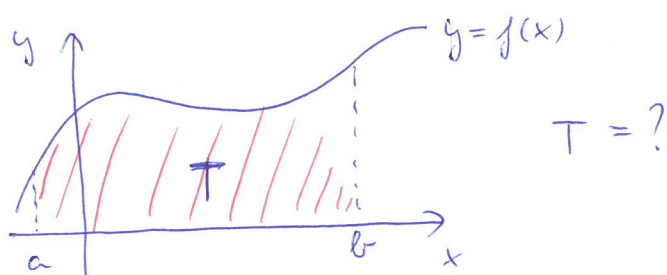


# A határozott integrál

Cél: függvény görbéje alatti terület kiszámítása



Def: Az  $[a, b]$  intervallum felosztása olyan  $F = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$  véges pontsorozat, melyre

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

Az  $F$  felosztás finomsága:  $\max_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} (x_i - x_{i-1})$

Def:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  hordozás,  $F = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $[a, b]$  felosztása

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} m := \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) & , \quad m_i := \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \\ M := \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) & , \quad M_i := \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ jól definiáltak} \\ \text{ + végesek} \end{array}$$

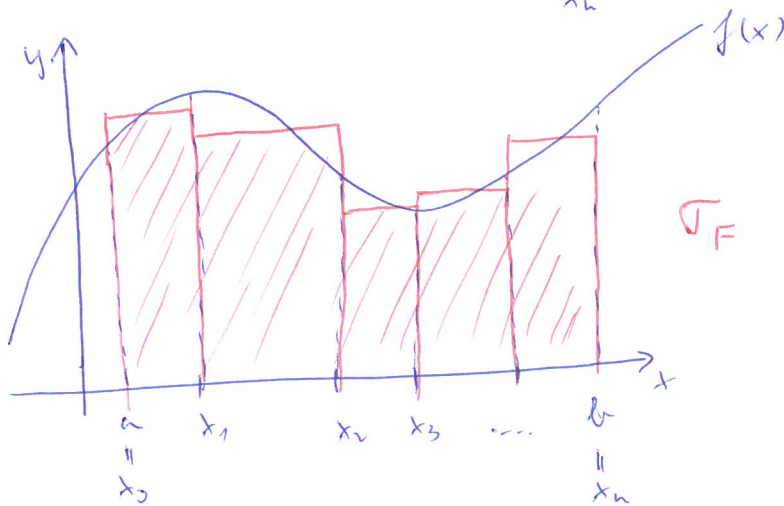
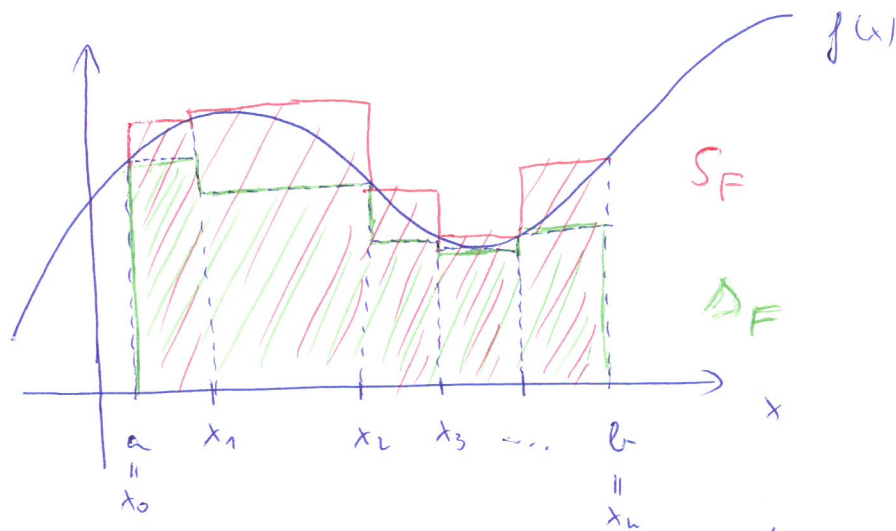
$$S_F := \sum_{i=1}^n m_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad \text{Darboux-féle alsó integrálható összeg}$$

$$S_F := \sum_{i=1}^n M_i (x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad \text{Darboux-féle felső integrálható összeg}$$

$$\sigma_F := \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) (x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad \text{Riemann-féle integrálható összeg}$$

$\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$  tetszőleges

2/



THEOREM  $\forall F$  partition:

$$m(b-a) \leq \Delta_F \leq \Sigma_F \leq S_F \leq M(b-a)$$

Proof:  $m \leq m_i \leq f(\xi_i) \leq M_i \leq M \quad \forall i$

$$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{m(b-a)}} = \sum_{i=1}^n m(x_i - x_{i-1}) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n m_i(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \underline{\underline{\Delta_F}} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{tính giá trị trung bình}}}{f(\xi_i)}(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \underline{\underline{\Sigma_F}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n M_i(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \underline{\underline{S_F}} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n M(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \overset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{tính tổng}}}{M(b-a)}$$

o!

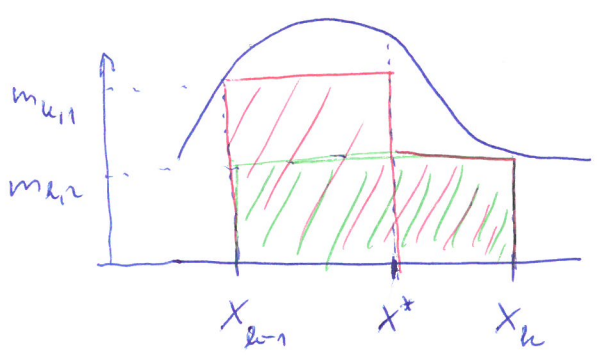
3/

Def:  $F_1, F_2$   $[a, b]$  fehérítési. Ha  $F_1$   $\neq$  ontopontja  $F_2$ -nek is ontopontja, akkor  $F_2$  az  $F_1$  fehérítés

TETEL: Ha  $F_2$  az  $F_1$  fehérítés, akkor  $S_{F_1} \leq S_{F_2}$  és  $S_{F_2} \leq S_{F_1}$

Biz:  $F_1 := (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $[a, b]$  fehérítés.

Vegyük hozzá egy extra  $x^*$  ontopontot:  $x_{k-1} < x^* < x_k$



$\hookrightarrow S = m_1(x_1 - x_0) + \dots + m_{k-2}(x_{k-1} - x_{k-2}) + \overbrace{m_{k,1}(x^* - x_{k-1}) + m_{k,2}(x_k - x^*)} + \dots + m_{k+1}(x_{k+1} - x_k) + \dots + m_n(x_n - x_{n-1})$ , ahol

$$m_{k,1} = \inf_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x^*]} f(x) \qquad m_{k,2} = \inf_{x \in [x^*, x_k]} f(x)$$

