

- Idea:
- \* Partiell integration
  - \* Trigonometriska integraler

Partiell integration (7.1)

Partiell integration (eng. integration by parts)

använder produktregeln för att bestämma primitiv fun.

Sats (Teori-PM, Sats 10)

Om  $f, g$  deriverbara gäller

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

Beweis:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) = \{ \text{Produktregeln} \} = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) dx = \int f'(x)g(x) dx + \int f(x)g'(x) dx$$

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

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

Stewart använder även notation:  $u = f(x)$   $v = g(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \int \underbrace{x}_{f(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\sin x}_{g'(x)} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = x, \quad f'(x) = 1 \\ g'(x) = \sin x, \quad g(x) = -\cos x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\text{PI}} = \underbrace{x}_{f(x)} \cdot \underbrace{(-\cos x)}_{g(x)} - \int \underbrace{1}_{f'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{(-\cos x)}_{g(x)} dx$$

gottjækklig  
pimibú!

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

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

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \int \ln x dx = \int \underbrace{\ln x}_{f(x)} \cdot \underbrace{1}_{g'(x)} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{x}_{g(x)} \cdot \underbrace{\ln x}_{f(x)} - \int \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{f'(x)} \cdot \underbrace{x}_{g(x)} dx$$

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

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \text{Bestäm } \int x \tan^2 x dx$$

$$\underline{\text{Lösön:}} \quad \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

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

$$= x \tan x - \int \underbrace{\tan x}_{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ du = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |u| + C$$

$$= x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

Analyseens huvudsats ger motsvarande uttryck  
för bestämda (definita) integraler

$$\int_a^b f(x) g'(x) dx = [f(x)g(x)]_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)g(x) dx$$

Ex Beräkna  $\int_4^9 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

Lösning:  $\int_4^9 \ln x x^{-1/2} dx = [\ln x \cdot 2x^{1/2}]_4^9 - \int_4^9 \frac{1}{x} 2x^{1/2} dx$

$$= [2\sqrt{x} \ln x]_4^9 - \int_4^9 2x^{-1/2} dx = [2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x}]_4^9$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \ln 9 - 4 \cdot 3 - (2 \cdot 2 \cdot \ln 4 - 4 \cdot 2)$$

$$= 12 \ln 3 - 8 \ln 2 - 4$$

Ex Beräkna  $\int_0^1 \arctan x dx$

Lösning:  $\int_0^1 1 \cdot \arctan x dx$

$$= [x \cdot \arctan x]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u=1+x^2 \\ du=2x dx \end{array} \right|_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ x \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du \\
&= \left[ x \arctan x \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln |u| \right]_1^2 \\
&= \underbrace{\arctan(1)}_{= \frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

## Trigonometriska integraler (7.2)

Vi kan använda trigonometriska identiteter för att integrera (vissa) kombinationer av trigonometriska funktioner via substitution

$$\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx :$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad & \int \sin^5 x \cos^2 x dx = \int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x \sin x dx \\
&= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \cos^2 x \sin x dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \cos x \\ du = -\sin x dx \end{array} \right\} \\
&= - \int (1 - u^2)^2 u^2 du = - \int (u^2 - 2u^4 + u^6) du \\
&= - \left( \frac{1}{3} u^3 - \frac{2}{5} u^5 + \frac{1}{7} u^7 \right) + C \\
&= - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \frac{2}{5} \cos^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \cos^7 x + C
\end{aligned}$$

Strategi: Skriv ut udda potens  $\sin^{2k+1} x = \sin^{2k} x \cdot \sin x$   
använd trig. identitet och substituerar  $u = \cos x$

Motsvarande för  $\cos^{2k+1} x$ .

För jämna potenser kan formeln för dubbla vinkeln användas.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \int \cos^3 x \, dx &= \int \cos^2 x \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \cos x \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \sin x \\ du = \cos x \, dx \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \int (1 - u^2) \, du = u - \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C \\ &= \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \, dx}: \quad \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

Motsvarande strategi genom att utnyttja

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x \quad \text{snitt} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\text{och} \quad \frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{Ex}} \quad \int \tan^6 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \\ &= \int \tan^6 x (1 + \tan^2 x) \sec^2 x \, dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} u = \tan x \\ du = \sec^2 x \, dx \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \int u^6 (1 + u^2) \, du = \frac{1}{7} u^7 + \frac{1}{9} u^9 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + \frac{1}{9} \tan^9 x + C$$

I allmänhet behöver vi kombinera olika integrations tekniker och trigonometriska identiteter

Ex Bestäm  $\int \sin 4x \cos 5x \, dx$

Lösning:  $\int \sin 4x \cos 5x \, dx$

$$= \left\{ \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = 2 \sin A \cos B \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin(4x+5x) + \sin(4x-5x)) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 9x - \sin x) \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{18} \cos 9x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C$$