

$$\int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = C + f(g(x))$$

4. (הצבה): $(f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

$$\int f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int f'(u) \cdot u' dx = f(u) = f(g(x))$$

3. (הפרדת משתנים): $(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$

2. $\int (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

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

$$\int x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x dx$$

הנחיה:

$$\int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \cdot \int f(x) dx$$

1. $(a \cdot f(x))' = a \cdot f'(x)$

הצבה: $\int a \cdot f(x) dx = a \cdot \int f(x) dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) + C$$

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

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$$

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

$$F'(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

הצבה: $\int f'(x) \cdot dx = f(x) + C$

$$= 2x \cdot \sin(x) + x^2 \cdot \cos(x) + 2 \cdot \cos(x) - 2x \cdot \sin(x) - 2 \cdot \cos(x) =$$

3. d. 3. d.

$$= x^2 \cdot \sin(x) + 2x \cos(x) - 2 \sin(x) + C$$

$$\rightarrow = x^2 \cdot \sin(x) - 2(-x \cdot \cos(x) + \sin(x)) + C$$

$$= -x \cdot \cos(x) + \sin(x) + C$$

$$\int x \cdot \sin(x) dx = -x \cdot \cos(x) + \int \cos(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$g(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) = 1$$

$$\int x^2 \cdot \cos(x) dx \rightarrow f(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \sin(x) - \int 2x \cdot \sin(x) dx$$

2nd part of the question
 (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

3. k. 2. 1. 3.

$$g' = 1, f = e^x$$

$$x = g, f' = e^x$$

$$x = f, g = e^x$$

$$= e^x \cdot x - e^x + C$$

$$= x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$\int x \cdot e^x dx$$

2. d. 1. 3. d. 2. 1. 3. d.

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \arctan(x) + C$$

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

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

$$(x^2 + 1)(x^2 + 1)$$

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

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

2. k. 2. 1. 3.

$$d(g(x)) = g'(x) dx$$

ilc:

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = g'(x) \Rightarrow dt = g'(x) dx$$

$$t = g(x)$$

II: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

$$= \frac{1.5}{(x^2+1)^{1.5}} + C$$

$$\int (g(x))^{0.5} \cdot g'(x) dx = \frac{g(x)^{1.5}}{1.5} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{g(x)} \cdot g'(x) dx$$

$$f(y) = \sqrt{y} = y^{0.5}$$

$$g'(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot (2x) dx \rightarrow$$

III: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

I: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$

ilc
as jst

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

i jst

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \frac{\sin^2(x)}{2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot \int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \sin^2(x)$$

as ke p. n. p. d. f
: jst jst

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

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx \rightarrow f = \cos(x) \quad g = \sin(x)$$

ilc: as jst jst

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{2} + C$$

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

as ke p. n. p. d. f
: jst jst

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

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx \rightarrow f' = \sin(x) \quad g = \cos(x)$$

ilc:

6.

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \quad \leftarrow dt = 2 dx \quad \text{Sic } t = 2x \quad | \text{NOI}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) dx$$

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \int \frac{\sin(2x)}{2} dx =$$

3. kurtir

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int e^t \cdot dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t + C$$

$$\int e^{2x} dx = \int e^t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} dt \quad \leftarrow$$

$$dt = 2 dx \quad \text{Sic } t = 2x \quad | \text{NOI}$$

$$\int (e^x)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} dx$$

6. kurtir

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + C$$

$$\int t \cdot \cos(x) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \int t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\cos(x)}$$

$$dt = \cos(x) dx \quad \leftarrow t = \sin(x)$$

$$g(x) = \cos(x) \quad \rightarrow g'(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

5. kurtir

$$= \frac{t \cdot 0.5}{0.5} + C = \frac{t \cdot 1.5}{(x^2+1)^{1.5}} + C$$

$$= \int t \cdot 0.5 dt =$$

$$\int \sqrt{t} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{dt}{2x} =$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{2x}$$

$$t = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow dt = 2x dx$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot (2x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{\ln(10x+b)}{a} + C$$

3

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) + C$$

$$\int \cos(ax+b) dx = \frac{\sin(ax+b)}{a} + C$$

2

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$$

$$= \frac{1.5 \cdot 2}{(2x+1)^{1.5}} + C$$

$$= \int (2x+1)^{0.5} dx =$$

$$\int \sqrt{2x+1} dx =$$

1

~~Integration by parts~~

• "u" part $f(ax+b) = F'(ax+b)$ (u) part

$F(x) = f(x)$ part $\cdot f(ax+b) = F'(ax+b)$ (u) part
: and - part

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + C$$

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

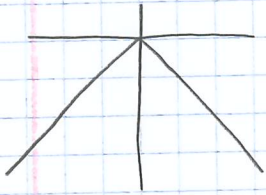
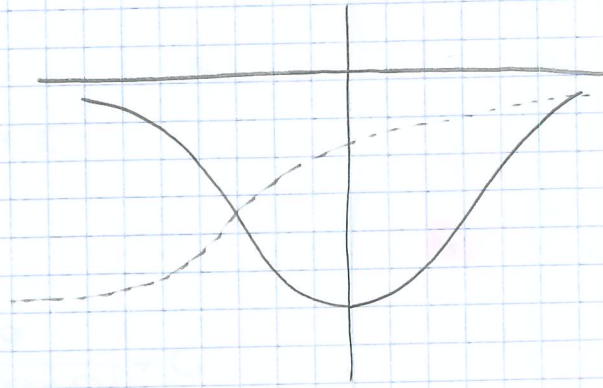
(u) part (u) part

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\cos^2(x) + \frac{1}{4} + C \rightarrow \text{part} \\ &= -\frac{\cos(2x)}{4} + C = -\frac{2\cos^2(x) - 1}{4} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} (-\cos(t)) + C \\ &\frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sin(x)} dx$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{z}{z^2}$$

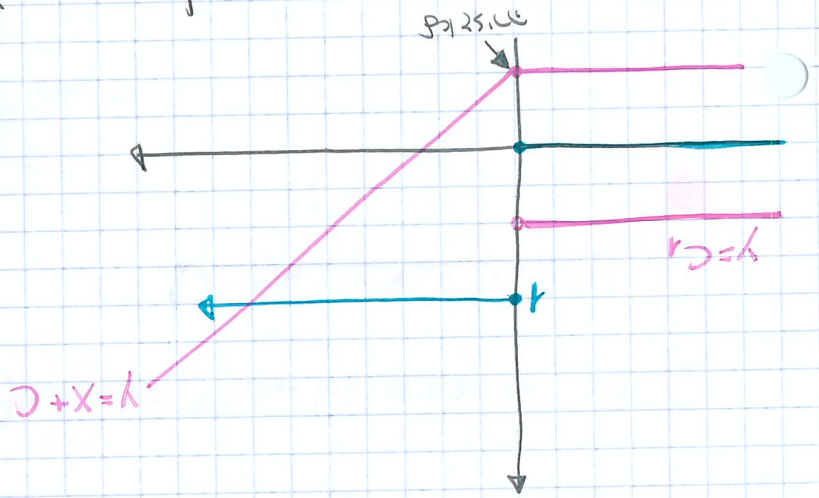


$$\int |x| dx = \frac{x \cdot |x|}{2} + C$$

graph: $f(x) = |x|$

graph:

graph: $f(x) = |x|$



graph: $f(x) = |x|$

$$\frac{p}{1 + (\frac{p}{x})^2} = \frac{p}{1 + \frac{p^2}{x^2}} = \frac{p \cdot x^2}{x^2 + p^2}$$

graph:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + p^2} dx = \frac{1}{p} \arctan(\frac{x}{p}) + C$$

graph:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{x}{2}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{x}{2}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{x}{2}) + C$$

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

100% diff:

$$= \ln|g(x)| + C$$

$$t = g(x), dt = g'(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} dx = \int \frac{t}{dt} = \ln|t| + C$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} \cdot x \cdot \frac{dx}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln|t| + C =$$

$$t = x^2+1; dt = 2x \cdot dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2x}$$

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

100% diff:

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

100% diff: integration rule for substitution

$$= x \cdot \sin(x) + \cos(x) + C$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(x) - \int \sin(x) dx$$

$$g(x) = x \rightarrow g'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\int x \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

100% diff:

100% diff: integration rule for substitution

100% diff: integration rule for substitution

100% diff: integration rule for substitution

$$\frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{1} = \frac{x-1}{1} - \frac{x+1}{1}$$

$$x^2 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)$$

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

$$\frac{x^4+x^2-1}{x^4+x^2-1} = x^2+2 + \frac{x^2-1}{1}$$

⇕

$$x^4+x^2-1 = (x^2-1)(x^2+2) + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} R(x) \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \\ \hline 2x^2-2 \\ - \\ 2x^2-1 \\ \hline x-x^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{pdm} \\ \hline x^4+x^2-1 \\ \hline x^2+2 \\ \hline x^2-1 \end{array}$$

deg(R) < deg(Q)

$$P(x) = Q(x) \cdot S(x) + R(x)$$

make a pdm case

$$\deg(Q) \leq \deg(P)$$

$$I = \int \frac{x^4+x^2-1}{x^4+x^2-1} dx$$

Partial Fractions:

$$\frac{x^3+1}{x^4+x^2+1}$$

find:

Partial Fractions of a Rational Function

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-1} \rightarrow \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \rightarrow \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

$$x \cdot f(x) = 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 6 = A(x+1)(x^2+1) + B(x-1)(x^2+1) + C(x+1)(x^2-1) + D(x^2-1)$$

$$N(x) = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

A, B, C, D: f(x)

$$\frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 6}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x^2+1} + \frac{D}{x^2+1}$$

Partial fraction

$$x^4 - 1 = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2+1)$$

$$x^4 - 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)$$

Partial fraction:

$$\int \frac{4x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 6}{x^4 - 1} dx$$

Partial fraction

Partial fraction: $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ not partial fraction

$$\frac{2x+1}{(2x^2+1)^2}$$

Partial fraction

$$\frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^2}$$

$\Delta < 0$ → partial fraction
 $\Delta > 0$ → partial fraction

2

$$\frac{(3x-5)^2}{2}$$

Partial fraction

$$\frac{A}{(ax+b)^2}$$

1

Partial fraction

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \quad \text{deg}(P) < \text{deg}(Q) \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{1}{Q(x)}$$

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

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

$$(\Delta = p^2 - 4q < 0) \quad p=0, q=1 \Rightarrow x^2 + px + q$$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

$$I = 2 \cdot \ln(x^2+1) - 4 \arctan(x) + \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + C$$

$$= 2 \cdot \ln(x^2+1) - 4 \arctan(x)$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx - 4 \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x}{x^2+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2x}{2x} dt$$

$$f = x^2 + 1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y = c$$

$$y = A + B + c$$

x^2 & x (part)

$$D = -4 \Leftrightarrow 6 = A - B - D \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$B = -1 \Leftrightarrow 4 = -4B \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$A = 1 \Leftrightarrow 4 = 4A \Rightarrow x = 1$$

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part 1 & 2

Ans: (2) W (8)

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

$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 < 0$$

$$\int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x-1) + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2-x+1} dx = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2-x+1} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2-x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} dx$$

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

Ans: (1) W (8)

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$x^2-x+1 = x^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 1$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dx =$$

$$dx = dt$$

$$t = x - \frac{1}{2}, dt = 1 \cdot dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{3}{4}} dt = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}}\right) =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2x-1}\right)\right) + C$$

Ans: (3) W (8)

$$I = -\frac{2}{3} \ln |x^2-x+1| + \sqrt{3} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2x-1}\right) + C$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \ln(4x^2+4x+5) - \frac{3}{1} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{2}\right) + C$$

∴ answer

$$= \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{2}\right)$$

$$\int \frac{t^2+4}{1} dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 + \frac{2}{1} t + C$$

$$\int \frac{4x^2+4x+5}{1} dx \quad t = 2x+1 \Rightarrow dt = 2 \cdot dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$4x^2+4x+5 = (2x+1)^2+4$$

$$\int \frac{4x^2+4x+5}{1} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(4x^2+4x+5)$$

$$I = \int \frac{\frac{3}{2}(8x+4) - \frac{3}{1}}{4x^2+4x+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(8x+4) - \frac{2}{1}}{4x^2+4x+5} dx - \frac{2}{1} \int \frac{1}{4x^2+4x+5} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (8x+4) - \frac{2}{1}$$

$$8x+1 = ? \cdot (8x+4) + ?$$

$$(4x^2+4x+5) = 8x+4$$

$$\Delta = 4^2 - 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 < 0$$

$$I = \int \frac{3x+1}{4x^2+4x+5} dx$$

∴ answer

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} dx$$

↙ partial

∴ answer

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

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

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

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

$$g = (x^2+1) \rightarrow g' = (-1) \cdot (x^2+1)^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\arctan(x) + C = \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int 1 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