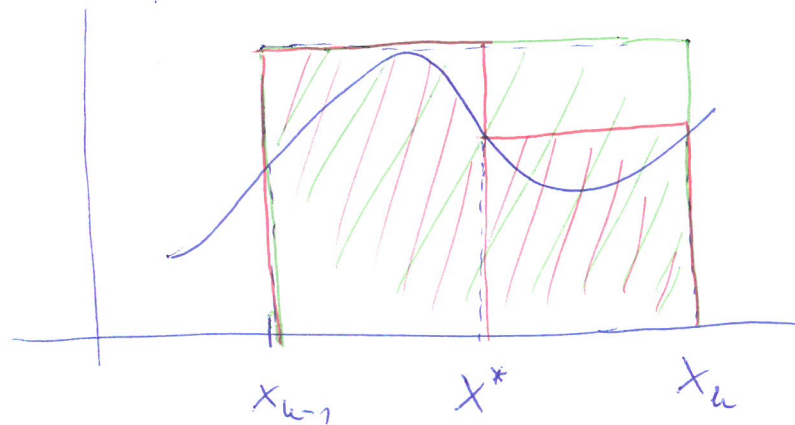
itt  $m_k \leq m_{k,1}$  és  $m_k \leq m_{k,2}$

$$\Rightarrow m_k(x_k - x_{k-1}) = m_k(x_k - x^*) + m_k(x^* - x_{k-1}) \leq m_{k,2}(x_k - x^*) + m_{k,1}(x^* - x_{k-1})$$

$\hookrightarrow S_{F_1} \leq S$  +  $F_2$  megfelelő  $F_1$ -ből extra pontok hozzáadásával

4/ herausan

$S_F - u$



THEOREM:  $[a, b] \forall F_1, F_2$  piecewise

$$\Delta_{F_1} \leq S_{F_2}$$

Bü Legen  $F_3$   $F_1$  &  $F_2$  entgegen  $\Rightarrow F_3$   $F_1$  &  $F_2$ -weg is a piecewise

element

$$\hookrightarrow \Delta_{F_1} \leq \Delta_{F_3} \leq S_{F_3} \leq S_{F_2}$$

f korrektes  $\Rightarrow \{ \Delta_F : F [a, b] \text{ piecewise} \}$  korrektes nehmen  
 $\{ S_F : F [a, b] \text{ piecewise} \}$

$\Downarrow$

Def  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  korrektes für

$$\underline{I} := \sup \{ \Delta_F : F [a, b] \text{ piecewise} \}$$

Darboux - Wert  
also integral

$$\overline{I} := \inf \{ S_F : F [a, b] \text{ piecewise} \}$$

Darboux - Wert

also integral



5/

||

$$m(b-a) \leq \underline{I} \leq \overline{I} \leq M(b-a)$$

Def.  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  heißt Riemann-integrierbar

$[a, b]$ -u,  $R$

$$\underline{I} = \overline{I}.$$

Also

$$\underline{I} = \overline{I} =: \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f$$

$\hookrightarrow$  gel:  $f \in R[a, b]$  :  $[a, b]$ -u Riemann-integrierbar nach

Prop  $R$   $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  hem  $R$ -int  $[a, b]$ -u  $\wedge$   $\wedge$

$$\underline{I} < \overline{I} \Rightarrow f \text{ hem } R\text{-int} [a, b]\text{-u.}$$

Be1

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{he } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & \text{he } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases} \quad \text{Dirichlet-f}$$

•  $f$   $R$ -int  $\checkmark$

•  $[0, 1] \nsubseteq R$   $\wedge$   $S_F = 0 \neq S_F = 1$

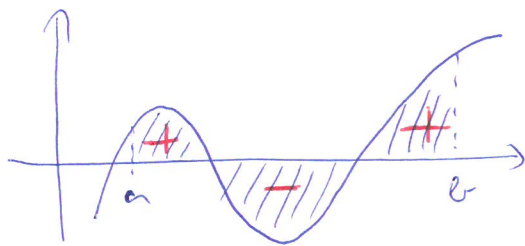
||

$$\underline{I} = 0 < \overline{I} = 1 \Rightarrow f \text{ hem int} [0, 1]\text{-u}$$

Def T1h  $f \in R[a, b]$

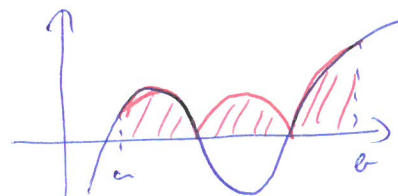
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

6/

Def:
 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  geometriai jelentése  $\equiv$  csíkjels terület


$\Rightarrow$  Ha az  $[a, b]$  intervallumon a függvény az  $x$  tengelyt  
hosszti valódi terület értéket:

$$T = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$



TEL  $f, g \in R[a, b]$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

1)  $\lambda f$ ,  $f+g$ ,  $f-g \in R[a, b]$  és

$$\int_a^b (\lambda f) = \lambda \int_a^b f, \quad \int_a^b (f \pm g) = \int_a^b f \pm \int_a^b g$$

2)  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b] \Rightarrow f \in R[\alpha, \beta]$

3)  $a < c < b \Rightarrow \int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f$

4)  $f(x) \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f \leq \int_a^b g$

5)  $|f| \in R[a, b]$  és  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$

6)  $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$

Biz Def alapján triviális

..!

7/

# TETEL (Newton-Leibniz formula)

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrable  $[a, b]$ -u

$F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f$  primitiv pe  $[a, b]$ -u ( $F'(x) = f(x)$   
 $\forall x \in [a, b]$ )

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad \text{gel} \quad [F(x)]_a^b}$$

Bir.  $B := (a = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n = b)$   $[a, b]$  felosztás

$\forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ -u Lagrange- $k$ -te köréértékét

$F$ -re  $\rightarrow [x_{k-1}, x_k]$ -u:

$\exists \xi_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)$ , melyre

$$\frac{F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}} = F'(\xi_k) = f(\xi_k)$$

$$\hookrightarrow F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) = f(\xi_k)(x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$$F(b) - F(a) = \underbrace{[F(x_1) - F(x_0)]}_{\text{teljeskörp}} + \underbrace{[F(x_2) - F(x_1)]}_{F(a)} + \dots + \underbrace{[F(x_n) - F(x_{n-1})]}_{F(b)} =$$

$$= f(\xi_1)(x_1 - x_0) + f(\xi_2)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + f(\xi_n)(x_n - x_{n-1}) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k)(x_k - x_{k-1}) =: \sigma_B \quad (B \text{ felosztás } \text{kor } \text{belül} \\ \text{Riemann-összeg})$$

8) little

$$\Delta_B \leq \sigma_B = F(b) - F(a) \leq S_B$$

$\forall B$  partition

$\Downarrow$

$$\underline{I} \leq F(b) - F(a) \leq \overline{I}$$

$$f \text{ ist stetig} \Rightarrow \underline{I} = \overline{I} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

!

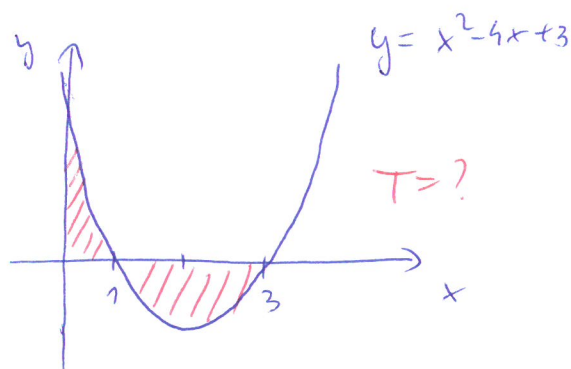
Keg  $\forall$  primitive  $f$  gilt die m. h. d.:

$$[F(x) + c]_a^b = (F(b) + c) - (F(a) + c) = F(b) - F(a) = [F(x)]_a^b$$

Pdla.

