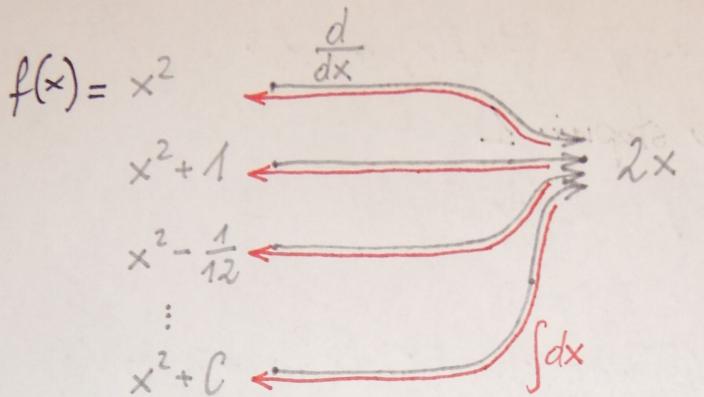


$x_0 \approx 0$

Niejednoznaczność całki nieoznaczonej



(Addytywność pochodnej  $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)+g(x)) = \frac{df(x)}{dx} + \frac{dg(x)}{dx}$ ,  
Pochodna stałej  $\frac{da}{dx} = 0$ )

$$F(x) + C \xleftarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} f(x)$$

$\int dx$

$$\int^{1+n} x \cdot \frac{1}{1+n} = n x \cdot x_0$$

$$C \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+3}{3x} &= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3} & \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} & \frac{-1}{x^2} \\ \frac{0,001-x}{0,001} &= \frac{1}{x} - 1000 & \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}} & \frac{-1}{x^2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{\int dx} \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

$\rightarrow$  Tablice pochodnych i całek

Liniowość

$$\int f(x) dx$$

• addytywność

$$\int dx (f(x) + g(x)) = \int dx f(x) + \int dx g(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} ax = a$$

$$\int dx (f(x) + a) = \int dx f(x) + ax + C$$

$$\int adx = ax + C$$

• jednorodność w stopniu 1

$$\int dx L f(x) = L \int dx f(x)$$

$$= (\star)$$

Razem

$$\int dx (\alpha f(x) + \beta g(x)) = \alpha \int dx f(x) + \beta \int dx g(x)$$

$$\int dx \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i f_i(x) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int dx f_i(x)$$

Przykłady całek obliczanych w prost

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx (x+8)^2 &= \int dx (x^2 + 16x + 64) = \int dx x^2 + 16 \int dx x + 64 \int dx 1 \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 + 16 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \right) + 64(x + C_3) = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int dx x^n &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 + 8x^2 + C_4 + 64x + C_5 = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + 8x^2 + 64x + C \quad (\star) \end{aligned}$$

~~Wzory - kalkulator~~

$$\int dx \ln(x \cdot 2^x) = \int dx (\ln x + (\ln 2)x) = \int dx \ln x + \ln 2 \int dx x =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln x - x + C_1 + \ln 2 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + C_2 \right) = \\ &= x \ln x - x + C_1 + \frac{\ln 2}{2} x^2 + C_3 = \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{2} x^2 + x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \ln x &= \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{d}{dx} (x \ln x) &= 1 \ln x + x \frac{1}{x} = \ln x + 1 \\ \frac{d}{dx} (x \ln x - x) &= \dots = \ln x \\ \int dx \ln x &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x \cdot \ln x) \right] - 1 &= \ln x \\ \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x \cdot \ln x) \right] - \left[ \frac{d}{dx} x \right] &= \ln x \end{aligned}$$

Krysiński - Włodarski. Analiza matematyczna w zadaniach I  
15. 1, 2, 4 i inne bez „metod”.

## Ustalenie stałej całkowania

$$F(x) = ?$$

$$F(x) = \int dx f(x) = F_1(x) + C_1 = F_2(x) + C_2 = F_3(x)$$

Warunek Gregory

$$F(x_0) = F_0$$

Układ

$F(x) = F_1(x) + C_1$	znana	$F(x) = F_2(x) + C_2$	Nieznaną
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x) = F_1(x) + C_1 \\ F(x_0) = F_0 \end{array} \right.$	(#1)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x) = F_2(x) + C_2 \\ F(x_0) = F_0 \end{array} \right.$	(#2)

Podstawienie (#2) do (#1)

$$F_0 = F_1(x_0) + C_1$$

$$C_1 = F_0 - F_1(x_0)$$

Przykłady

① Ruch jednostajny  $v = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{t_1 - t_0}$ ,  $v = \frac{x(t) - x_0}{t}$ ,  $x(t) = x_0 + vt$

Ale mówiąc teraz inaczej

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \int dt v = v(t + C_1) = vt + C \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\uparrow$  stała

$$x_0 = v \cdot 0 + C = C$$

$$C = x_0$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + vt$$

② ~~Ruch jednost. - przyspieszony~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v(t) = \int dt a = a(t + C_1) = at + C \\ v(0) = v_0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_0 = a \cdot 0 + C = C$$

$$C = v_0$$

$$v(t) = v_0 + at$$

Lub podobnie jak dla jednostajnego bez całkowania

③ Tu już całkowanie jest konieczne

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = \int dt v_0(t) = \int dt (v_0 + at) = \int dt v_0 + \int dt at = \\ = v_0(t+C_1) + a\left(\frac{t^2}{2} + C_2\right) = v_0 t + C_3 + \frac{at^2}{2} + C_4 = \\ = v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2} + C \end{array} \right.$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$x_0 = v_0 \cdot 0 + \frac{a \cdot 0^2}{2} + C = C$$

$$C = x_0$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{at^2}{2}$$

Podstawienie / zamiana zmiennych

$$\int dx f(x) = \int dx g(h(x)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h(x) = y \\ h'(x)dx = dg \\ dx = \frac{dg}{h'(x)} \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dy}{h'(x)} g(y)$$

Przykłady

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int dx 4x e^{x^2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = t \\ 2x dx = dt \\ dx = \frac{dt}{2x} \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dt}{2x} 4x e^t = 2 \int dt e^t = \\ = 2(e^t + C_1) = 2e^t + C = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 = t \end{array} \right\} = 2e^{x^2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int dx \frac{\ln x}{x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{dx}{x} = dt \end{array} \right\} = \int dt t = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{2}(\ln x)^2 + C$$

15.4 (II spos.), 9, 12 (I i III spos.) i inne  
(bez II)

## Części

$$\int dx h(x) = \int dx f(x) \cdot G(x) = \cancel{\int F(x)G(x)} - \int F(x) g(x) dx$$

Umiemy      Umiemy  
 całkować      różniczkować

Przykłady

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int dx \frac{x}{1} e^x = xe^x - \int dx 1 e^x = xe^x - (e^x + C_1) = (x-1)e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int dx \frac{x}{1} \sin x = -x \cos x + \int dx 1 \cos x = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int dx \frac{x^{10}}{1} \ln x = \frac{x^{11}}{11} \ln x - \int dx \frac{x^{11}}{11} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^{11}}{11} \ln x - \int dx \frac{x^{10}}{11} =$$

$\sin \frac{d}{dx} \cos$   
 $\uparrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $\cancel{-\cos} \quad -\sin$

$$= \frac{x^{11}}{11} \ln x - \frac{1}{11} \left( \frac{x^{11}}{11} + C_1 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{x^{11}}{11} \ln x - \frac{x^{11}}{11 \cdot 11} + C = \frac{x^{11}}{11} \left( \ln x - \frac{1}{11} \right) + C$$

15.8, 20, 21

Pętlące się

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int dx e^x \cos x = e^x \cos x + \int dx e^x \sin x =$$

$$= e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - \int dx e^x \cos x =$$

$$= e^x (\cos x + \sin x) - \int dx e^x \cos x$$

$$I = e^x (\cos x + \sin x) - I$$

$$I = \frac{e^x}{2} (\cos x + \sin x)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int dx e^{2x} = \int dx \underset{F}{\overset{1}{e^x}} \underset{g}{\overset{e^x}{e^x}} = e^{2x} - \int dx e^{2x}$$

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

$$I = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int dx (\cos x)^2 = \int dx \underset{F}{\overset{1}{\cos x}} \underset{g}{\overset{\cos x}{\cos x}} = \cos x \sin x + \int dx \underset{F_2}{\overset{1}{\sin x}} \underset{g_2}{\overset{\sin x}{\sin x}} = *$$

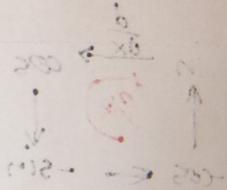
$$= \cos x \sin x - \sin x \cos x + \int dx \cos x \cos x$$

$$I = I \dots$$

$$\star = \cos x \sin x + \int dx (1 - \cos^2 x) = \cos x \sin x + \int dx - \int dx \cos^2 x = \\ = \cos x \sin x + x + C_1 - \int dx \cos^2 x$$

$$I = \cos x \sin x + x + C_1 - I$$

$$I = \frac{\cos x \sin x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} + C$$



Sztuczka z pochodną mianownika

$$\int dx \frac{af'(x)}{f(x)} = a(\ln|f(x)| + C_1) = a \ln|f(x)| + C$$

Przykład

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

Podstawienie uniwersalne...

