

30.1.2013

Erwähnung: Integration gebrochenrationaler Funktion

$$f(x) = \frac{Z(x)}{N(x)}$$

$Z(x), N(x)$ ganzrationale Funktionen

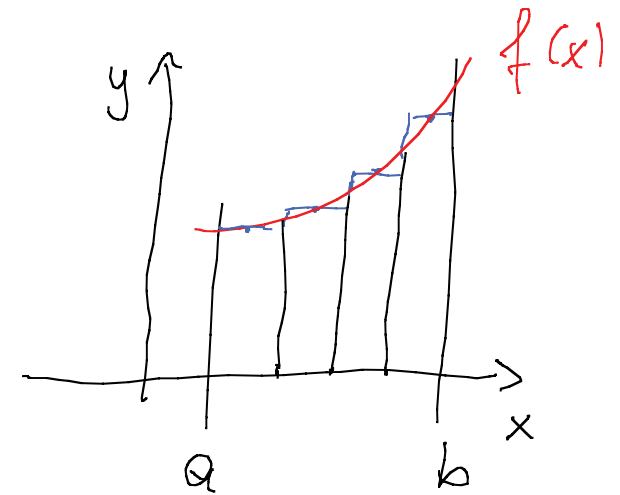
Vorgehen: Zerlegung in Partialbrüche

$$\text{Bp: } \frac{6x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 - x} = \underbrace{\frac{A}{x}} + \underbrace{\frac{B}{x-1}} + \underbrace{\frac{C}{x+1}}$$

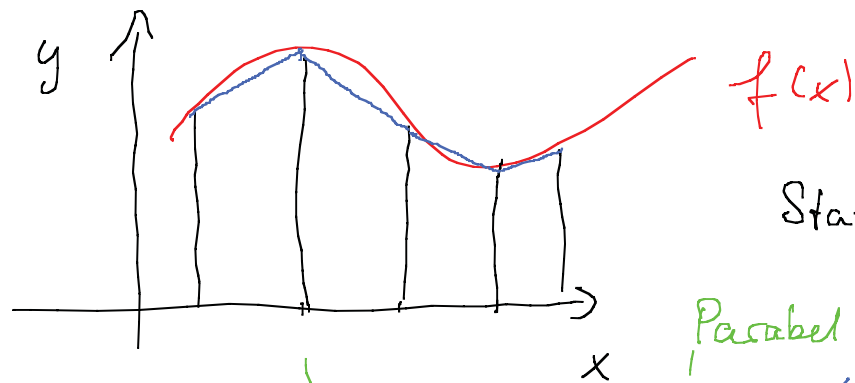
Linearfaktoren, die sich aus den Nenner nullstellen ergeben!

Ein Integral ist geschlossen lösbar, wenn es in endlich vielen Schritten mit den bekannten Integrationsregeln gelöst werden kann!

Ansonsten numerische Integrationsverfahren
z.B. 1) Rechtecksapproximation

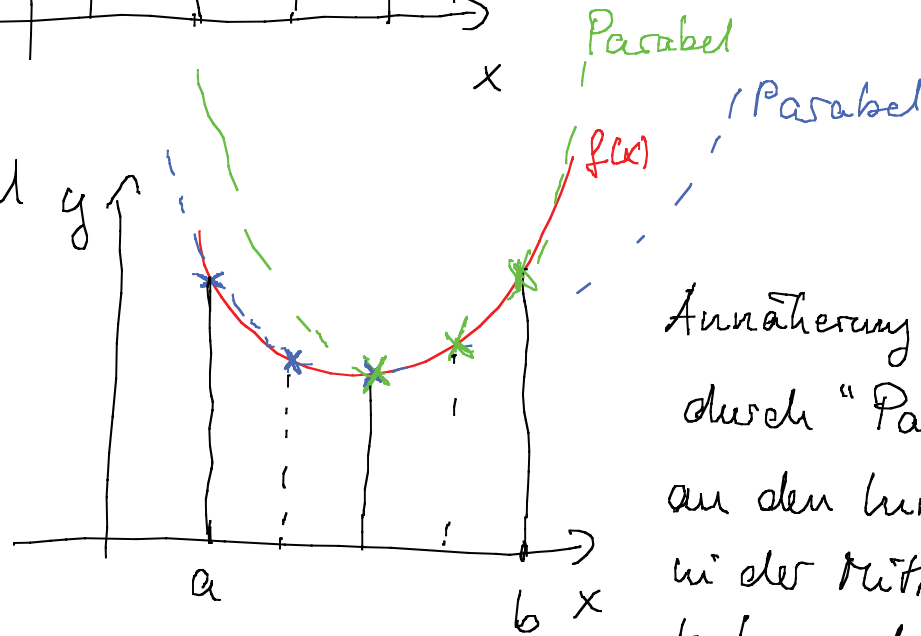


2) Trapezregel



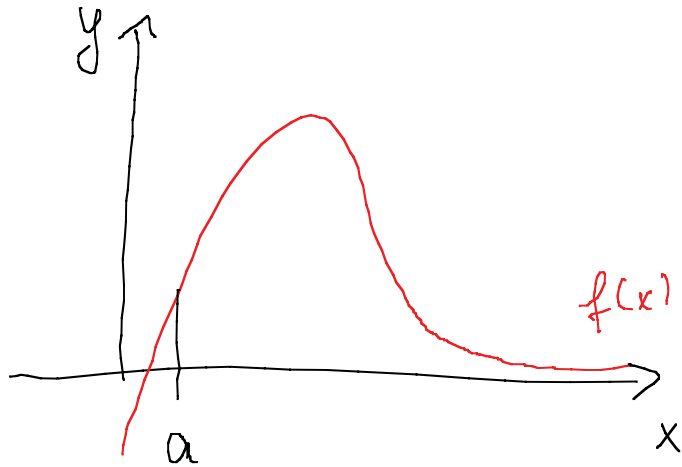
Statt Rechtecke: Trapeze

3) Simpson - Regel



Annäherung auf Teilintervallen durch "Parabeln", die an den Intervallenden und in der Mitte mit dem Integranden übereinstimmen!

