Matematik A E2020 Uge 45, Forelæsning 1

Afsnit 9.6-7

Integralregning:

Integration ved substitution, uegentlige integraler

Integration ved substitution (9.6)

Betragt det ubestemte integral

$$\int 3x^2(5+x^3)^7 dx$$

Lad $g(x) = 5 + x^3$, så er $g'(x) = 3x^2$, så integralet kan skrives...

$$\int g'(x) (g(x))^{7} dx = \int g'(x) f(g(x)) dx, \text{ hoor } f(u) = u^{7}$$

$$= F(g(x)) + C, \text{ hoor } F(u) \text{ er stam-}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (g(x))^{8} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (5 + x^{3})^{8} + C$$

Integration ved substitution, ubestemte integraler ((9.6.1), s. 348)

Lad g(x) være differentiabel med kontinuert g'(x) og lad f(u) være kontinuert med stamfunktion F(u). Så gælder:

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = F(g(x)) + C = F(u) + C = \int f(u) du$$
sæt $u = g(x)$

Integration ved substitution, bestemte integraler ((9.6.2), s. 348)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(g(x))g'(x) dx = F(g(b)) - F(g(a)) = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

I praksis bruges oftest metoden beskrevet på s. 349!

$$\int G(x) dx \xrightarrow{u = g(x) \text{ ["en del af } G(x)"]} \int f(u) du = F(u) + C = F(g(x)) + C$$

Lad os bruge den i nogle eksempler...

Forholdsvis simpelt:

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

$$U = 1+x^2$$

$$d\upsilon = 2 \times d \times$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} d\upsilon = x dx$$

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Sværere (se også ex 9.6.5, s.350 - samme integral, alternativ substitution):

$$\int x^{3} \sqrt{1 + x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \chi^{2} \sqrt{\upsilon} d\upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \int (\upsilon - 1) \sqrt{\upsilon} d\upsilon$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\upsilon^{3/2} - \upsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}) d\upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} \upsilon^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \upsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\upsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} - \upsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}) d\upsilon = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} \upsilon^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \upsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} 0^{5/2} - \frac{1}{3} 0^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} (1+x^2)^{5/2} - \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

Øvelser

pingo.coactum.de (185415)

1) Bestem
$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{ og } \int_{1}^{4} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[2e^{\sqrt{x}}\right]_{1}^{4} = 2e^{2} - 2e^{1}$$

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

$$(2du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx)$$
2) Bestem
$$\int x \ln(1+x^{2}) dx \text{ (og evt } \int_{0}^{2} x \ln(1+x^{2}) dx \text{)}$$

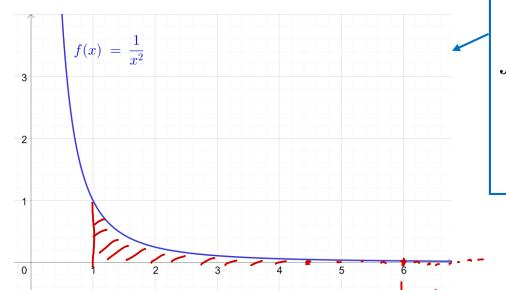
$$\int_{0=\sqrt{x}}^{2} \ln(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln(u) - u \right) + C$$

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

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

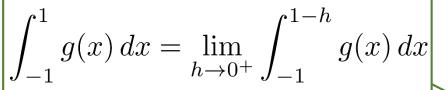
Uegentlige integraler (9.7)

"Improper integrals"

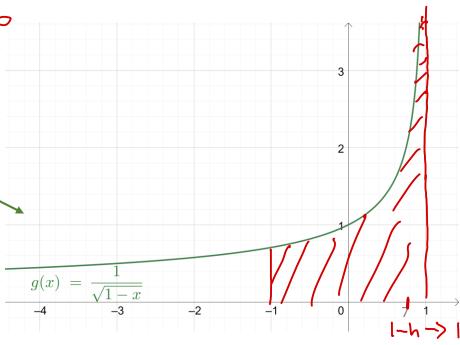


$$\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

Hvis grænseværdien eksisterer, siges integralet at *konvergere*! Ellers siges integralet at *divergere*



Igen: Konvergent hvis grænseværdien eksisterer! Ellers divergent.

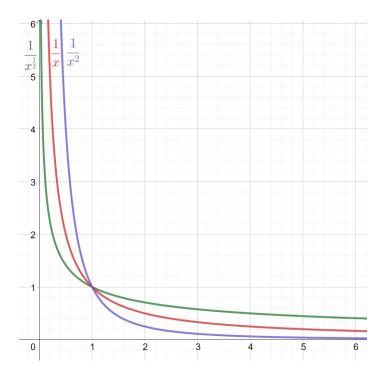


Vigtige eksempler (ex 9.7.2, s. 354)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^a} = x^{-a} \text{ for } a > 0$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{a}} dx = \begin{cases} \text{divergent hvis } a \le 1 \\ \frac{1}{a-1} & \text{hvis } a > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-a} & \text{hvis } a < 1\\ \text{divergent} & \text{hvis } a \ge 1 \end{cases}$$



Brug at en stamfunktion til $f(x) = x^{-a}$ er:

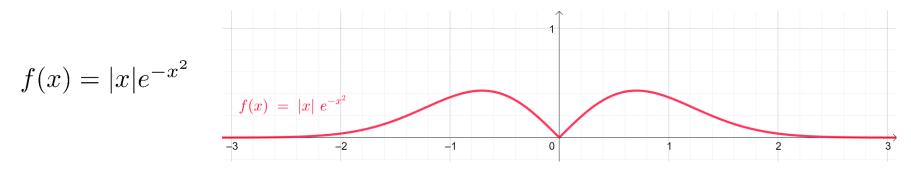
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} & \text{hvis } a \neq 1\\ \ln(x) & \text{hvis } a = 1 \end{cases}$$

For $a \neq 1$:

$$\int_{1}^{b} \frac{1}{x^{a}} dx = \int_{1}^{b} x^{-a} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} -\frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{b} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{-a+1} x^{-a+1} \right]_{1}^{a} = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx = \frac{1}{-a+1} \int_{1}^{-a+1} dx$$

Derfor:
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{a}} dx = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{nar } a > 1 \\ -a+1 & \text{nar } a > 1 \end{cases}$$
Divergent var $a < 1$

Uegentlige integraler – "to grænser"



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x) \, dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \qquad \qquad \begin{array}{l} \text{Integralet konvergerer,} \\ \text{hvis } \underline{\text{begge}} \text{ disse} \\ \text{integraler konvergerer!} \end{array}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x) \, dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x) \, dx$$

Bemærk: Valget af c er uden betydning (vælg fx c=0)

Eksempel/øvelse: Vis, at det uegentlige integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|e^{-x^2}dx$ konvergerer, og bestem værdien

$$f(x) = |x| e^{-x^2}$$

$$-3 \qquad -2 \qquad -1 \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3$$

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

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} |x|e^{-x^2}dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} |x|e^{-x^2}dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2xe^{-x^2}dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-y}dy$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} \left[-e^{-y} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left(-e^{-b} + e^{-y} \right) = 0 + |x| = 1$$

Uegentlige integraler – "to grænser"

Hvorfor er det vigtigt at "dele op i to integraler"?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{-b}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-b}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{-b}^{c} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-b}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{-b}^{c} f(x) dx$$

En konvergens-test (Thm 9.7.1, s. 356)

Antag:

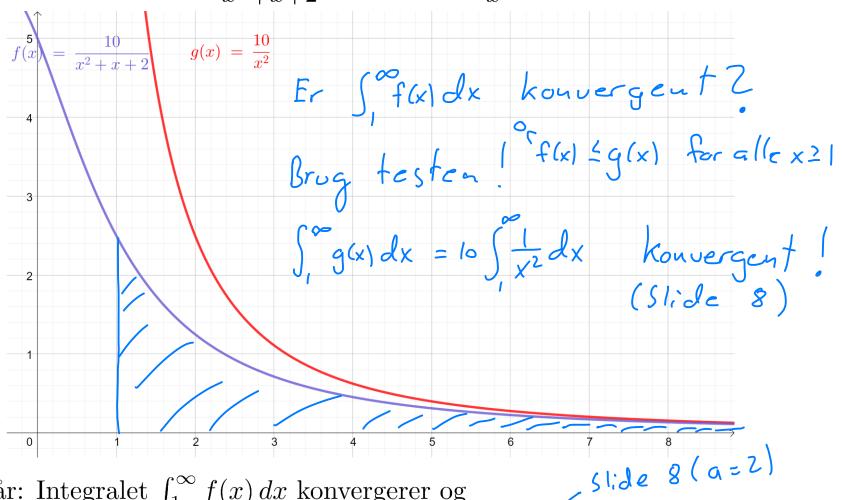
- f(x) og g(x) er kontinuerte på $[a, \infty)$
- $|f(x)| \le g(x)$ for alle $x \ge a$
- Integralet $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$ konvergerer

Så konvergerer integralet $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ og

$$\left| \int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \right| \le \int_{a}^{\infty} g(x) \, dx$$

NB: Kan (i nogle tilfælde) hjælpe os med at afgøre om et uegentligt integral konvergerer, men ikke med at finde værdien (vi får kun en øvre grænse).

Eksempel:
$$f(x) = \frac{10}{x^2 + x + 2}$$
 og $g(x) = \frac{10}{x^2}$ på $[1, \infty)$



Vi får: Integralet
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$
 konvergerer og

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) \, dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{10}{x^2} \, dx = 10 \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx = 10 \frac{1}{2 - 1} = 10$$

Opgave 2, prøveeksamen E2019

Opgave 2

(a) Udregn det ubestemte integral

$$\int (1+x)e^{2x} dx.$$

(b) Lad f(x) være en kontinuert funktion defineret på intervallet $[0, \infty)$. Gør rede for definitionen af, at det uegentlige integral (*improper integral*)

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\,dx\,.$$

konvergerer.

(c) Vis, at det uegentlige integral

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-(x+1)} \, dx \, .$$

konvergerer, og bestem dets værdi.

Vis dernæst, at

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-(x+1)^2} dx.$$