

Psychomotorie

$$\int f'(x) g(x) dx = f(x) g(x) - \int f(x) g'(x) dx$$

Prylwood

$$\int x^2 \cdot \sin x \, dx = \int x^2 (-\cos x)^1 \, dx = \int (-\cos x)^1 \cdot x^2 \, dx \stackrel{\text{V}}{=} -\cos x \cdot x^2 - \int (-\cos x) \cdot 2x \, dx =$$

$$\left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)^1 \quad (-\cos x)^1$$

$$= -\cos x \cdot x^2 + 2 \int \cos x \cdot x \, dx = -\cos x \cdot x^2 + 2 \int (\sin x)^1 \cdot x \, dx =$$

$$= -\cos x \cdot x^2 + 2 \left[\sin x \cdot x - \int \sin x \cdot 1 \, dx \right] = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

$$= -6x + C$$

$$\text{Spr. } (-x^2 \cdot \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C)' = -2x \cdot \cancel{\cos x} + (-x^2) \cdot (-\sin x) + \cancel{2 \sin x} + 2x \cdot \cancel{\cos x} - \cancel{2 \sin x}$$

$$(f_1 g)' = f_1' g + f_1 g' = x^2 \sin x$$

Catkowanie przez podstawienie

$$\int \underline{f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)} dx = \underline{F(\varphi(x))} + C, \quad \text{gdzie } F'(y) = f(y)$$

(wgl: F jest f. pierwotg funkcji f)

Spr. $\underline{(F(\varphi(x)) + C)}' = F'(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x) + 0 = \underline{f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)}$

Prykład

$$\int e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx = \int \underline{f(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)} dx = F(\varphi(x)) + C \Leftarrow e^{\varphi(x)} + C = e^{-x^2} + C$$

\uparrow
 $f(y) = e^y, \quad \varphi(x) = -x^2$

gdzie $F(y) = \int e^y dy = e^y + C$

Jeśli mamy, zauważyc trudnojęcej notacji:

$$\int e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = -x^2 \\ dy = -2x dx \end{array} \right| = \int e^y dy = e^y + C = \underline{e^{-x^2} + C}$$

Ponieważ

$$\int \sin(3x) dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = 3x \\ dy = 3 dx \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} dy = dx \end{array} \right| = \int \sin y \frac{1}{3} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin y dy =$$
$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos y + C = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C$$

Sprawdzamy:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x\right)' = -\frac{1}{3} (\cos 3x)' = -\frac{1}{3} (-\sin(3x)) \cdot (3x)' = \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x \cdot 3 = \sin 3x$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+3x^3} x^2 dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = 1+3x^3 \\ dy = 9x^2 dx \Big| \cdot \frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} dy = x^2 dx \end{array} \right| = \int \sqrt{y} \cdot \frac{1}{9} dy = \frac{1}{9} \int y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} + C =$$

$$= \frac{2}{27} (1+3x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\left\{ \int y^n dy = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, & n \neq -1 \\ \ln|y| + C, & n = -1 \end{cases} \right.$$

№1.

$$\int (x^{100} + x^{50} + 1)^2 x^{49} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = x^{50} \\ dy = 50x^{49} dx \\ \frac{1}{50} dy = x^{49} dx \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \int (y^2 + y + 1)^2 dy = \frac{1}{50} \int (y^4 + y^2 + 1 + 2y^3 + 2y^2 + 2y) dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{50} \int (y^4 + 2y^3 + 3y^2 + 2y + 1) dy = \frac{1}{50} \left(\frac{y^5}{5} + 2 \frac{y^4}{4} + 3 \frac{y^3}{3} + 2 \frac{y^2}{2} + y \right) + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{250} x^{250} + \frac{1}{100} x^{200} + \frac{1}{50} x^{150} + \frac{1}{50} x^{100} + \frac{1}{50} x^{50} + C$$

$$\int \sin^3 x \underbrace{\cos x \, dx}_{dy} = \left| \begin{array}{l} y = \sin x \\ dy = \cos x \, dx \end{array} \right| = \int y^3 \, dy = \frac{y^4}{4} + C = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4} + C$$

Würzeli: $-\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + \tilde{C} = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4}$

