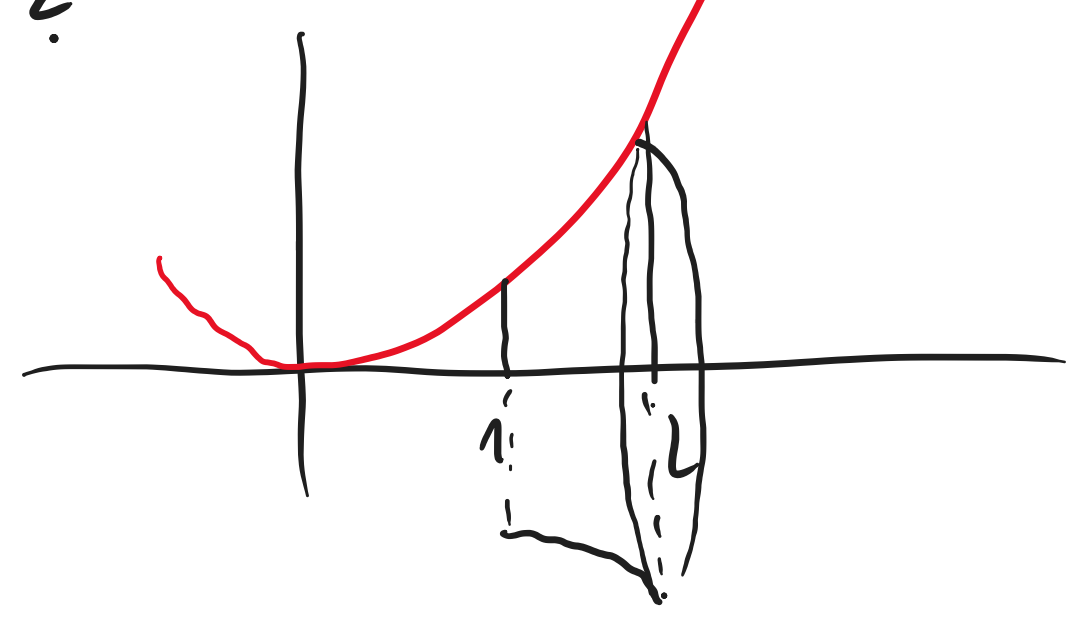


Neoblastný integrál

Parabola $y = x^2$ $a \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ rolyži obola on x

$V = ?$



$$V = \int_1^2 (x^2)^2 dx = 2 \int_1^2 x^4 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{5} (2^5 - 1)$$

Príklad 202a



l - dĺžka křivky

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

\hookrightarrow NO PR

$f = x^2 < 1, 2 >$

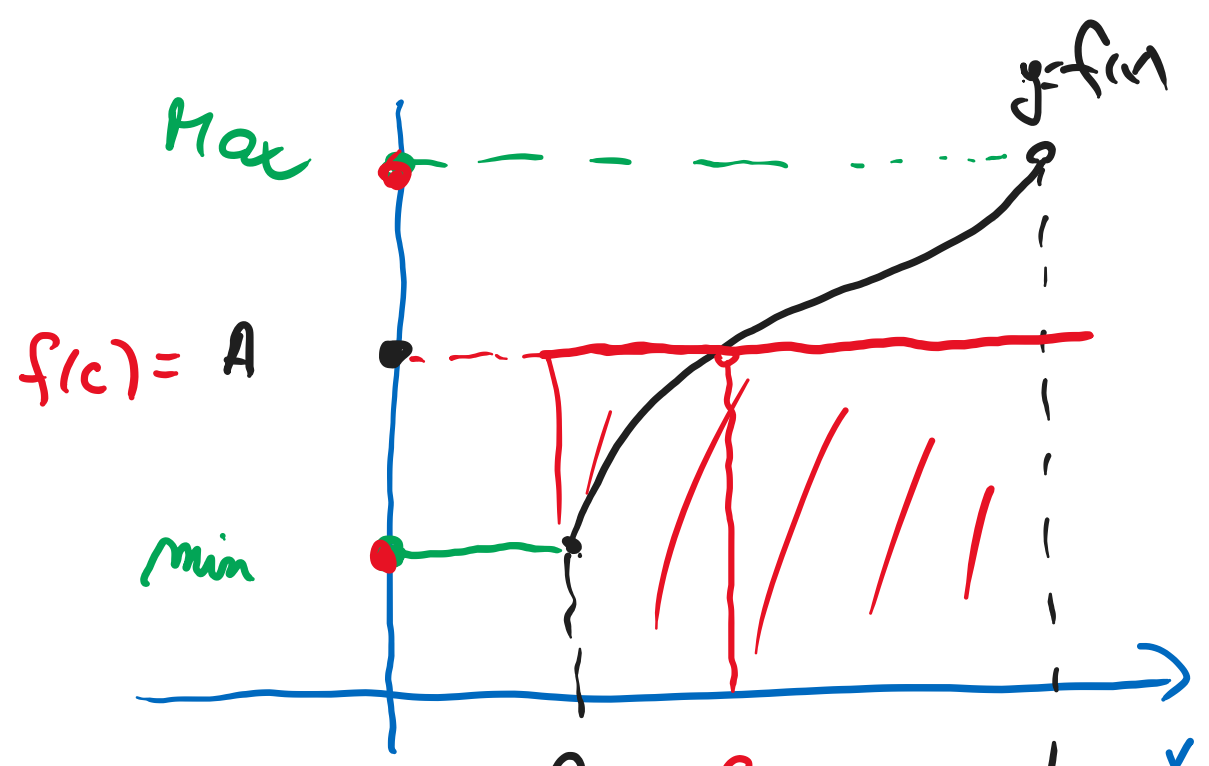
$f' = 2x$ $l = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx \rightarrow$ mapa. ind.

