

1. marts
2021

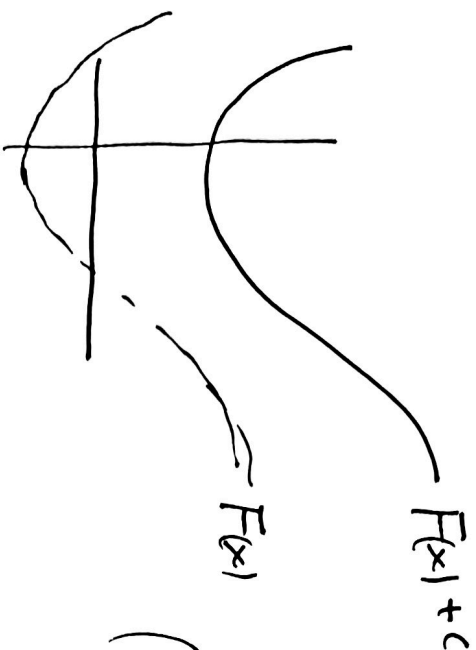
En antideriveret til $f(x)$ er en funktion $F(x)$
slik at $F'(x) = f(x)$.

$$f(x) = 3x^2$$

$F(x) = x^3$ er en antideriveret

$F(x) = x^3 + 4$ er en anden antideriveret

$$F'(x) = (x^3)' = 3 \cdot x^{3-1} = 3x^2 = f(x) \checkmark$$



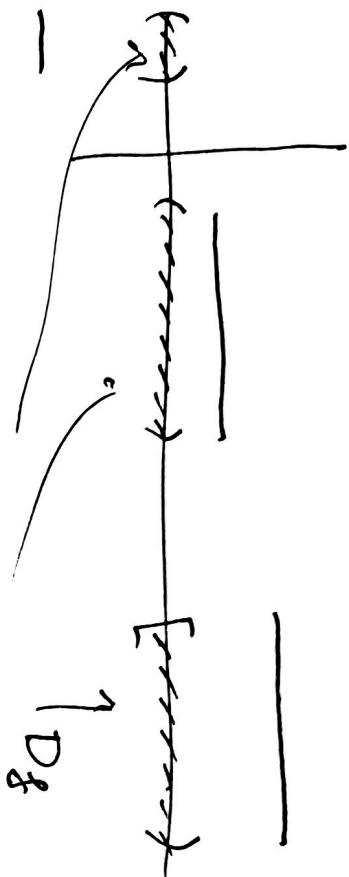
$$(F(x) + c)' = \underbrace{F'(x)}_0 + \underbrace{(c)'}_0 = F'(x)$$

Hvis $F(x)$ og $G(x)$ er antideriverede til $f(x)$

$$(F(x) - G(x))' = F'(x) - G'(x) = f(x) - f(x) = 0$$

(for alle x i definitions-
mængden)

$\Rightarrow F(x) - G(x)$ må være konstant, på hver komponent af def-
mængden



$f'(x) = 0$ for alle $x \in D_f$
 $f(x)$ var konstant p. hver
komponent av D_f .

Alle antideriverte til $f(x) = 3x^2$ er p. formen
 $F(x) = x^3 + c$, for en konstant c .

oppg.

- Finne alle antideriverte til 1) $\sin x$: antideriverte
 $-\cos(x) + c$
- 2) $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ (husk at $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$)
- 3) $|x|$



2)

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

Så $(\frac{-1}{x})' = \frac{1}{x^2}$.

De anledende er

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} + C_1 & x > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{x} + C_2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Vedliggør skrive vi bare $-\frac{1}{x} + C$

(underforstået at C kan ha forskjellige verdier på ulike komponenter i definisjonsmengden.)

3) $|x| = \begin{cases} -x & x < 0 \\ x & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' = \frac{2x}{2} = x \quad \text{og} \quad \left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)' = -x$$

De anledende til $|x|$ er $\begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{2} & x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & x \geq 0 \end{cases} + C$

(den er derivert i $x=0$)

Det ubestemte integralet til $f(x)$ er samlingen af alle antideriver til $f(x)$.