Uneigentliche Integrale

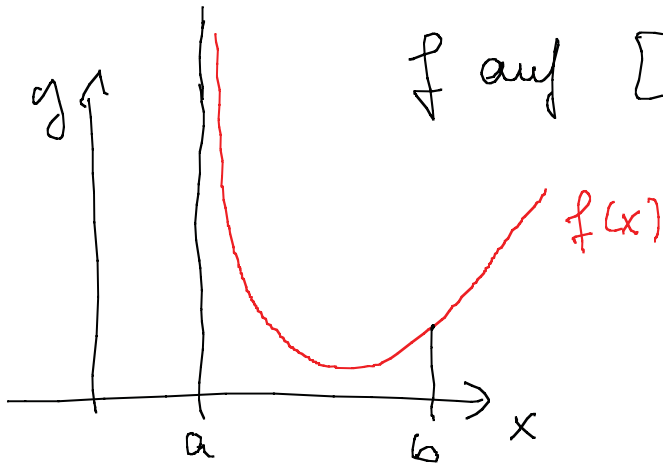


$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Vor: f auf $[a, b_n]$ mit $b_n \rightarrow \infty$ integrierbar

f auf $[a_n, b]$ mit $a_n \rightarrow -\infty$ "

f auf $[a_n, b_n]$ mit $a_n \rightarrow -\infty$, $b_n \rightarrow +\infty$ integrierbar



bei a : Polstelle

Vor: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \infty$

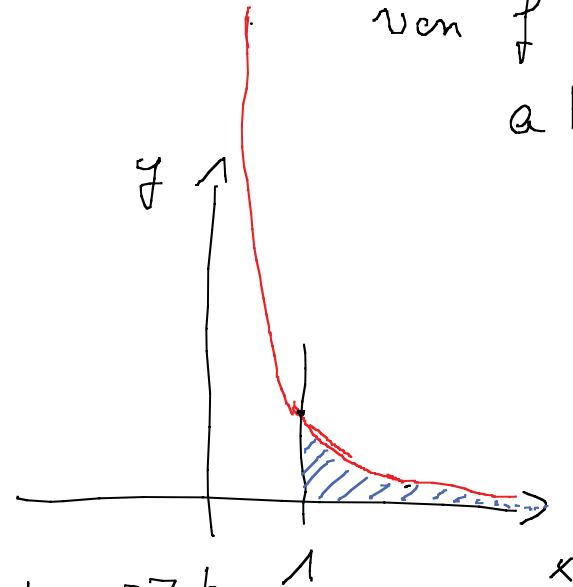
Falls der Grenzwert existiert, dann heit

$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$ das uneigentliche Integral
von f in den Grenzen
 a bis b

Beispiele

1) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} \right]_1^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{3x^3} \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3b^3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad & \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^b \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-e^{-b} + e^{-0} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{e^b} + 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow$
 $\rightarrow 0$

$= \frac{1}{3}$

↓
→ 0

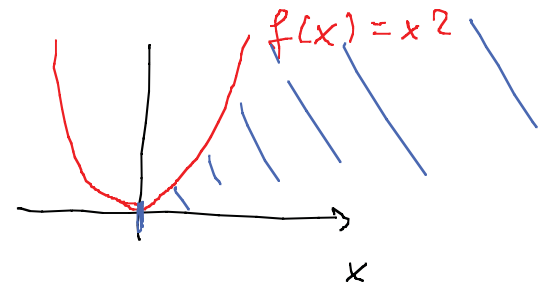
$$\text{damit } \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \int_0^{\infty} x^2 dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b x^2 dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} b^3 - \frac{1}{3} 0^3 \right) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