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

$$I = x \cdot (x^2+1)^{-2} + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$$

$$= x \cdot (x^2+1)^{-2} + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} dx - 4 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$$

$$= x \cdot (x^2+1)^{-2} + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$$

$$I = x \cdot (x^2+1)^{-2} + 4 \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$$

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

$$g(x) = (-2)(x^2+1)^{-3} \cdot 2x$$

$$g(x) = (x^2+1)^{-2}$$

$$f' = 1 \rightarrow f = x$$

cupd:

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 + 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

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

Partial fraction decomposition:

$$= \ln |x-1| + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \dots$$

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

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 5x^2 - 4x + 4} dx =$$

Partial fraction decomposition:

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

Partial fraction decomposition:

$$A=1, C=0, D=3$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C = 1 \\ -A+D = 2 \\ -A-2C+2D = 5 \end{cases}$$

Partial fraction decomposition:

$$1 = A + C$$

x^3

$$5 = -A + (-C + D) \cdot 2$$

$$12 = -2A + B + (-C + D) \cdot 4$$

$$: x = -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{2}{3})^2 + \frac{4}{3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2 + \frac{4}{3}} dt$$

$$t = x + \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow dt = 1 dx =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + p^2} dx = \frac{1}{p} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{p}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{2}{3}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x + \frac{2}{3}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right) + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u(x)} dx = \ln|u(x)| + C$$

Integration durch Logarithmieren

$$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$$

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

$$\int \tan(x) dx = \int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} dx = -\ln|\cos(x)| + C$$

$$\int \cot(x) dx = \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} dx = \ln|\sin(x)| + C$$

14) $R(u, v)$ oder $R(\cos(x), \sin(x))$ durch partielle Integration

Integration

$$\int \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx$$

Integration

$$\int \frac{\tan(x)}{\sin(x) + \cos(x)} dx ; \int \frac{1 - \sin(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} dx ; \int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx$$

Algebra

Partial fraction

Partial fraction $\int \frac{P(\sin(x), \cos(x))}{Q(\sin(x), \cos(x))} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int t^2 \cdot \cos^2(x) dt = \int t^2(1-t^2) dt = \int (t^2 - t^4) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} + C = \\
 &= \int t^2 \cos^2(x) dt = \int t^2 \cdot \frac{\cos^2(x)}{dt} =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \sin(x) \Rightarrow dt = \cos(x) dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\int \sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^3(x) dx$$

Partial fraction

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) &= 1 \\
 \cos^2(x) &= 1 - \sin^2(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{8}{1} \sin(x) - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{5}{1} \sin^5(x) - \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \sin^3(x) + C$$

$$\int \sin^2(x) \cdot \cos^3(x) dx = \frac{8}{1} \int \cos(x) dx - \frac{1}{16} \int \cos^3(x) dx - \frac{1}{16} \int \cos^5(x) dx$$

pdf

$$= \frac{8}{1} \cos(x) - \frac{1}{16} \cos^3(x) - \frac{1}{16} \cos^5(x) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) &= \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Wieder 51, 112:

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x) &= \frac{2 \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1 + \left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Wieder:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 2 \cdot \arctan(t) \\ dx &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\arctan(t) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{indem } t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

indem (233)

$$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$x = 2 \cdot \arctan(t)$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

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

ALGORITM:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx$$

(1250 7033)

$$\int \frac{1}{\cancel{2t}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot 1+t}{1+t^2} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln|t| + c$$

$$= \ln\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\sin(x)} dx$$

(1250 7033)

$$= \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{1 + \frac{1+t^2}{1+t^2}} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1+t^2+2t}{2} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} dt =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{-1}{(t-1)^{-1}} + c$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx$$

$$dt = \cos(x) dx$$

$$t = \sin(x)$$

(X) f(x) = 1/2

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2t+1}\right) + C = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{2 \tan(\frac{x}{2}) + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + (t + \frac{1}{2})^2} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{t + \frac{1}{2}}\right) + C$$

1) f(x) = 1/2

$$= (t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$t^2 + t + 2 = t^2 + 2t \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 2 = 2$$

2) f(x) = 1/2

$$\Delta < 0 \text{ ipna kd}$$

$$t^2 + t + 2 \text{ pilingo}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2 + t + 2} dt \rightarrow$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int \frac{3(1+t^2) + 2t + (1-t^2)}{1 + 2t^2 + 4} dt = 2 \cdot \int \frac{2t^2 + 2t + 4}{1 + 2t^2 + 4} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{3 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}{2} dt$$

(1) f(x) = 1/2

$$\int \frac{3 + \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{1} dx$$

$$= \frac{\tan(\frac{x}{2}) - 1}{2} + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1 + \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1 - \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + C =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \int \frac{1+t}{2} dt = \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) dt$$

(विद्योत्तर) (उत्तर)

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos(x)} dx$$

(विद्योत्तर) II: (उत्तर)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin(x)}{1-\sin(x)} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |1+t| - \ln |1-t|) + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{0.5} =$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{1}{(1-t)(1+t)} = \frac{A}{1-t} + \frac{B}{1+t} =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{1-\sin^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} + C = \frac{2}{-1} \arccos(x) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2 \arccos(x)) + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} dt$$

$$\sin^2(t) = \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2}$$

$$I = \int \sin(t) \cdot (-\sin(t)) dt = - \int \sin^2(t) dt$$

$$dx = -\sin t dt$$

$$x = \cos(t)$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

LEARN 13

$$dx = \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$x = \varphi(t)$$

LEARN 13

$$dx = f(x) dx \iff t = f(x)$$

LEARN 13

$$\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

: 2. Aufgabe

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$t = \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$2t dt = dx$$

$$t^2 = x+1$$

$$x = t^2 - 1$$

$$I = \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t} 2t dt =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t} dt$$

$$I = 2 \cdot \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{(t^2 - 1) + 1} dt =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int \left(1 + \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = 2t + \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

- 0.5 Punkte

$$\frac{1}{t^2 - 1} = 0.5 \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right)$$

$$I = 2t + \int \left(\frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt$$

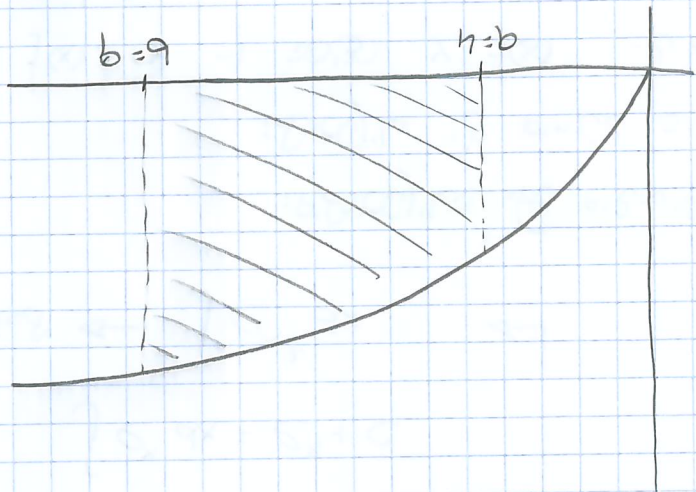
$$= 2t + \ln|t-1| - \ln|t+1| + C$$

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

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{x} dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$F(9) - F(4) = \left(\frac{9^{1.5}}{1.5} + C\right) - \left(\frac{4^{1.5}}{1.5} + C\right) = 18 - \frac{0^{1.5}}{1.5} = 6$$

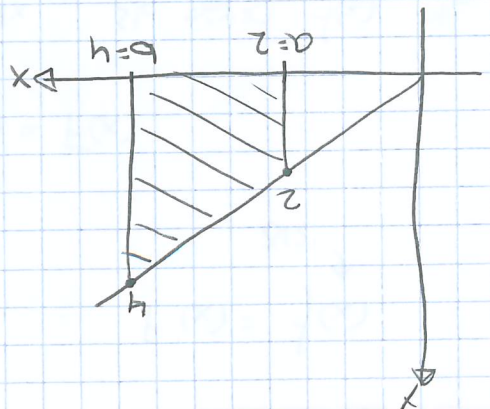
$$F(x) = \int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{0.5} dx = \frac{x^{1.5}}{1.5} + C$$



Lehrer: $y = \sqrt{x}$

$$F(4) - F(2) = \left(\frac{4^2}{2} + C\right) - \left(\frac{2^2}{2} + C\right) = 6$$

$$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C = F(x)$$



$$S = \frac{6}{(2+4) \cdot 2} = 6$$

$f(x) = x$
 $y = x$

Lehrer:

$$\int \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)} \cdot \cos(t) dt$$

$$dx = \cos(t) dt$$

$$x = \sin(t)$$

$$\int \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx =$$

$$x = \sin(t)$$

$$S = \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$$

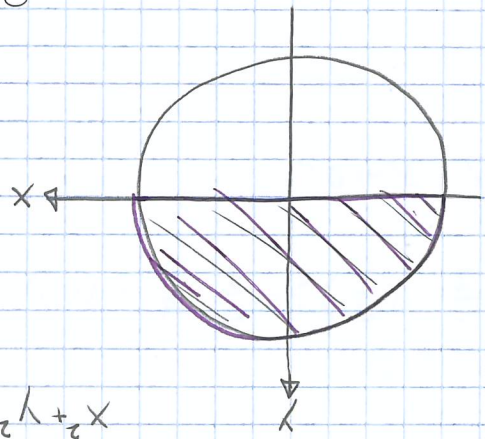
$$R=1$$

$$S = \int_R^{-R} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$y^2 = R^2 - x^2$$

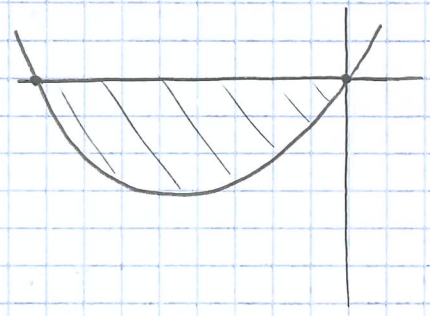
$$y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$$

$$a = -R, b = R$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\pi R^2$$



$$= -\cos(\pi) - (-\cos(0)) = -(-1) - (-1) = 2$$

$$S = \int_{\pi}^0 \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) \Big|_{\pi}^0$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \quad y = \sin(x)$$

Wahl:

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_0^4 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\pi}\right) \right) - \left(0 + 0 \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{\frac{2}{\pi}} |\cos(t)| \cdot \cos(t) dt = \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cos^2(t) dt$$

$$S = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{2}{\pi}}^{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2(t)} \cdot \cos(t) dt$$

$$S = \int_{-R}^R \sqrt{R^2-x^2} dx$$

and 2 pi

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(1) - \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(-1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$S = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(t) \cdot \cos(t) + C = \frac{2}{\pi} \arcsin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

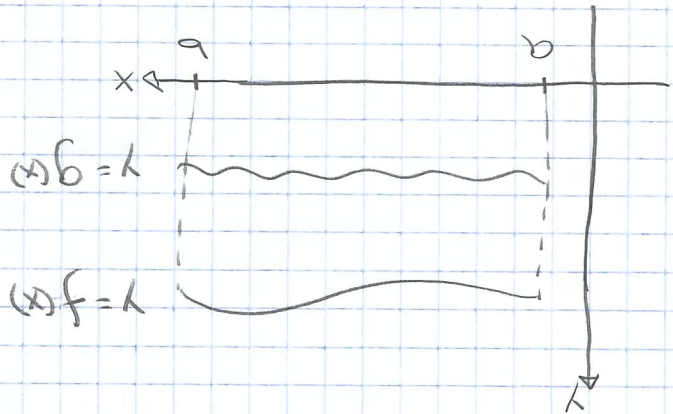
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\pi}\right) + C = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{\pi}\right) + C$$

$$= \int \cos(t) \cdot \cos(t) dt = \int \cos^2(t) dt = \int \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos(2t) dt$$

$$= \int \cos^2(t) dt$$

$$f(x) \geq g(x)$$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

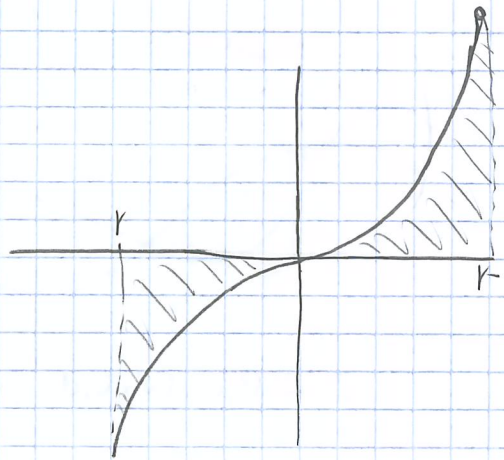


part 1e, 2e formulae:

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}$$

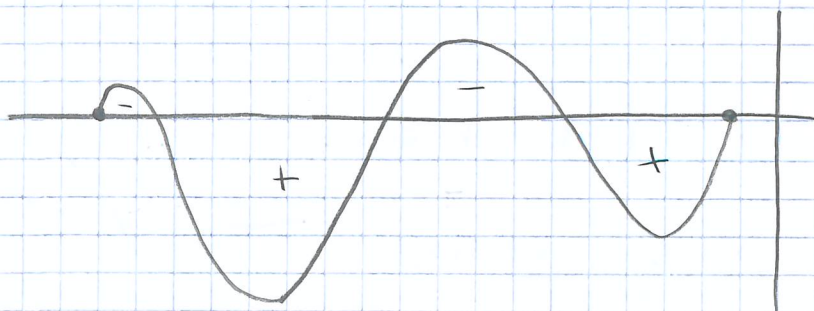
$$S_1 = \int_{-1}^0 x^3 dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right|_{-1}^0 = 0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$



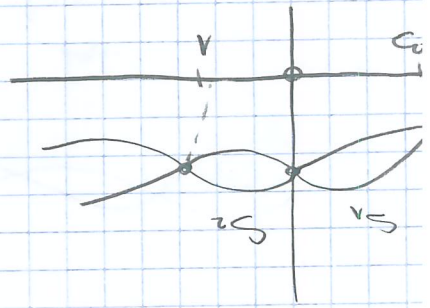
$$0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = \left. \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$x = -1, x = 1 \quad y = -1, y = 1$$

part 2e formulae:



part 2e formulae:



$$= \int_0^v (3x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2) dx$$

$$S_1 = \int_0^v (12x^3 + 24x^2 - 36x) dx$$

$$x=0 \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -3$$

$$x(x^2 + 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$12x^3 + 24x^2 - 36x = 0$$

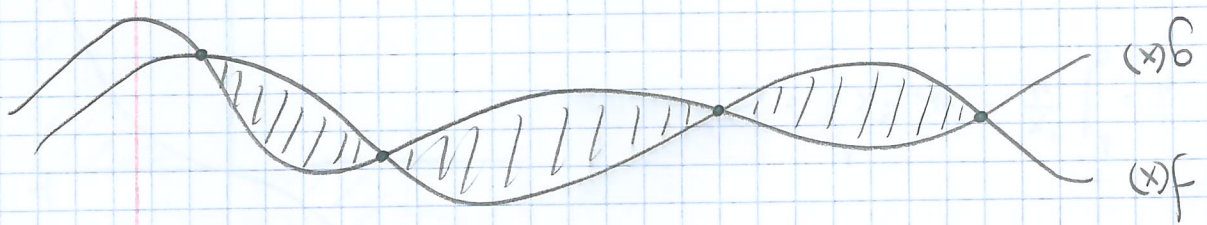
$$24x^3 + 96x^2 + 48x + 5 = 12x^3 + 72x^2 + 84x + 5$$

प्रश्न मिला:

$$g(x) = 12x^3 + 72x^2 + 84x + 5$$

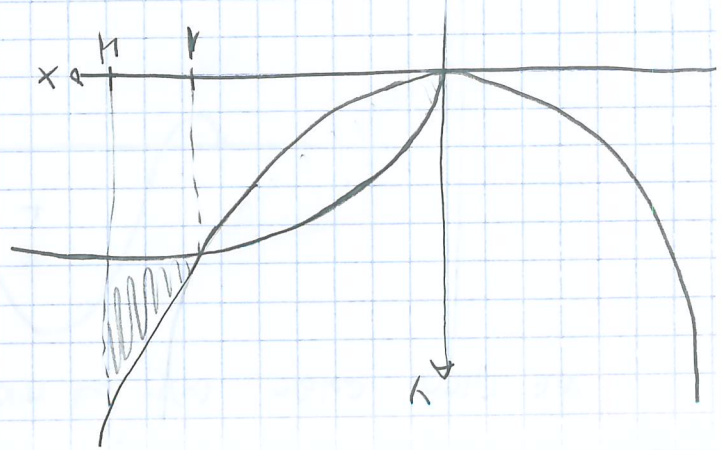
$$f(x) = 24x^3 + 96x^2 + 48x + 5$$

हल:



प्रश्न मिला 2

$$\int_h^v x^2 \sqrt{x} dx = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{x^{1.5}}{1.5} \right)$$

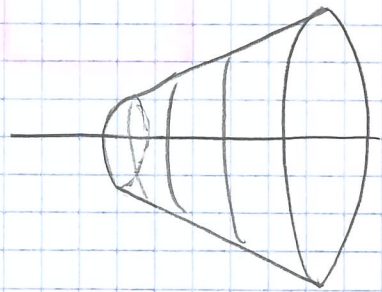


$$a=1, b=4$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}, f(x) = x^2$$

प्रश्न मिला:

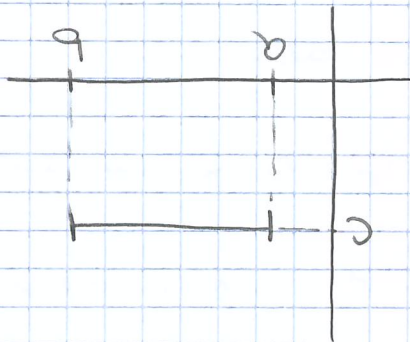
in 3D, R_1 and R_2 are radii



$$= \pi c^2 (b-a)$$

$$V = \pi \int_b^a c^2 dx = \pi c^2 x \Big|_b^a$$

Area: $\pi R^2 \cdot h$

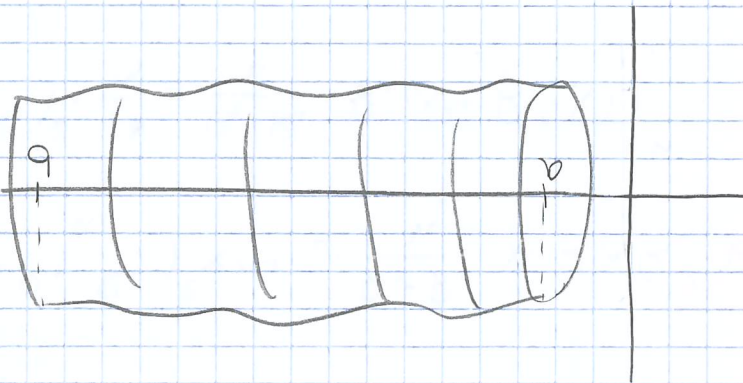


$R=c$
 $h=b-a$

fig 2

①

$$V = \pi \int_b^a f^2(x) \cdot dx$$



for the area:

Area:

$$= \left| (3x^4 + 8x^3 - 18x) \Big|_1^9 \right| = | 27 - 0 | = 27$$

$$S^2 = \int_1^9 (12x^3 + 24x^2 - 36x) dx =$$

$$= 0 - (3 \cdot 81 - 8 \cdot 27 - 18 \cdot 9) = -27(9 - 8 - 6) = 135$$

$t = -1 \rightarrow (1, -1)$

$t = 1 \rightarrow (1, 1)$

$y = x^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{x}$

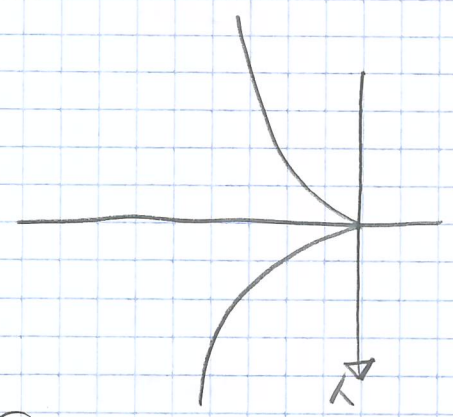
$x = t^2, y = t^3$

$y = x^2 \rightarrow t = x$

$x = t, y = t^2$

$0 \leq t \leq 5$

$0 \leq t \leq 5$



Example:

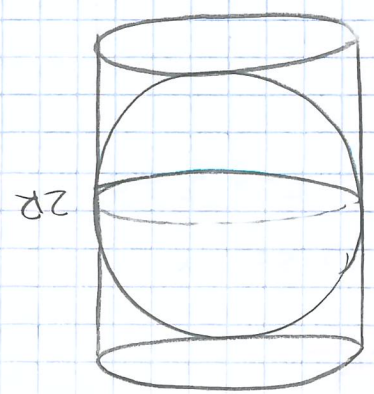
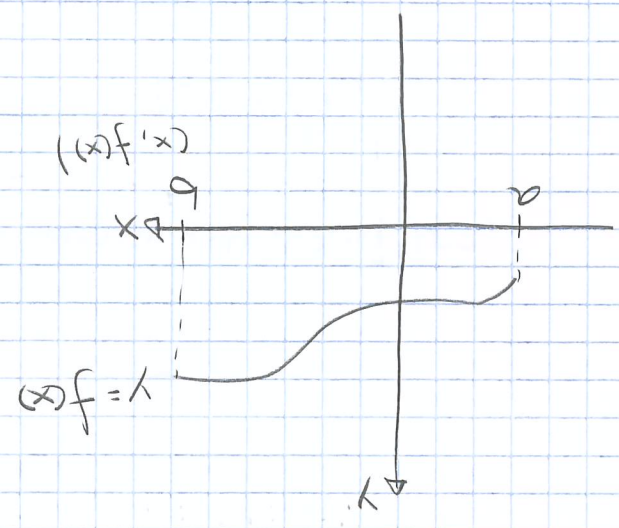
$t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$

$x = x(t), y = y(t)$

Example:

Example of a curve:

Example of a curve:



$$e^t = z \quad z^2 - 10z - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100+4}}{2}$$

$$e^t - e^{-t} = 5 \Rightarrow e^t - \frac{1}{e^t} = 10$$

$$\sinh(t_1) = 5$$

$$\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow e^t - e^{-t} = 0 \Rightarrow t = -t \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\sinh(t_0) = 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-2t} \right) \Big|_{t_1}^{t_0}$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_0} \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right)^2 dt = \frac{1}{4} \int (e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}) dt =$$

$$\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}$$

$$dx = \cosh(t) dt$$

$$I = \int_5^0 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_0} \sqrt{1 + (e^t - e^{-t})^2} \cdot \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} dt$$

$$\cosh(t) = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}$$

$$\sinh(t) = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}$$

$$I = \int_5^0 \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot dx$$

$$y = \frac{z}{2}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 5$$

$$z = \frac{2}{10 + \sqrt{104}} = z$$
$$z = \frac{2}{10 + \sqrt{104}} = z$$

r

f.l.u

$$\frac{6}{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)} =$$

$$= \frac{6}{(n+1) \cdot (n+2)(2n+3)} = \frac{6}{2n^2+2n+6} \cdot (n+1) =$$

$$= \frac{6}{2n^2+n+6n+6} \cdot (n+1) = (n+1) \left(\frac{6}{n(2n+1)} + (n+1) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{6}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{6}{n(n+1)(2n+1)} = 1 + n^2 + \dots + n^2 + 1$$

$$n=1: 1 = 1 \cdot (1+1)(2 \cdot 1+1)$$

$$\frac{6}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)} = 1 + n^2 + \dots + n^2 + 1$$

circles are equal:

$$\frac{6}{3} (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 + n^2) \leq S \leq \frac{6}{3} (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2)$$

$$\frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \dots + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2$$

area of circles:

$$\geq \frac{6}{3} \cdot (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2)$$