Setzt $x=0$: $-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \tilde{C} = 0 \rightarrow \tilde{C} = \frac{1}{4}$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \int \underbrace{\sin^2 x}_{1-\cos^2 x} \underbrace{\cos x (-\sin x) \, dx}_{dy} &= - \int (1-y^2)y \, dy = - \int (y-y^3) \, dy = \\
 &= -\frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^4}{4} + C = -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{4} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \ln x \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} dx}_{dy = \frac{1}{x} dx} = \begin{cases} y = \ln x \\ dy = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{cases} = \int y dy = \frac{y^2}{2} + C = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C$$



Cetka oszacowne

Niech $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ będzie ograniczona, tzn. istnieją liczby $m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ takie, iż

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \text{dla } x \in [a, b].$$

Rozważmy podział odcinka $[a, b]$ na pododcinki wyznaczone przez punkty

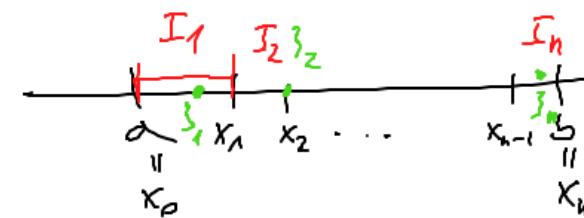
$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b,$$

tzn. wyznaczonych odcinków

$$[x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n].$$

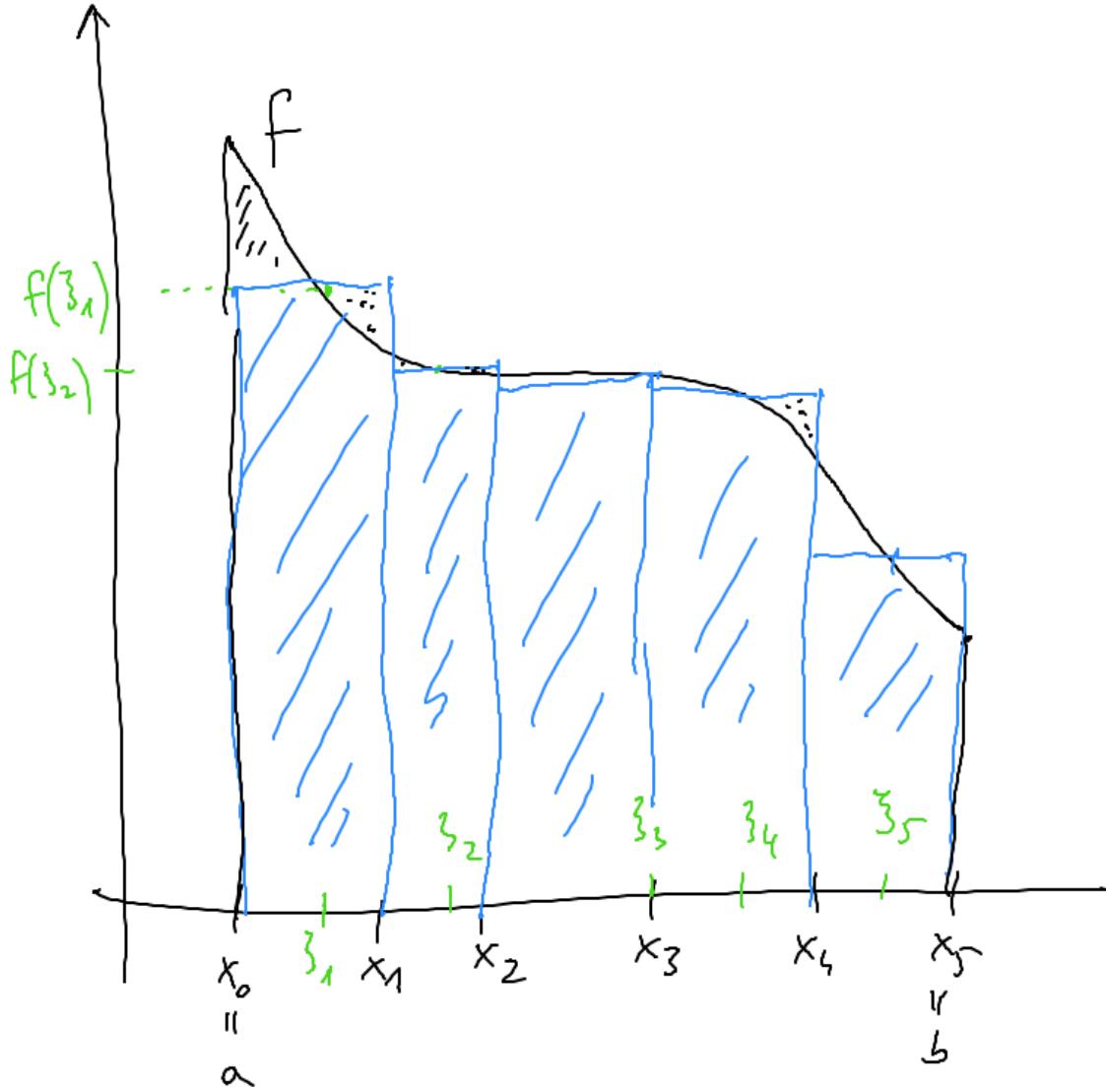
$$\underline{I}_1 \quad \underline{I}_2$$