Bestimme an  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$  genau die Größe  $T$  als  
tatsächl. Inhalt konzentrischen Teils?

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-1)(x-3)$$



$$T = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx - \int_1^3 (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$$

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

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 \right) - \left( \left( \frac{27}{3} - 18 + 9 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3 \right) \right) = \frac{8}{3}$$

9/

## Integrálható függvények

TÉTEL:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  korlátos. Ha  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  -hoz  
 $\exists F$  pontok, melyre  $S_F - s_F < \varepsilon$ , akkor  
onaltérkép

$f$  integrálható  $[a, b]$ -n.

Biz Tkh  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$  -hoz  $\exists F$ , hogy  $S_F - s_F < \varepsilon$

$$\hookrightarrow \bar{I} \leq S_F < s_F + \varepsilon \leq \bar{I} + \varepsilon$$

||

$$0 \leq \bar{I} - \underline{I} \leq \varepsilon \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 - n$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{I} = \underline{I}$$

!

TÉTEL:  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  monoton  $[a, b]$ -n  $\Rightarrow f \in R[a, b]$

Biz Tkh  $f \in P[a, b]$ -n

Értéktartomány monoton növekvő korlátos  $\Rightarrow f(a) \leq f(x) \leq f(b)$   
 $\forall x \in (a, b)$

$$\forall [\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b] - n \quad f(\alpha) := \min_{x \in [\alpha, \beta]} f(x)$$

$$f(\beta) := \max_{x \in [\alpha, \beta]} f(x)$$



10/

Osnuk žel  $[a, b]$ -t u egjelb'e'me!

$$\hookrightarrow S_n = f(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) + f(x_1)(x_2 - x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$= [f(x_0) + f(x_1) + \dots + f(x_{n-1})] \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$S_n = f(x_1)(x_2 - x_0) + f(x_2)(x_3 - x_1) + \dots + f(x_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

$$= [f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)] \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 - n$ :

$$S_n - S_n = [f(x_n) - f(x_0)] \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{(f(b) - f(a))(b-a)}{n} < \varepsilon$$

$\uparrow$   
eli' nagg'u-e

$\swarrow$  Tétel.  
f integrálható

fδ -n nagg'u'g.

! !

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TÉTEL  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  folytonos  $[a, b]$ -n  $\Rightarrow$  f integrálható  $[a, b]$ -n

---

Biz f folytonos  $[a, b]$ -n  $\Rightarrow$  f Riemann integrálható  $[a, b]$ -n

$\Downarrow$  Keintétel

f egyenletesen folytonos  $[a, b]$ -n

11/

egyszerűsítésként  $\Rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} > 0$  -hoz  $\exists \delta > 0$ , hogy

$\forall x, y \in [a, b], |x-y| < \delta$  esetén

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

legyen  $F$   $\delta$ -nak megfelelő felbontás:  $F = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\max (x_i - x_{i-1}) < \delta$$

$f$  folytonos  $\Rightarrow$  Weierstrass,  $f$  felvett  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ -n a minimumot valahol  $\xi_i$  helyen  
 — 11 — a maximumot valahol  $\eta_i$  helyen

$$\text{azaz: } m_i = f(\xi_i), M_i = f(\eta_i)$$

$$\xi_i, \eta_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \Rightarrow |\xi_i - \eta_i| < \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_F - \Delta_F &= \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\eta_i) - f(\xi_i))(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n |f(\eta_i) - f(\xi_i)| (x_i - x_{i-1}) < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} (x_i - x_{i-1}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})}_{\text{teljes } p} = \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} (b-a) = \varepsilon$$

$\parallel$  Tétel  
 teljesül!

• •

12/  
~~Regel A folgend~~

Def.  $f \in R[a, b]$

$$I(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad x \in [a, b]$$

oder  $f$  stetig integrierbar

THEOREM (An integrierbare stetig) )

$f \in R[a, b]$ . Es gilt an  $I(x)$  integrierbar:

(i)  $I(x)$  mindestens gleichmäßig, mit Lipschitz-stetig  
[a, b]-ben

(ii) Für  $x_0 \in [a, b]$ -ben  $f$  gleichmäßig, oder  $I(x)$  diffbar mit  
s'  $I'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

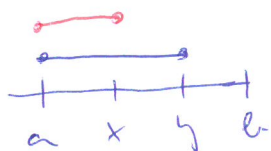
(iii) Für  $f$  gleichmäßig [a, b]-ben, oder  $I$  diffbar [a, b]-ben  
s'  $I' = f$ .

Bew.

(i) Setzen  $|f(x)| \leq K \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$  (wegen  $f$  beschränkt)

$a \leq x < y \leq b$  setzen

$$I(y) - I(x) = \int_a^y f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_x^y f(t) dt$$



13) *trivial*  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b K dx = K \int_a^b dx = K(b-a)$

$\Downarrow$   
 $|I(y) - I(x)| = \left| \int_x^y f(t) dt \right| \leq K |y - x|$

$\hookrightarrow$  Lipschitz  $\checkmark$

(ii)  $I(x) - I(x_0) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$

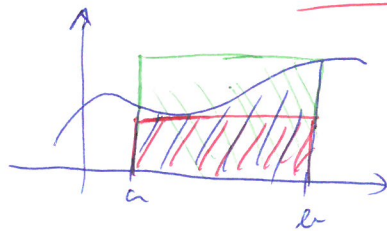
$\hookrightarrow \frac{I(x) - I(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \frac{1}{x - x_0} \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$

$f$  physios  $x_0$ -lann  $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$  - lann  $\exists \delta > 0$  :

$f(x_0) - \varepsilon < f(t) < f(x_0) + \varepsilon$  , he  $|t - x_0| < \delta$

Kegz (integralnaktas korepestibile .

$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \underline{m(b-a)} \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \underline{M(b-a)}$



$\Downarrow$

• he  $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta$

$\hookrightarrow$   ~~$(f_0 - \varepsilon)$~~   $(f(x_0) - \varepsilon)(x - x_0) \leq \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt \leq (f(x_0) + \varepsilon)(x - x_0)$

$x - x_0 > 0$

$$15) \Rightarrow f(x_0) - \varepsilon \leq \frac{I(x) - I(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq f(x_0) + \varepsilon$$

$$\circ \text{hc } x_0 - \delta < x < x_0$$

$$\hookrightarrow (f(x_0) - \varepsilon)(x_0 - x) \leq \int_x^{x_0} f(t) dt \leq (f(x_0) + \varepsilon)(x_0 - x)$$

$$x - x_0 < 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow f(x_0) - \varepsilon \leq \frac{I(x) - I(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq f(x_0) + \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow$  mittelwertsatz:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{I(x) - I(x_0)}{x - x_0} = I'(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

✓

(iii) (ii) - Fall betrachten

! 1

Köu hc f stetig [a,b]-ber, also ist F primitive fkt:

$$F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \leadsto \quad F'(x) = f(x)$$



15) Nur konstanz: spec. art:

Satz (der Integralsatz von Lebesgue)

$$f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ logg}$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Bew.

$$m := \min_{x \in [a, b]} f(x), \quad M := \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) \quad (\exists \text{ Weierstraß})$$

$$\hookrightarrow m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$$

$f$  polynom  $\Rightarrow$  polynom ist stetig  $m$  &  $M$  existieren

$\Downarrow$

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ logg}$$

$$f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

• !