area

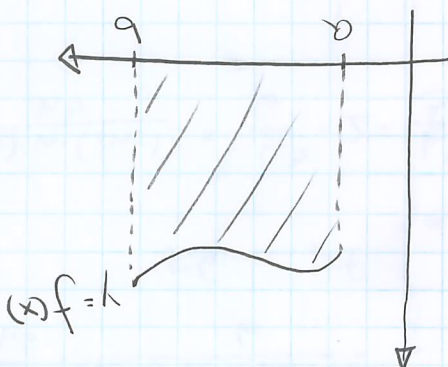
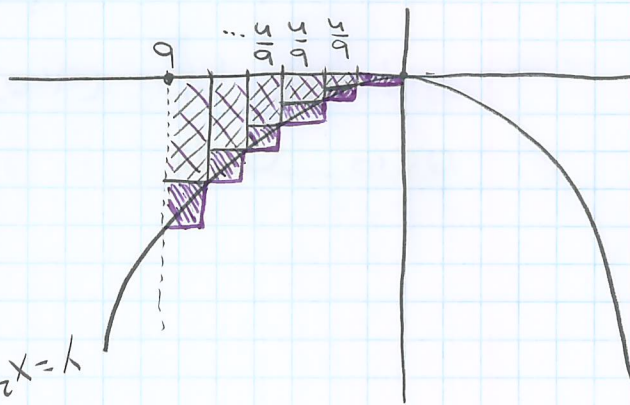
area

$$\geq \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \dots + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \dots$$

$$\dots + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{6}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^2 \geq S$$

area of circles:

area of circles



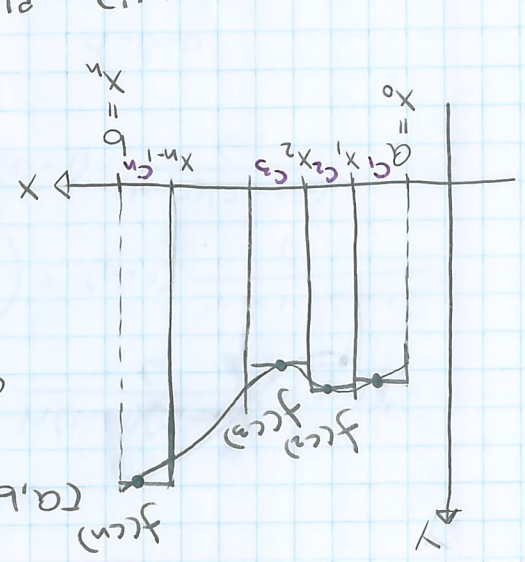
$$F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

5: 18'8 - 10'10

$$SR(f, \Pi, dx; \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$f(c_1) \Delta x_1 + f(c_2) \Delta x_2 + \dots + f(c_n) \Delta x_n$$

c_i (any point in $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$)
 for $y = f(x)$



$$\lambda(\Pi) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \Delta x_i$$

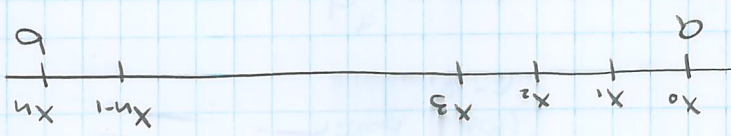
$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}, \dots, \Delta x_n = x_n - x_{n-1}$$

Proof:

$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

Recall:

$$\Pi = a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$



partition n -d $[a, b]$ of equal

width Δx

Riemann

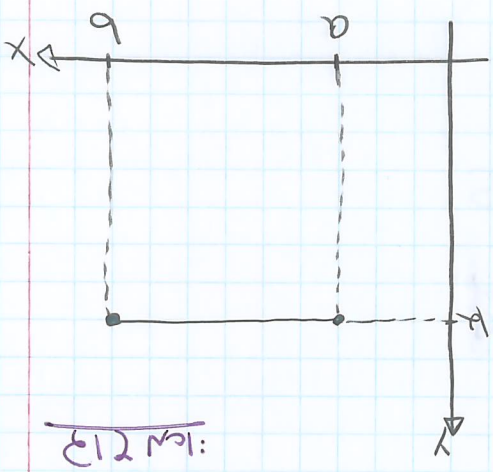
$$S = \frac{b^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{b^3}{3} \geq S \geq \frac{a^3}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^3 \cdot (n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{n^3 \cdot 6} = \frac{b^3}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{n^3} = \frac{b^3}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{2b^3}{3}$$

for n odd

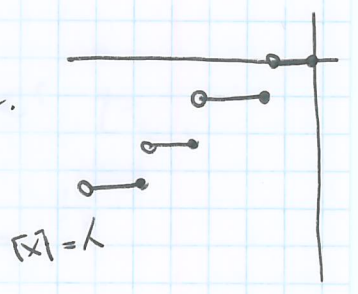
$$\frac{b^3}{3} \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{n^3} \geq S \geq \frac{a^3}{3} \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (2n-1)}{n^3}$$



$$\int_a^b k \cdot dx = k \cdot (b-a)$$

הצגה:

- 1. הפונקציה היא קבועה.
- 2. הפונקציה היא ליניארית.
- 3. הפונקציה היא ריבועית.



הצגה:

הפונקציה היא קבועה

$$|SR(f, \pi, \xi) - I| < \epsilon$$

הפונקציה היא קבועה

$$\lim_{|\pi| \rightarrow 0} SR(f, \pi, \xi) = I$$

*

הצגה:

$$\lim_{|\pi| \rightarrow 0} SR(f, \pi, \xi)$$

הפונקציה היא קבועה

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

הפונקציה היא קבועה

הצגה:

$$SR = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i = 0$$

מילויים של f ושל Δx_i הם

$$\sum \Delta x_i = 1$$

$$SR = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i = 0$$

הם: f , c_i , Δx_i



$[0, 1]$ רצף

למילויים של f ושל Δx_i

הם:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{למילויים של } x \\ 1, & \text{למילויים של } x \end{cases}$$

2. המילויים הם

$$\int_a^b x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n+1} (b^{n+1} - a^{n+1})$$

$$SR(f, \Pi, \Delta x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i$$

$[a, b]$ רצף של f

$$\Pi = a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$r > |I - \lambda \cdot \pi \cdot f| < 1$$

$$\frac{n}{b-a} = \Delta x \quad \text{and} \quad \delta > \frac{n}{b-a} \quad \text{is}$$

for $\lambda = \pi \cdot \Delta x \cdot \dots \cdot \Delta x = \pi \cdot \Delta x^n$ update value

for $r = 3$ is $\delta > 0$ and \dots

$(x) f \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow I$ and $\delta > 0$ \circledast mod.

circle:

$$M < |f(x)|$$

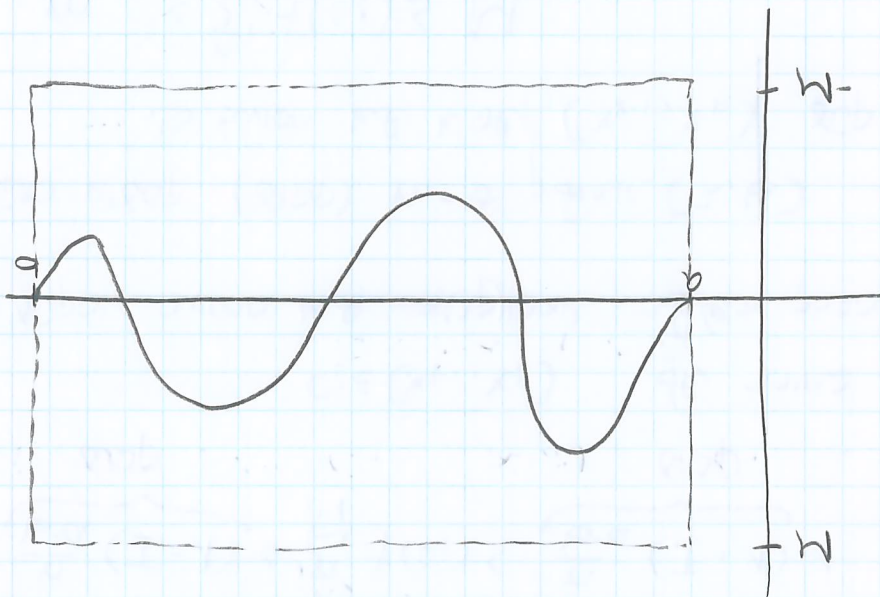
and:

$(x) f$ for some $x \in [a, b]$ and $M > 0$ $\exists x \in [a, b]$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = x \\ 0 \neq x \end{array} \right\} = f(x)$$

$$\frac{x}{f} = f \quad \text{for } [r, r-]$$

of circle, etc. and some other values.



and $M \leq |f(x)|$ for $x \in [a, b]$.

(Note: $(x) f$ for some $x \in [a, b]$ and $M > 0$)

of circle, etc. and some other values.

circle:

\Rightarrow (x) \dots (x_{k-1}, x_k) \dots

$$M \leq f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_n) \leq M$$

$M \leq f(c_1) + \dots + f(c_n) \leq M$
 sic: $x_i \in [a, b]$ (c_1, \dots, c_n)

$$M \leq \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \leq M$$

\Rightarrow $[a, b]$ \dots (x_{k-1}, x_k) \dots

$[a, b]$ \dots (x_{k-1}, x_k) \dots

$$\frac{b-a}{n} (I+1) < \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) < \frac{b-a}{n} (I-1)$$

$$I - \frac{b-a}{n} < \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) < I + \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$| \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) - I | < \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\overline{SD}(\theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\pi \circ \theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\pi) \leq \overline{SD}(\theta)$$

$$\overline{SD}(\pi) \leq \overline{SD}(\pi \circ \theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\pi)$$

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ענין: θ ו- π הם פונקציות מ- X ל- Y .
 ענין: θ ו- π הם פונקציות מ- X ל- Y .

$$\overline{SD}(\pi) \leq \overline{SD}(\theta)$$

ענין: θ ו- π הם פונקציות מ- X ל- Y .

$$\overline{SD}(\pi) \leq \overline{SD}(\theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\theta) \leq \overline{SD}(\pi)$$

ענין: θ ו- π הם פונקציות מ- X ל- Y .
 ענין: θ ו- π הם פונקציות מ- X ל- Y .

$$\overline{SD}(\pi) = M_1(b-a)$$

$$\overline{SD}(\theta) = M_1(x'-a) + M_2(b-x') \leq M_1(x'-a) + M_1(b-x') = \overline{SD}(\theta)$$

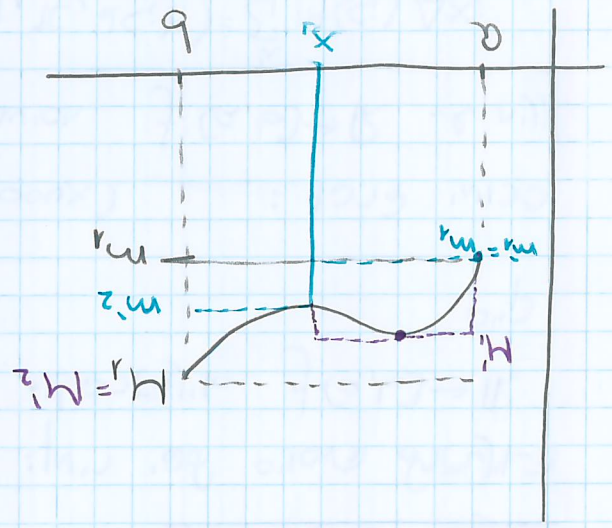
$$\overline{SD}(\pi) = m_1(b-a)$$

$$\geq m_1(x'-a) + m_1(b-x')$$

$$\overline{SD} = m_1(x'-a) + m_2(b-x') \geq$$

$$\overline{SD} = m_1(b-a)$$

$$\overline{SD} = M_1(b-a)$$



$$M_i = \binom{i-1}{n}^3 \quad X_{i-1} = \frac{i-1}{n}$$

$$M_i = \binom{n}{i}^3 \quad X_i = \frac{i}{n}$$

np) $\pi_n = \Delta x = 0, x_1 = \frac{1}{n}, x_2 = \frac{2}{n}, \dots, x_n = \frac{n}{n}$

$[a, b] = [0, 1]$ i - $f(x) = x^2$

למשל:

$[a, b]$ הקטן של $(0, 1)$ ויש לו נקודות x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ויש לו π_n

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x (f(\pi_i) - f(x_{i-1})) = 0$$