Ciągi z f. wymiernych przez ułamki proste... } następny razem

## Części - zapis

po mojemu:  $\int F(x) g(x) dx = F(x)G(x) - \int G(x) f(x) dx$

||                           ||

$$\int F(x) \underbrace{G'(x) dx}_{||} = F(x)G(x) - \int G(x) \underbrace{F'(x) dx}_{||}$$

K-W:  $\int F(x) dG(x) = F(x)G(x) - \int G(x) dF(x)$

## Szczególne podstawienia

### Podstawienia trygonometryczne

### Podstawienie uniwersalne

$$\int dx R(\sin x, \cos x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tan \frac{x}{2} = t \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \end{array} \right\} = \dots$$

## Inne podstawienia trygonometryczne

$$\int dx R(\sin^s x, \cos^c x) = \int dx R(u, v) =$$

$\overset{\text{III}}{(\sin x)^s}$      $\overset{\text{III}}{(\cos x)^c}$

	$c=2k-1$	$c=2k$
$s=2k-1$	$\Rightarrow$ podst. uniw.	$R(u, v) = -R(u, v)$ $t = \cos x$ $dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ $\sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$
$s=2k$	$R(u, v) = -R(u, -v)$ $t = \sin x$ $dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ $\cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$	$R(u, v) = R(-u, -v)$ $t = \operatorname{tg} x$ $dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$ $\sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$ $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$

## Funkcje wymierne

$$\int dx \frac{w_1(x)}{w_2(x)} = \int dx \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_m x^m + b_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$n \geq m$  - podzielić  $\rightarrow$  dzielenie wielomianów

$n < m$  - rozłożyć na ułamki proste

## Dzielenie wielomianów

Np.

$$\overline{(2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 5)} : (3x - 1)$$

## Ułamki proste

$$\frac{A}{(ax+b)^k} = \frac{A'}{(x-b')^k} \quad \frac{Bx+C}{(cx^2+dx+e)^p} = \frac{B'x+C'}{(x^2+d'x+e')^p}$$

$a, b \neq 0$        $\Delta < 0$

$A, B, C \in \mathbb{C}$

$a, b, c, d, e \in \mathbb{C}$

$k, p \in \mathbb{N}$

~~a) Mianownik jest pełnym kwadratem~~

$$W_2(x) = [W_3(x)]^2 \Rightarrow \frac{W_1(x)}{W_2(x)} = \frac{A}{[W_3(x)]^2} + \frac{B}{W_3(x)}$$

$$W_1(x) = A + B W_3(x) \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{pogrupować} \\ \text{wg } x \end{matrix}$$

np. (pozniej)

$$\frac{9x-5}{9x^2-6x+1} = \frac{A}{(3x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{3x-1} = \star$$

$$9x-5 = A + B(3x-1) = 3Bx + (A-B)$$

$$3B = 9 \quad A - B = -5$$

$$\underline{B = 3} \quad A - 3 = -5$$

$$\underline{A = -2}$$

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

Rozkładamy na czynniki mianownik

$$Q(x) = (x - \alpha_1)^{k_1} \cdots (x - \alpha_r)^{k_r} (x^2 + b_1 x + c_1)^{l_1} \cdots (x^2 + b_s x + c_s)^{l_s} \Delta < 0$$

Wówczas

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} &= \frac{A_{11}}{(x - \alpha_1)} + \frac{A_{12}}{(x - \alpha_1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_{1k_1}}{(x - \alpha_1)^{k_1}} + \\ &+ \cdots + \\ &+ \frac{A_{r1}}{(x - \alpha_r)} + \frac{A_{r2}}{(x - \alpha_r)^2} + \cdots + \frac{A_{rk_r}}{(x - \alpha_r)^{k_r}} + \\ &+ \frac{B_{11}x + C_{11}}{(x^2 + b_1 x + c_1)} + \frac{B_{12}x + C_{12}}{(x^2 + b_1 x + c_1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_{1l_1}x + C_{1l_1}}{(x^2 + b_1 x + c_1)^{l_1}} + \\ &+ \cdots + \\ &+ \frac{B_{s1}x + C_{s1}}{(x^2 + b_s x + c_s)} + \frac{B_{s2}x + C_{s2}}{(x^2 + b_s x + c_s)^2} + \cdots + \frac{B_{sl_s}x + C_{sl_s}}{(x^2 + b_s x + c_s)^{l_s}}\end{aligned}$$

Czas na przykład

Korzystamy z całek ułamków prostych 1-ego rodzaju

$$\int \frac{dx}{x-a} = \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^i} = \frac{(x-a)^{1-i}}{1-i} + C$$

Teraz wróćmy do przykładu  
i drugiego rodzaju...

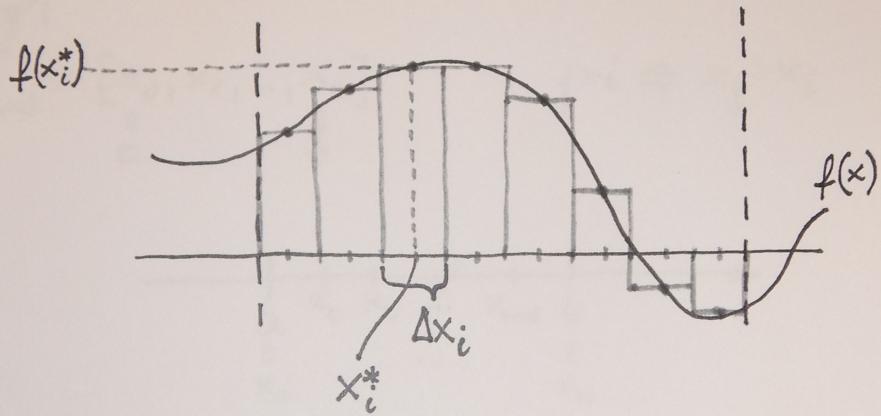
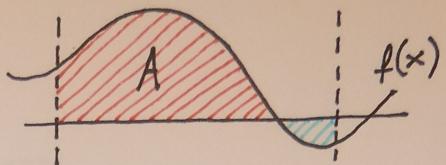
Sztuczka z licznikiem proporcjonalnym do pochodnej mianownika

$$\int dx \frac{af'(x)}{f(x)} = a \ln|f(x)| + C$$

Funkcja pierwotna

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{d}{dx} & \\ F(x) + C & \xrightarrow{\quad} & f(x) \\ & \xleftarrow{\int dx} & \end{array}$$

Ciągka Riemanna



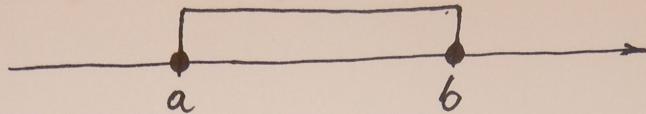
\* Przedziały  $\Delta x_i$  nie muszą być równe

