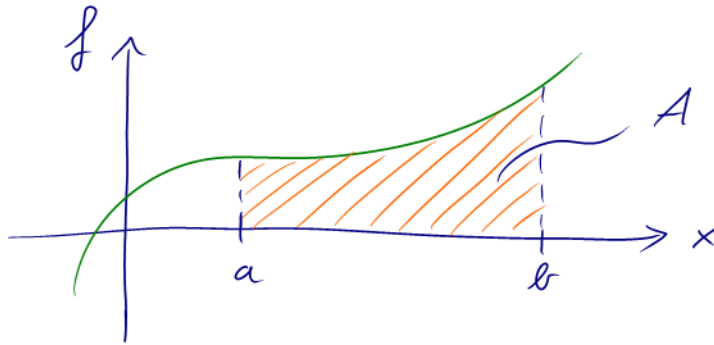


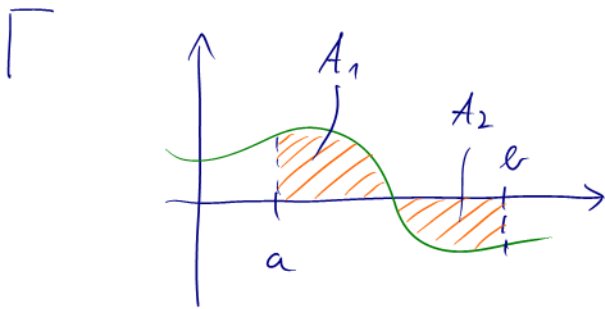
# Integral

einer Fkt.  $f$  von  $a$  bis  $b$ :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ ,

grob:



$\int_a^b f(x) dx =$  "Flächeninhalt  $A$  der durch  $a$ ,  $b$  und Graph von  $f$  definierten Fläche"

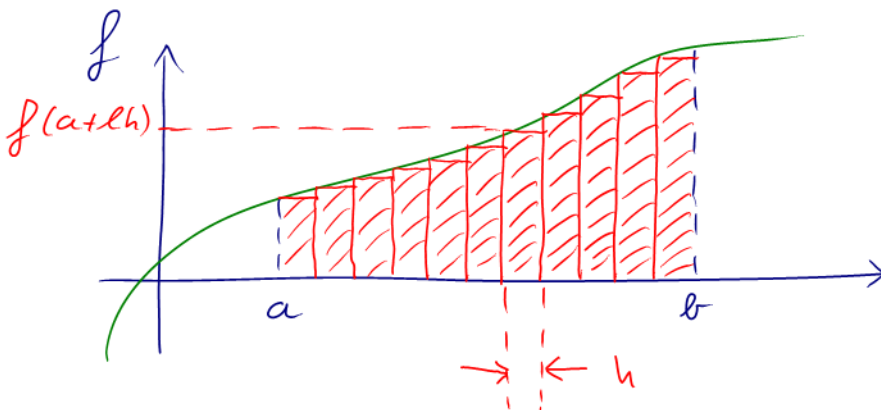


dann:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = A_1 - A_2$

genauer:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sum_{l=0}^{(b-a)/h} h f(a+lh)$$

( $b \geq a$ )



Falls  $b < a$ :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx := - \int_b^a f(x) dx$

→ Eigenschaften des Integrals

1)  $\int_a^b \lambda f(x) dx = \lambda \int_a^b f(x) dx$

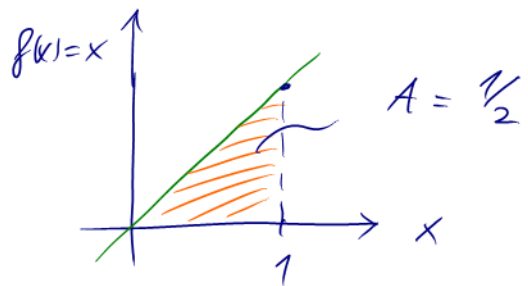
$\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$

