Vorbesprechung Serie 11

Mittwoch, 15. Februar 2017 15:14

Hamptonto dar Integral and Differential rechange

Six FE C°([a,6])

Dan gilt: Fe C^([Gib]) mit F'(x) = f(x) (d.L. Fish one Shannelt von f)

B Sei F eine bel. Slammfilt van f.

Dan gill:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$
 Notation
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = \left[F(x) \right]_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

Sep Sei
$$A(x) := \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{\operatorname{arccos}(t)} dt$$
. Beredne $\frac{d}{dx}A(x)$

Set
$$f: (\neg 1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $x \mapsto f(f) := e^{\operatorname{arccs}(f)}$ with $\operatorname{HED} \textcircled{a} \Rightarrow \mp(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} e^{\operatorname{arccos} f} df \left(x \in [-1, 1]\right)$
 $\phi: (-1, 1) \rightarrow [-1, 1]$, $x \mapsto \phi(x) := \cos x$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 A(x) = $(F \circ \phi)(x)$ a.h. $\frac{d}{dx}$ A(x) = $\frac{d}{dv}$ F(v) $|_{v = \phi(x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \phi(x)$

$$= e^{\operatorname{arcces}(\cos x)} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\sin x \cdot e^{x}$$

Understands Integral
$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + C$$
 (# Semath. ion f, CE IR)

$$\int f(x) dx = \left\{ \mp (x) + C \middle| \mp' = f, C \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

Integriculariet vs Stampfunkhon

Particle Integration

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} f$$
 $\int f dx$

dx c

∫fdx |

Produktingel:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u \cdot v) = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v + u \frac{dv}{dx}$$

Partielle Integration

$$\int uv'dx = u \cdot v - \int u'v dx + C$$

Kellenegy

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{df}{dx} \Big|_{x_0 = g_0} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$$

Methode de Subst (voramssichtich michsk World)

Herkilung der Regul!

$$uv = \int (uv)^t dx = \int (u^t v + uv^t) dx = \int u^t v dx + \int uv^t dx$$

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx \qquad (unbestimant)$$

$$\int uv' dx = \left[uv\right]_a^b - \int u'v dx \qquad (bestimant)$$

$$\frac{g_{SP}}{\int \log^2 x \, dx} \qquad \int uv' \, dx = uv - \int u'v \, dx$$

$$\int \log^2 x \cdot \Lambda \, dx = \log^2 x \cdot x - \int 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx = \log^2 x \cdot x - 2 \int \log x \cdot \Lambda$$

$$= \log^2 x \cdot x - 2 \left(\log x \cdot x - \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot x \, dx \right)$$

$$= \log^2 x \cdot x - 2 \left(\log x \cdot x - x \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{x \log^2 x - 2x \log x + x + C}{\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{2x}}$$

$$T = \int_{e}^{tx} \cos x \, dx = e^{tx} \sin x - 2 \int_{e}^{tx} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= e^{tx} \sin x - 2 \left(e^{tx} \left(-\cos x \right) - 2 \int_{e}^{tx} \left(-\cos x \right) dx \right)$$

$$= e^{tx} \sin x + 2 e^{tx} \cos x - 4 \int_{e}^{tx} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= e^{tx} \sin x + 2 e^{tx} \cos x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow SI = e^{tx} \sin x + 2 e^{tx} \cos x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{5} \left(e^{tx} \sin x + 2 e^{tx} \cos x \right) + C \left(C = \frac{1}{5}C \right)$$

Stsinh(4t) dt

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d \sinh(4t)}{dt} dt = \left[t \cdot \frac{\cosh(4t)}{4t}\right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh(4t)}{4t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \cosh(4) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{\sinh(4t)}{4t}\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} \cosh(4) - \frac{1}{16} \left[\sinh(4) - \frac{e^{2} - e^{-e}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} \cosh(4) - \frac{1}{16} \sinh(4) - \frac{e^{2} - e^{-e}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cosh(4) - \frac{1}{16} \sinh(4) - \frac{e^{2} - e^{-e}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cosh(4) - \frac{1}{16} \sinh(4)$$

Who ist wit I 1 dx?

$$f_{\lambda}: (c, \omega) \to \mathbb{R} \quad \times \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \int f_{\lambda}(x) dx = \log(x) + C \quad \left(\frac{1}{\log x} + C \right) = \frac{1}{x} \checkmark \right)$$

$$f_{\lambda}: \mathbb{R} - \{o\} \to \mathbb{R} \quad \times \mapsto \frac{1}{x} \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \int f_{\lambda}(x) dx = \log(x) + C \quad \left(\frac{1}{\log x} + C \right) = \frac{1}{x} \checkmark \right)$$