16/

Beispiel

$$(1) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = ?$$

$\frac{0}{0}$  Typus  $\leadsto$  l'Hospital

$$F(x) := \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \leadsto F'(x) = \cos x^2$$

$\cos t^2$  nicht  
polynom

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} \stackrel{\text{l'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = \cos 0^2 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$(2) \quad H(x) := \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \sin t^2 dt \quad \rightarrow \quad H'(x) = ?$$

$$F(x) := \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt \leadsto F'(x) = \sin x^2$$

$\sin t^2$  polynom

$$G(x) := \int_0^{x^3} \sin t^2 dt = F(x^3) \leadsto G'(x) = F'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 =$$

$$= \sin(x^3)^2 \cdot 3x^2 =$$

$$= 3x^2 \sin x^6$$

$$H(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \sin t^2 dt = \int_0^{x^3} \sin t^2 dt - \int_0^{x^2} \sin t^2 dt =$$

$$= F(x^3) - F(x^2) \leadsto H'(x) = F'(x^3) \cdot 3x^2 - F'(x^2) \cdot 2x = \underline{\underline{3x^2 \sin x^6 - 2x \sin x^4}}$$

17/

(3)

$$f(x) := \int_0^x \frac{t^2+t-2}{t^2+1} dt$$

Ist  $f$  in  $[0, \sqrt{3}]$  ein lokales Maximum?

$$\frac{t^2+t-2}{t^2+1} \text{ Polynom in } \mathbb{R}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2+x-2}{x^2+1} \leadsto f'(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2+x-2=0$$

$$(x+2)(x-1)=0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$x_1 = -2 \text{ oder } x_2 = 1$$

$$\uparrow \\ [0, \sqrt{3}]$$

$x_2 = 1$  -en lokales Maximum

$\Downarrow$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x+1)(x^2+1) - 2x(x^2+x-2)}{(x^2+1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2x^3+x^2+2x+1-2x^3-2x^2+4x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+6x+1}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f''(1) = \frac{-1+6+1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$x=1$ -en

lok. MIN

18/

- (4) Kétféleképpen meg lehet adni a minimális fokszámú  $p$  polinomot, melynek 2-ben minimuma, 6-ban maximuma van  
 $\Leftrightarrow P(2)=0, P(6)=32$ .

2-ben és 6-ban négyzetes

$$\begin{aligned} & \boxed{P(2)=0} \quad \hookrightarrow \quad P'(x) = a(x-2)(x-6) \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ konstans} \\ & \Downarrow \\ & P(x) := \int_2^x P'(t) dt = a \int_2^x (t^2 - 8t + 12) dt = \\ & = a \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} - 4t^2 + 12t \right]_2^x = a \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - 4x^2 + 12x - \frac{32}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(6)=32 \Rightarrow a = -3 \Rightarrow \underline{P(x) = -x^3 + 12x^2 - 36x + 32}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt}{x^2} & \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \frac{0}{0} \leadsto \text{L'Hospital} \\ + \ln(1+t) \text{ poláros}}}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \leadsto \text{L'Hospital} = \end{aligned}$$

I. Numerikus sorok összege - sorokhoz hivatkozva

$$(1) \quad a_n := n \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = ?$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\uparrow \text{néhányas}/n^2}{\text{szorzás}/n}$$

$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) := \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$F_n: [0,1]$  elválasztó felbontás:

$$F_n = \left\{ \frac{i}{n} : i=0,1,2,\dots,n \right\} \quad n=1,2,\dots$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = S(f, F_n) : f \text{ } F_n\text{-hez tartozó Riemann-összeg}$$

- $F_n$  egyenlő hosszúságú felbontás
- $f$  Riemann-integrálható,  $f \downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S(f, F_n) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$



20/

$$(2) \quad a_n := \frac{\pi}{n} \left( \sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$\lim a_n = ?$$

$$f(x) := \sin x, \quad f: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$F_n := \left\{ \frac{h\pi}{n} : h=1, \dots, n-1 \right\} \quad n=1, 2, \dots$$

$\uparrow$   
 $[0, \pi]$  feleketek elrendelése

•  $f$  Riemann-eghelt

•  $a_n = S(f, F_n)$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} = -\cos \pi + \cos 0 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$(3) \quad a_n = \frac{1^{\alpha} + 2^{\alpha} + \dots + n^{\alpha}}{n^{\alpha+1}} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lim a_n = ?$$

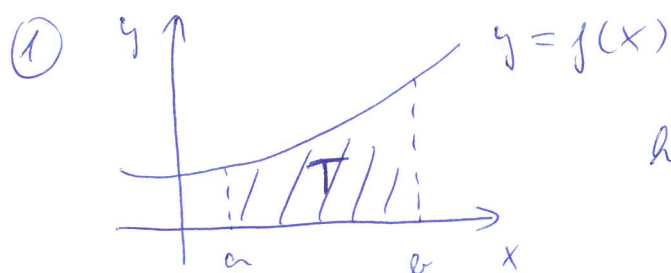
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{h=1}^n \left( \frac{h}{n} \right)^{\alpha}$$

•  $F_n = \left\{ \frac{h}{n} : h=1, \dots, n \right\} \quad [0, 1]$  feleketek

•  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = x^{\alpha}$

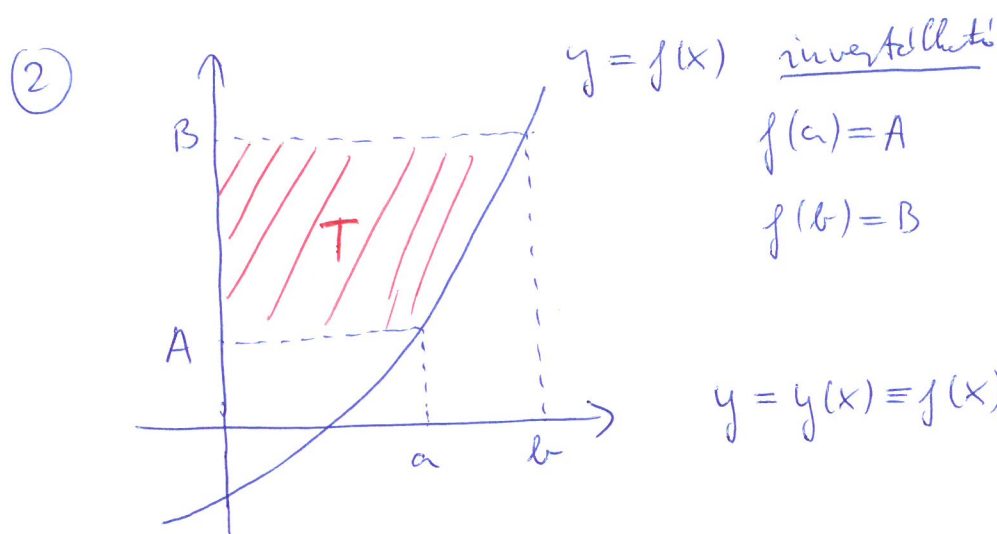
$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \int_0^1 x^{\alpha} \, dx = \left[ \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\alpha+1}}}$$

21)