$$\underline{I}_n$$



Rozważmy punkty pośrednie $\xi_k \in I_k$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Oznaczmy

$$S(f, (\bar{x}_{k-1}, x_k))_{k=1}^n, (\xi_k)_{k=1}^n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \cdot (x_k - x_{k-1}).$$



Zeilung, i.e. $f > 0$.

$$S(f, ([x_{k-1}, x_k])_{k=1}^5, (\zeta_k)_{k=1}^5) = \\ = \text{sum of vertical rectangles.}$$

średnica podziału $([x_{k-1}, x_k])_{k=1}^n$ to długość najdłuższego odcinka podziału, tzn.

$$\delta \left(([x_{k-1}, x_k])_{k=1}^n \right) = \max_{k=1, 2, \dots, n} (x_k - x_{k-1})$$

ta długość jest średnicą podziału

Mówiąc, że sunny wiekowe

$$S(f, ([x_{k-1}, x_k])_{k=1}^n, (\xi_k)_{k=1}^n)$$

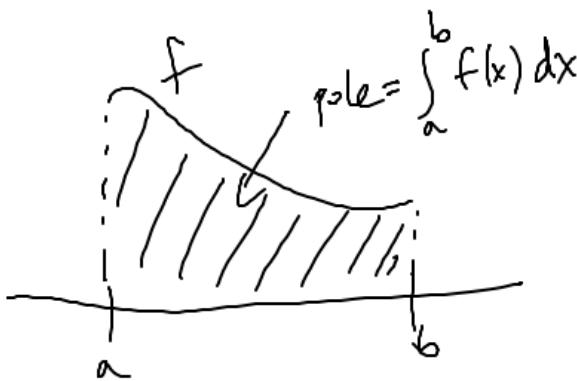
wiejsią do liniły $g \in \mathbb{R}$ przy średnicach podziału wiejsiących do zera, jeśli

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall p \underset{\substack{\text{podział} \\ \text{ośmiotek } [a, b]}}{\text{podział}} \left(f(p) < \delta \Rightarrow |S(f, p, (\xi_k)) - g| < \varepsilon \right).$$

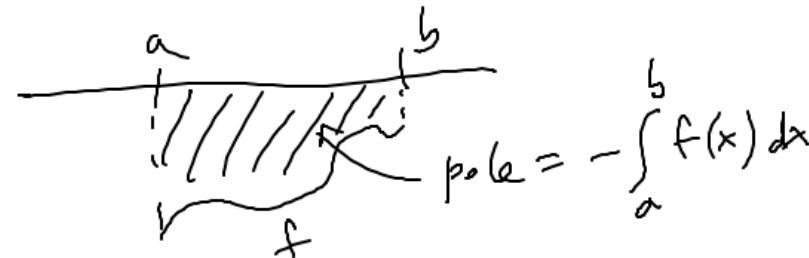
proximity property
 2 podziałowi p

$f \in \mathcal{R}[a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ograniczonej istnieje g $\in \mathbb{R}$ takie, i.e. sumy
 całkowe f zbiegają do g przy standardnych podziałach do 0,
 to mówiąc, i.e. f jest całkowalna w sensie Riemanna na $[a,b]$,
 lub w sensie, pisząc $f \in \mathcal{R}[a,b]$. Ponadto powinny $g = \int_a^b f(x)dx$.