Veta o strednej hodnote

Hodnacie dni hodnoty a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n

prímerová hod $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$ DISKRETNÝ PRÍPAD

$f(x)$ spoj $a \in \langle a, b \rangle$



Ala je f'ij prímerová hodnota ???

geomat. interpretácia??

$$\min \leq f(x) \leq \max \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

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

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

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

$\exists c: P$

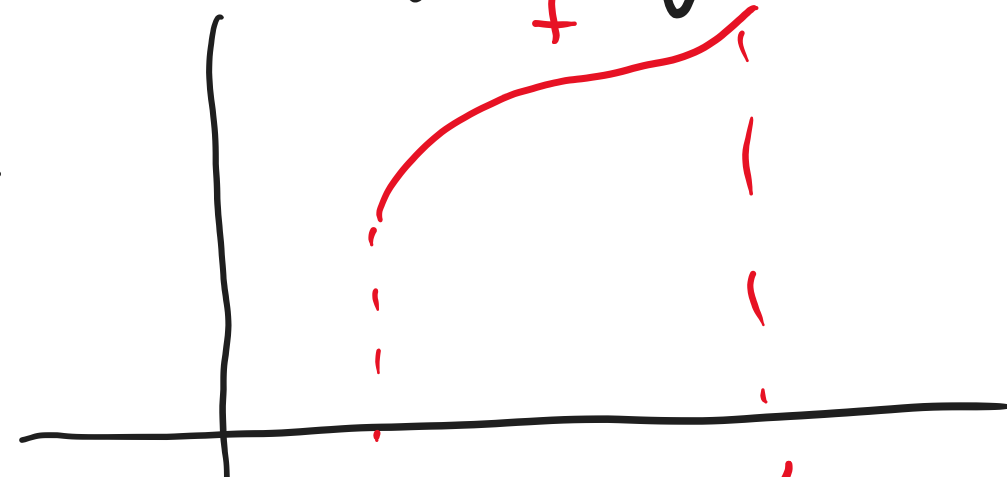
$f(c)(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

obal obal

$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow$ prímerová hod.