Behanphing:
$$\int f_7(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log|x| + C$$

$$2.7: \quad \frac{d}{dx} (|\alpha_j| x | + c) = \frac{1}{x}$$

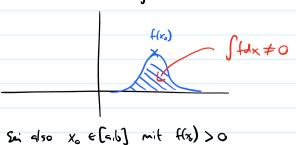
$$\frac{d}{dx} |c_{0}|x| + C = \frac{d}{dt} |c_{0}t|_{t=|x|} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} |x| = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} |x| = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \cdot (+A) & x \ge 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-A) & x < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{x} \square$$

Stehigkent und Integration

Ser' f: [a16] -> IR R'inkapabel. Zerge dass gilt:

(i) f sktig
(ii)
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
 $\forall x \in [a,b]$ $\Longrightarrow f(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in [a,b]$

Berreis Idee: Ang. (i) (ii) (iii) gill and 3x e (a1b) mit f(x0)>0. Wir zeige dass dan f(x) dx>0 (in widesprech to (ii))



Do f stelly (i) gilt: $\forall \epsilon > c \ \exists \delta(\epsilon) \ \forall x \in [a,b]: \ |x-x_i| < \delta \implies |f(x)-f(x_i)| < \epsilon \iff$

→ while E:= f(x₀) > 0. Weg. (*) whether wir in 8(E) s.d. gilt:

$$|\widehat{x} - x^{\circ}| < \mathcal{E} \implies |\widehat{t}(x) - t(x^{\circ})| < \mathcal{E}$$

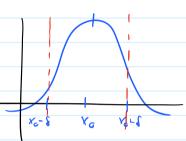
$$0 \Rightarrow -\ell < f(x) - f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_0) - \ell < f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell(x_0) - \ell < f(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell(x_0) - \ell < \ell(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell(x_0) - \ell < \ell(x_0)$$



Un integrieren zu toinen machen branche mir aber ein tompaldes Interes!.

Daze selze 8:= 8/2 >0. Brackle dass innurad gilt: $\forall x \in (x_0 - \tilde{\xi}_1, x_0 + \tilde{\xi}_1): f(x)>0$

Meshalb eyilt:
$$\int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx = \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx + \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx + \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx > 0$$

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$$\int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx = \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx + \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx + \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx > 0$$

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

Tipps Svie M

11.2 Siehe Bsp aben.

Brusis 1: Übug!

Bewels. @ · Bracke: f, g intiber => f, g brothent => f(x) < Ms, g(x) < Mg (Vx + (a, b)).

$$\overline{S}(f, \partial', b) - \overline{S}(f, \partial', b) = \sum_{i=1}^{l=1} (a^{i}b^{i}b^{i} - i^{j}b^{i}b^{j}) \nabla^{i} \cdot \overline{L}^{i} = [x^{i-1}x^{i}] \cdot \nabla^{i} = (x^{i} - x^{i-1})$$

Analysis Seite 4

 $\overline{S}(f,g,P) - \underline{S}(fg,P) = \sum_{i=1}^{l=1} \frac{(supf-g-intfg)}{seli} \frac{1}{s} \frac{1$ Für i = {1,...,n} lel. sei \$+, 5 = I; s.d f(5+) g(5+) = sup f(5) g(5) f(5) g(5) = inf f(5) g(5) Es gill: f(5+)g(5+) - f(5-)g(5-) = f(5+)g(5+) - f(5+)g(5-) + f(5+)g(5-) - f(5-)g(5-) $= f(\zeta^{+})(g(\zeta^{+}) - g(\zeta^{-})) + (f(\zeta^{+}) - f(\zeta^{-}))g(\zeta^{-})$ < Mx (sup g - infg) + My (supf - IAff) Sout silt: S(fgP)-E(fgP) < Mf(S(gP)-E(fP)) + Mg(S(fP)-E(fP)) < M(A) + 6) da figint bar Sen E>0 belieblg. withle $P \leq A \otimes_{1} \otimes C \leq \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2M} \Rightarrow S(f,g,P) - S(f,g,P) < M \cdot \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2M} + \frac{\mathcal{E}}{2M}\right) = \mathcal{E}$ Voncor de 2645 (richt Mus!) mit & (& stehig med Anahue). Betrache die Flet. $\phi: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $x \mapsto 6(x) \cdot \int F(x) dx$. Ist of skhie? 11.4 (a) Ruch znet weintach. Brachk: $\int \frac{ax+b}{x} dx$ schwierig. $\int a + \frac{b}{x} dx = \int adx + \int \frac{b}{x} dx$. (b) Ausultipliatura. (c) Betrade Auto. 10.4 (d.) Partielle Integration (e) Bruch aufteiln. Betrachk dx tonx. Was fall dir auf? (f) Betrack Aufg. 10.4