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Ubestemte integral av rasjonale funksjoner

En rasjonal funksjon er en brøktall av to polynomer

$$R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)},$$

Polynomer.

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_n x^n$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad n \neq -1$$

og integrasjon er lineært, så vi kan antideivere alle polynomer.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int 3x^7 + 5x^5 - 2x \, dx \\ &= 3 \int x^7 \, dx + 5 \int x^5 \, dx - 2 \int x \, dx \\ &= 3 \frac{x^8}{8} + 5 \frac{x^6}{6} - 2 \frac{x^2}{2} + C \\ &= \underline{\frac{3}{8}x^8 + \frac{5}{6}x^6 - x^2 + C} \end{aligned}$$

Antiderivert til rasjonale funksjoner på formen

$$\frac{P(x)}{ax+b} \quad \left(Q(x) \text{ er et polynom } ax+b \text{ av grad en} \right)$$

$(a \neq 0)$

Vel polynomdivision kan finne et polynom $S(x)$ og en konstant k slik at

$$\frac{P(x)}{ax+b} = S(x) + \frac{k}{ax+b}$$

—
prover med substitusjon
 $u = ax+b$

$$= \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{a} \quad du = a \cdot dx$$

$(u' = a)$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \ln|u| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{ax+b} dx = \int S(x) dx + \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

polynom

Finn antiderivert til $\frac{x^2 - 2}{x-1}$.

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

Finn de anti deriverte til $\frac{x^3}{x+1}$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx &= \int x^2 - x + 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\&= \int x^2 dx - \int x dx + \int 1 dx - \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\&= \underline{\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \ln|x+1| + C}\end{aligned}$$

15.7 Delbroks oppspalting.

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 - x} dx$$

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

Dette kan skrives som (er lik)

$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1}$$

for konstanta A og B.

$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} \quad (\text{for alle } x)$$

Finner A og B:

$$\left(\frac{1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} \right) \cdot x(x-1)$$

$$1 = (x-1)A + x \cdot B = x(A+B) - A$$

Derfor er $A = -1$ og $B = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} dx \\
 &= \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + c \\
 &= \underline{\ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| + c}
 \end{aligned}$$

Finn de antideriverte til $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$.
 $(x^2-1 = (x+1)(x-1))$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{x^2-1} &= \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} \\
 &= \frac{A(x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} + \frac{B(x+1)}{(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{A(x-1) + B(x+1)}{x^2-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Telleme inn verne like
 $1 = A(x-1) + B(x+1)$ for alle x .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{setter inn } x=1 : \quad 1 &= 0 + B(2) \quad \text{sa } B = \frac{1}{2} \\
 \text{setter inn } x=-1 : \quad 1 &= A(-2) + 0 \quad \text{sa } A = \frac{-1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{alternativt } 1 = (A+B) \cdot x + B - A \dots \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(- \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx \right) \\
 &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(- \ln|x+1| + \ln|x-1| \right) + c \\
 &= \underline{\frac{1}{2} \ln\left|\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right| + c}
 \end{aligned}$$

Finn det ubestemte integralet $\int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} dx$

Faktorisere nedenav $x^2-4 = (x-2)(x+2)$

$$\frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

Bestemmer A og B :

$$\frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} = \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-2)}{x^2-4}$$

$$3x-2 = A(x+2) + B(x-2) \quad \text{for alle } x$$

$$\text{Sette } x = -2 : \quad 3(-2)-2 = 0 + B(-4)$$
$$-8 = -4 \cdot B \quad \text{sa } B = 2$$

$$\text{Sette } x = 2 : \quad 3(2)-2 = A \cdot 4 + 0$$
$$4 = 4 \cdot A \quad \text{sa } A = 1$$

(Alternativt $3x-2 = (A+B)x + 2(A-B)$.)

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{2}{x+2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx \\ &= \underline{\ln|x-2| + 2 \ln|x+2| + C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & B(x-x-1) \\ & B(-1)(-1-1) \\ & \underbrace{B \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2)}_2 = 2 \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{A(x-1)^2}{x(x-1)^2} + \frac{Bx(x-1)}{x(x-1)^2} + \frac{C \cdot x}{(x-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Tellerns må være like (felles nevner)

$$1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + C \cdot x \quad \text{for alle } x$$

$$\text{Sett inn } x=0 \quad 1 = A(-1)^2 = A \quad \text{sa } A=1$$

$$\text{--- } x=1 \quad 1 = C \cdot 1 \quad \text{sa } C=1$$

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

$$1 = 4 + 2 \cdot B - 1$$

$$1+1-4 = -2 = 2B \quad \text{sa } B=-1$$

$$[\text{alternativt: derivere} \quad 1 = A(x-1)^2 + Bx(x-1) + C \cdot x]$$

$$0 = 2A(x-1) + B(2x-1) + C$$

derivere en gang til:

$$0 = 2A + 2B \quad \text{sa } B = -A = -1 \quad]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$= \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + C$$