Linearität

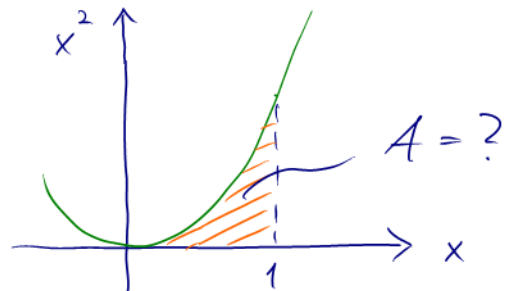
2)  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$

elementare Beispiele:

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



2)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = ?$



$\sum_{l=0}^n l^2 = \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(\frac{1}{2}n+1)$

$\sum_{l=0}^{1/h} h (hl)^2 = h^3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{h} (1 + \frac{1}{h})(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{h}) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3}$ , d.h.  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$ .

Wesentlich besser geht es mit dem Hauptsatz  
der Differenzial- und Integralrechnung (HDI) :

Definition

$F$  ist Stammfunktion von Fkt  $f$  g.d.w.

$$F' = f$$

HDI :

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

( $F$  Stammfunktion von  $f$  :  $F' = f$ )

↑

Zum Beweis des HDI zeigt man, dass die Fkt

$$g_a : t \mapsto g_a(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx - F(t) + F(a)$$

konstant vom Wert 0 ist ( $g_a = 0$ ), insbesondere  $g_a(b) = 0$

→ HDI.

Zur Konstanz von  $g_a$  zeigt man  $g_a' = 0$  (d.h.  $g_a'(t) = 0$   
für alle  $t$ );  $g_a = 0$  folgt dann wegen  $g_a(a) = 0$ .

$g_a' = 0$  :

$$g_a'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_a^t f(x) dx - F(t) + F(a) \right)$$



$$\rightarrow \text{z.B.: } 1) \int_0^1 x \, dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$3) \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2$$

### Partielle Integration

$$\int_a^b f'(x) g(x) \, dx = \overset{\triangle}{\bullet} f(x) g(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) g'(x) \, dx$$

$$\left[ \text{denn } \int_a^b f' g \, dx = \int_a^b \{ (fg)' - fg' \} \, dx = fg \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b fg' \, dx \right]$$

### Substitution

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f(g(y)) g'(y) \, dy$$

wobei  $g : [g^{-1}(a), g^{-1}(b)] \rightarrow [a, b]$

beliebige umkehrbare, diff. bare Fkt

$\left[ \text{denn}$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(g(g^{-1}(b))) - F(g(g^{-1}(a)))$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ F' = f \end{array} = \int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} (F(g(y)))' \, dy = \int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f(g(y)) g'(y) \, dy \quad \left[ \right]$$

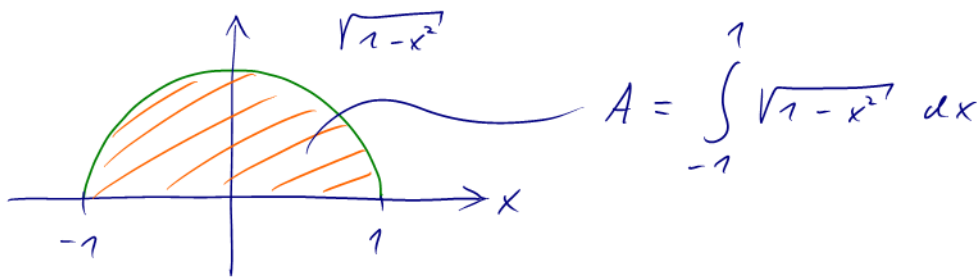
## Beispiele

$$1) \int_a^b x e^x dx \stackrel{\text{P.I.}}{=} x e^x \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b e^x dx = (x-1) e^x \Big|_a^b$$

$$2) \int_a^b \cos^2 x dx \stackrel{\text{P.I.}}{=} \sin x \cos x \Big|_a^b + \underbrace{\int_a^b \sin^2 x dx}_{\substack{\parallel \\ x \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b \cos^2 x dx}}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_a^b \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x \cos x) \Big|_a^b$$

3)  $\overline{\text{Flächeninhalt}}$  einer Kreisscheibe:



$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 \varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

Substit.:  $x = \sin \varphi, \varphi \in [-\pi/2, +\pi/2]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\varphi + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \checkmark$$