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

Vi anv. part. siho uppdeln. an integanden:

3. Beräkna gränsvärdet 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_1^n \frac{dx}{x^2 + x}$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + x} = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[\ln x - \ln (x+1)\right]_{1}^{\infty} = \ln n - \ln (n+1) + \ln 2$$

$$= \ln \frac{n}{n+1} + \ln 2 \implies \ln 2 \quad \text{where } n \to \infty$$

4. Låt 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$$
. Bestäm Taylorpolynomet av grad 1 till  $F$  kring 0.

F(0) =  $\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt$ . Bestäm Taylorpolynomet av grad 1

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$$F(0) = \int_{0}^{0} = 0$$
 $F'(x) = e^{-x^{2}} s_{4} F'(x) = e^{-x^{2}}$ 

$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{4}} dt \approx 0 + 1 \cdot (x - 0) = x$$

$$T. P. angord 1$$

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