הערה: $\pi_n \rightarrow \pi$ כאשר $n \rightarrow \infty$ ויש לו π ויש לו $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ויש לו π

הערה:

$$I = \bar{I} \iff f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ ויש לו } \pi$$

הערה:

$$\underline{I} \leq \bar{I}$$

יש לו π ויש לו $[a, b]$

$$\underline{I} = \inf \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x (f, \pi)$$

הערה: יש לו π ויש לו $[a, b]$

הערה: יש לו π ויש לו $[a, b]$

יש לו π ויש לו $[a, b]$

$$\bar{I} = \sup \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x (f, \pi)$$

הערה: יש לו π ויש לו $[a, b]$

$$f \text{ Riemann} \implies \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-1}) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx \implies \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{k-1}) \Delta x_k = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\overline{SD} = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x_k$$

$$M := \sup f(x) = f(x_k) \implies f \text{ Riemann}$$

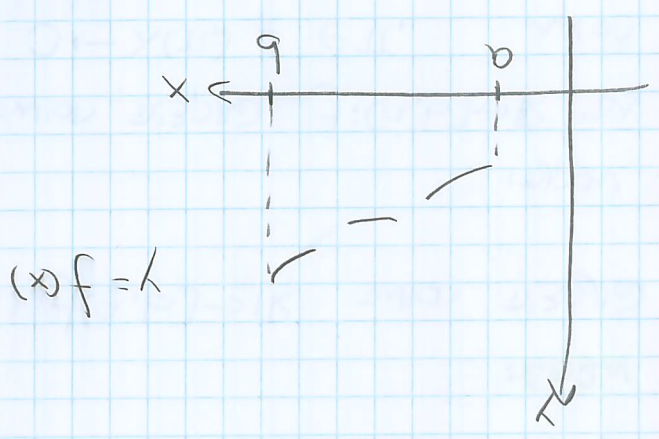
$$\overline{SD} = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k \Delta x_k$$

$$\pi = a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$$

du upide fde.
p-100

ocim, eadl eafp
ficu eadl nily

ecue: (e)af



fun y=f(x) [a, b] eadl nily eadl nily
eacm:

$$n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \left(\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{k}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \right) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} = \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\overline{SD} - \underline{SD} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^3 \right) =$$

$$\overline{SD}(f, \pi_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\underline{SD}(f, \pi_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

જો. ⑧: $\int_a^b x \cdot (g(x) - f(x)) dx \geq 0$

$$x \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx - x \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x \cdot (g(x) - f(x)) dx$$

$g > f$ વાળા અંતરે, x ધન વાળા અંતરે :-
 એટલે:

$$\int_a^b x \cdot g(x) dx \geq \int_a^b x \cdot f(x) dx$$

જો $x \in [a, b]$:-

જો $f < g$ વાળા અંતરે, તો $[a, b]$ પર $x \cdot f(x) < x \cdot g(x)$ થાય છે.

$$\int_a^b x \cdot f(x) dx < \int_a^b x \cdot g(x) dx$$

જો $f > g$ વાળા અંતરે, તો $[a, b]$ પર $x \cdot f(x) > x \cdot g(x)$ થાય છે.

$$\int_a^b |x \cdot f(x)| dx \geq \left| \int_a^b x \cdot f(x) dx \right|$$

ત્રીજા અંતરે :-

જો f વાળા અંતરે, તો $[a, b]$ પર $|x \cdot f(x)| \geq x \cdot f(x)$ થાય છે.

જો $f < g$ વાળા અંતરે, તો $[a, b]$ પર $|x \cdot f(x)| < x \cdot g(x)$ થાય છે.

$$\int_a^b (a \cdot f(x) + b \cdot g(x)) dx = a \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx + b \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

જો $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ તો $(a \cdot f(x) + b \cdot g(x))$ વાળા અંતરે :-

જો $f < g$ વાળા અંતરે, તો $[a, b]$ પર $(a \cdot f(x) + b \cdot g(x)) < (a \cdot g(x) + b \cdot g(x))$ થાય છે.

જો $f > g$ વાળા અંતરે :-

ד.פ.ר. $y = f(x)$ ו- $a < b$: f פונקציה רציפה וחסומה על $[a, b]$

$$f(x_{\min}) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(x_{\max})$$

$$(b-a) \cdot f(x_{\min}) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b-a) \cdot f(x_{\max})$$

דוג. (1):

$$f(x_{\min}) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_{\max})$$

על $[a, b]$ ו- $a < b$: f פונקציה רציפה וחסומה על $[a, b]$ עם מקסימום x_{\max} ומינימום x_{\min}

→ נחשב את האינטגרל $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ונשתמש ב- $f(x_{\min})$ ו- $f(x_{\max})$ כדי להעריך את ערכו.

$$f(x_{\min}) \cdot (b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(x_{\max}) \cdot (b-a)$$

הוכחה:

$$f(x_{\min}) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

על $[a, b]$:

יש לנו $f(x_{\min}) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_{\max})$ לכל $x \in [a, b]$

נכפול את האי-שוויון הזה ב- $(b-a)$ ונעבור על האינטגרל:

$$\int_a^b m \cdot dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M \cdot dx$$

על $[a, b]$: $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ לכל x

הוכחה:

$$(b-a) \cdot m \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b-a) \cdot M$$

יש: $x \in [a, b]$

על $[a, b]$: $m \leq f(x) \leq M$ לכל x

f continuous $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$x \rightarrow x_0$ or $x_0 \rightarrow x$ or $x \rightarrow x_0$ or $x_0 \rightarrow x$

$$f(x) = \frac{\int_x^{x_0} f(t) dt}{x - x_0}$$

:-

$x_0 \in \mathbb{C} \wedge x$ arbitrary with $x \neq x_0$ and $x_0 \neq x$

$$\frac{\int_x^{x_0} f(t) dt}{x - x_0} = \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} = F'(x_0)$

:- $F'(x_0)$ also exists

and $F(x) = \int_x^a f(t) dt$ for $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ or $f(x) = f(a)$

:- (Newton-Leibniz) case

f.l.o.v

$0 \rightarrow |F(x) - F(x_0)| \rightarrow$ and other things $x \rightarrow x_0$ also

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| \leq M(x - x_0)$$



$$\int_x^{x_0} |f(t)| dt \leq M(x - x_0)$$

:-

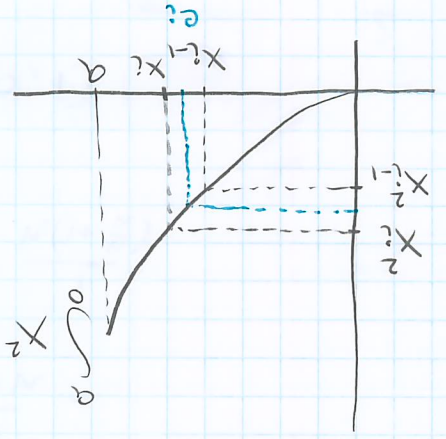
$f \in [a, b]$ for $|f(t)| \leq M \rightarrow$ continuous \rightarrow integrable f

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| = \left| \int_x^{x_0} f(t) dt \right| \leq \int_x^{x_0} |f(t)| dt$$

$$\int_x^a f(t) dt = \int_x^{x_0} f(t) dt + \int_{x_0}^a f(t) dt \implies$$

r

$$x_{i-1} \leq c_i \leq x_i \rightarrow x_{i-1} \leq c_i \leq x_i$$



$$0 \leq i \leq n \quad \text{with} \quad x_i = \frac{i}{n} a$$

Adaptierte \Rightarrow x_i

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

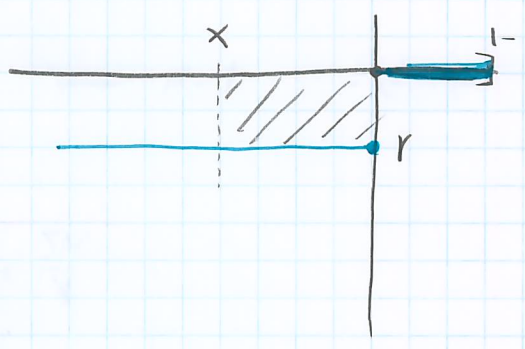
$$\int_0^a x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} a^3$$

Lehrsatz:

Es sei f auf $[a, b]$ eine Funktion mit Ableitung f' die in $(\pi_n) \rightarrow 0$ gegen π_n konvergiert. Dann gilt:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} SR(f, \pi_n, \xi_i) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Ableitung einer Funktion:



$$x = 0 \rightarrow \text{Sprungstelle}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases} = \int_x^{-1} f(t) dt$$

Lehrsatz:

$$\left(\int_{b(x)}^{a(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = f(b(x)) \cdot b'(x) - f(a(x)) \cdot a'(x)$$

$$\int_{b(x)}^{a(x)} f(t) dt = F(b(x)) - F(a(x))$$

$$\int_b^a f(t) dt = F(b) - F(a)$$

Die Funktion $f(x)$ ist auf $[a, b]$ integrierbar. Dann gilt:

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

Lehrsatz:

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{i}{n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{i}{n} \in [0, 1]$$

$$= \frac{n \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{n})}{1} + \frac{n \cdot (1 + \frac{2}{n})}{1} + \dots + \frac{n \cdot (1 + \frac{n}{n})}{1}$$

$$L_n = \frac{n+1}{1} + \frac{n+2}{1} + \dots + \frac{n+k}{1} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{1}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n = \int_0^1$

$$L_3 = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{6}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{1} \rightarrow n=1$$

$$L_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n}$$

(Handwritten note in purple ink)

$$= \frac{1}{3} (X_n^3 - X_0^3) = \frac{1}{3} \Delta X_n^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^3 - X_{i-1}^3) = \frac{1}{3} (X_n^3 - X_0^3)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{3} (X_i^2 + X_i \cdot X_{i-1} + X_{i-1}^2) \cdot (X_i - X_{i-1})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta X_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{3} (X_i^2 + X_i \cdot X_{i-1} + X_{i-1}^2) \cdot (X_i - X_{i-1})$$

SR($X^2, \pi, \Delta c; \gamma$) =

$$X_{i-1}^2 < c_i^2 < X_i^2$$

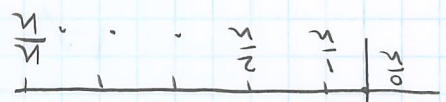
$$c_i^2 = \frac{X_{i-1}^2 + X_i \cdot X_{i-1} + X_i^2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$c_i = \frac{i}{n} \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$



$$L_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(c_i) \Delta x_i = SR\left(\frac{1}{1+x}, \pi_n, \text{dick}\right)$$

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n} \quad ; \quad c_i = \frac{i}{n} \text{ rechts}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} SR\left(\frac{1}{1+x}, \pi_n, \text{dick}\right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx =$$

$$= \ln|1+x| \Big|_0^1 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = \ln(2)$$

Spitze

$$(a_n = \frac{1}{n} \text{ falls } (n=1, 2, \dots) \text{ an } n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$S_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n$$

SR $n \rightarrow \infty$ rechts \int nach rechts genau S_n die

origie p100 \leftarrow $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = S$ nIC

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = ?$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k = S$ nach S-f alle p100 die

(...n, 3, 2, 1)

for $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$

\Leftrightarrow for $|x| < 1$

for $|x| < 1$ \Leftrightarrow for $|x| < 1$ \Leftrightarrow

$$\frac{1-b}{1} \cdot a_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k b^k$$

$$|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{converges}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k b^k$$

Proof:

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1-x < 1 \\ 0 < 1-x < 1 \\ 1 > 1-x \geq 0 \\ x < 1 \end{array} \right\} \frac{1-b}{1} \cdot a_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k b^k$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b^k = a_1 (1 + b + \dots + b^{n-1}) = a_1 \frac{1-b^n}{1-b}$$

$$a_n = a_1 b^{n-1}$$

Proof: (for)

$$\Rightarrow \text{f.o.v. } S_{2^{n+1}} \cdot N \cdot \frac{1}{2} > 1 + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{log } S_{2^{n+1}} > 1 + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \Rightarrow S_{2^{n+1}} > S_{2^n} + 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$S_{2^{n+1}} = S_{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2^n}}$$

n. ad. a. p. r. i. e. : $v = 1 \Rightarrow S_{2^n} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}$
 n. ad. a. p. r. i. e. : $S_{2^n} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}$

$$S_{2^n} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{256}$$

n. ad. a. p. r. i. e. : $S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

(a_n = 1/n) f.o.v. (n = 1, 2, ...) a_n n. ad. a. p. r. i. e. (harmonic)

nojam led \Rightarrow unia led $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ nojam led \Leftrightarrow

nojam led \Leftrightarrow

nojam led \Leftrightarrow nojam led $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ nojam led \Leftrightarrow