\* Punkt  $x_i^*$  nie musi być środkiem przedziału  $\Delta x_i$

Podział przedziału, punkty pośrednie i zapeczętowanie

Przedział

$$\Delta = [a, b] , \quad a \leq b$$

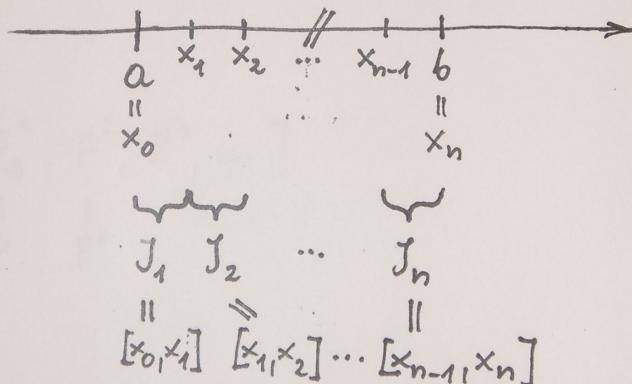


Podział przedziału

{ ciąg:

$$P = [x_i]_{i=0}^n = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n] \quad j > i \Rightarrow x_j > x_i$$

$\begin{matrix} & & & & // & & \\ | & + & + & + & \dots & + & | \\ a & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_{n-1} & b \\ || & & & & & || \\ x_0 & & & & & x_n \end{matrix}$



$$|J_i| := \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\forall J_i \exists x_i^* \in J_i$$

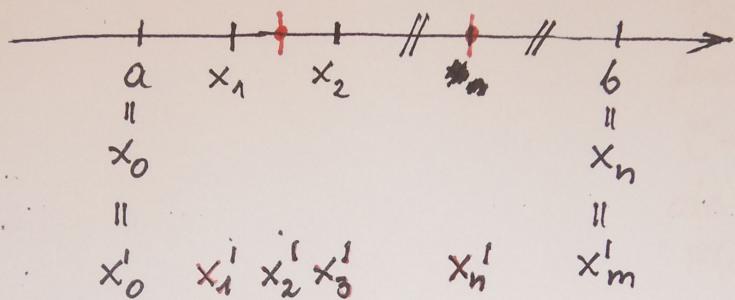
$$\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \exists x_i^* \in J_i$$

$$P^* = [x_i^*]_{i=1}^n = [x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*] - \text{ciąg punktów pośrednich}$$

$$P' = [x'_i]_{i=0}^m = [x'_0, x'_1, \dots, x'_n, \dots, x'_m] \quad m > n \quad - \text{nadciąg} \\ \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ x_0 \end{matrix} \qquad \qquad \qquad \begin{matrix} \parallel \\ x_n \end{matrix} \qquad \qquad \qquad (P - \text{podciąg } P')$$

$$\forall i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\} \quad x_i \in P \Rightarrow x'_i \in P'$$

np.:



Ciąg podziałów

$$[P^i]_{i=1}^{\infty} = [\underbrace{P^1}_{p}, \underbrace{P^2}_{p^1}, \underbrace{P^3}_{p^2}, \dots]$$

Suma częściowa

$$S(f, P, P^*) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \cdot \Delta x_i$$

Ciągka Riemanna

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S(f, P^k, P^{*k})$$

\* jeśli granica istnieje, to  $f$  jest całkowalna w sensie R.  
\* Nie zależy od wyboru punktów pośrednich  $x_i^*$

# Podstawowe twierdzenie rachunku całkowego

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x), \quad x \in [a, b] \\ f(x) \text{ jest całkowalna na } [a, b] \end{array} \right\} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Pewna konkretna  
funkcja pierwotna  
C-dawna,  
ale ta sama dla  
 $F(a)$  i  $F(b)$

\* Całka oznaczona jest jednoznaczna

$$* \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a) = F_1(x)$$

"const"

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{dF_1(x)}{dx} = f(x)$$

np.:

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = F_2(x)$$

Addytywność jako funkcji przedziału

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

Przedział zdegenerowany

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

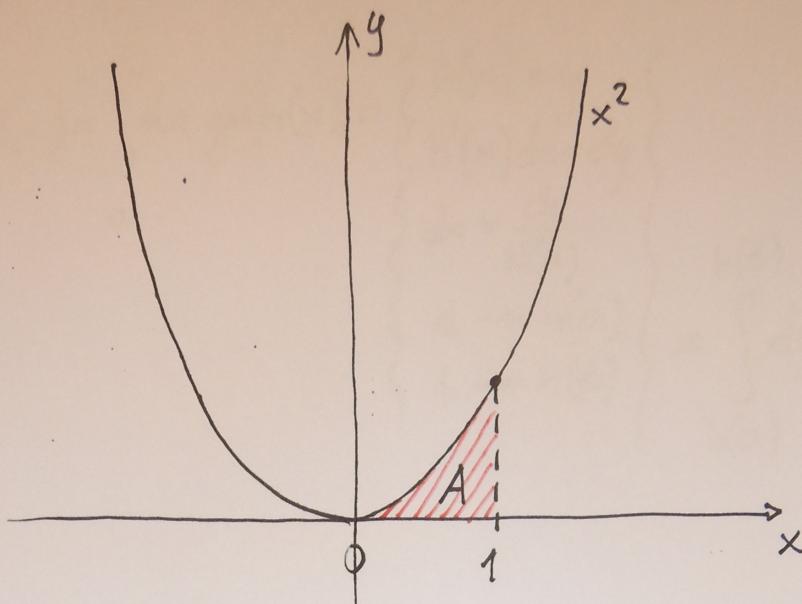
Odwroćenie przedziału

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\left( \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx = 0 \right)$$

Przykład obliczanie w prost (zwierzący z podem)

①  $f(x) = x^2$



$$A = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

②

## Podstawienie

$$\int_a^b dx f(x) = \int_a^b dx g(h(x)) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h(x) = y \\ h'(x)dx = dy \\ dx = \frac{dy}{h'(x)} \\ a \rightarrow h(a) \\ b \rightarrow h(b) \end{array} \right\} = \int_{h(a)}^{h(b)} dy g(y)$$

Przykład

$$\int_{e^2}^e dx \frac{\ln x}{x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{dx}{x} = dt \\ e \rightarrow \ln e = 1 \\ e^2 \rightarrow \ln(e^2) = 2 \end{array} \right\} = \int_1^2 dt t = \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Całka Czegóś

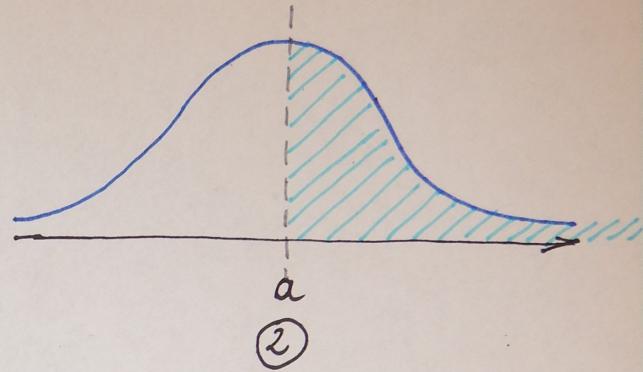
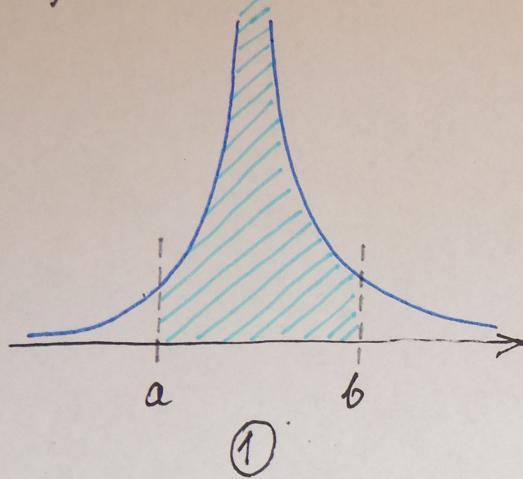
$$\int_a^b f(x) G(x) dx = [F(x)G(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b F(x)g(x) dx$$

Przykład

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi e^x \cos x dx &= \left[ e^x \sin x \right]_0^\pi - \left[ e^x \sin x \right]_0^\pi \\ &= [e^\pi \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 0] - [e^\pi \cdot (-\cos x)]_0^\pi \stackrel{!}{=} \int_0^\pi e^x \cos(x) dx \\ I &= (e^\pi \cdot (-1) - \cancel{1}) - I \\ I &= \cancel{e^\pi + 1} = \frac{-e^\pi - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Catka niewłaściwa