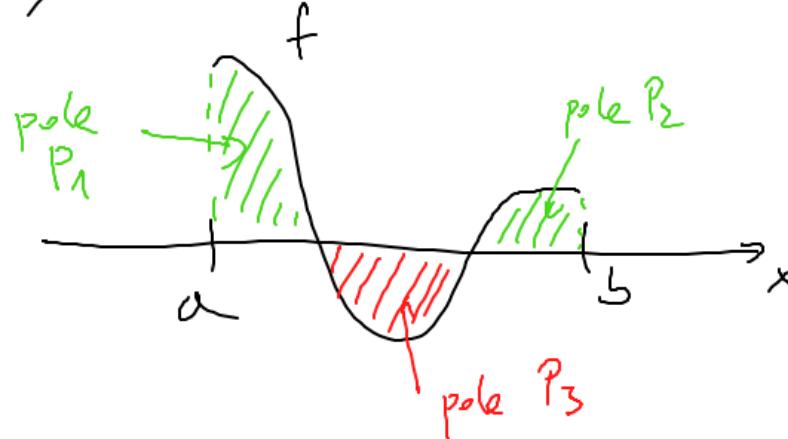
Jeżeli $f \geq 0$ na $[a,b]$, to wtedy $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \text{pole pod wykresem } f \text{ na } [a,b]$



Gdy $f \leq 0$, to $\int_a^b f(x)dx = -\text{pole powierzchni wykresu } f \text{ na } [a,b]$ a 0x



Definie,



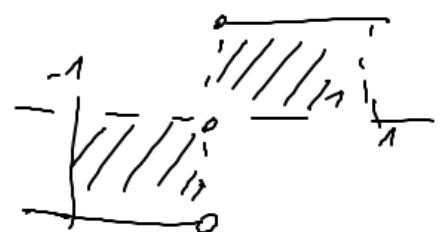
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$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = P_1 - P_3 + P_2$$



[Th.] Ist $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig, so $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$.

(Alle wie vor obwohl tgl. ist diese meistige Funktion $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$).



[Th.] Sei $a < b < c$ und $f: [a, c] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig, ie

$f|_{[a, b]} \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, $f|_{[b, c]} \in \mathcal{R}[b, c]$, so ist $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, c]$ und

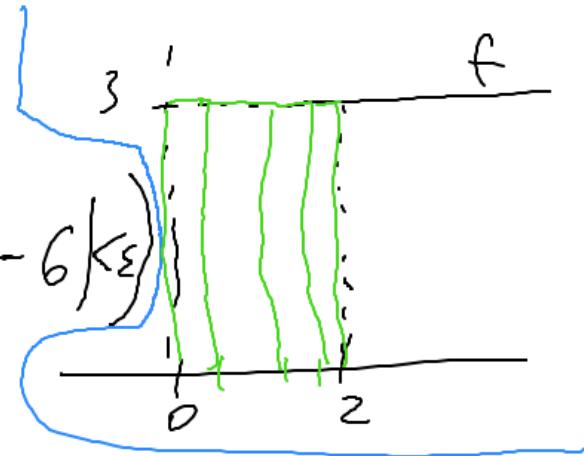
$$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx$$

Np. $f(x) = 3$ na $[0, 2]$.

Połaczenie, i.e. $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 6$.

$\left\{ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall P\text{-podział} \begin{matrix} \mathcal{P}(\xi_k) \\ [0, 2] \\ \text{parabolyczny} \\ \approx P \end{matrix} \right.$

$$(\delta(P) < \delta \Rightarrow |S(f, P, (\xi_k)) - 6| < \varepsilon)$$



Weryfikacja dla $\varepsilon > 0$. Wybieramy $\delta = 1$. (jakoś takie bytuły dobrze).