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

Det ubestemte "integralet" af $f(x)$ med hensyn til x =

$$\int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$$

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

opg.

$$\begin{aligned} \int 3 + 2x dx &= \frac{3x + x^2 + C}{2} \\ \int 3x^5 dx &= 3 \cdot \frac{x^6}{6} + C = \frac{x^6}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(X^r)' = r X^{r-1} \quad r \text{ reelt tall}$$

Anta $r \neq 0$, deler med r :

$$\left(\frac{X^r}{r}\right)' = X^{r-1}$$

La

$$\begin{aligned} r-1 &= s \\ r &= s+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{X^{s+1}}{s+1}\right)' = X^s \quad s \neq -1.$$

Se

$$\frac{X^{s+1}}{s+1}$$

er en antiderivert til X^s , $s \neq -1$.
 = legg 1 til eksponenten, og del på den nye eksponenten

$$(\ln |X|)' = \frac{1}{X} = X^{-1}.$$

$$\int x^s dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{s+1}}{s+1} + C & s \neq -1 \\ \ln|x| + C & s = -1 \end{cases}$$

C reelt tall.

$$\int x^7 dx = \frac{x^{7+1}}{8} + C = \frac{x^8}{8} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \int x^{-3} dx = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} + C = \frac{-1}{2 \cdot x^2} + C$$

$$\int x^{7.61} dx = \frac{x^{8.61}}{8.61} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\ln|x| + C}{\text{dette vil si alle funksjoner}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \ln|x| + 3 \\ \ln|x| - 19 \\ \ln|x|, \ln|x| + 25.7 \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int x^{1/2} \, dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{3} x \cdot \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int 4x^{17} \, dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^{18}}{18} + C = \frac{2x^{18}}{9} + C$$

$$\int -2/x^2 \, dx = \int -2 \cdot x^{-2} \, dx = \int -2x^{-2} \, dx = \frac{2}{x} + C$$

$$\int x^{\pi} \, dx = \frac{x^{\pi+1}}{\pi+1} + C$$

$$k \cdot F(x) + C$$

$$\int k \cdot f(x) \, dx =$$

$$(k \cdot F(x))' = k \cdot F'(x) = k \cdot f(x)$$

$k \cdot F(x)$ er en antiderivat til $k \cdot f(x)$.

(men $\int q(x) \, dx = 0 \cdot \int q(x) \, dx + C$)

$$\int k f(x) \, dx = k \int f(x) \, dx$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) \quad \text{oder} \quad G'(x) = g(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (F(x) + G(x))' = f(x) + g(x)$$

$$\text{Deshalb} \quad \int f(x) + g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

Überprüfe Integraler linear.

$$\int \sqrt{x} (2x+3) dx = \int 2x\sqrt{x} dx + \int 3\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int x^{3/2} dx + 3 \int x^{1/2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} + C_1 + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + C_2$$

$$= \frac{4x^{5/2}}{5} + 2x^{3/2} + (C_1 + C_2)$$

$$= \frac{4x^2\sqrt{x}}{5} + 2x\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5/2} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right) \overset{\text{Zusammenfassen}}{=} \frac{4}{5}$$

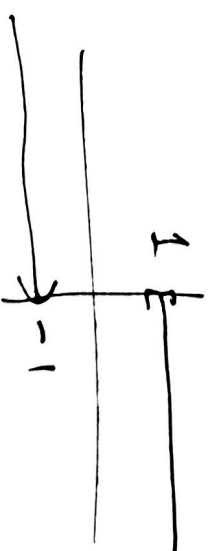
opp.

Bruk lineærhet

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int 2x^3 - \frac{4}{x} + 3\cos x \, dx \\
 &= 2 \int x^3 \, dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx + 3 \int \cos x \, dx \\
 &= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right) - 4 \left(\ln|x| \right) + 3(\sin x) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 4 \ln|x| + 3 \sin(x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Funksjonen

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} +1 & x \geq 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$(|x|)' = \begin{cases} +1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

for har ikke en antiderivat!
men ikke deriverbar i $x=0$.