II. Tonleitnermiki's

he  $f(x) \geq 0$   $[a, b]$ -u  
+  $f$  R-stetig

$$\Rightarrow T = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} f(a) = A &\leadsto a = f^{-1}(A) \\ f(b) = B &\leadsto b = f^{-1}(B) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = y(x) = f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{invertierbar}} x = x(y) = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$\text{he } A \leq f(x) \leq B \Rightarrow f^{-1}(A) \leq x \leq f^{-1}(B)$$

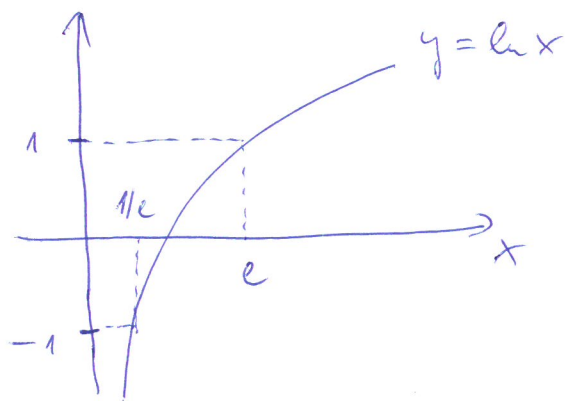
$$\text{he } f \uparrow \text{ mon } (a \leq x \leq b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = \int_A^B x(y) dy = \int_a^b x \cdot f'(x) dx}$$

$$y := f(x) \text{ helpelt sich}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) \leadsto dy = f'(x) dx$$

22/

Örnek 1,

$$y = \ln x \leadsto x = e^y$$

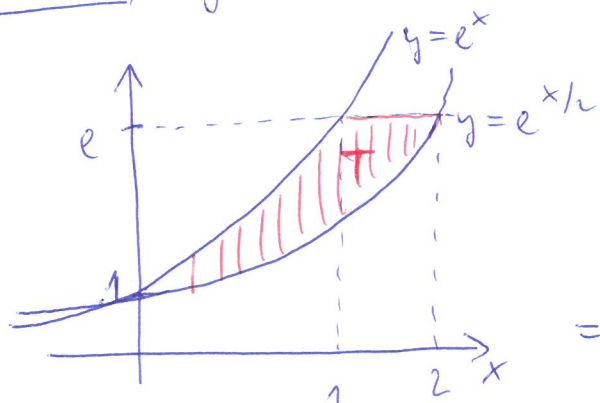
↑  
niç

$$\bullet T = \int_{-1}^1 e^y dy = [e^y]_{-1}^1 = \underline{\underline{e - \frac{1}{e}}}$$

2.örnek

$$\bullet T = \int_{1/e}^e x (\ln x)' dx = \int_{1/e}^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{1/e}^e dx = [x]_{1/e}^e = \underline{\underline{e - \frac{1}{e}}}$$

Örnek 2, gölgele bölgeyi bulalım  $T = ?$



$$T = \int_0^2 x (e^{x/2})' dx - \int_0^1 x (e^x)' dx =$$

↑  
parantez  
alt

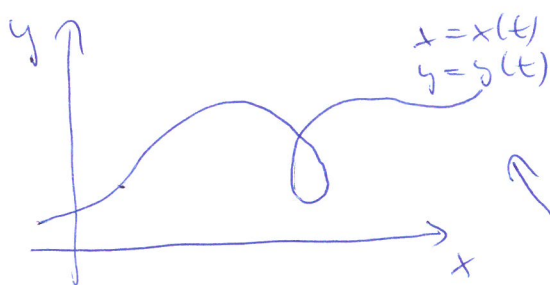
$$= [x e^{x/2}]_0^2 - \int_0^2 e^{x/2} dx -$$

$$- [x e^x]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^x dx =$$

$$= 2e - 0 - \underbrace{[2e^{x/2}]_0^2}_{2e-2} - (e-0) + \underbrace{[e^x]_0^1}_{e-1} = 2e - 2e + 2 - e + e - 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

⑤ görbe adott, te írod paraméteres megoldásait

$t$ : idő  $\leadsto$  számlálóvessző mögött :  $x = x(t)$   
 $y = y(t)$



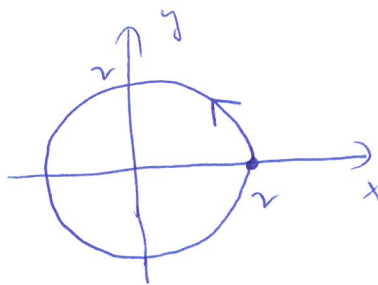
$$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$

nem biztos, hogy függő!

↑  
 függő

pl: a)  $x = r \cos t$   
 $y = r \sin t$   
 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

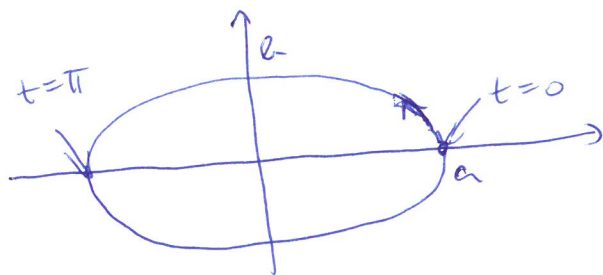
$$r > 0$$



$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \cos^2 t + r^2 \sin^2 t = r^2$$

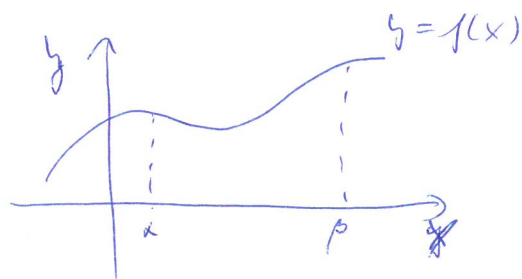
b)  $x(t) = a \cos t$   $a, b > 0$   
 $y(t) = b \sin t$   
 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1 \Rightarrow \text{ellipsz}$$



c)  $\nabla$  függő megoldható így:

$y = f(x) \leadsto x(t) := t$   
 $y(t) := f(t)$   
 $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$



23/

T1h

$$x = x(t)$$

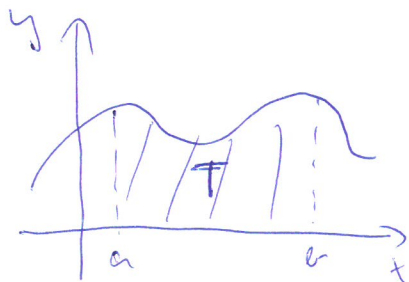
$$y = y(t)$$

$$a \leq t \leq b$$

$$a := x(d)$$

$$b := x(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \leq x \leq b$$



$$T = \int_a^b y(x) dx = \int_a^b y(t) \dot{x}(t) dt$$

$$\text{he } x = x(t) \uparrow \text{mig}$$

$$\dot{x} \equiv \frac{dx}{dt} \leadsto dt = \dot{x}(t) dt$$

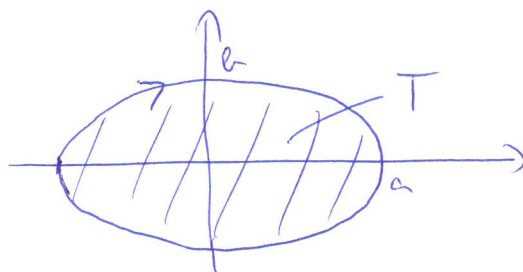
$$t = t(x) \leadsto y(x) = y(x(t)) = y(t)$$

