

Die Integralrechnung weiterer altherangebrachte

(1) π irrationalis.

Biz indirekt: $Tfh \quad \pi = \frac{a}{b} \quad , a, b \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(x) := \frac{x^n(a-bx)^n}{n!} \quad \text{2n-ed folger Polynom}$$

$$F(x) := f(x) - f''(x) + f^{(4)}(x) - \dots + (-1)^n f^{(2n)}(x)$$

• $n!$ $f(x)$ egen egyptischer Polynom

$$\bullet \quad f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0, \dots, f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(j)}(0) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad j \geq n$$

$$\bullet \quad f\left(\frac{a}{b}-x\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}-x\right)^n \left(a-b\left(\frac{a}{b}-x\right)\right)^n}{n!} = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}-x\right)^n (bx)^n}{n!} = \frac{(a-bx)^n \cdot x^n}{n!} = \\ = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\pi) = 0, f'(\pi) = 0, \dots, f^{(n-1)}(\pi) = 0$$

$$\pi = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$f^{(j)}(\pi) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad j \geq n$$

2)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x \right] = F''(x) \sin x + F'(x) \cos x -$$

$$-F'(x) \cos x + F(x) \sin x =$$

$$= F''(x) \sin x + F(x) \sin x \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$F''(x) = f''(x) - f^{(4)}(x) + f^{(6)}(x) - \dots + (-1)^n f^{(2n+2)}(x) + (-1)^n f^{(2n+4)}(x)$$


 ||
 0

$$F''(x) + F(x) = f(x)$$

f 2n-ed poln
 polum

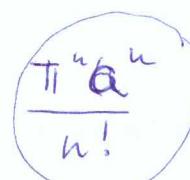
$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sin x$$

||

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \left[F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x \right]_0^{\pi} = F(\pi) + F(0)$$

da $f^{(j)}(\pi) \neq f^{(j)}(0)$ jedoch $\forall j$ -re $\Rightarrow F(\pi) + F(0)$ egen

da $0 < x < \pi \Rightarrow 0 < f(x) \sin x < \frac{\pi^n a^n}{n!}$ ($f(x) = \frac{x^n (a-x)^n}{n!}$)


 $\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty$

$\hookrightarrow 0 < \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$ die tatsächl. Lissme' teilt, da $n \rightarrow \infty$

\Rightarrow kein Vektor vek egen entk. mitten w-re:

$$\pi \neq \frac{a}{e}$$



3)

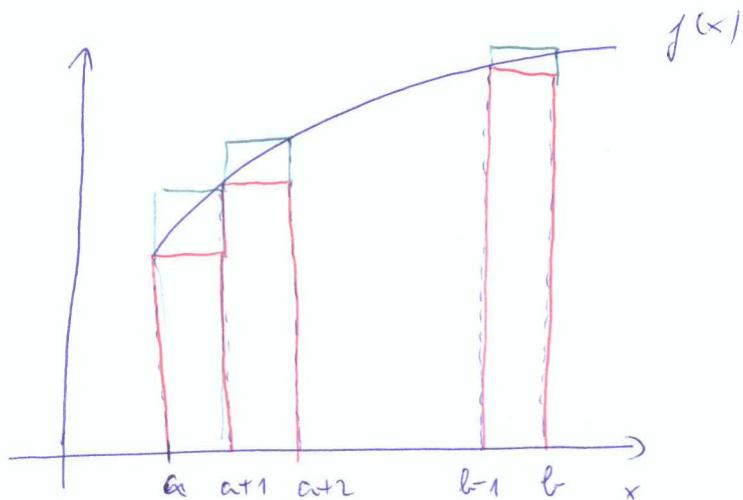
(2) Ümkehr bestimmen

THEOREM $a < b$ reelle, $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ monoton wach.

Dann

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + f(a) \leq \sum_{i=a}^b f(i) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx + f(b)$$

Hin f monoton wach, aber freilich nicht stetig.

Bild:

$F: a < a+1 < \dots < b-1 < b$ $[a, b]$ partition

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

$$f \text{ P} \Rightarrow S_F = f(a) \cdot 1 + f(a+1) \cdot 1 + \dots + f(b-1) \cdot 1 = \left(\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} f(i) \right) - f(b)$$

$$S_F = f(a+1) \cdot 1 + f(a+2) \cdot 1 + \dots + f(b) \cdot 1 = \left(\sum_{i=a}^b f(i) \right) - f(a)$$

Behauptung ist wahr

o.

Beispiel

$$\textcircled{1} \quad [a, b] = [0, u], \quad f(x) = x^k$$

• $k=1$ $\int_0^u f(x) dx = \int_0^u x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^u = \frac{u^2}{2}$

$$f(0) = f(0) = 0, \quad f(u) = f(u) = u$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{u^2}{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^u i \leq \frac{u^2}{2} + u$$

• $k=2$ $\int_0^u f(x) dx = \int_0^u x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^u = \frac{u^3}{3}$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(u) = u^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{u^3}{3} \leq \sum_{i=1}^u i^2 \leq \frac{u^3}{3} + u^2$$

• $k=3$ $\int_0^u f(x) dx = \int_0^u x^3 dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^u = \frac{u^4}{4}$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad f(u) = u^3$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{u^4}{4} \leq \sum_{i=1}^u i^3 \leq \frac{u^4}{3} + u^3$$

z.B.

5)

(2)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad [0, n]$$

$$\int_0^n \sqrt{x} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^n = \frac{2}{3} n^{3/2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2}{3} n^{3/2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{i} \leq \frac{2}{3} n^{3/2} + \sqrt{n}$$

(3)

$$[a, b] = [1, n], \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_1^n = \ln n$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad , \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

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

$$(4) \quad [a, b] = [1, n], \quad f(x) = \ln x$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_1^n \ln x dx = n \ln n - n + 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow n \ln n - n + 1 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln i \leq n \ln n - n + \ln n + 1$$

\hookrightarrow
exp

$$\boxed{e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq e \cdot n \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}$$

6) f a lowerest \Rightarrow konkavität, mág parabol
beslekt daphetwurk.

TÉTEL $a < b$ egeben, $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ monoton sükken "lower"

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx + \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} \leq \sum_{i=a}^b f(i) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx + \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} + \frac{f(a)-f(a+1)}{2}$$

f monoton növ' s' konkav \Rightarrow parabol rejtj egész körzel

Példa: $[a, b] = [1, n]$, $f(x) = \ln x \rightarrow$ konkav s' növ'

$$\hookrightarrow n \ln n - n + 1 + \frac{\ln n}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \ln i \leq n \ln n - n + 1 - \frac{\ln n}{2}$$

$\hookrightarrow^{\text{exp}}$

$$\left| \frac{e}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n \cdot \sqrt{n} \leq n! \leq e \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n \cdot \sqrt{n} \right|$$

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