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nojam led \Leftrightarrow nojam led $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ nojam led \Leftrightarrow

nojam led \Leftrightarrow nojam led $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ nojam led \Leftrightarrow

nojam led \Leftrightarrow nojam led $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ nojam led \Leftrightarrow

$$1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{n} = \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3}\right) + 1$$

nojam led

$$S_n = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1} + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1} + \dots + \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{1}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k(k+1)}{1}$$

$$S_1 = \frac{2}{1}, S_2 = \frac{6}{2}, S_3 = \frac{12}{3}$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$S_6 = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1} + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{1} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{1} + \frac{4 \cdot 5}{1} + \frac{5 \cdot 6}{1} + \frac{6 \cdot 7}{1} = \frac{6 \cdot 7}{1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{1} - \frac{1}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{1} - \frac{2}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{1} - \frac{3}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{1} - \frac{4}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{6}{1} - \frac{5}{1}\right) + \left(\frac{7}{1} - \frac{6}{1}\right)$$

(i) f.o.N. \Rightarrow $S_n(a) \leq M \Rightarrow S_n(b) \leq M$

$$S_n(a) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n b_k = S_n(b) \leq M$$

sic $\cdot S_n(b) = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \leq M$

\Rightarrow $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges \Rightarrow $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges

conclusion:

if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges and $a_k \leq b_k$ for all k , then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges.

if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges and $a_k \leq b_k$ for all k , then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges.

is, $a_k \leq b_k$ for all k .

if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges, then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges.

conclusion: \Rightarrow $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges \Rightarrow $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges

if:

if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges and $a_k > 0$ for all k , then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges.

if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ converges and $a_k > 0$ for all k , then $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k$ converges.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

conclusion:

conclusion:

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

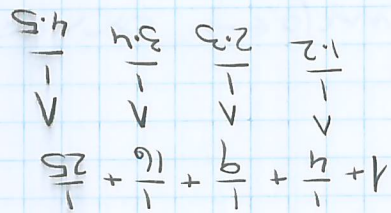
$$\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{6} =$$

$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$

$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{n}$

$= 1 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}) + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})$

$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} =$



$S_n = 1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{20} = 1.463 \dots$

$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$

$S_n(b) \leq S_n(a) \iff \sum_{k=1}^n b^k \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a^k$

$S_n(a) = \sum_{k=1}^n a^k = a \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n a^{k-1} = a \cdot S_n(b)$

$\sum_{k=1}^n a^k = a \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n a^{k-1} \iff \sum_{k=1}^n a^k = a \cdot S_n(b)$

b.

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$$

$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1} \rightarrow \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$ (ganz)
 \downarrow
 $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$

$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$ (ganz)
 $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$

2.

pdf kann $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$ nicht für x für $|x|^{-1} \equiv \frac{1}{|x|}$
 sein für $0 < x \leq 1$, $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$ nicht alleigentlich sein

$(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1})$ (ganz)

0.

$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} |x^j|^{-1}$ (ganz) $0 < x \leq 1$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

The left hand side is $\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$ and the right hand side is $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

פונקציות
 פונקציות רציפות
 פונקציות רציפות
 פונקציות רציפות

$$b_1 = 6, b_2 = 14, \dots$$

פונקציות רציפות
 $a_1 = -4, a_2 = -6, a_3 = -6, a_4 = -4, a_5 = 0, a_6 = 6$
 $a_n = n^2 - 5n$

משפט:

a_n היא פונקציה רציפה
 פונקציות רציפות

פונקציות רציפות

פונקציות רציפות

פונקציות רציפות
 פונקציות רציפות

$$b_1 = a_{k+1}, b_2 = a_{k+2}, \dots$$

פונקציות רציפות

פונקציות רציפות
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

פונקציות רציפות
 S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n
 a_1, \dots, a_n

פונקציות רציפות

משפט:

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} < 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

उदा:

$$\frac{1}{1} < \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$$

प्रमाण:

S_k विधि का प्रयोग

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} S_{k+1} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} T_j$$

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} S_{j+k}$$

$$\lim_{j+k \rightarrow \infty} S_{j+k}$$

\Leftrightarrow प्रमाण S_n का

प्रमाण:

$$S_{k+1} = S_{j+k}$$

$$S_{j+k} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k + b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_j$$

$$T_j = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_j$$

प्रमाण:

• Die Partialbruchzerlegung ist ein Verfahren zur Vereinfachung von Brüchen.

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5f:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = d$$

• Die Partialbruchzerlegung ist ein Verfahren zur Vereinfachung von Brüchen.

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(siehe auch 2.1)

• Die Partialbruchzerlegung ist ein Verfahren zur Vereinfachung von Brüchen.

• Die Partialbruchzerlegung ist ein Verfahren zur Vereinfachung von Brüchen.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n + \sin(n)}{n^3 - 7n^2 + \cos(n) + \frac{1}{n}}$$

100:

$$a_n = b_n$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = b_n$$

8 (10)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n + \sin(n)}{n^3 - 7n^2 + \cos(n) + \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 + 5n + \sin(n)) \cdot n}{(n^3 - 7n^2 + \cos(n) + \frac{1}{n}) \cdot n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(1 + \frac{5}{n} + \frac{\sin(n)}{n^2})}{n^3(1 - \frac{7}{n} + \frac{\cos(n)}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4})}$$

$$= \frac{1+0+0}{1-0+0} = 1$$

130xM $\sum b_n$ - 2 III 0
 130xM $\sum a_n$ - 2 III 0
 25 25
 25 25

$$n > k \quad b_n \cdot \frac{2}{d} < a_n < \frac{b_n \cdot d \cdot 3}{2}$$

iii) $0 < b_n - a_n$ (doppelt)

$$n > k \Rightarrow \frac{2}{d} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < d + \frac{2}{d}$$

$$n > k \Rightarrow d - \frac{2}{d} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < d + \frac{2}{d}$$

iv) $0 < a_n$

$$n > k \Rightarrow \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} - d \right| < \frac{2}{d}$$

v) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

$$0 < \frac{2}{d} \quad \text{or} \quad 0 < d \quad \text{or} \quad 0 < \frac{2}{d} = 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{2}{d} < 3$$

vi) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

vii) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

viii) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

ix) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

x) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

$$1.5b_n < a_n < 2.5b_n$$

$$1.5 < \frac{a_n}{b_n} < 2.5$$

order of 2 (doppelt)

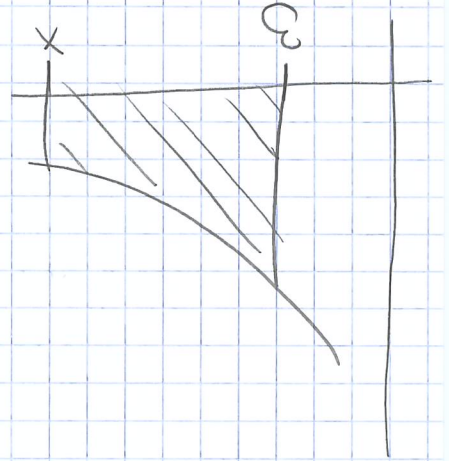
$$-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{a_n}{b_n} - 2 < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} \rightarrow 2$$

xi) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)

$$\exists k_{un} \quad \frac{a_n}{b_n} = d$$

xii) $0 < a_n$ (doppelt)



$$S(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

lim_{x→∞} S(x)

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍:

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt = ?$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍:

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\infty^3}{3} - \frac{0^3}{3} = \frac{\infty^3}{3}$$

ଉଦାହରଣ:

ଯଦି $f(x) = x^2$ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ $S(x) = \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_0^x = \frac{x^3}{3}$ ହେବ।
 ଏହାକୁ $x \rightarrow \infty$ ପାଇଁ ଚାହୁଁଲେ $S(\infty) = \frac{\infty^3}{3}$ ମିଳେ।

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

ଯଦି $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ $S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \frac{-1}{t} \Big|_0^x = \frac{-1}{x} - \frac{-1}{0}$ ହେବ।

ଏହାକୁ $x \rightarrow \infty$ ପାଇଁ ଚାହୁଁଲେ $S(\infty) = \frac{-1}{\infty} - \frac{-1}{0} = 0 - \frac{-1}{0} = \frac{1}{0}$ ମିଳେ।

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{0}$$

$$\frac{1}{0} < \infty$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

ଯଦି $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3}$ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ $S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^3} dt = \frac{-1}{2t^2} \Big|_0^x = \frac{-1}{2x^2} - \frac{-1}{2 \cdot 0^2}$ ହେବ।

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 0^2} < \frac{1}{2}$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

ଯଦି $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}$ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ $S(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^4} dt = \frac{-1}{3t^3} \Big|_0^x = \frac{-1}{3x^3} - \frac{-1}{3 \cdot 0^3}$ ହେବ।

$$\frac{1}{3 \cdot 0^3} < \frac{1}{3}$$

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx$ ଅନନ୍ତ ହେବ।

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(x) = \infty$$

$$= \ln(x) - \ln(1) = \ln(x)$$

$$= \ln(t) \Big|_{t=1}^{t=x} =$$

$$S(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} dt =$$

:d'22M

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt = ?$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right) \Big|_{t=1}^{t=x} = 1$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{t} \right) \Big|_{t=1}^{t=x} = -\frac{1}{x} - \left(-\frac{1}{1} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$S(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^2} dt =$$

km19

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

↳ 2211

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

:2211

מסלול
 של פונקציה
 נקודה

$$y = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots$$

1, 1/2, 1/3, ...

f(1), f(2), ...

הנחה:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

הנחה נוספת:

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

הוכחה:

הוכחה ש- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ מתכנסת
 כאשר $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$
 ו- $f(x) \geq 0$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$a_1 = f(1), a_2 = f(2), \dots, a_n = f(n)$$

הנחה נוספת

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

• $f(x) \geq 0$ (הנחה)

• $f(x)$ מתכנסת

הוכחה ש- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ מתכנסת

הוכחה נוספת:

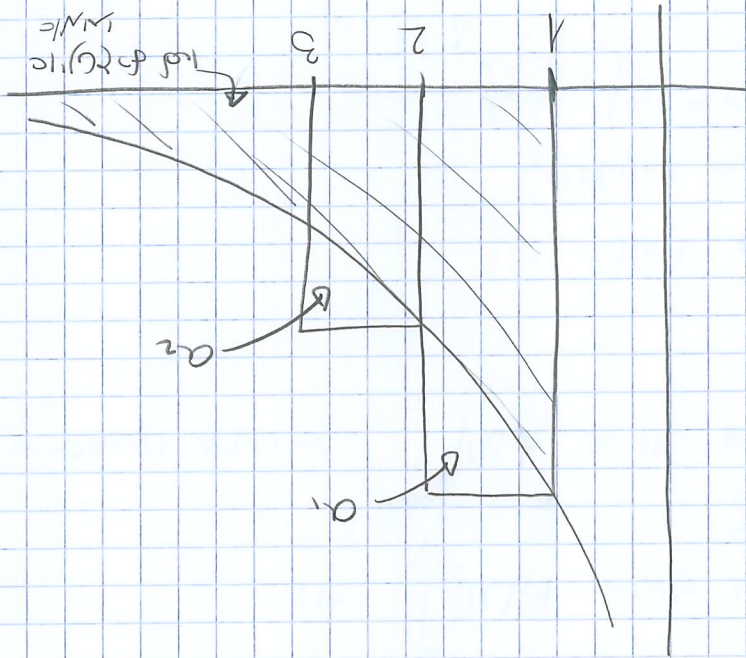
$$Q_{k+1} = \int_{k+1}^{\infty} f(t) dt = Q_k$$

in f(x) (part of)
 (part of) (part of)

$$Q_3 = \int_3^{\infty} f(t) dt = Q_2$$

$$Q_2 = \int_2^{\infty} f(t) dt = Q_1$$

⋮



$$Q_1 = f(1)$$

$$Q_2 = f(2)$$

in f(x) (part of) (part of)

part of f(x) (part of)

part of

part of

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} f \frac{1}{dt} = \infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \infty$$

$$1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

part of

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K_2} \frac{1}{8} \text{norm}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K_1} \frac{1}{8} \text{norm}$$

normale normen:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K_2} \frac{1}{8} \text{norm}$$

Lemma:

normale normen sind für alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$ und $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ gilt:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

Es gilt $\infty - \delta < n$ für alle n

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} a_k \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt + \dots + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \iff \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

Wir zeigen, dass $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ konvergiert.
 Wir betrachten die Partialsummen $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$.

