

## תרגילי אינטגרלים בנושא אינטגרלים

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## אינטגרלים קוסינוס (עם-אין)

•  $\int f(x) dx = A$  function  $F(x)$  such that  $\frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$ .

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

$n \neq -1$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C$$

עבור האינטגרל  $\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx$  נבחר  $u=g(x)$  ונמצא  $du=g'(x) dx$  ונציב את  $u$  במקום  $g(x)$  ונצטרך לכתוב את האינטגרל  $\int f(u) du$  ונחזיר את התוצאה לביטוי המקורי.

↓ מילוי

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

$u = t^2 - 3t + 1$   
 $\frac{du}{dt} = 2t - 3$   
 $du = (2t - 3) dt$

↑  
 2t-3  
 2t-3

$$\int x e^{x^2} dx = \int \frac{e^u}{2} du = \frac{e^u}{2} = \frac{e^{x^2}}{2}$$

$$u = x^2$$

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

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

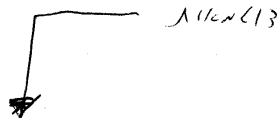
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$$\int (af(x) + bg(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx$$

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

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$$\int u(x)v(x) dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x) dx$$



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

$$u = \ln x^2 \quad v = x \quad = \ln x^{(x^2)} - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{2x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x} \quad v' = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad = x^2 \left( \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\int x^3 e^{-x} dx = -x^3 e^{-x} - 3 \int x^2 e^{-x} dx = -x^3 e^{-x} + 3 \int x^2 e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x^3 \quad v' = e^{-x} \quad = -x^3 e^{-x} - 3x^2 e^{-x} - 12e^{-x}$$

$$u' = 3x^2 \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

$$= -e^{-x}(x^3 + 3x^2 + 12)$$

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

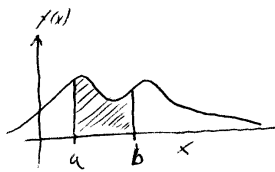
$$u = x^2 \quad v' = e^{-x}$$

$$u' = 2x \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

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

$$u = x \quad v' = e^{-x}$$

$$u' = 1 \quad v = -e^{-x}$$

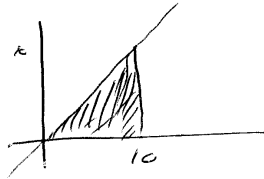


Integration

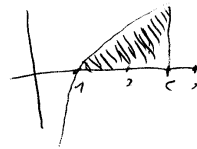
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (F(x)) \Big|_a^b = F(b) - F(a) \equiv \text{Antiderivative}$$

Antiderivative

$$\int_0^{10} x dx = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{10} = \frac{10^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} = 50$$



$$\int_1^e \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x) \Big|_1^e = \ln e - \ln 1 = 1 - 0 = 1$$



$$\int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{\lambda}{-\lambda} (e^{-\lambda t}) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=x} = -(e^{-\lambda x} - e^{-\lambda \cdot 0}) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

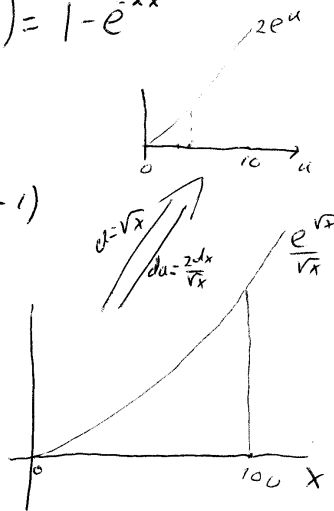
$$\int_0^{100} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^{10} 2e^u du = 2[e^u]_0^{10} = 2(e^{10} - 1)$$

$x=100 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}=10$

$$u = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$2du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$



pdf:  $k > 0$   
 $\lambda > 0$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \left( -x^k e^{-\lambda x} \right)_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} k x^{k-1} (-e^{-\lambda x}) dx = 0 + k \int_0^{\infty} x^{k-1} e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$u = x^k \quad v' = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$   
 $u' = k x^{k-1} \quad v = -e^{-\lambda x}$

$\uparrow$   
 $\frac{d}{dx}$   
 $\int \frac{d}{dx}$

$$= \frac{k}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x^{k-1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{k}{\lambda} \int_0^{\infty} x^{k-1} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

13d37

$$EX^k = \int_0^{\infty} x^k \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx$$

13d3

$$EX^k = \frac{k}{\lambda} EX^{k-1}$$

13d1

$$\int_0^{\infty} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = 1 = EX^0$$

13d2 13d3

$$EX^k = \frac{k}{\lambda} EX^{k-1}$$

13d1

$$= \frac{k}{\lambda} \frac{k-1}{\lambda} EX^{k-2}$$

$$= \frac{k}{\lambda} \frac{k-1}{\lambda} \frac{k-2}{\lambda} EX^{k-3}$$

$$\dots$$

$$= \frac{k}{\lambda} \frac{k-1}{\lambda} \dots \frac{1}{\lambda} EX^0 = \frac{k!}{\lambda^k}$$

$[a, \infty)$  -  $\rightarrow$   $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$

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

$I = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} I(b)$   $\int_a^b f(x) dx = I$

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

Basic rule,  $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  converges if  $p > 1$

$\left( \int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx \right)$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln x) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \ln \infty - \ln 1 \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = -\left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{1}\right) = 1$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx = \left(2x^{1/2}\right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{\alpha} dx < \infty$$

$\alpha < -1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{\alpha} dx = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1}\right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} - \frac{1}{\alpha+1}$$

$\alpha+1 < 0$

$1 < \alpha$

$[a, \infty)$  -  $\rightarrow$   $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$

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

$$I = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} I(b) \quad \text{כאשר} \quad I(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = I \quad \text{אם} \quad \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} I(b) = I$$

בסיסית, פונקציה  $f(x)$  נקראת אינטגרלית אם  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$  מתכנס.

$$\left( \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \right) \text{ מתכנס}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \left( \ln x \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \ln \infty - \ln 1 \Rightarrow \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = -\left( \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{1} \right) = 1$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \left( 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{\alpha} dx < \infty$$

אם  $\alpha < -1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{\alpha} dx = \left( \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} - \frac{1}{\alpha+1}$$

$\alpha+1 < 0$

$1 < \alpha$