↓
∞

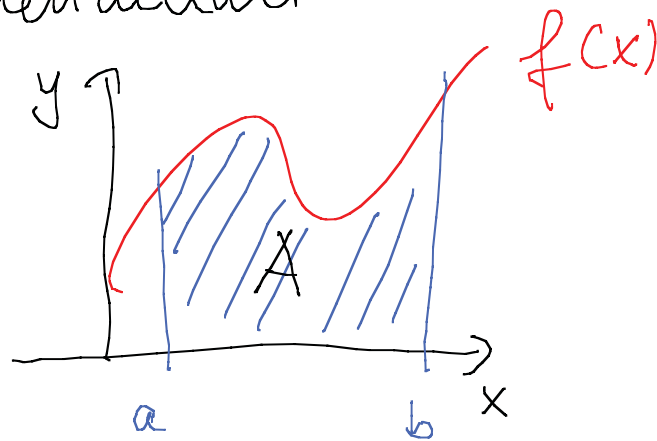
✓

$\int_0^{\infty} x^2 dx$ ist divergent



Anwendungen der Integralrechnung

1) Flächeninhalt



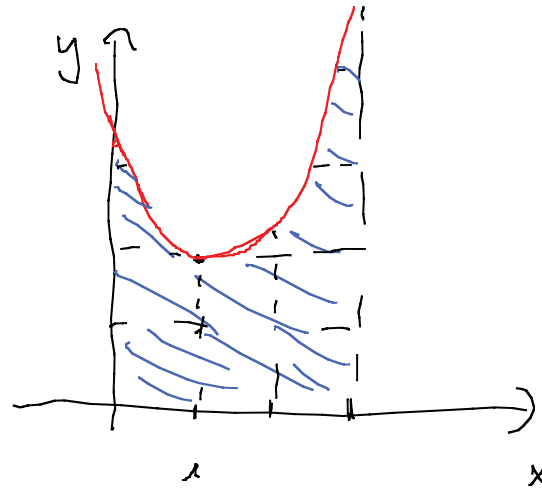
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A$$

Vor: $f(x) \geq 0$ auf $[a, b]$

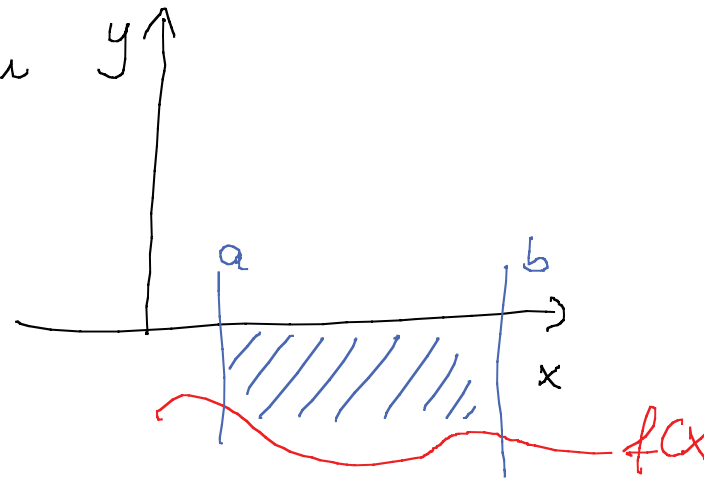
$$3p: \int_0^3 (x^2 - 2x + 3) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 3x \right]_0^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 - 9 + 9 - 0 = 9 \text{ FE}$$



Was passiert, wenn

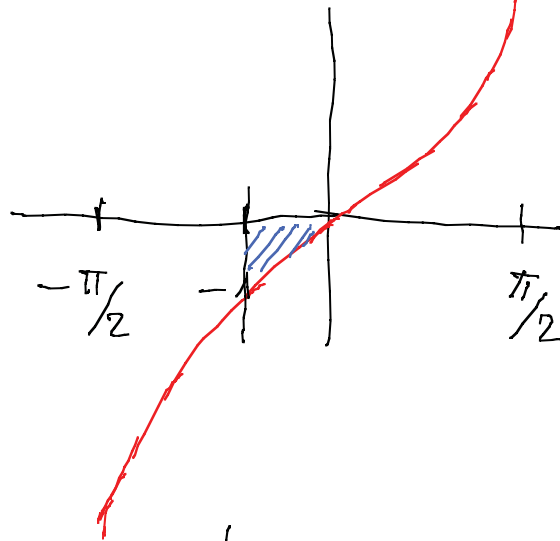


$$f(x) \leq 0 \text{ auf } [a, b]$$

$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Bp: 1) $\int_{-1}^0 \tan x dx$

Flächeninhalt!



$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^0 \tan x dx \right|$$

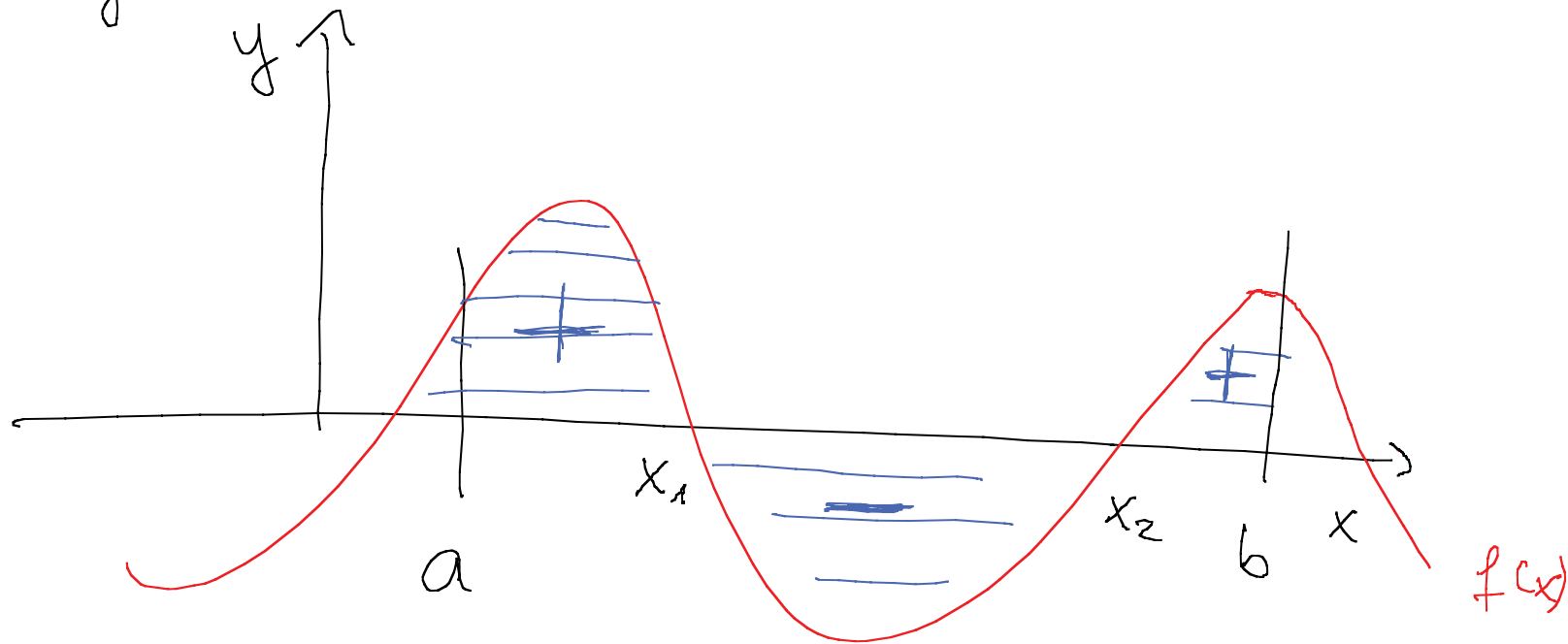
$$= \left| \left[-\ln|\cos x| \right]_{-1}^0 \right|$$

