Note Title

01/03/2025

Riassunto puntata precedente

Sia $\varphi: [a_1b] \to \mathbb{R}$ una funcione continua Sia $\varphi: [a_1b] \to \mathbb{R}$ una primitiva di φ cioè φ è continua in $[a_1b]$ e

$$\Phi'(x) = \varphi(x) \quad \forall x \in (a,b)$$

Allora

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) dx = \bar{\Phi}(b) - \bar{\Phi}(a)$$

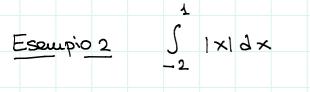
Notatione:
$$\Phi(x)|_{a}^{b} = \bar{\Phi}(b) - \bar{\Phi}(a)$$

Tecuiche di integrasione Come attenne \$ (x) da q (x)

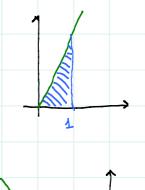
- 1 Primitive elementari
- 2 Jutegravioue per parti
- 3 Jutegrazione per sostituzione
- 4 Fiunzioui razionali
- (3) Sostituzioni razionalizzanti

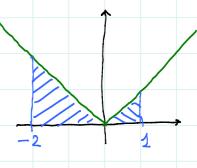
O Banoli considerazioni geometriche

Escupio 1 S 2×d×



$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$





Achtung! Non fare cose creative, tipo valore assol. della primitiva 5 19-x2 dx V3-X2 Escupio 3 y = \(\gamma - \chi^2 - \chi^2 - \chi^2 - \gamma^2 + \gamma^2 + \gamma^2 - \gamma^2 + \ = \frac{1}{4}. area cerchio di raggio 3 = \frac{1}{4} T. S = \frac{9}{4} T 1 Primitive elementari Leggere al contrario la tabella delle derivate $\Phi(x) = Cx$ $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{a+1} x^{a+1}$ $\varphi(x) = c$ $\varphi(x) = x^{\alpha}$ se a ≠ -1 φ(x) = log x corretta per x>0 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ Φ (x) = log |x| Va beue per ogui x≠0 (se x > 0, allora $\phi(x) = \log x$ e quiusi $\Phi'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ se x < 0, allora $\phi(x) = \log(-x)$ e quiudi $\overline{\phi}(x) = \frac{1}{-x}(-1) = \frac{1}{x}$) \$ (x) = ex 4(x) = ex se a>0 e a≠1 $\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{2 \cos a} a^{x}$ 4 (x) = ax **季(x) = - cosx** (4(x) = siu x $\Phi(x) = \sin x$ 4 (x) = cos x Φ (x) = $\cos R$ x 4 (x) = sink x 4 (x) = cost x D(x) = siul x $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $\Phi(x) = and au x$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \operatorname{ancos}_{x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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Escurpio φ

$$\varphi(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \operatorname{ancos}_{x}$$

Garco una primitiva
$$\int (x^2 - 3x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{3} \times^2\right]_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = \dots \text{ si } \varphi_{0}$$

Escurpio φ

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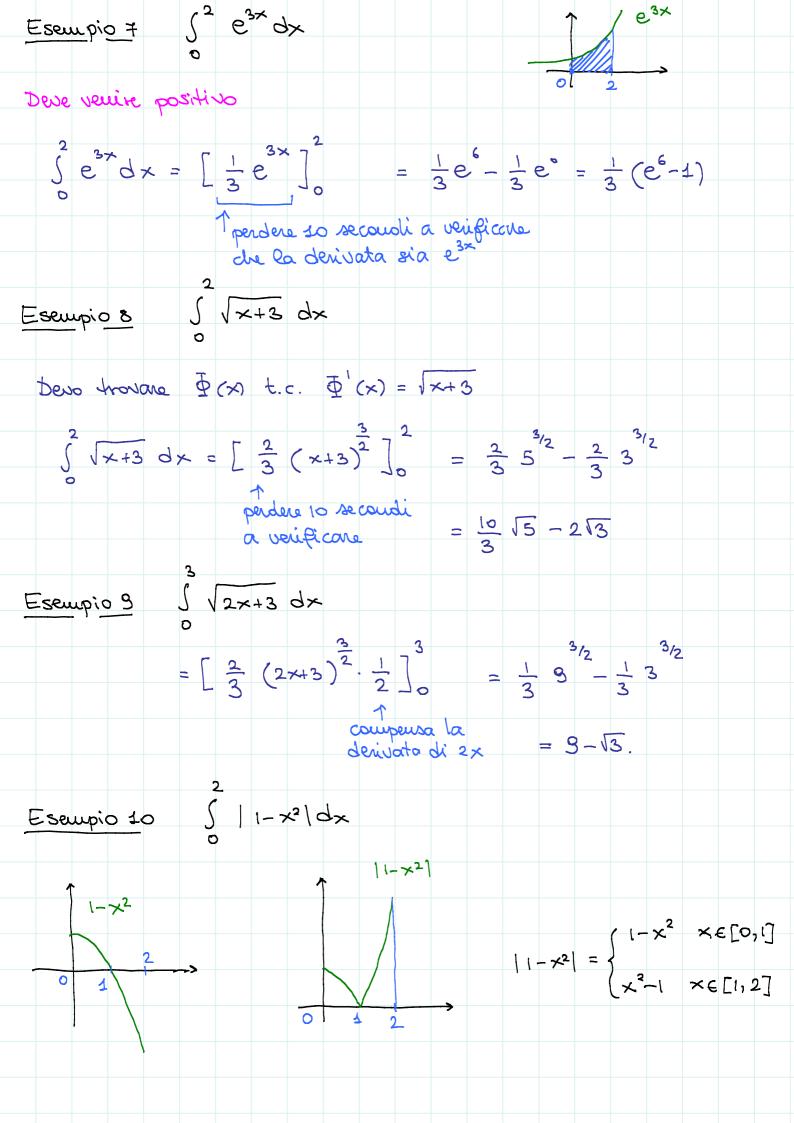
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$$= \frac{27}{3}$$



$$\int_{0}^{2} |1-x^{2}| dx = \int_{0}^{4} (1-x^{2}) dx + \int_{1}^{2} (x^{2}-1) dx$$

$$= \left[x-\frac{1}{3}x^{3}\right]_{0}^{4} + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3}-x\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= 1-\frac{1}{3}+\frac{8}{3}-2-\frac{1}{3}+1=s; \text{ fa}$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right]_{-2}^{2} = -\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{8}=0$$
Provide a derivate
$$100 \cdot 100 \cdot$$

Oss finale Prima di partire, accertansi di avere un integrale PROPRID!!!