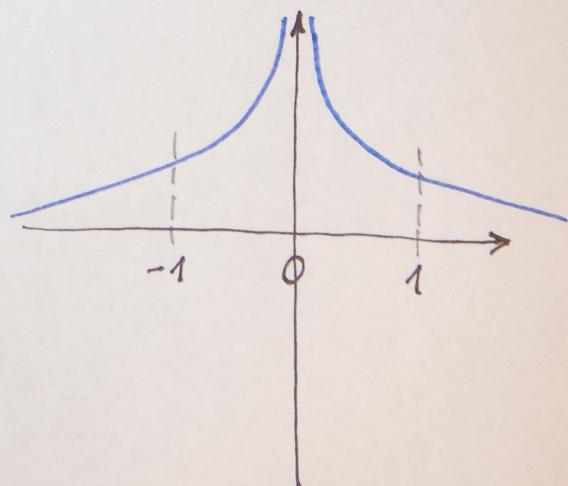
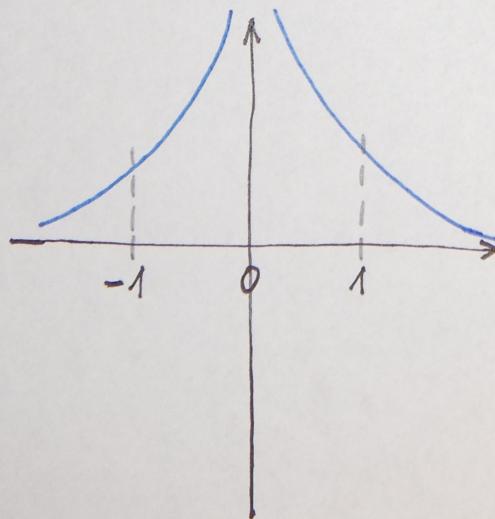
- 1) z funkcji nieograniczonej
- 2) na przedziale nieograniczonym



Ad 1) Funkcja nieograniczona

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{|x|}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|}}$$



Zasada

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx \right\}$$

Przykład

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{0+\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} [\ln x]_{\varepsilon}^1 = \\ &= \ln 1 - (-\infty) = \infty \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\ln 1 - \ln \varepsilon) = \dots = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

ale

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{0+\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} [2\sqrt{x}]_{\varepsilon}^1 = \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

Zapis uproszczony

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|x|} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} = \left[ \ln x \right]_0^1 = (\ln 1 - \ln 0) = \infty$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_0^1 = (2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{0}) = 2$$

Przykłady c.d.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \int_{-1}^{0-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x}} + \int_{0+\epsilon}^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \right\} = \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[ \frac{2x}{\sqrt{-x}} \right]_{-1}^{0-\epsilon} + \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_{\epsilon}^{+1} \right\} = \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left( \frac{-2\epsilon}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} - \frac{-2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1}} \right) + (2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{\epsilon}) \right\} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3'} \quad \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x|}} &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{-x}} + \int_0^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \left[ \frac{2x}{\sqrt{-x}} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_0^{+1} = \\ &= \left( \cancel{\frac{-2 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{0}}} \right) = \left( \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 0}{\sqrt{0}} \right] - \frac{-2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1}} \right) + (2\sqrt{1} - 2\sqrt{0}) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

## 2) Na prediale nieograniczoneym

Zasada

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{\lambda} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{\lambda}^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\substack{A \rightarrow -\infty \\ B \rightarrow +\infty}} \int_A^B f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-c} f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

Przykład

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

①

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

②

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^{\lambda} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln x]_1^{\lambda} =$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln \lambda - \ln 1) = \infty$$

krócej

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = [\ln x]_1^{+\infty} = (\ln \infty - \ln 1) = \infty \quad \textcircled{1'}$$

ale ...

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^\lambda \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right]_1^\lambda = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{-1}{\lambda} - \frac{-1}{1} \right) = 1$$

krócej

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right]_1^{+\infty} = \left( \frac{-1}{+\infty} - \frac{-1}{1} \right) = 1$$

Przykłady c.d.

~~$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2} + \int_0^{+\lambda} \frac{dx}{x^2} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right]_0^{-1} + \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right]_0^{+\lambda} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \left( \left[ \frac{-1}{0} \right] - \frac{-1}{1} \right) + \left( \left[ \frac{-1}{+\lambda} \right] - \frac{-1}{0} \right) \right\}$$~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \int_0^{+\lambda} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ [\operatorname{atg} x]_{-1}^0 + [\operatorname{atg} x]_0^{+\lambda} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ (\operatorname{atg} 0 - \operatorname{atg}(-1)) + (\operatorname{atg}(+\lambda) - \operatorname{atg} 0) \right\} =$$

W O nie  
ma żadnej  
osobliwości!

~~$$= \left\{ 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right\} = \pi$$~~

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-1}^A \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} [\operatorname{atg} x]_{-1}^{+1} =$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} (\operatorname{atg} 1 - \operatorname{atg}(-1)) = \pi$$

krócej

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\operatorname{atg} x]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = (\operatorname{atg} \infty - \operatorname{atg}(-\infty)) = \pi$$

④  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{(1-x)\sqrt{-x}}}_{A} + \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}}}_{B} = \star$

$$A = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{(1-x)\sqrt{-x}} = \begin{cases} x = y \\ -dx = dy \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ -\infty \rightarrow +\infty \end{cases} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{-dy}{(1+y)\sqrt{y}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{(1+y)\sqrt{y}} = B$$

$$\star = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} + 2 \left\{ \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} \right\} =$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} \right\} = \text{calka z funkcji}\newline \text{niewynikajaca}$$

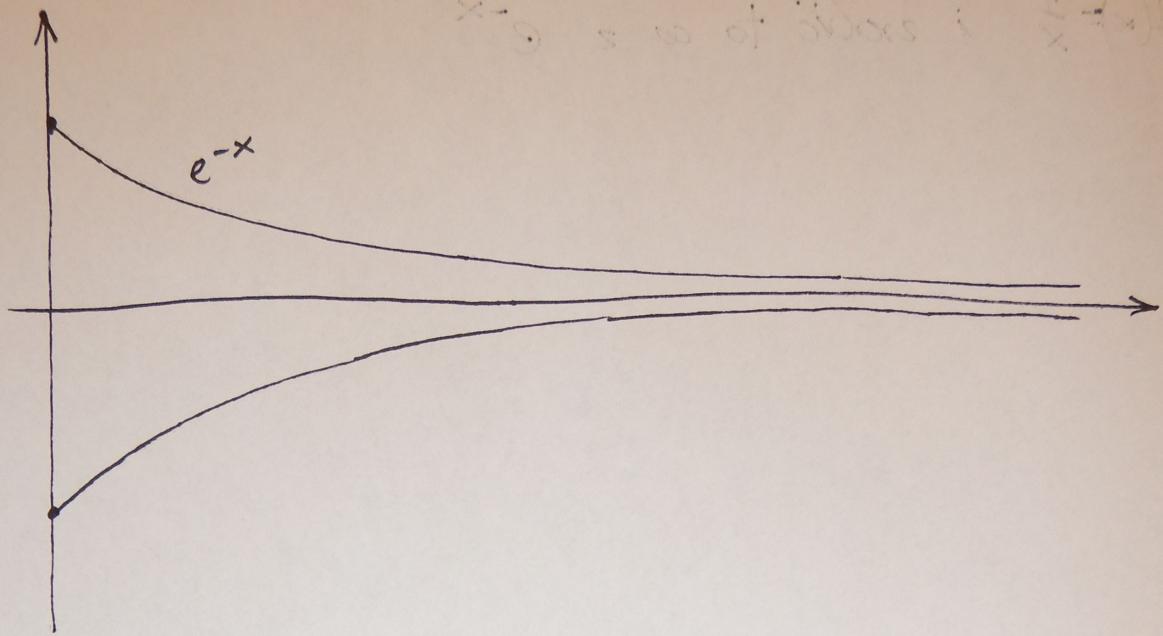
$$= 2 \left\{ \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [2 \operatorname{atg} \sqrt{x}]_{\epsilon}^1 + \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} [2 \operatorname{atg} \sqrt{x}]_1^A \right\} =$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \operatorname{atg} \sqrt{\varepsilon} \right) + \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \left( 2 \operatorname{atg} \sqrt{\lambda} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} =$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = 2\pi$$