$$= \left| -\ln|\cos 0| + \ln|\cos -1| \right|$$

$$= | -\ln 1 + \ln(0.54) |$$

$$= | -0 + \ln 0.54 | = | -0.616 | = 0.616 \text{ FE}$$

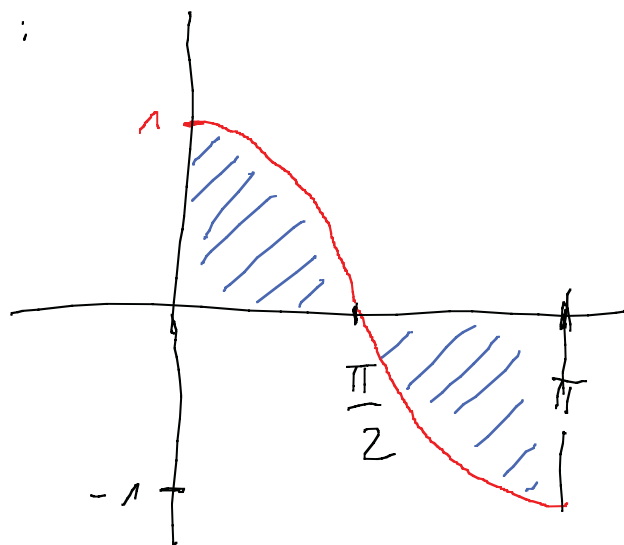
Folgende Situation :



$$\left| \int_a^{x_1} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{x_2}^b f(x) dx \right|$$

Bp:

1)



$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

Flächeninhalt:

Nullstellen von $\cos x$ auf

$$[0, \pi] : 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx + \left| \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos x dx \right|$$

bzw.
(Symmetrien beachten!)

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx = 2 \left[\sin x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 2 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) \\ = 2(1 - 0) = 2 \text{ FE}$$

$$2) \int_{-2,5}^3 (x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8) \, dx$$

Flächeninhalt, der von der Kurve, der x-Achse und den Parallelen zur y-Achse im Abstand $-2,5$ und 3 eingeschlossen wird!

Nullstellen bestimmen

$$x_1 = 1 \text{ ist NST}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ - x^3 - x^2 \\ \hline \end{array} : (x-1) = \underbrace{x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 - 2x^2 - 6x \\ - -2x^2 + 2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 - 8x + 8 \\ - -8x + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4 11

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 - 3x^2 - 6x + 8 \\ F(x) &= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{6x^2}{2} + 8x = \frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x \end{aligned}$$

Bestimmen von weiteren NST

$$x_{2,3} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 32}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 6}{2}$$

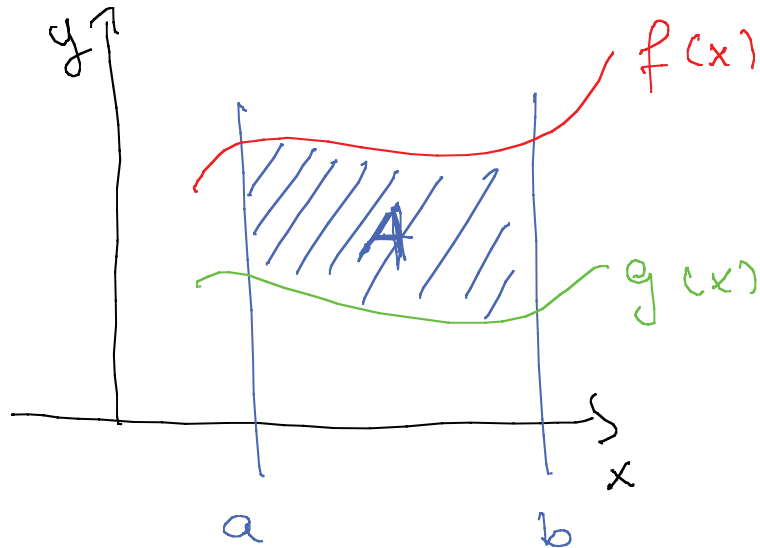
$$x_2 = 4$$

$$x_3 = -2$$

liegt nicht im Integrationsintervall!