Alle konfusenige funktioner har en antideriveret.

$$(\ln |u(x)|)' = \frac{1}{u(x)} \cdot u'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$

$$\text{Så } \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx = \ln |u(x)| + C$$

hvis $u(x) = x^2 + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx &= \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx \\ &= \ln |x^2+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

oppg.

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^3+4} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(x) &= x^3+4 \\ u'(x) &= 3x^2 \\ \text{Så } x^2 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot u'(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(\frac{1}{3}) u'(x)}{u(x)} dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |x^3+4| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int 2.5^{5.5} dS \quad \text{variabelen er } S$$

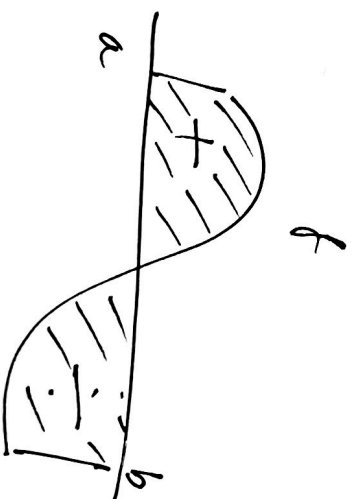
$$2 \frac{5^{6.5}}{6.5} + C = \frac{4 \cdot 5^{6.5}}{13} + C$$

$$\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{6.5} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{13} = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\int 0.2x \, dx = \underbrace{0 \cdot \int 2x \, dx}_0 + \underline{C}$$

konstant C
(værdi kald C)

Bestemt integral



$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx$
areal med fortegn
vælges grænser til $f(x)$
og x -akser.

11.115

Find alle $u, v \in [0, \pi]$

sucht $\sin(x+u) + \cos(x+v) = \sqrt{2} \cos x$ alle x

$$\sin(x) \cos u + \sin u \cos x + \cos x \cos v + \sin x \sin v = \sqrt{2} \cos x$$

$$\sin x (\underbrace{\cos u - \sin v}_0) = \cos x (\underbrace{\sqrt{2} - \cos v - \sin u}_0)$$

like for
alle x

$$\cos u = \sin v$$

$$\underbrace{\cos u + \sin v}_{\text{like}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\cos u = \sin v = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Lösungen $u = \underline{u = v = \frac{\pi}{4}}$

$$11.112 \quad a) \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\sin v = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - v\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

$$\cos(v) = \overset{\text{jeun}}{\cos(-v)}$$

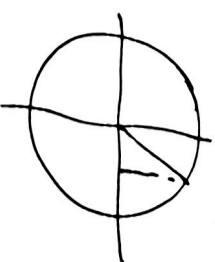
$$= \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cos x \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \cos x \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cos x \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}_{1/2} = \underline{\underline{\cos x}}$$

$$\sin(-v) = \overset{\text{odde}}{-\sin v}$$



obly 6 #6

$$f(x) = ax^3 - bx^2$$

a, b parametre

$$f'(x) = a(x^3)' - b(x^2)' = 3ax^2 - 2bx$$

$$f''(x) = 6ax - 2b.$$

09/15.23

$$(x \ln x - x)'$$

$$= (x \ln x)' - (x)'$$

$$= (x)' \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)' - 1$$

$$= 1 \cdot \ln x + \underbrace{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}_1 - 1 = \ln x$$

Sei $(x \ln x - x)' = \ln x$

09 $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$

15.22 b) $\int \frac{1}{2x+1} \, dx$

$$u(x) = 2x+1$$

$$u'(x) = 2$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{u'}$$

$$\int \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{2x+1} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u'}{u} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x+1| + C$$

Hush $\int \frac{u'_{xx}}{u_{xx}} \, dx = \ln |u_{xx}| + C$