(5)

# Przykład kielicha



$$A = \int_0^{+\infty} 2\pi f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -x = y \\ -dx = dy \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ +\infty \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^y (-dy) = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^0 e^y dy = 2\pi [e^y]_{-\infty}^0 =$$

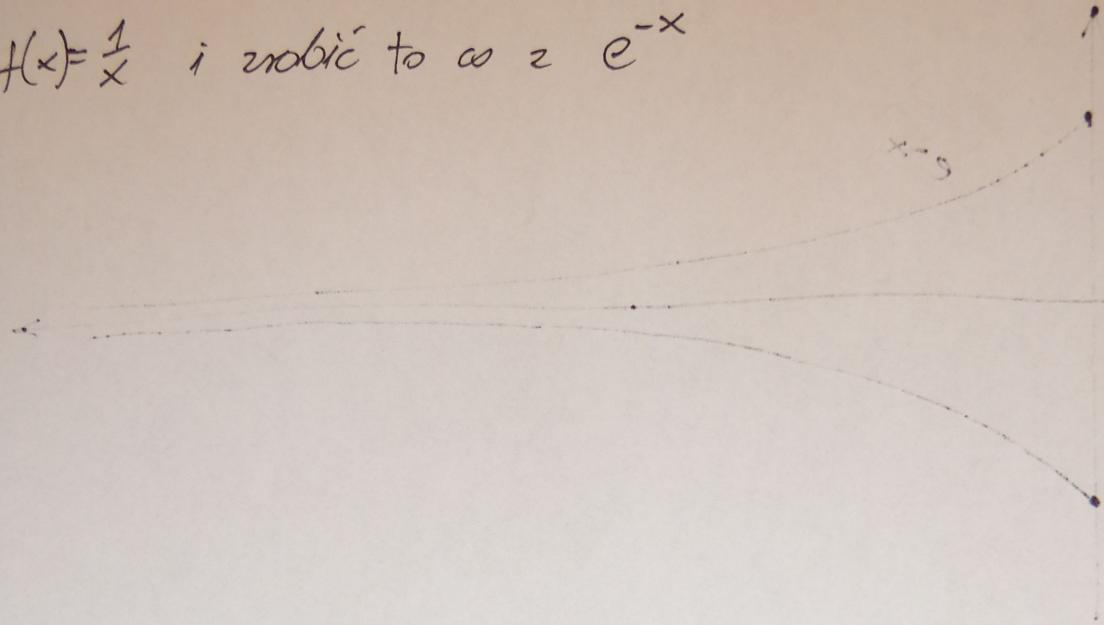
$$= 2\pi (e^0 - e^{-\infty}) = 2\pi$$

$$V = \int_0^{+\infty} \pi f(x)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2x = y \\ -2dx = dy \\ 0 \rightarrow 0 \\ +\infty \rightarrow -\infty \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{+\infty} e^y \left( -\frac{dy}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^y dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Pd

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \text{ is similar to } \omega = e^{-x}$$



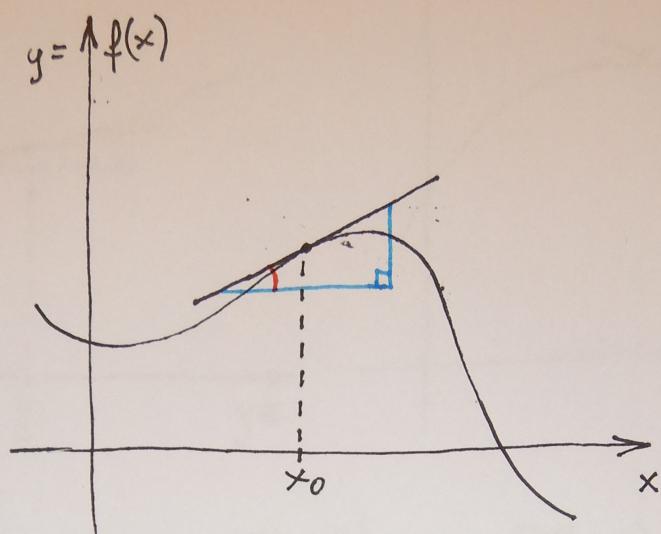
$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = x - s \\ p_0 = \omega_0 - s \\ 0 < 0 \\ \infty - \infty + \end{array} \right\} = x_0 - s \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty + \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 = \omega_0(s) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} s_+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = A$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_0 \\ \infty - \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 = p_0^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ s_+ \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 = (p_0 - v_0)^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 =$$
$$\pi^2 = (\infty - s - v_0)^2 \quad \pi^2 =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v = x_0 - s \\ p_0 = \omega_0 - s \\ 0 < 0 \\ \infty - \infty + \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 = \omega_0^2(s) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty + \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = V$$

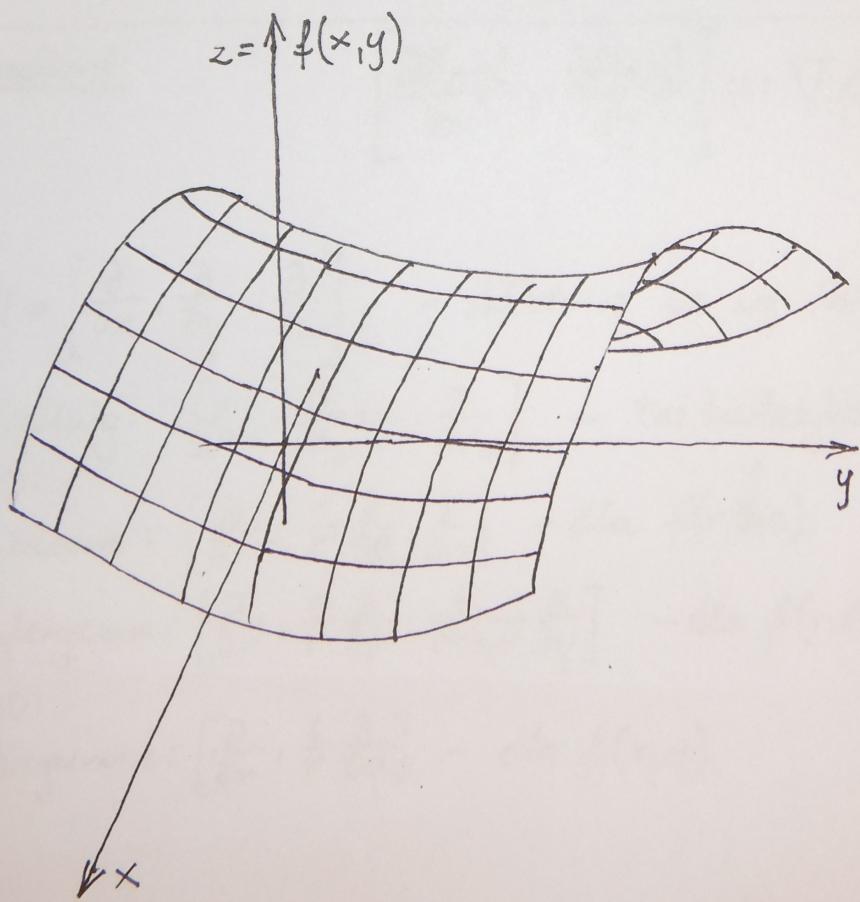
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \pi^2 = \dots \\ \pi^2 = p_0^2 \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 = (p_0 - v_0)^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \pi^2 = (p_0 - v_0)^2 \\ \pi^2 = \dots \end{array} \right\} \pi^2 =$$