pl: ellipsen teubete

$$x(t) = a \cos t$$

$$y(t) = b \sin t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$



$$\dot{x}(t) = -a \sin t$$

$$\frac{T}{2} = \int_{\pi}^0 y(t) \dot{x}(t) dt = \int_{\pi}^0 b \sin t (-a \sin t) dt = -ab \int_{\pi}^0 \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= ab \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = ab \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{ab}{2} \left[ t - \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2} (\pi - 0 - 0 + 0) = \frac{ab\pi}{2}$$

$$\boxed{T = ab\pi}$$

$$\text{spec: } a = b = r$$

$$\hookrightarrow T_{\text{ker}} = r^2 \pi$$



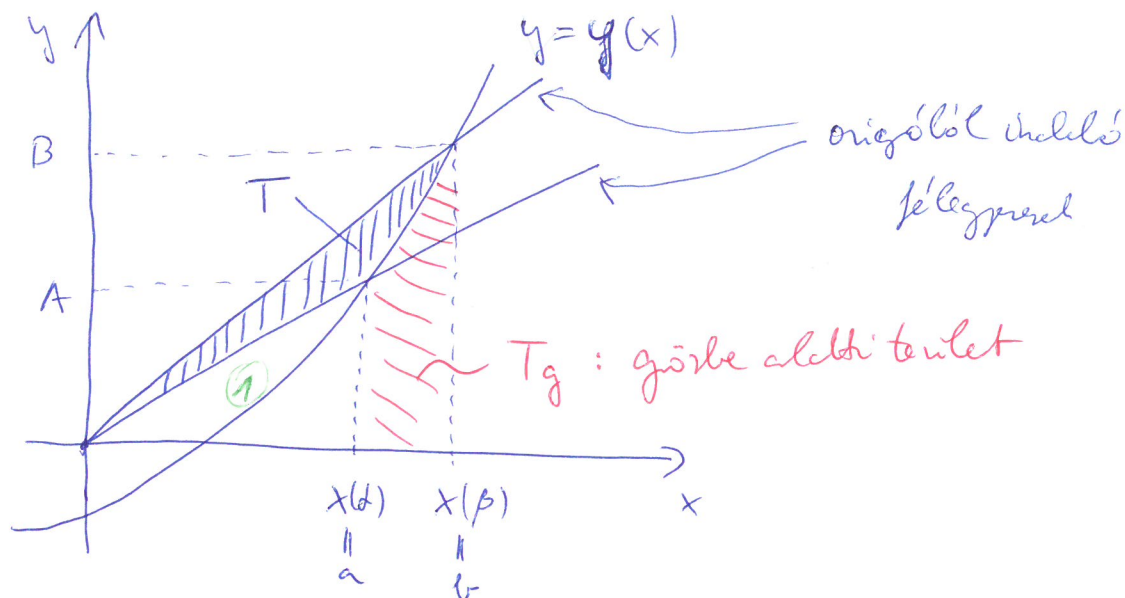
# (5) Szeletterület

$g$  görbe:

$$x = x(t)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$



$$a \leq x(t) \leq b$$

$$T_g = \int_a^b y \, dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) \dot{x}(t) \, dt = \left[ y(t)x(t) \right]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \dot{y}(t)x(t) \, dt =$$

↑  
parciális dt

$$= y(\beta)x(\beta) - y(\alpha)x(\alpha) - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \dot{y}(t)x(t) \, dt = bB - aA - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \dot{y}(t)x(t) \, dt$$

↑  
 $x(\alpha)=a \quad y(\alpha)=A$   
 $x(\beta)=b \quad y(\beta)=B$

általában:

$$T + T_g + \underbrace{\frac{a \cdot A}{2}}_{\text{green } \triangle} = \underbrace{\frac{b \cdot B}{2}}_{\text{red } \triangle \text{ terület}}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{b \cdot B}{2} - \frac{a \cdot A}{2} - T_g$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\dot{y}(t)x(t) - y(t)\dot{x}(t)) \, dt$$

$T_g$ -re 2 hiperbolikus csomópont:

$$T_g = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) \dot{x}(t) \, dt$$

$$T_g = bB - aA - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \dot{y}(t)x(t) \, dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_g = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} y(t) \dot{x}(t) \, dt \\ T_g = bB - aA - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \dot{y}(t)x(t) \, dt \end{array} \right\} T_g = \frac{bB - aA}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (y(t)\dot{x}(t) - \dot{y}(t)x(t)) \, dt$$



26/

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$x = x(t)$

$y = y(t)$

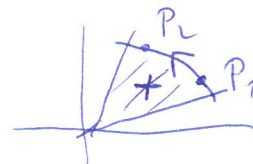
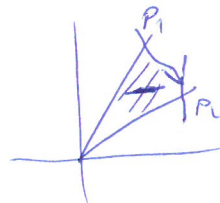
$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$

$x(\alpha) = a$

$x(\beta) = b$

körk: nélkörtentet:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x(t) \dot{y}(t) - \dot{x}(t) y(t)) dt$$

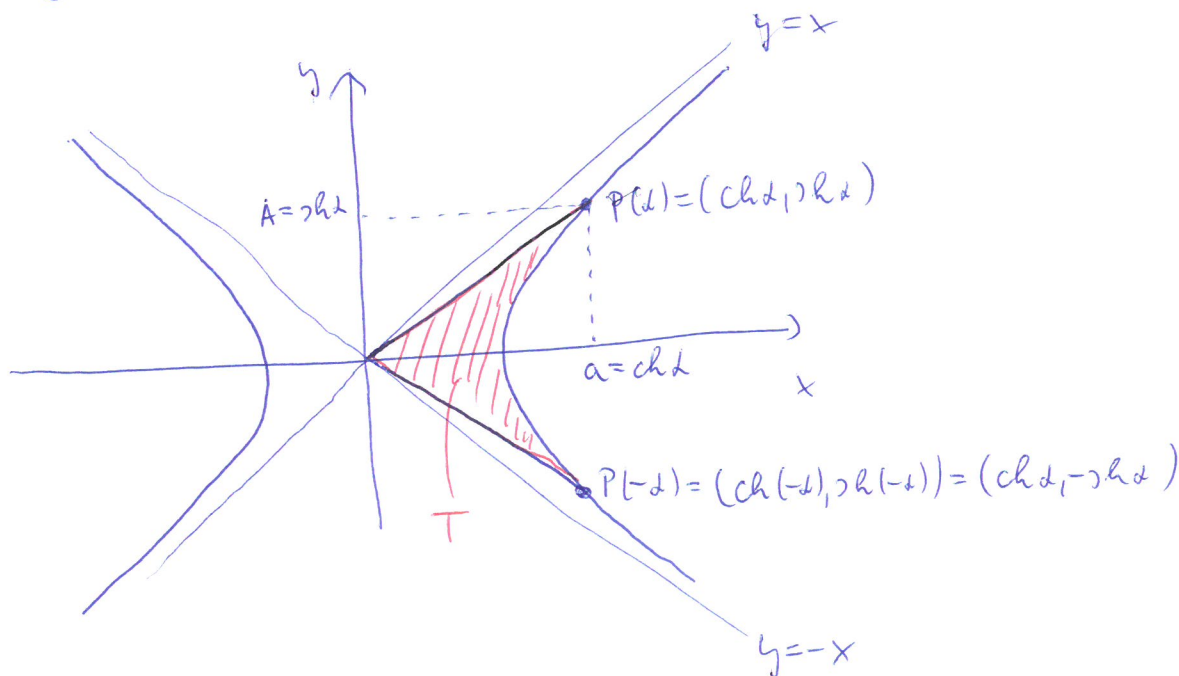
megj: előjeles terület:  $T > 0$ , ha  $P_1 \rightarrow P_2$  pozitív irányú $T < 0$ , ha  $P_1 \rightarrow P_2$  negatív irányúPélda

$x = \cosh t$

$y = \sinh t$

 $\left\{ \Rightarrow \right.$ 

$x^2 - y^2 = \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1$

 $\hookrightarrow$  egyenesrészű hiperbola $-\alpha \leq t \leq \alpha$  nélkörtentet?