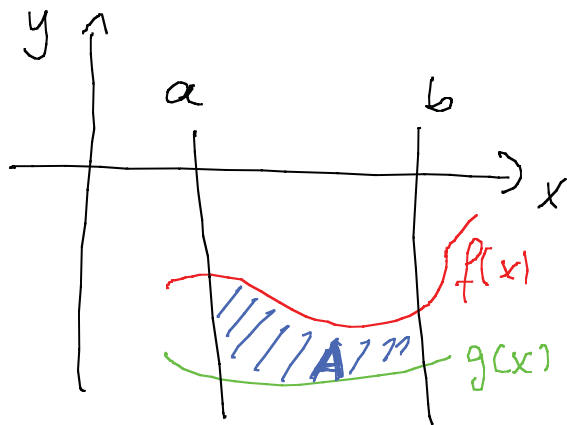
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-2,5}^3 f(x) dx & : \left| \int_{-2,5}^{-2} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-2}^1 f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_1^3 f(x) dx \right| \\
 \text{Als Fläche!} & \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 & \left| \underbrace{\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 - 3x^2 + 8x \right]}_{*} \right|_{-2,5}^{-2} + \left| \left[\dots \right] \right|_{-2}^1 + \left| \left[\dots \right] \right|_1^3 \\
 & \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 & = \left| -2,635 \right| + \left| 20,25 \right| + \left| -14 \right| \\
 & = 2,635 + 20,25 + 14 = 36,885 \text{ FE}
 \end{aligned}$$

Flächeninhalt zwischen zwei Kurven



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

$$f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \text{auf } [a, b]$$

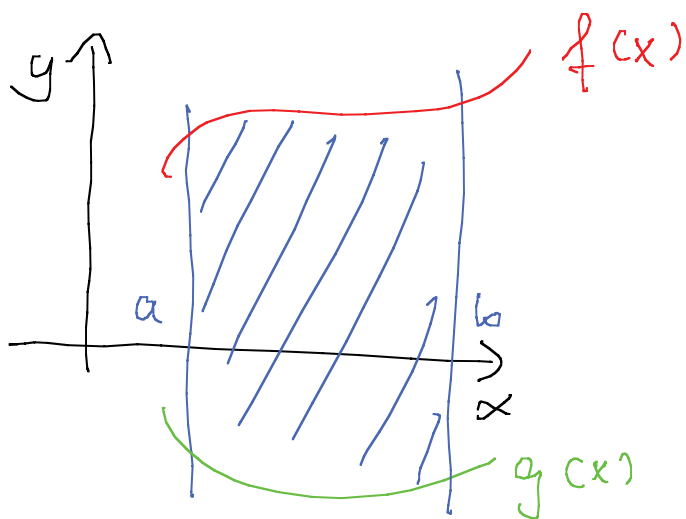


$$f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \text{auf } [a, b] \quad f(x), g(x) \geq 0$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = -A_1$$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = -A_2$$

$$-A_1 - (-A_2) = -A_1 + A_2 = A_3$$



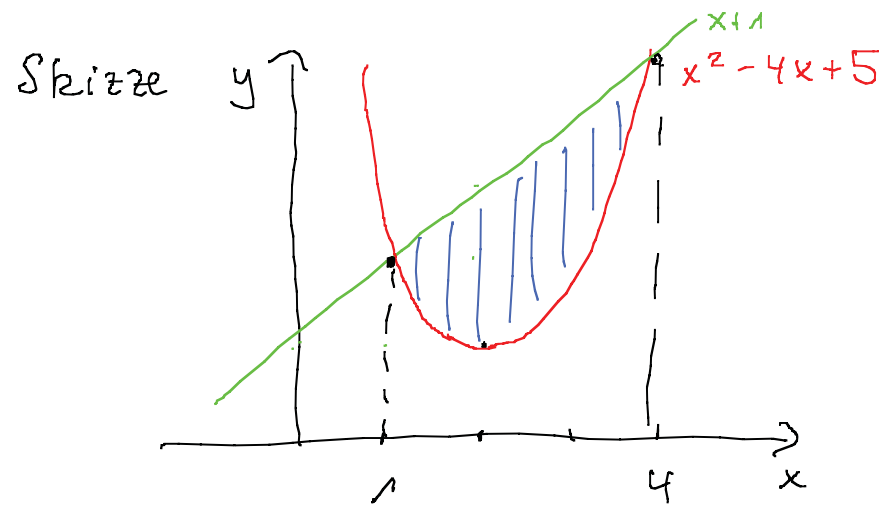
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_1$$

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = -A_2$$

$$A_1 - (-A_2)$$

$$= A_1 + A_2$$

Bp: Flächenstücke berechnen zwischen $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$ und $y = x + 1$



Schnittpunkte:

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = x + 1 \quad | -x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 16}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5 + 3}{2} = 4$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 - 3}{2} = 1$$