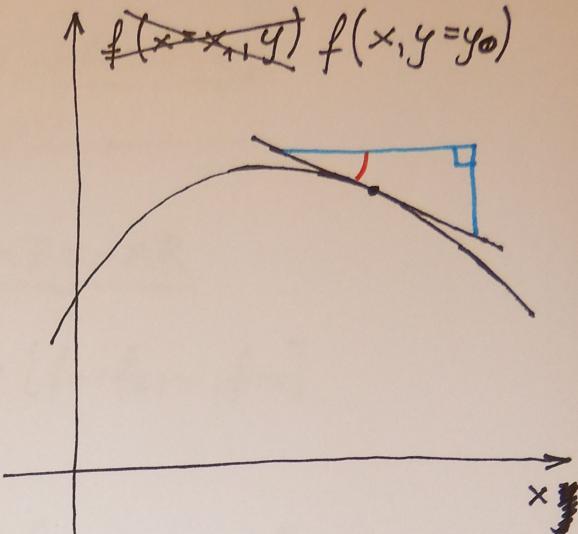
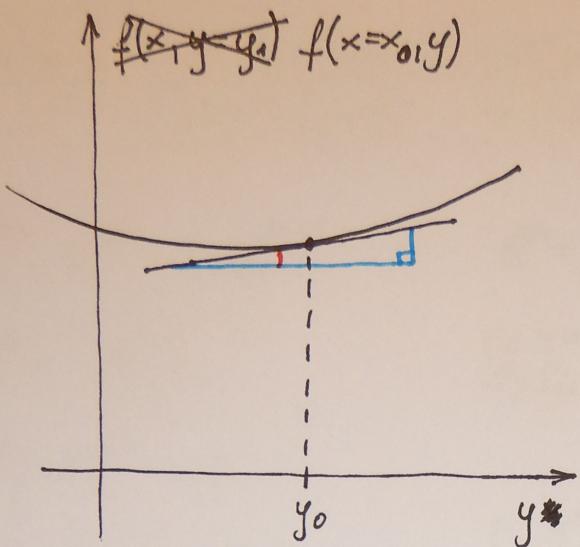
$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $x \mapsto y$



$$\left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = f'(x_0)$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $[x, y] \mapsto z$





$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \Bigg|_{\substack{y=y_0 \\ x=x_0}} = \frac{\partial f(x_0, y)}{\partial y} \Bigg|_{y=y_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \Bigg|_{\substack{y=y_0 \\ x=x_0}} = \frac{\partial f(x, y_0)}{\partial x} \Bigg|_{x=x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x} + t\hat{x}_i) - f(\vec{x})}{t}$$

Pochodna cząstkowa

Gradient

$$\left[ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} \right] =: \nabla f(x, y)$$

$\nabla = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right]$  - składowe we wsp. kartezjańskich 3D

Ogólnie:  $\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right]$  - też kartezjańskie nD

3D:

Walcowe:  $\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right]$  - dla  $f(r, \theta, \varphi)$

Sferyczne:  $\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}, \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right]$  - dla  $f(r, \theta, \varphi)$

2D:

Biegunowe:  $\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right]$  - dla  $f(r, \varphi)$

# Funkcja wielu zmiennych (zmiennej wektorowej) o wartościach wektorowych

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^{x_n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{x_m}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{x_n} = \underbrace{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}}_{n}$$

$$\vec{F} = [f_j]_{j=1}^m$$

$$[f_j]_{j=1}^m = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m]$$

$$f_j: \mathbb{R}^{x_n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_j: [x_i]_{i=1}^n \mapsto y_j$$

$$[x_i]_{i=1}^n = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$$

## Pole wektorowe

$$\vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^{x^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{x^n}$$

$$\vec{F} = [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n] = [f_j]_{j=1}^n$$

$$f_j: \mathbb{R}^{x^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f_j: [x_i]_{i=1}^n \mapsto y_j$$

$$\vec{F}: [x_i]_{i=1}^n \mapsto [y_j]_{j=1}^n$$

! ↴ ~

## Divergencja

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \circ \vec{F} = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right] \circ [f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n] =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \right] \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} \Big|_{\vec{x}_0} = \lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{A(V)} \vec{F} \circ d\vec{A} - w 3D$$

$\vec{n} dA$

! ↴ ~

## Rotacja

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_x & f_y & f_z \end{vmatrix} = - \underline{\text{tylko}} w 3D$$

!

$$= \left[ \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \Big|_{\vec{x}_0} \circ \vec{n} = \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{|A|} \oint_{C(A)} \vec{F} \circ d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}) = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right]$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}) \circ \hat{x}_i = \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right] \circ \left[ 0, 0, \dots, \underset{i}{\downarrow} 1, \dots, 0 \right] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}$$

P. kierunkowa

$$\vec{\nabla} f(\vec{x}) \circ \vec{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \cdot u_i =: \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial \vec{u}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial \vec{u}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x} + t\vec{u}) - f(\vec{x})}{t}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\vec{x} + t\hat{x}_i) - f(\vec{x})}{t}}$$

### Wyższe rzędy

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f(\vec{x}) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} f(\vec{x}) \right] \quad (\rightarrow \text{Tw. Schwarza})$$

$$\frac{\partial^n f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_{i_1} \partial x_{i_2} \cdots \partial x_{i_n}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_1}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_2}} \left[ \cdots \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i_n}} f(\vec{x}) \right] \cdots \right] \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\vec{x})}{\partial \vec{u} \partial \vec{v}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{u}} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{v}} f(\vec{x}) \right]$$

### Pochodna zupełna

$$f(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), t) \quad \text{ew. } x_i(t) = x_i \forall t$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{dx_1}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \frac{dx_2}{dt} + \cdots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \frac{dx_n}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

## Przykłady

### Pochodna cząstkowa

$$f(x,y) = -x^3 + 2x^2y - y + 5$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -3x^2 + 4xy$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^2 - 1$$

### Wyznaczenia redu

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-3x^2 + 4xy) = -6x + 4y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x^2 - 1) = 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-3x^2 + 4xy) = 4x$$

### Gradient

$$\vec{\nabla} f = [-3x^2 + 4xy, 2x^2 - 1]$$

### Pochodna kierunkowa

$$\vec{u} = 3\hat{x} - \frac{1}{2}\hat{y} = [3, -\frac{1}{2}]$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{u}} = [-3x^2 + 4xy, 2x^2 - 1] \circ [3, -\frac{1}{2}] =$$

$$= -9x^2 + 12xy - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

## Pochodna zupełna

$$f(x, y) = x^2 \cdot y \quad \text{ale} \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2x \cdot y$$

## Metoda różniczki zupełnej w rachunku niepewności

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} dx_n$$

$$\Delta f = \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right| \Delta x_1 + \dots + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right| \Delta x_n \quad - \text{maksymalny}$$

$$\sigma f = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \right)^2 \sigma_{x_1}^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right)^2 \sigma_{x_n}^2} \quad - \text{oczekiwany}$$

## Przykład

$$Q_V = \frac{V}{t} = \frac{H \cdot A}{t} = \frac{H \cdot \pi r^2}{t} = \frac{H \cdot \frac{\pi d^2}{4}}{t} = \frac{\pi H d^2}{4t}$$

$$H = 1,20 \pm (0,200 \pm 0,005) \text{ m}$$

$$d = (0,060 \pm 0,001) \text{ m}$$

$$t = (45,0 \pm 0,5) \text{ s}$$

$$\sigma Q_V = \sqrt{\left( \frac{\pi d^2}{4t} \right)^2 \sigma^2 H + \left( \frac{\pi H}{4t} \cdot 2d \right)^2 \sigma^2 d + \left( \frac{\pi H d^2}{4} \left( \frac{-1}{t^2} \right) \right)^2 \sigma^2 t} = \dots$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!} \Delta x + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!} + \dots \Leftarrow =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \Delta x^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x,y) &= f(x_0, y_0) + \frac{f_x(x_0, y_0)}{1!} \Delta x + \frac{f_y(x_0, y_0)}{1!} \Delta y + \\ &+ \frac{f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)}{2!} \Delta x^2 + \frac{f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)}{2!} \Delta x \Delta y + \\ &+ \frac{f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)}{2!} \Delta y \Delta x + \frac{f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)}{2!} \Delta y^2 + \\ &+ \dots = \end{aligned}$$

~~Wielokrotny~~

~~Wielokrotny~~

Pozwiedź:

$$f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$$

$$f(x,y) \approx \dots \pm O(\Delta x^3, \Delta y^3)$$

$$\text{Pozwiedź} \quad (x_0, y_0) = (1, 1)$$

Założenie: Rozkłady zmieranych są w przybl. symetryczne

Zależność:

$$Q_V = \frac{V}{t} = \frac{H \cdot A}{t} = \frac{H \cdot \pi r^2}{t} = \frac{H \frac{\pi d^2}{4}}{t} = \frac{\pi H d^2}{4t}$$