27/

$$x(t) = ch t \leadsto \dot{x}(t) = sh t$$

$$y(t) = sh t \leadsto \dot{y}(t) = ch t$$

$$\hookrightarrow x(t)\dot{y}(t) - \dot{x}(t)y(t) = ch^2 t - sh^2 t = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a 1 dt = \frac{1}{2} [t]_{-a}^a = \underline{\underline{a}}$$

$$\text{de } a = ch a \rightarrow a = arch a$$

$$A = sh a \Rightarrow a = arsh A$$

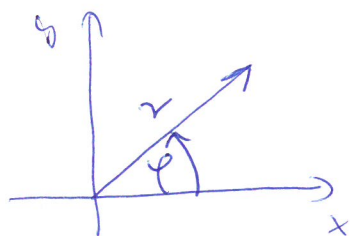
$$\Rightarrow T = a = arch a = arsh A$$

$\Downarrow$

or or elnevere's oka : area = terület

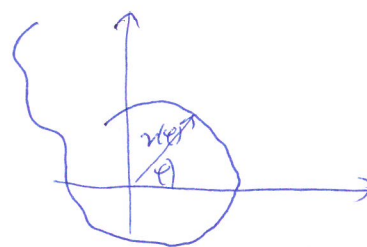
⑥ terület németes polárkoordináták megadását

polárkoordináták  $(r, \varphi)$



$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$



görbe polárkoordináták megadása :  $r = r(\varphi)$

$\Downarrow$

$$x(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$$y(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

28)  $\varphi$  változó  $\rightarrow$  paraméteres egyenes

$$x(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \cos \varphi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{x}(\varphi) = \frac{dx}{d\varphi} = \dot{r}(\varphi) \cos \varphi - r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$$

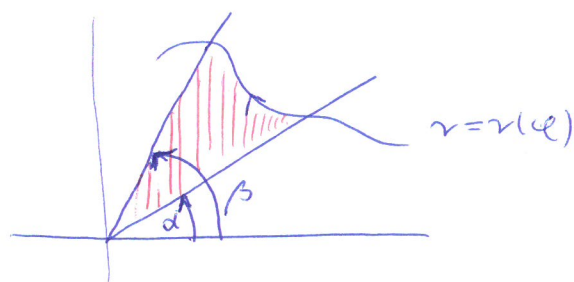
$$y(\varphi) = r(\varphi) \sin \varphi \quad \dot{y}(\varphi) = \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = \dot{r}(\varphi) \sin \varphi + r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$$

$\Downarrow$

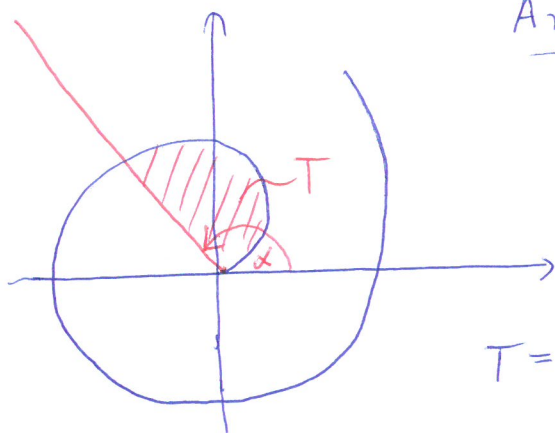
$$x \dot{y} - \dot{x} y = r \cos \varphi (\dot{r} \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi) + r \sin \varphi (\dot{r} \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi)$$

$$= r \dot{r} (\cos \varphi \sin \varphi - \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) + r^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) = \underline{\underline{r^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi}$$



Példa  $r = c\varphi$   $c > 0$



Archimédész-spirála

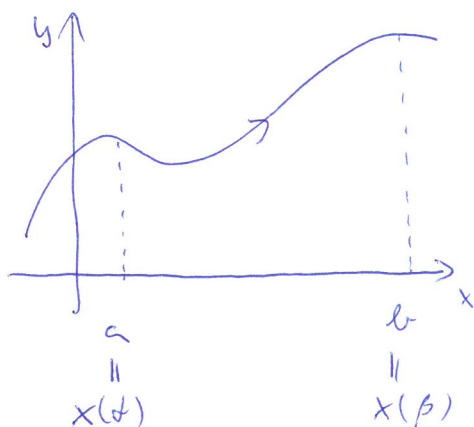
(0, α) hányszor tekeredik ki?

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\alpha} c^2 \varphi^2 d\varphi = \frac{c^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\varphi^3}{3} \right]_0^{\alpha} =$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{c^2 \alpha^3}{6}}}$$

### III Solom

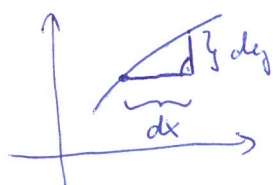
#### ① parametrisierte gerade Kurve



$$x = x(t)$$

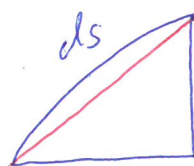
$$y = y(t)$$

$$\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$



$$dx = \dot{x}(t) dt$$

$$dy = \dot{y}(t) dt$$

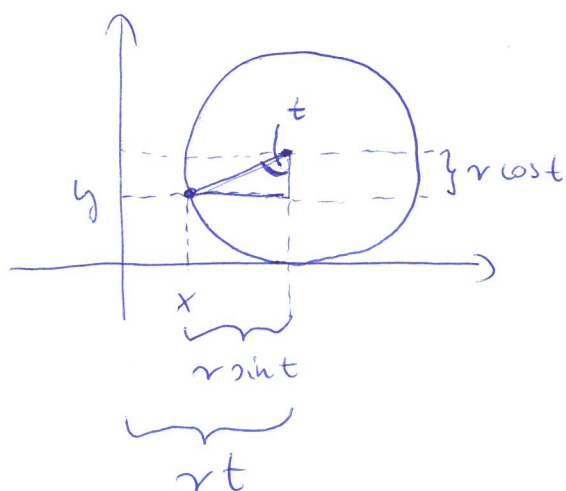


$$ds \approx \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{[\dot{x}(t)]^2 + [\dot{y}(t)]^2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2} dt}$$

Beispiel cyklois = "kurven, welche geraden Linien eine gewisse Anzahl von Punkten auf einer Geraden schneiden"