Neoblastný integrál

veľkosť $\int_a^b f(x) dx$



I $\langle a, b \rangle$ konečný II f je obmedzená

AKNIEČO KEPLATI \Rightarrow Neoblastný integrál

typ I

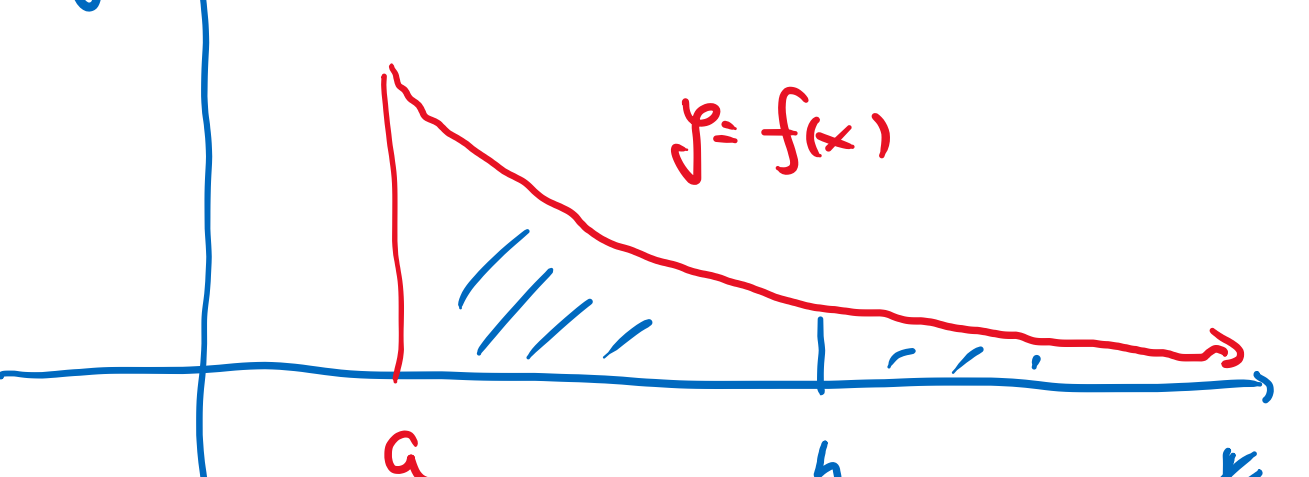
$\langle a, \infty \rangle$ (resp. $(-\infty, a)$)

typ II

Hydrose bing $f(x) = \infty$ neob

Typ I.

f je spoj $a \in \langle a, \infty \rangle$ (oboa.)



∞ je

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

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

Definícia

hod f je spoj $a \in \langle a, \infty \rangle$

f je vlnen $a \in \langle a, b \rangle$ me $b > a$

- einlyži nbnas $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

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

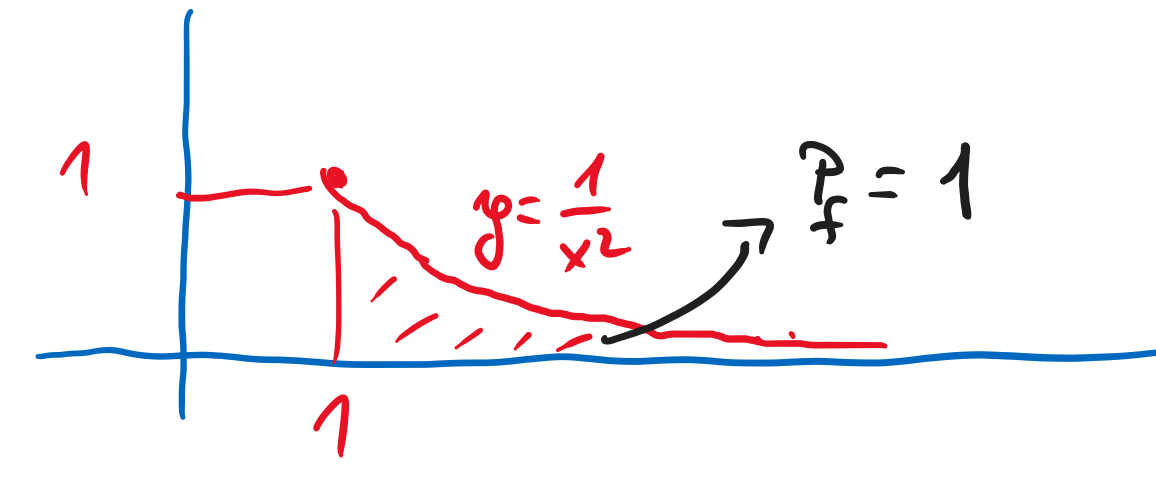
KONVERG. (ind. DIV.)

Vozie pu požväjel (ZRYCHLENA)

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} F(x) \Big|_a^b = \left(\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} F(b) \right) - F(a) = F(\infty) - F(a) = F(x) \Big|_a^{\infty}$$

P.