Weryfikacja podziału $P = ([x_{k-1}, x_k])_{k=1}^n$, $\delta(P) < \delta$ i weryfikujemy $\xi_k \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$.

$$S(f, P, (\xi_k)) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \cdot (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \sum_{k=1}^n 3(x_k - x_{k-1}) = 3 \left(\underbrace{(x_1 - x_0)}_m + \underbrace{(x_2 - x_1)}_m + \underbrace{(x_3 - x_2)}_m + \dots \right)$$

$$\dots + \underbrace{(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})}_m + \underbrace{(x_n - x_{n-1})}_m \right) = 3(x_n - x_0) = 3(2 - 0) = 6$$

$$|S(f, P, (\xi_k)) - 6| = 0 < \varepsilon.$$

I_x (Newton-Leibniz)

Zetimy, i.e. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ jest ciągła. Należy $F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ będącą funkcją pierwotną f. Wówczas

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

Np.

$$\int_1^3 x dx = F(3) - F(1) =$$

$$= \frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} = \frac{9-1}{2} = 4.$$

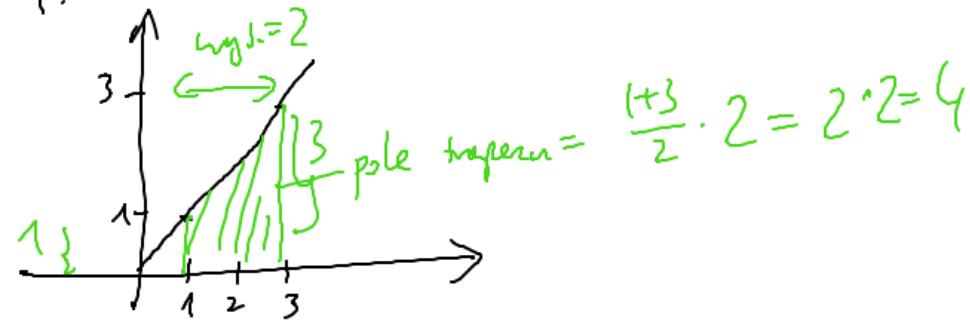
Ale $\tilde{F}(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + 7$ też jest f. pierw. f.

$$\int_1^3 x dx = \tilde{F}(3) - \tilde{F}(1) = \left(\frac{3^2}{2} + 7\right) - \left(\frac{1^2}{2} + 7\right) = \frac{9-1}{2} = 4$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$F'(x) = x$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = -\cos(\pi) - (-\cos(0)) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$(\cos x)' = \sin x$$



Erinnerung:

$$F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(x) \Big|_a^b$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = \left. (-\cos x) \right|_0^{\pi} = -\cos \pi - (-\cos 0) = 2$$

$$\underline{\text{N.F.}} \quad \int_0^1 xe^x dx = \left(xe^x - e^x \right) \Big|_0^1 = (1 \cdot e^1 - e^1) - (0 \cdot e^0 - e^0) = 0 - (0 - 1) = 1.$$

Polyning

$$\int xe^x dx = \int x(e^x)^1 dx = xe^x - \int (x)^1 e^x dx = xe^x - \int e^x dx = \underline{xe^x - e^x + C}$$

$$\int fg^1 = fg - \int f^1 g$$

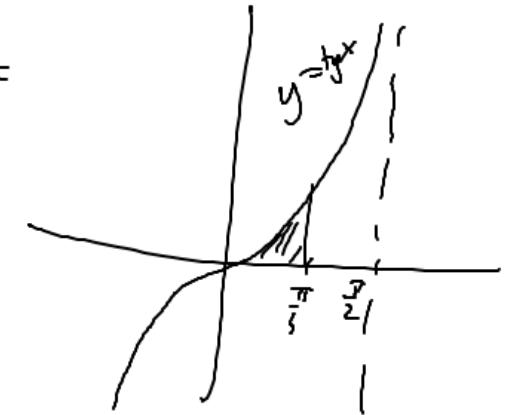
Np.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \left(-\ln |\cos x| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\ln \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right| + \ln |\cos 0| =$$

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$$= -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \ln 1 =$$

Pelajaran



$$\int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = \begin{cases} y = \cos x \\ dy = -\sin x \, dx \\ -dy = \sin x \, dx \end{cases} =$$

$= -\ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} =$
 $= -\ln 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} =$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

$$= - \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\ln |y| + C = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

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