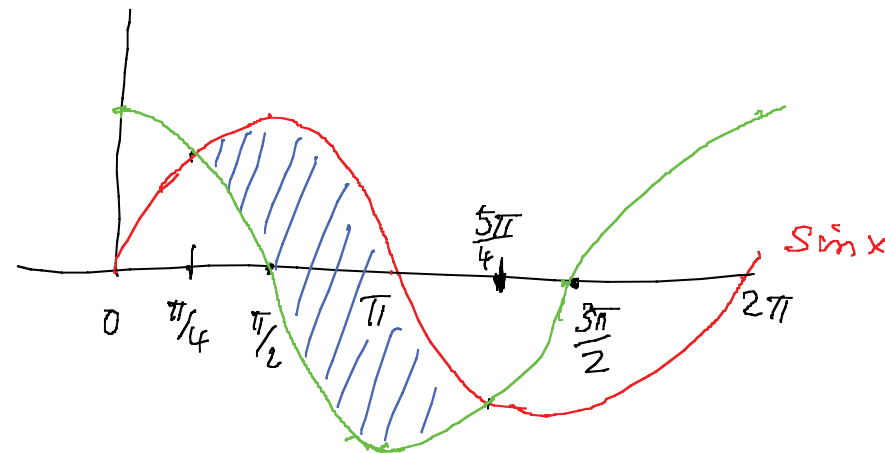
$$\int_1^4 (x+1 - (x^2 - 4x + 5)) dx$$

$$= \int_1^4 (x+1 - x^2 + 4x - 5) dx = \int_1^4 (-x^2 + 5x - 4) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{-x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} - 4x \right]_1^4$$

$$= -\frac{64}{3} + \frac{80}{2} - 16 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 4 = \dots = \frac{27}{6} = 4,5 \text{ FE}$$

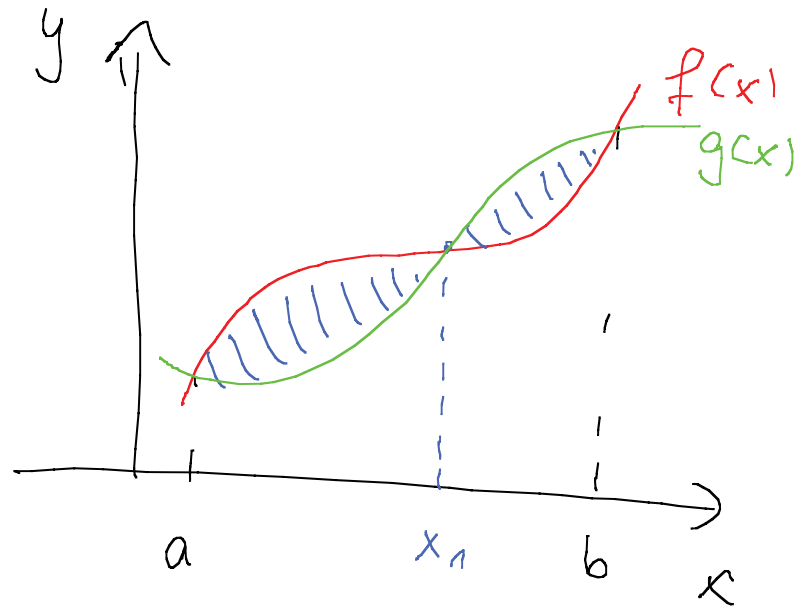
2) Flächenstück zwischen $y = \sin x$ und $y = \cos x$



$$\cos x = \sin x$$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \left[-\cos x - \sin x \right]_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} = \dots = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ FE}$$

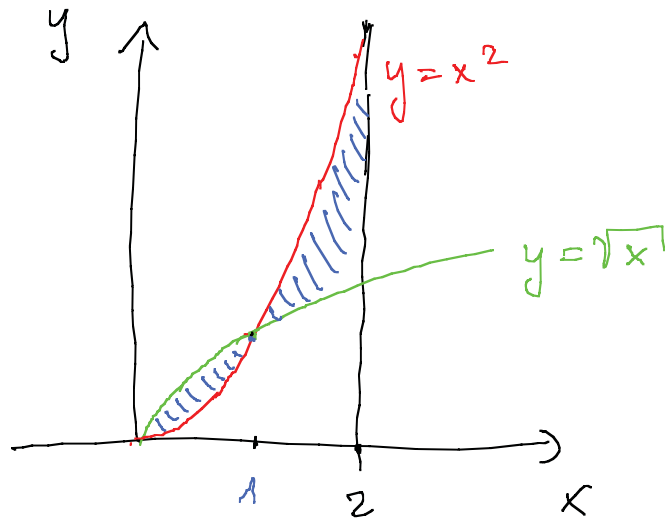
Nächster Fall:



Zerlegung in Teilflächen!

Schnittpunkt im Integrationsintervall berücksichtigen!