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$



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

2.º vñd $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{\infty} = 1$

ANALOGICKY



$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx$

konverná limia (al mi $\int_{-\infty}^a$ DIVERGENCE)

NAKONIEC

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

tože už most definia

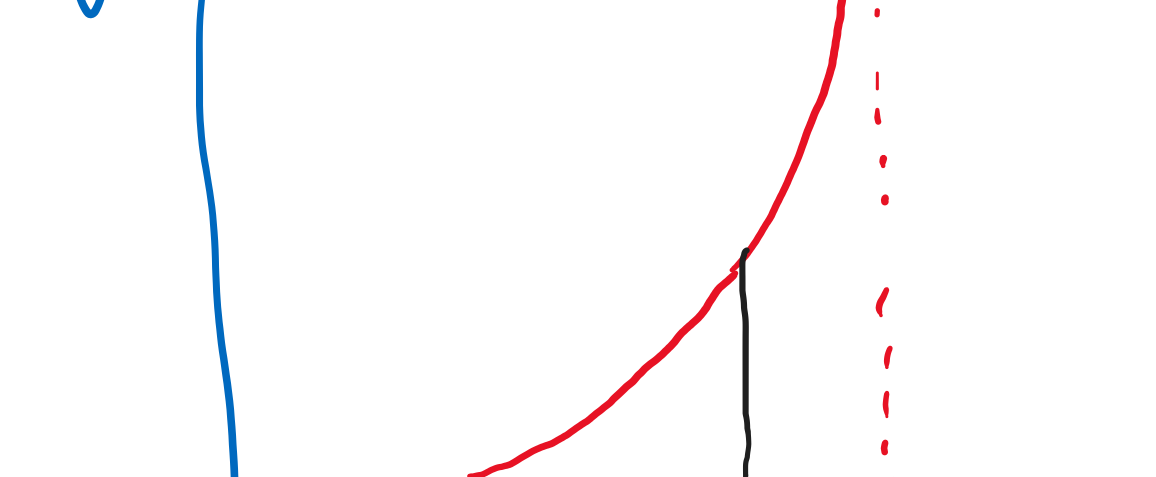
$a \in (-\infty, \infty)$

hyroidea $a = 0$

Typ 2

hod f je dñf (spoj) $a \in \langle a, c \rangle$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} |f(x)| = \infty$

(PROBLEMOVÝ BOD JE PRAVÝ KONCOVÝ BOD INTERVALU)



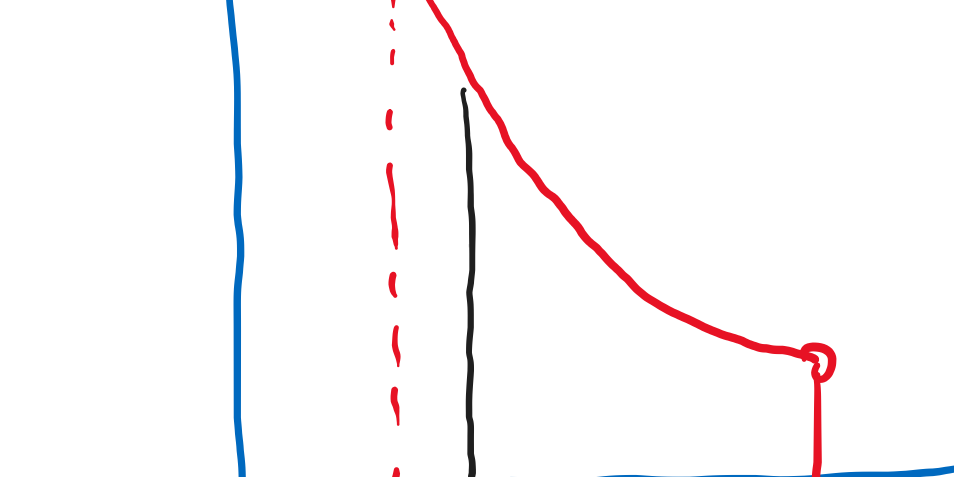
$\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} |f(x)| = \infty$

dj $x=c$ je ABS

ABS defina $\int_a^c f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow c^-} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

tože limia musí byt konverná

AP a je problémový bod



f je spoj $a \in \langle a, c \rangle$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} |f(x)| = \infty$

$x=a$ je ABS

$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow a^+} \int_b^c f(x) dx$

\hookrightarrow musí byt konverná limia

Pr.

$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = -1$

$= a$ je einlyži, je to zapomenie

0- je probl. bod lebo $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_b^1 =$

$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (-1 - b \ln b + b) = -1$

$\lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} b \ln b = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln b}{\frac{1}{b}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/b}{-1/b^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (-b) = 0$

OSTAL PRÍPAD, KED PROBL BOD JE VO VNÚTRI INTERVALU



$c \in (a, b)$

but $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^-} |f(x)| = \infty$ alebo $\lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} |f(x)| = \infty$

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

Probl. body sú konverné bod intervalu (a do už máme vyšetrené?)