Dane:

$$\bar{E} \quad \sigma$$

$$H = (0,200 \pm 0,005) \text{ m}$$

$$d = (0,060 \pm 0,001) \text{ m} \quad \downarrow \sim$$

$$t = (45,0 \pm 0,5) \text{ s}$$

$$\bar{Q}_V = \frac{\pi \bar{H} \bar{d}^2}{4\bar{t}}$$

Wartość oczekiwana:

$$\bar{Q}_V = \frac{\pi \cdot 0,2 \text{ m} \cdot (0,06 \text{ m})^2}{4 \cdot 45 \text{ s}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \pi \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \approx 12,566 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = \\ = 1,2566 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$\sigma Q_V = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi \bar{d}^2}{4\bar{t}}\right)^2 \sigma^2_H + \left(\frac{\pi \bar{H}}{4\bar{t}} \cdot 2\bar{d}\right)^2 \sigma^2_d + \left(\frac{\pi \bar{H} \bar{d}^2}{4} \left(\frac{-1}{\bar{t}^2}\right)\right)^2 \sigma^2_t} = \\ = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi \cdot (0,001 \cdot 0,06 \text{ m})^2}{4 \cdot 45 \text{ s}}\right)^2 \cdot (0,005 \text{ m})^2 + \\ + \left(\frac{\pi \cdot 0,2 \text{ m}}{4 \cdot 45 \text{ s}} \cdot 2 \cdot 0,06 \text{ m}\right)^2 \cdot (0,001 \text{ m})^2 + \\ + \left(\frac{\pi \cdot 0,2 \text{ m} \cdot (0,06 \text{ m})^2}{4 \cdot (45 \text{ s})^2}\right)^2 \cdot (0,5 \text{ s})^2} \approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{1,6 \cdot 10^{-13} \frac{\text{m}^6}{\text{s}^2} + 2,84 \cdot 10^{-13} \frac{\text{m}^6}{\text{s}^2} + \\ + 0,32 \cdot 10^{-13}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{4,76 \cdot 10^{-13} \frac{\text{m}^6}{\text{s}^2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 6,80 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = \\ = 5,41 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$\overline{Q_V} = 12,566 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 12,566 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$\sigma Q_V = 5,41 \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,541 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} = 0,541 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}} \approx 0,54 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$Q_V = (12,567 \pm 0,54) \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}}$$

## Linearizacja

$$df = \frac{df(x)}{dx} dx$$

$$f(\underbrace{x_0 + dx}_{x_1}) - f(x_0) = \left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} dx$$

*uwz*  
 $x = x_1 = x_0 + dx$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_0) + \left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} dx$$

$$f(x) \approx f(x_0) + \left. \frac{df(x)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} \Delta x \quad \text{dla } x = x_0 + \Delta x$$
$$\Delta x = x - x_0$$

$$f(\vec{x}) \approx f(\vec{x}_0) + \left. \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\vec{x}=\vec{x}_0} \Delta x_1 + \dots + \left. \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_n} \right|_{\vec{x}=\vec{x}_0} \Delta x_n =$$

$$= f(\vec{x}_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left. \frac{\partial f(\vec{x})}{\partial x_i} \right|_{\vec{x}=\vec{x}_0} \Delta x_i$$

## Zastosowania całek, w tym całek wielokrotnych

### 1. Całki jednowymiarowe

#### 1.1. Poprzez "sumowanie nieskończoność małych przyczynków"

##### 1.1.1. Długość krzywej

###### 1.1.1.1. Określonej funkcją $y(x)$

$$dl = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy(x)^2} = \sqrt{dx^2 + \left(\frac{dy(x)}{dx} dx\right)^2} = dx \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy(x)}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$L = \int_a^b dl = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy(x)}{dx}\right)^2}$$

Przykład:

Oblicz długość krzywej łańcuchowej  $y(x) = \cosh x$  od  $x = -2$  do  $x = 2$ .

$$L = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{d \cosh x}{dx}\right)^2} = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx \sqrt{1 + (\sinh x)^2} = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx \sqrt{(\cosh x)^2} = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx |\cosh x| = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx \cosh x$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_{-2}^{+2} dx e^x = \int_{-2}^{+2} dx e^x = [e^x]_{-2}^{+2} = e^2 - e^{-2} = 2 \sinh 2 \approx 7.25$$

###### 1.1.1.2. Określonej parametrycznie $[x(t), y(t)]$

$$dl = \sqrt{dx(t)^2 + dy(t)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt} dt\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt} dt\right)^2}$$

$$L = \int_a^b dl = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} dt \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right)^2}$$

Przykład:

Oblicz długość okręgu  $[x(\phi) = e \cos \phi, y(\phi) = e \sin \phi]$ .

$\phi \in [-\pi, +\pi]$

$$L = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\phi \sqrt{\left(\frac{d e \cos \phi}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d e \sin \phi}{d\phi}\right)^2} = e \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\phi \sqrt{(\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2} = e \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\phi = e[\phi]_{-\pi}^{+\pi} = e(\pi - (-\pi))$$

$$= 2\pi e$$

## 1.2. Jako „pole pod wykresem”

### 1.2.1. Pole powierzchni “pod” krzywą $y(x)$

$$A = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} y(x) dx$$

Przykład:

Oblicz pole powierzchni pod parabolą  $y(x) = 1 - x^2$

$$\begin{aligned} 64 - x^2 &\geq 0 \\ x^2 &\leq 64 \\ x_0 = -8 &\vee x_1 = +8 \\ x &\in [-8, +8] \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_{-8}^{+8} dx(1 - x^2) = \int_{-8}^{+8} dx - \int_{-8}^{+8} dx x^2 = [x]_{-8}^{+8} - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-8}^{+8} = (8 - (-8)) - \left( \frac{8^3}{3} - \frac{(-8)^3}{3} \right) = 16 - 2 \cdot \frac{512}{3}$$

## 1.3. Masa sznurka

### 1.3.1. Poprzez “sumowanie nieskończonie małych przyczynków”

$$\lambda = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta L} - \text{gęstość liniowa}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{dm(l)}{dl}$$

$$dm = \lambda dl = \lambda(x) dx$$

$$M = \int_a^b dm = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \lambda(x) dx$$

### 1.3.2. Jako „pole pod wykresem”

$$M = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \lambda(x) dx$$

Przykład:

Odliczanie wsteczne sygnalizuje upływ czasu sygnałami pojawiającymi się z częstością zależną od pozostałego czasu  $t$  w następujący sposób:  $f(t) = \frac{10^5}{t}$ .

Ile sygnałów zaobserwujemy przy odliczaniu przez dobę a ile przez rok, za każdym razem kończąc zliczanie na ostatniej sekundzie?

$$N(1 \text{ d}) = \int_{1 \text{ s}}^{1 \text{ d}} f(t) dt = \int_{1 \text{ s}}^{1 \text{ d}} \frac{10 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}}}{t} dt = 10 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}} \int_{1 \text{ s}}^{1 \text{ d}} \frac{dt}{t} = 10 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}} [\ln t]_{1 \text{ s}}^{86400 \text{ s}} = 10 \frac{\sqrt{\text{s}}}{\text{s}} (\ln 86400 \text{ s} - \ln 1 \text{ s}) = 10 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}} \ln \frac{86400 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ s}} \approx 113.7$$

$$N(1 \text{ y}) = \dots = 110 \frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}} \ln \frac{31557600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ s}} \approx 172.7$$

Czyli niewiele więcej...

Za to w ostatniej sekundzie mielibyśmy ∞ sygnałów. Potrzeba zależności  $1/\sqrt{t}$  żeby całka do 0 była zbieżna.