Bp:



$$y=x^2 \quad y=\sqrt{x} \quad \text{auf } [0,2]$$

$$\int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - \sqrt{x}) dx$$

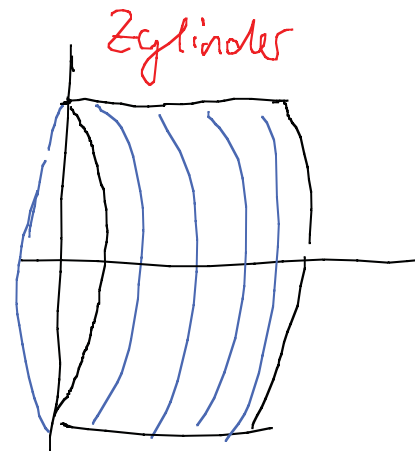
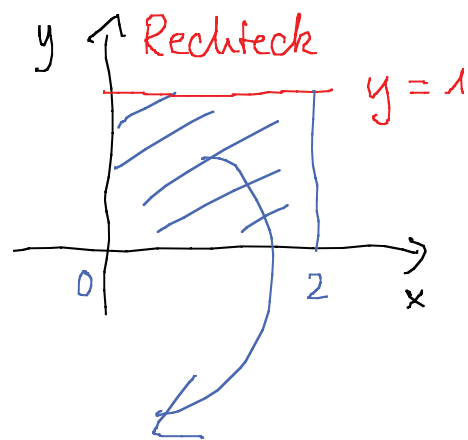
$$\text{NR: } y = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

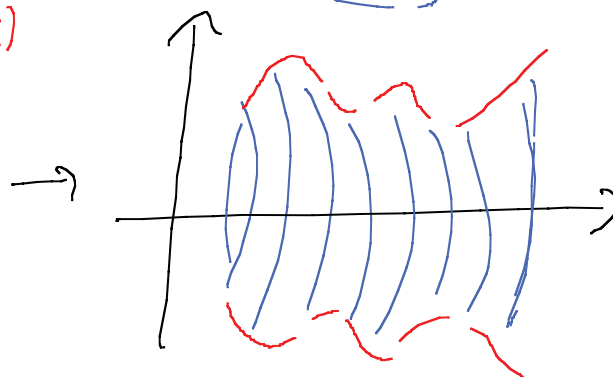
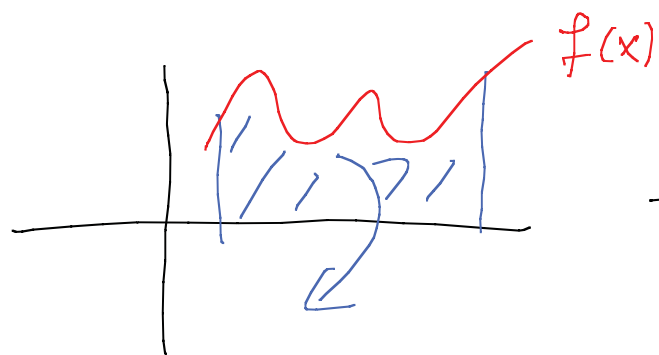
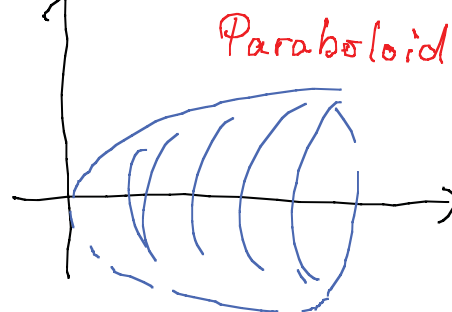
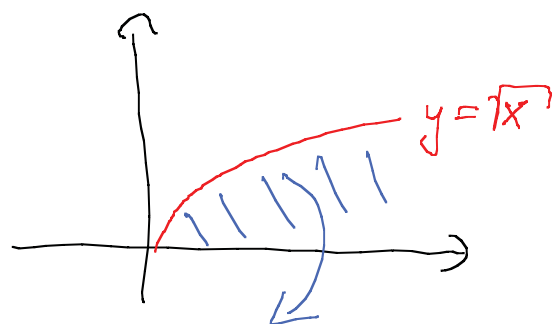
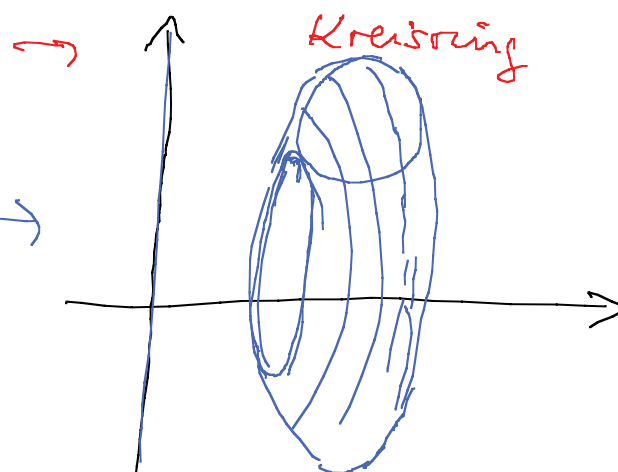
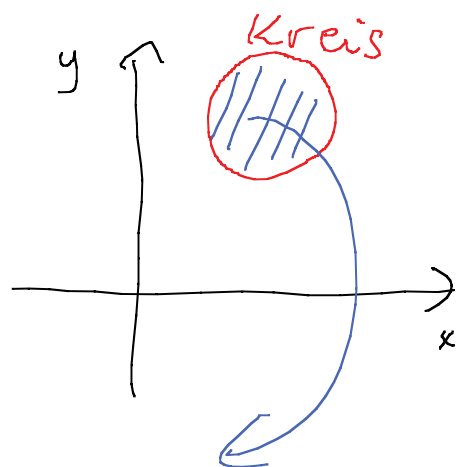
$$F(x) = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^2$$