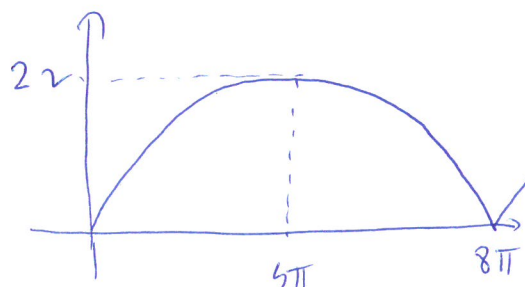


$$x = rt - r \sin t = r(t - \sin t)$$

$$y = r - r \cos t = r(1 - \cos t)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$



30/ Kétkörű ív két kör egy körhöz hasonlóan állt a körlet  
 egy pontja?  $\leadsto$  ív kör

$$x(t) = r(t - \sin t) \leadsto \dot{x}(t) = r(1 - \cos t)$$

$$y(t) = r(1 - \cos t) \quad \dot{y}(t) = r \sin t$$

$$\hookrightarrow \dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 = r^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 t = r^2(1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) =$$

$$= 2r^2(1 - \cos t) = 4r^2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2} dt = 2r \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} dt =$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\substack{\text{0, ha } t \leq 2\pi}}$

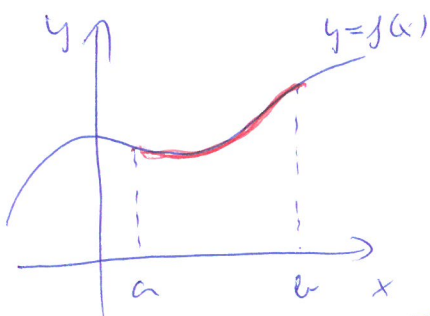
$$= 2r \left[ -2 \cos \frac{t}{2} \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -4r (\underbrace{\cos \pi - \cos 0}_{-2}) = \underline{\underline{8r}}$$

(2) Spec  $y = f(x) \leadsto x(t) = t \quad a \leq x \leq b$

$$y(t) = f(t) \quad \Downarrow$$

$$a \leq t \leq b$$



$$\Downarrow$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = 1$$

$$\dot{y}(t) = f'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$



31)

Példa

$y = chx$  ívhona  $a \leq x \leq b$  körött

$$S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \int_a^b chx dx = [shx]_a^b = \underline{\underline{shb - sha}}$$

$(ch'x) = shx$

③ ívhona polárkoordináták megadásán

$r = r(\varphi) \rightsquigarrow \begin{aligned} x(\varphi) &= r(\varphi) \cos \varphi \\ y(\varphi) &= r(\varphi) \sin \varphi \end{aligned} \quad \alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$

$\dot{x}(\varphi) = \dot{r}(\varphi) \cos \varphi - r(\varphi) \sin \varphi$

$\dot{y}(\varphi) = \dot{r}(\varphi) \sin \varphi + r(\varphi) \cos \varphi$

$\hookrightarrow [\dot{x}(\varphi)]^2 + [\dot{y}(\varphi)]^2 = \dots = [\dot{r}(\varphi)]^2 + r^2(\varphi)$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\dot{r}^2(\varphi) + r^2(\varphi)} d\varphi}$

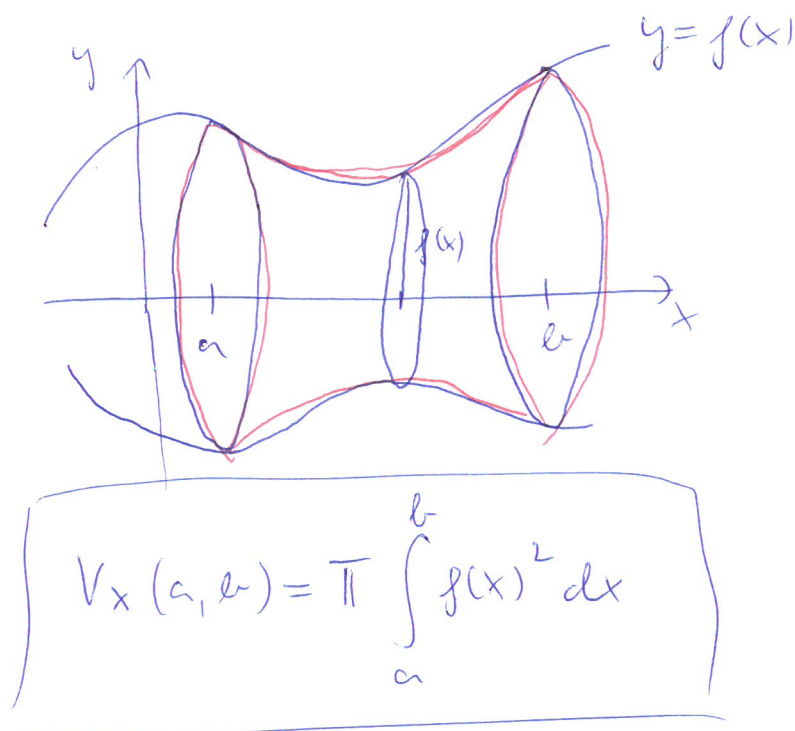
Pé1  $r = c\varphi$   $c > 0$  Archimédész-spirális ívhona  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \alpha$   
sétén

$\dot{r}(\varphi) = c$

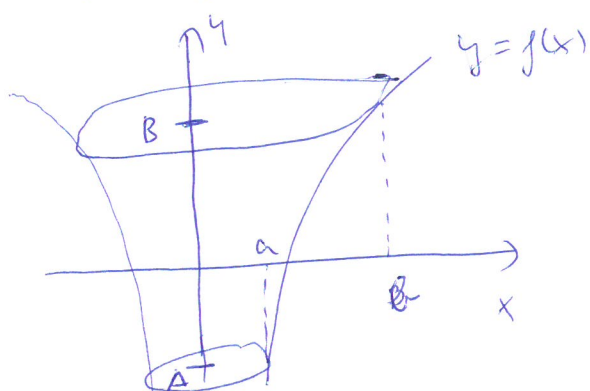
$$S = \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{c^2 + c^2 \varphi^2} d\varphi = c \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{1 + \varphi^2} d\varphi = \dots = \frac{c}{2} [\alpha \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2} + \ln(\alpha + \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2})]$$
  
 $\varphi = sh t \quad t = arsh \varphi$   
 $d\varphi = ch t dt$



32/

III. Forgástestek térfogata①  $x$  tengely körül forgatva:  $\rightarrow V_x$ 

$x$  körüli  $f(x)$   
 sugárú körlemez  
 $\Downarrow$   
 az  $x$  tengely körüli  
 forgástest  
 $f(x)^2 \pi \cdot dx$

②  $y$  tengely körül forgatva:  $\rightarrow V_y$ 

$y=y(x)$  ha invertálható  
 $\Downarrow$   
 $x=x(y)$

$$V_y(A, B) = \pi \int_A^B x(y)^2 dy$$

$$\text{de } y=y(x) \Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = y'(x) dx$$

$$A \leq y \leq B \Leftrightarrow a \leq x \leq b$$

$$\Rightarrow V_y(a, b) = \pi \int_a^b x^2 y'(x) dx = \pi \int_a^b x^2 f'(x) dx$$