## 1.4. Sztuczki

### 1.4.1. Objętość walca uogólnionego

$$V = AH = H \int_{x_0}^{x_1} y(x) dx$$

### 1.4.2. Objętość bryły obrotowej (wokół osi x)

$$dV = \pi r^2 dH = \pi y(x)^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_{x_0}^{x_1} y(x)^2 dx$$

### 1.4.3. Pole powierzchni bocznej figury obrotowej (wokół osi x)

$$dA = 2\pi r dl = 2\pi |y(x)| \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy(x)}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

$$A = 2\pi \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx |y(x)| \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy(x)}{dx}\right)^2}$$

## 2. Całki dwuwymiarowe

### 2.1. Poprzez "sumowanie nieskończonymi małymi przyczynkami"

#### 2.1.1. Pole figury płaskiej

$$dA = dx dy$$

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \left( \int_{y_0(x)}^{y_1(x)} dy \right)$$

D – obszar normalny

$$x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$$

$$y_0(x) \leq y \leq y_1(x)$$

2.2. Jako „objętość<sup>1</sup> pod powierzchnią”

2.2.1. Objętość “pod” powierzchnią  $z(x, y)$

$$V = \iint_D z(x, y) dx dy = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \left( \int_{y_0(x)}^{y_1(x)} dy z(x, y) \right)$$

D – obszar normalny

$$x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$$

$$y_0(x) \leq y \leq y_1(x)$$

2.3. Masa arkusza

$$\sigma = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta A} - \text{gęstość powierzchniowa}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\partial^2 m(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$dm = \sigma(x, y) da = \sigma(x, y) dx dy$$

$$M = \iint_D \sigma(x, y) dx dy$$

3. Całki trójwymiarowe

3.1. Poprzez “sumowanie nieskończoność małych przyczynków”

3.1.1. Objętość bryły trójwymiarowej

$$dV = dx dy dz$$
$$V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \left( \int_{y_0(x)}^{y_1(x)} dy \left( \int_{z_0(x, y)}^{z_1(x, y)} dz \right) \right)$$

D – obszar normalny

$$x_0 \leq x \leq x_1$$

$$y_0(x) \leq y \leq y_1(x)$$

$$z_0(x, y) \leq z \leq z_1(x, y)$$

---

<sup>1</sup> Tu już nie pole a objętość.

3.2. Jako „4D-hiperobjętość <> pod>> objętością”<sup>2</sup>

3.2.1. 4D-hiperobjętość “pod” objętością  $z(x, y)$

$$\Omega = \iiint_D x_4(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \int_{a_1}^{b_1} dx_1 \left( \int_{a_2(x_1)}^{b_2(x_1)} dx_2 \left( \int_{a_3(x_1, x_2)}^{b_3(x_1, x_2)} dx_3 x_4(x_1, x_2, x_3) \right) \right)$$

D – obszar normalny

$$a_1 \leq x_1 \leq b_1$$

$$a_2(x_1) \leq x_2 \leq b_2(x_1)$$

$$a_3(x_1, x_2) \leq x_3 \leq b_3(x_1, x_2)$$

3.3. Jako masa bryły

$$\rho = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta V} - \text{gęstość}$$
$$\rho = \frac{\partial^3 m(x, y, z)}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$$

$$dm = \rho(x, y, z) dv = \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$M = \iiint_D \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

4. Całki wielowymiarowe

1.

---

<sup>2</sup> To już mało intuicyjne i lepiej rozumieć to np. jako masę

Przez części:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\sin \varphi)^2 \left| \frac{d \cos \varphi}{d\varphi} \right| = \pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\sin \varphi)^2 |\sin \varphi| = \\
 &= \pi \left( \left[ -\sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \right]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi d\varphi 2 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \right) = \\
 &= \pi \left( (0-0) + 2 \int_0^\pi d\varphi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \right) = \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 = \star = \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi \sin \varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 = \\
 &= 2\pi \left( \left[ -\cos \varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi d\varphi \cos \varphi 2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \right) = \\
 &= 2\pi \left( (1-(-1)) - 2 \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \right) = \\
 &= 2\pi \left( 2 - 2 \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \right) = \\
 &= 4\pi \left( 1 - \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \right) = \# = \\
 &= 4\pi \left( 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi d\varphi 2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \right) = \\
 &= 4\pi \left( 1 - \left( (1-(-1)) - 2 \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\quad}_{J}
 \end{aligned}$$

Catka z poprzednich rządów:

#:

$$V = 4\pi (1 - J)$$

$$J = 2 - 2J$$

$$3J = 2$$

$$J = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$V = 4\pi \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = 4\pi \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

Skrót:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \star &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi \overbrace{\sin \varphi (\cos \varphi)^2}^{\frac{df}{d\varphi}} = 2\pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{-1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right) = \\
 &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{-1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right]_0^\pi = -\frac{2\pi}{3} ((-1)-1) = \frac{4}{3}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{d\varphi} (\cos \varphi)^3 = -3(\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \\ \frac{d}{d\varphi} \left( \frac{-1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \right) = -\frac{1}{3} (-3(\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi) = (\cos \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi (\sin \varphi)^2 \sin \varphi = \pi \int_0^\pi d\varphi (1 - (\cos \varphi)^2) \sin \varphi = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = t \\ -\sin \varphi d\varphi = dt \\ d\varphi = \frac{-dt}{\sin \varphi} \\ 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \pi \rightarrow -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2) \sin \varphi \frac{-dt}{\sin \varphi} =$$

$$= \pi \left( - \int_{+1}^{-1} dt + \int_{-1}^{+1} dt + t^2 \right) =$$

$$= \pi \left( \int_{-1}^{+1} dt - \int_{-1}^{+1} dt + t^2 \right) =$$

$$= \pi \left( [t]_{-1}^{+1} - \frac{1}{3} [t^3]_{-1}^{+1} \right) =$$

$$= \pi \left( (1 - (-1)) - \frac{1}{3} (1 - (-1)) \right) =$$

$$= \pi \left( 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \right) = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

$$\sigma(x,y) = \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}y + \frac{3}{8}xy$$

$$M = \int_0^1 \int_0^3 dx dy \sigma(x,y) = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \left( \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{3}{16}y + \frac{3}{8}xy \right) =$$

$$= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \frac{3}{16} + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \frac{3}{8}x - \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \frac{1}{16}x^2 + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \frac{3}{16}y + \int_0^1 dy \int_0^3 dx \frac{3}{8}xy =$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy \left[ x \right]_0^3$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \int_0^1 dy \left[ x^2 \right]_0^3$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \int_0^1 dy \left[ x^3 \right]_0^3$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy y \int_0^3 dx$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \int_0^1 dy y \int_0^3 dx x$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy (3-0)$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy (3-0)$$

$$\frac{1}{48} \int_0^1 dy (27-0)$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy y \left[ x \right]_0^3$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \int_0^1 dy y \left[ x^2 \right]_0^3$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \cdot 3 \left[ y \right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{9}{16} \int_0^1 dy$$

$$\frac{27}{48} \left[ y \right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \int_0^1 dy y (3-0)$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \cdot 2 \left[ y^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{3}{16} (1-0)$$

$$\frac{27}{16} \left[ y \right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{27}{48}$$

$$\frac{3}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ y^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$\frac{27}{32}$$

$$\frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{27}{16}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{3}{32}$$

$$\sum \dots$$

f. 2 zmiennych rozseparowana  
nai 2 f. 1 zmiennej (iloczyn)

$$\iint_D dx dy z(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \left( \int_{y_0(x)}^{y_1(x)} dy z(x,y) \right) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \left( \int_{y_0}^{y_1} dy z_x(x) \cdot z_y(y) \right) =$$

D prostokąt

$$= \left( \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx z_x(x) \right) \cdot \left( \int_{y_0}^{y_1} dy z_y(y) \right)$$

iloczyn  
catek

$$V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \left( \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy \left( \int_{\frac{x+y}{2}}^{2(x+y)} dz \right) \right) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy \left[ z \right]_{\frac{x+y}{2}}^{2(x+y)} = \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy \left( 2x + 2y - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2} \right) =$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{x}{2} < y < 2x$$

~~$$y < 2x + y$$~~

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} < 2 < 2x + 2y$$

~~$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 dx \times \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy y = \frac{9}{4} \int_0^1 dx \times \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy y$$~~

$$= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy \left( \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}y \right) = \frac{3}{2} \left( \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy x + \int_0^1 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dy y \right) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( \int_0^1 dx x \left[ y \right]_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} + \int_0^1 dx \left[ y^2 \right]_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 dx x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{16} \int_0^1 dx x^2 \right) =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} \left[ x^3 \right]_0^1 + \frac{15}{32} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left[ x^3 \right]_0^1 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{32} \right) = \dots$$