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

Die Funktion $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ist für $x \geq 1$ abnehmend und positiv.

Es gilt

$$\frac{1}{k} \leq \int_{k-1}^k \frac{1}{x^2} dx \leq \frac{1}{k-1}$$

Es gilt $k > k-1 > k-2$

$$d = 1.5$$

Wir zeigen nun, dass $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ konvergiert.

$$\frac{1}{k} \leq \frac{1}{k^d}$$

$$k \leq k^d$$

$$d \geq 1$$

Es gilt $d \geq 2$

Wir zeigen nun, dass $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ konvergiert.

$$\frac{1}{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{k^d} \iff \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \frac{1}{k^d}$$

$$k^2 \leq k^d$$

$$2 \leq d$$

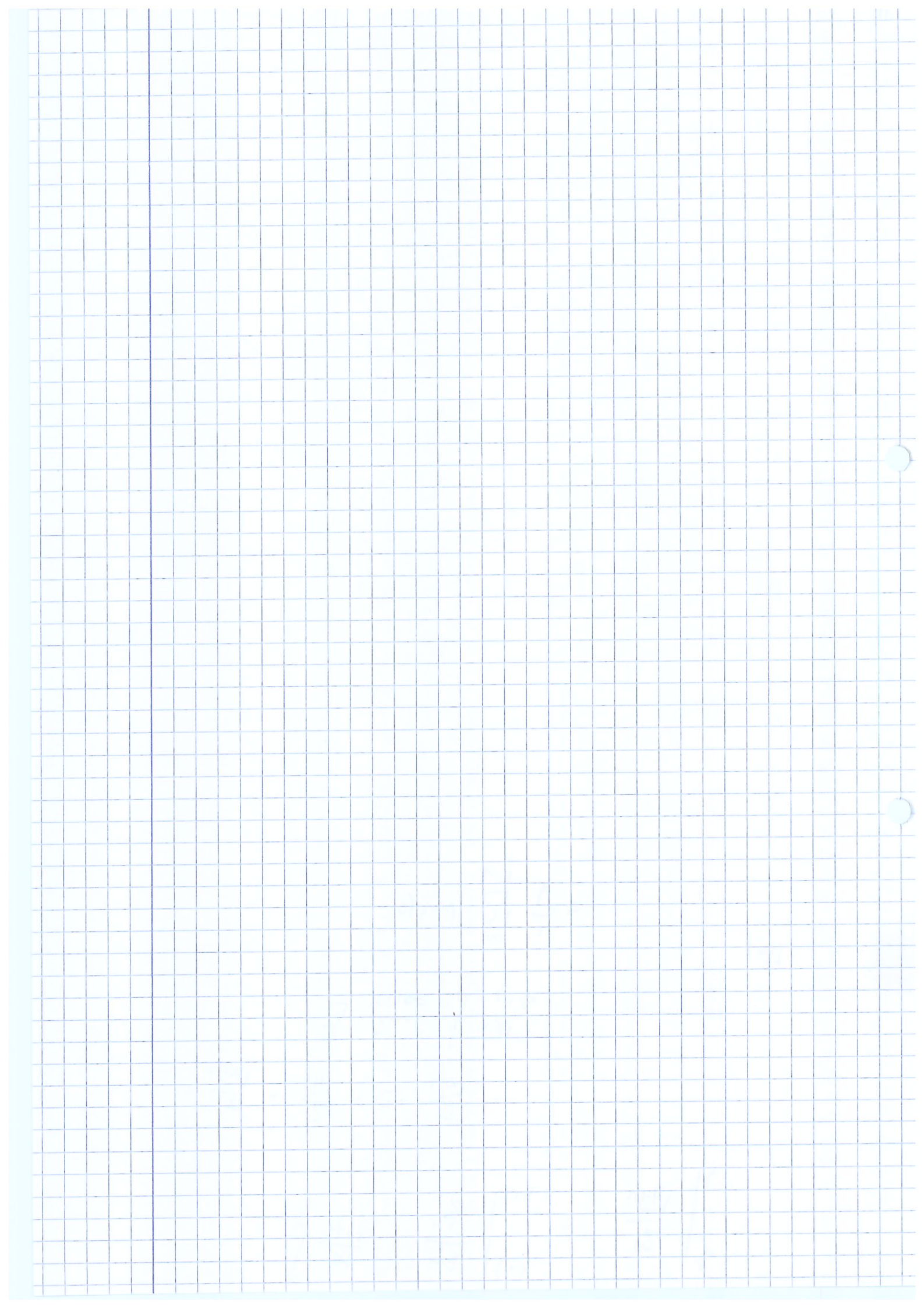
1961

$$\sum_{k=1}^8 \frac{1}{k^{1.5}}$$

$$\int_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^{1.5}}$$

$$= \sqrt{x}^{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_{t=1}^{t=x} \frac{1}{t^{1.5}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}} \Big|_{t=1}^{t=x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$$

convergent:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

Leibniz:

n.o.b.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$$

$$1 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$a_{n+k} > \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \cdot a_n$$

$$a_{n+k} = \frac{a_{n+k}}{a_{n+k-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n+k-1}}{a_{n+k-2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot a_n$$

divergent $\sum a_{n+k}$ is false

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = (a_1 + a_{n+1}) + (a_2 + a_{n+1}) + \dots$$

$$1 < \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 < -\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$\left| \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right| < \frac{1}{2}$$

- e p n o p

② $1 < 1$

convergent

n.o.b. of n.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{n+k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} a_n \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$$

- ③ $L=1 \Rightarrow$ nicht
- ② $L > 1 \Rightarrow$ divergenz
- ① $L < 1 \Rightarrow$ divergenz

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$$

erweitern (Cauchy):
 "einmal" $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ mit "direkt" $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

4. Schritt

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$

3. Schritt

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

← n-fache

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

2. Schritt

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = 1$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - (\frac{1}{1^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2})}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}}$$

מקול עמ"ע:

1

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} - (\frac{1}{1^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2})$$

למשל:

3

$L=1$ מקול

2

$L > 1$ מקול

1

$L < 1$ מקול

$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) \cdot n$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$$

3

$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(n!)^{1/n}} = 2$$

2

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k}$$

מספרים $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ סופיים

הוכחה:

(לפי משפט 2.10) סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

הוכחה:

מספרים $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ סופיים

הוכחה:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$

אם $a_n \rightarrow 0$ הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$$

הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

הוכחה

הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \left(\frac{2n+3}{2n+2} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{1}{2n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+2)}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+3)} = \frac{2n}{2n+3}$$

הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+1)}$$

2

הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^{n+1} - 1}{5^n - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{5^x \ln 5}{1} = \ln 5 > 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot (5^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

הוכחה: סדרת המספרים (a_n) היא סדרת קוסינוסים

જો $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ અને $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તો

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \dots$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

જો $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તો

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

ઉદાહરણ:

જો $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તો $N \rightarrow \infty$ ની સાથે $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n$ એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય.

નોંધ, $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n$

નોંધ, $\sum_{n=1}^N |a_n|$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N |a_n| - \sum_{n=1}^N (|a_n| - a_n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^N (|a_n| - (|a_n| - a_n))$$

જો $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| - a_n)$

એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તો

↑

$$|a_n| - a_n \leq |a_n| + |a_n| = 2|a_n|$$

જો $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|a_n| - a_n)$ એકબીની સાથે સંબંધિત હોય તો

הצורה

יש: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ כאשר $a_n \geq 0$ ו- $a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$$

$$a_1 - a_2 \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n \leq a_1$$

$$S_N = \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n a_n$$

הוכחה:

$N > \infty$ נלקח S_N - נניח

$$S_{2N} = (a_1 - a_2) + (a_3 - a_4) + \dots + (a_{2N-1} - a_{2N})$$

הצורה $S_{2N} \leq S_{2N+2}$ לפי

$$S_{2N} = a_1 - (a_2 - a_3) - (a_4 - a_5) - \dots - (a_{2N-2} - a_{2N-1}) - a_{2N}$$

$$S_{2N} \in a_1$$

הצורה S_{2N} היא S_{2N} ו- S_{2N+2} היא S_{2N+2} לפי

הצורה S_{2N} היא S_{2N}

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_{2N+1} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2N} + a_{2N+1}) =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_{2N} + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} a_{2N+1} = S$$

הצורה S_{2N} היא S_{2N} לפי

הערות על הציור $b_n = (-1)^n$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cdot b_n$$

אם M ו- m הם מספרים

כאלה ש- $M \geq |b_n| \geq m$ לכל n מספיק גדול, אז

הערות:

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

דוגמה: $(1/n)$

$$2S = S \implies S = 1 \quad (S \neq 0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} + \dots$$

$$2S = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{10} - \dots$$

$$S = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{10} + \dots$$

$$1 = 2$$

$h_n(2)$

$$\frac{1}{2} < S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} < 1$$

הערות על הציור

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

דוגמה:

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

אם $\sum a_n$ מתכנס, אז $\sum a_n b_n$ מתכנס.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

geometrische Reihe

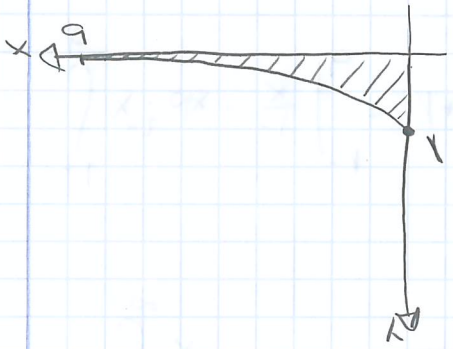
$$| \dots + (-1) + 0 + 1 + 0 + (-1) + 0 + 1 | \leq 1$$

$$\sin\left(1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \dots + \sin\left(N \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

-0-
 Reihe
 addieren
 nicht

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sin\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{n}$$



$$V = \int_a^0 e^{-x} dx = 1$$

$$V = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-b}) = (1 - 0) = 1$$

$$V = \int_a^0 e^{-x} dx = \left. -e^{-x} \right|_a^0 = -1 + e^{-a}$$

ענין 12:

מכאן:

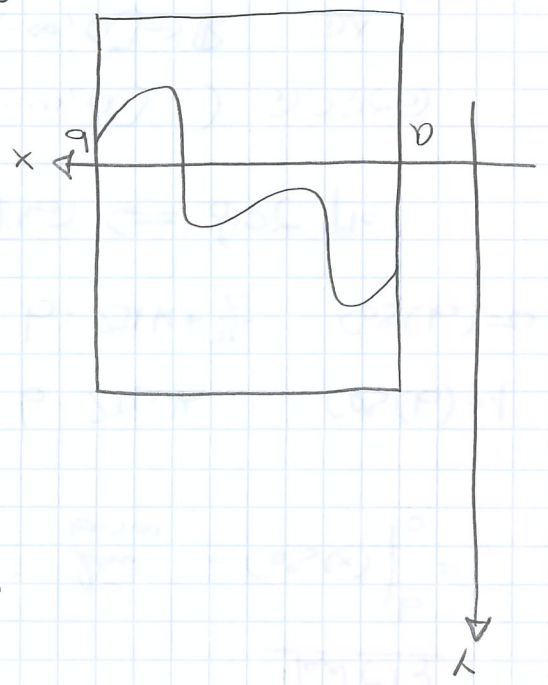
אם $f(x)$ פונקציה רציפה ו- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

אם $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

אם $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

אם $f: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ פונקציה רציפה ו- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$



אם $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

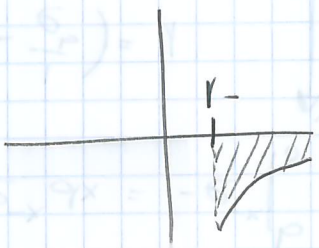
אם $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

אם $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = L$ אז $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

ענין 13:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{-2} dx = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{b}\right) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^0 x^{-2} dx = x^{-1} \Big|_{-1}^0 = 1 + \frac{1}{b}$$



$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} x^{-2} dx$$

אינטגרל:
מכאן.

האינטגרל של פונקציה פורמלית $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ הוא הפער בין שטחי האינטגרל של $f(x)$ מעל a ועד b .