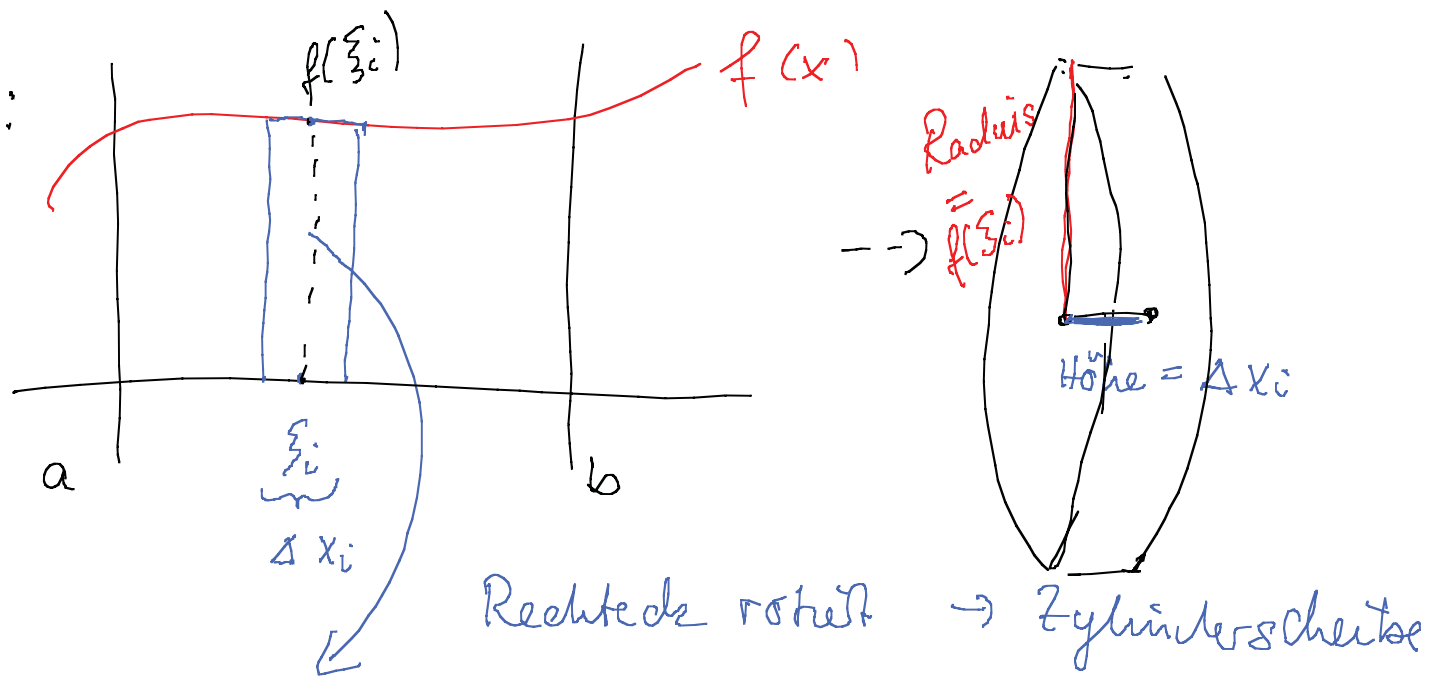
$$= \dots 1,447 \text{ FE}$$

Rotationskörper





Herleitung:



Rechteck rotiert $\rightarrow$ Zylinderscheibe

$$\Delta V_i = \pi \cdot f(\xi_i)^2 \cdot \Delta x_i$$

Volumen einer Teilscheibe

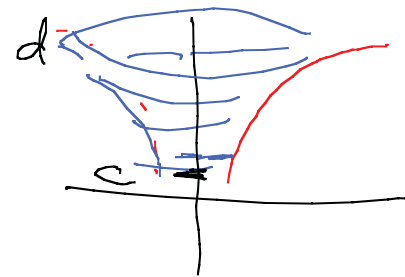
$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta V_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi [f(\xi_i)]^2 \cdot \Delta x_i$$

↓ f sei stetig

$$V = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \pi \cdot [f(\xi_i)]^2 \cdot \Delta x_i$$
$$= \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 \cdot dx$$

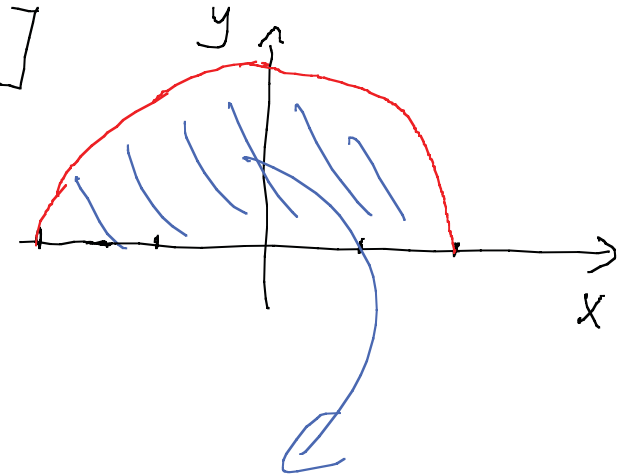
Rotation um die x -Achse

Volumen bei Rotation um die y -Achse :



$$V = \pi \int_c^d x^2 dy = \pi \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy$$

Bp: 1) $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$ auf $[-2, 2]$



$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 (\sqrt{4-x^2})^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-2}^2 (4-x^2) dx = \pi \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^2$$

$$= \pi \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} + 8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \pi \cdot \frac{32}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 2^3$$