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

האינטגרל של פונקציה פורמלית $f: (-\infty, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ הוא הפער בין שטחי האינטגרל של $f(x)$ מעל a ועד $-\infty$.

האינטגרל של פונקציה פורמלית $f: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ הוא הפער בין שטחי האינטגרל של $f(x)$ מעל a ועד ∞ .

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-\cos(b) + 1) = 1 - \cos(b) = 1 - \cos(2\pi \cdot k) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-\cos(x)) \Big|_0^b = -\cos(b) + \cos(0) = -\cos(b) + 1 = 0$$

אינטגרל:

לדף

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(x) \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(b) - 0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x) \Big|_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} (0 - \arctan(b)) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

למשל:

$$\int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

האם
האם

האם פונקציה רציפה היא פונקציה רציפה

$$\int_b^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

האם: (a, b)

האם פונקציה רציפה היא פונקציה רציפה

האם: $(-\infty, \infty)$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-1 + \frac{1}{b}) = \infty$$

$$\int_0^b e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^b = -1 + e^{-b} = -1 + \frac{1}{e^b}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

למשל:

מכאן

$$Z = (3Z - Z) \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{3-\epsilon}^0 (1-x)^{-0.5} dx = 2$$

$$3Z - Z = \left(\frac{0.0}{1} \right) - \frac{0.0}{3} = \int_{3-\epsilon}^0 \frac{0.5}{(1-x)^{0.5}} dx = \int_{3-\epsilon}^0 (1-x)^{-0.5} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

הנה מראה כי

$$\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x}} = f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

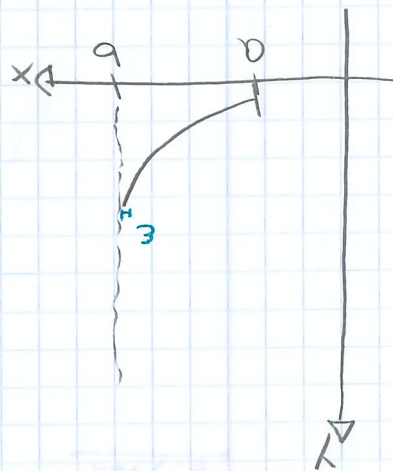
הנה מראה כי

הוכחה:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a-\epsilon}^b f(x)g(x) dx$$

אם f ו- g רציפים ב- $[a, b]$ אז f ו- g מוגדרים ב- (a, b) ויש להם גבולות ב- a ו- b .

אם f ו- g רציפים ב- (a, b) ויש להם גבולות ב- a ו- b , אז f ו- g מוגדרים ב- $[a, b]$.



משפט.

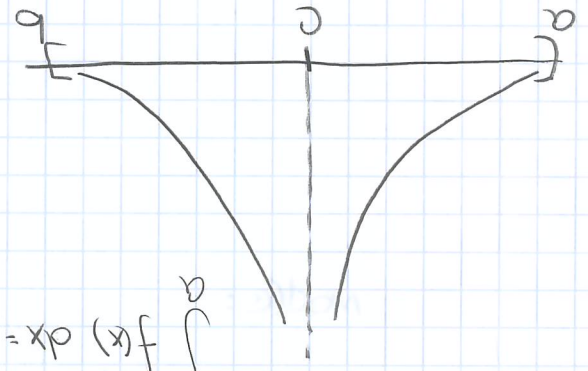
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1-x} dx$$

הערה.

$$\infty = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{1-\epsilon} \right) = \infty$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^1 \frac{x^2}{1-x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} - \dots \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^1$$

משפט 1.1.1
 $x=0$
 הפונקציה $y = \frac{x^2}{1-x}$



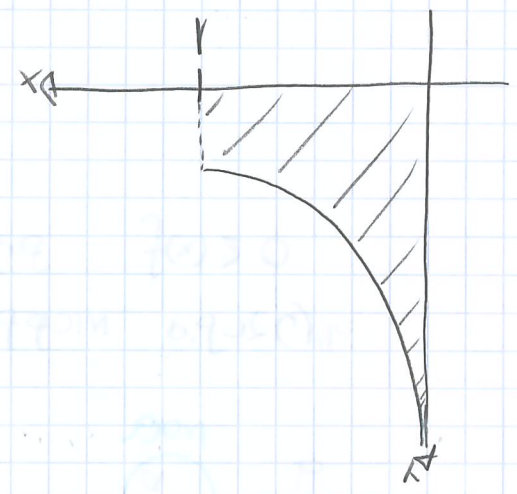
משפט 1.1.2

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

משפט 1.1.3

משפט.

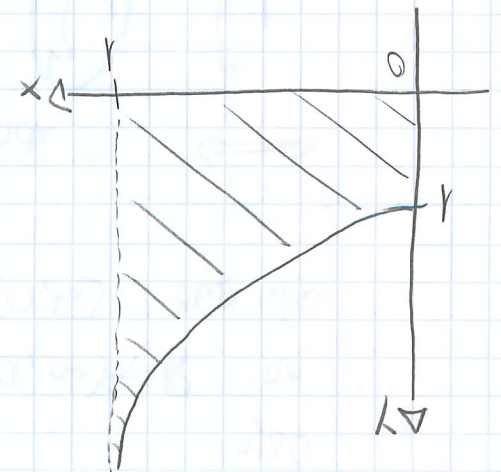
$$\infty = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x) \Big|_1^{\epsilon} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln(\epsilon) - \ln(1)) = \infty$$



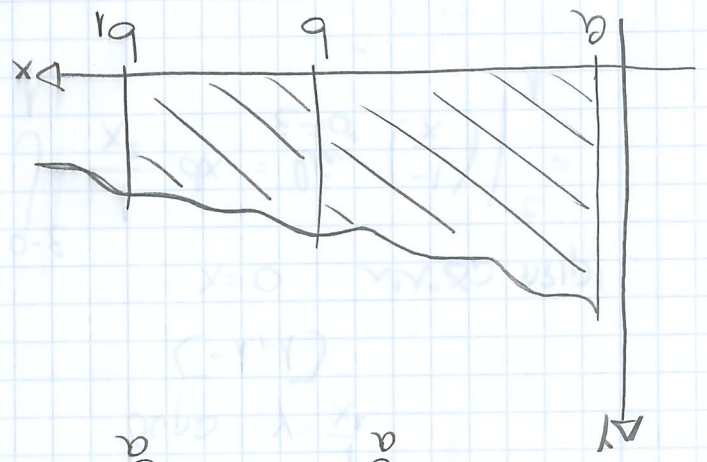
$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{\epsilon} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\ln(x) \Big|_1^{\epsilon} \right) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln(\epsilon) - \ln(1)) = \infty$$

משפט 1.1.4

$$y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{1-x}$$



אם $f(x) \geq 0$ אז $F(b) = \int_b^a f(x) dx$



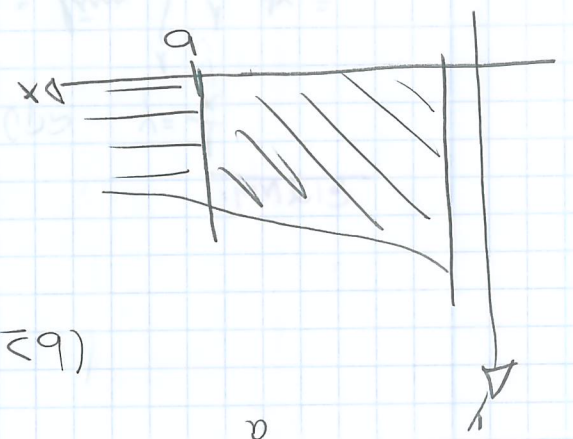
$$\int_b^a f(x) dx \geq \int_{b_1}^a f(x) dx \quad (b < b_1)$$

וכן:

$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_b^{b_1} f(x) dx + \int_{b_1}^a f(x) dx \quad (b < b_1 < a)$$

$$F(b) = \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

אם $f(x) \geq 0$ אז $F(b) = \int_b^a f(x) dx$ ו- $F(b) \geq 0$



$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = \int_b^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (b > a)$$

אם $f(x) \geq 0$ אז $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$ ו- $\int_b^a f(x) dx = -\int_a^b f(x) dx$

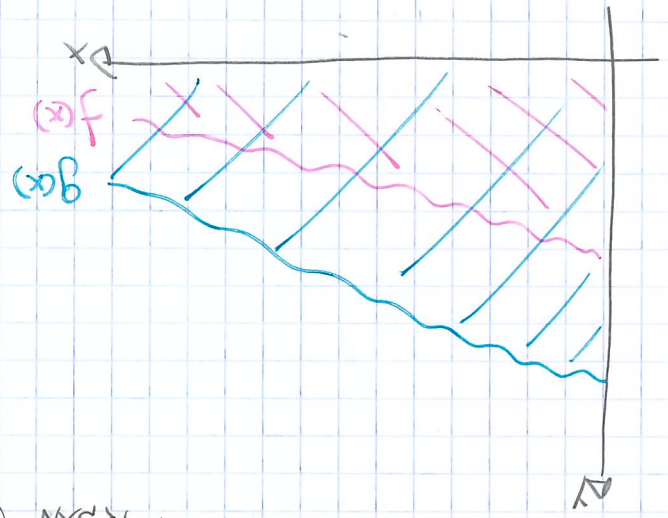
$$M \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$$

$$m \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq M$$

① $\int_a^b g(x) dx$: sic, g(x) dx

② $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ (*)

③ $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ sic, $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ sic



Lemma:
Lemma

① $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ sic, $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ sic

② $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ sic, $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ sic

Let $f, g: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be functions such that $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ for all $x \in [a, \infty)$. Then $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ for all $b > a$.

Let $f: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function such that $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ exists for all $b > a$. Then $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ exists if and only if $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ is bounded for all $b > a$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

(2)

$$\int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2} \right) \Big|_b^y = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{b}) = -\infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

(1)

$$\int_{-\infty}^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Beispiel:

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a g(x) dx = \infty \Rightarrow \int_b^a g(x) dx = \infty$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx \leq \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a g(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_b^a f(x) dx = \infty$$

(*) $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx = \infty$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx = \infty \Rightarrow \int_b^a f(x) dx = \infty$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

- ① $0 < L < \infty \Rightarrow$ and program ille program pirtgila
- ② $L=0$ fe program sic $L=0$
- ③ $L=\infty$ fe program sic $L=\infty$

isic $L = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$: dila : p p

aliditgila midilic aliditgila $f, g: [a, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: dila : p p

mclo.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

mclo.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x}} dx$$

and $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

and $x = \frac{1}{2}$: dila : p p

$$25x^2 < 16x$$

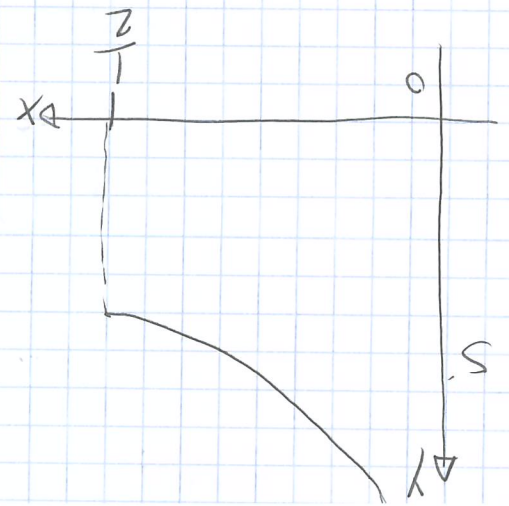
$$5x < 4\sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x} < 5\sqrt{x} - 5x$$

and $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x}} dx$$



$$2 \int \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -2 \ln(1-t) + C = -2 \ln(1-\sqrt{x}) + C$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} dx = -2 \ln(1-\sqrt{x}) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 = -2 \ln(1-\sqrt{0.5})$$

$$\sqrt{x} = t \rightarrow x = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t \cdot dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} dx = \int \frac{2t}{1-t^2} dt = 2 \cdot t \cdot dt =$$

lim_{x→0} $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{1}{0-0} = \infty$ (vertical asymptote at x=0)

lim_{x→∞} $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{1}{\infty-\infty} = 0$ (horizontal asymptote at y=0)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} dx$$

لمرئ:

مركز المثلث

ii) $\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ (improper integral)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} = \frac{1}{\infty-\infty} = 0$$

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-x} dx$$

لمرئ: