

Integralki  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  luvitote

D mabirin sone an  $[a, b]$

$$w_i = \inf_{(x_{i-1}, x_i)} f$$

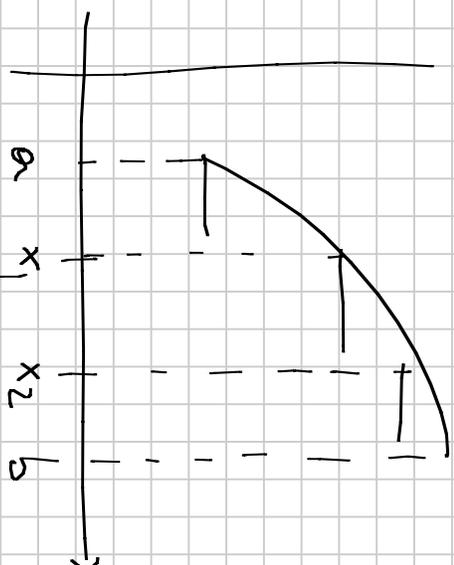
$$M_i = \sup_m f$$

$$S(D) = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i (x_i - x_{i-1})$$

Sonne uferiore

$$S(D) = \sum M_i ( )$$

Sonne supriore



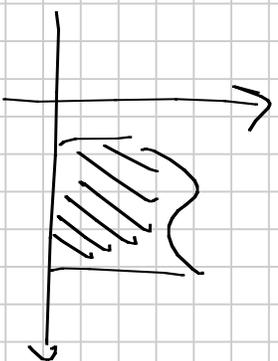
$f$  ist integrierbar in  $[a, b]$

$$\sup S(D) = \inf \underline{S}(D) =: \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$\mathbb{R}$ -integrierbar

$\frac{ES}{ES}$ .  $f(x) = c$   $w_i = M_i = c$

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



oss. Non tutte le funzioni limitate sono integrabili:

$$\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

alternando

$f$  è limitata

$$w_i = 0$$

$$S(D) = 0$$

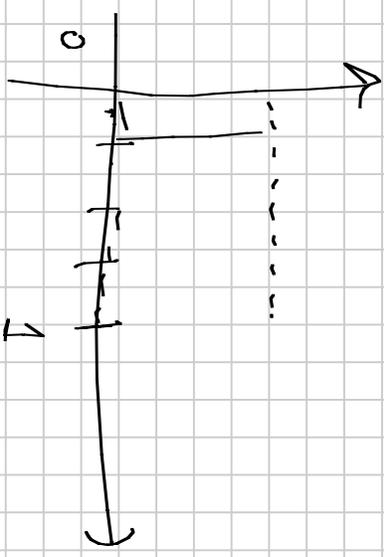
$$M_i = 1$$

$\forall D$

$$S(D) = 1$$

$f$  non è

R-integrabile



$$\sup S(D) = 0 \neq$$

$$\inf S(D) = 1$$

Teo.  $f$   $\bar{x}$  continua in  $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$   $\bar{x}$  integrabile

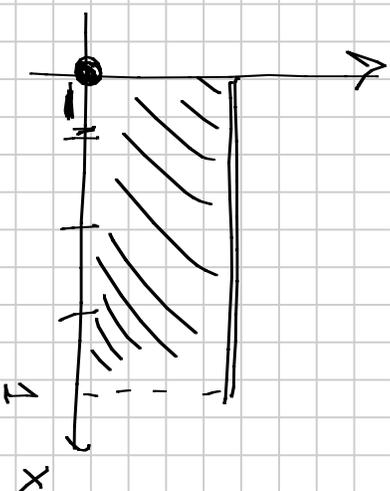
Teo.  $f$   $\bar{x}$  monotona in  $[a, b] \Rightarrow f$   $\bar{x}$  integrabile

Teo.  $f$  ha un numero finito di discontinuità,  $f$  limitata  $\Rightarrow f$   $\bar{x}$  integrabile.



Es.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$

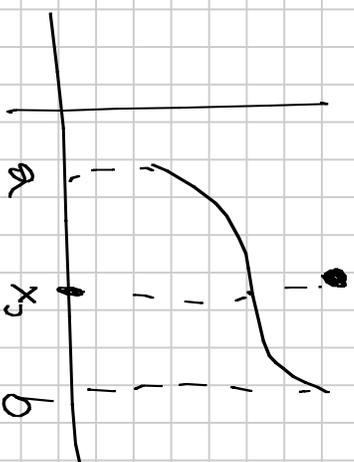
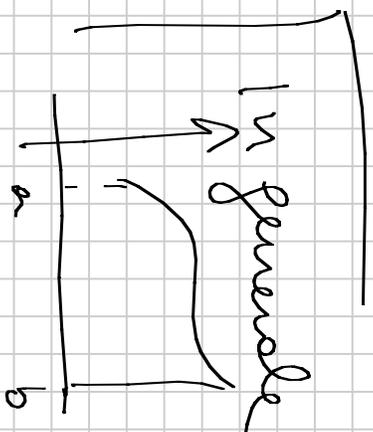
$x \in (0, 1]$   
 $x = 0$



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

non conta il  
valore della funzione  
in un punto

$D$   
 $w_i = 1$   
 $M_i = 1$



Proprietà dell'integrale  $f, g$  integrabili in  $[a, b]$

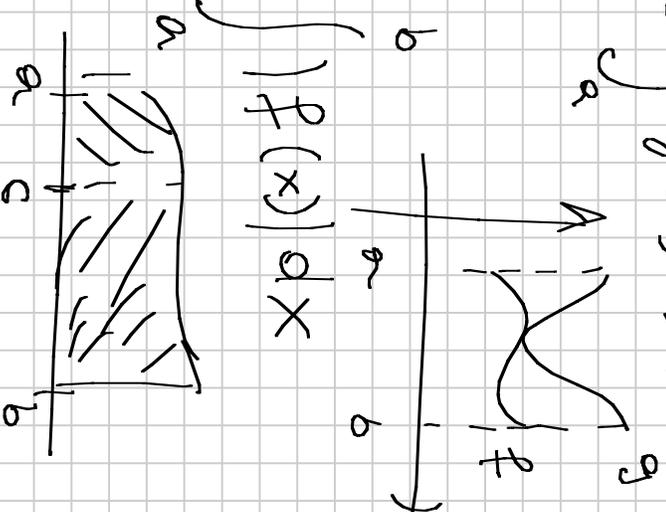
1)  $f + g, \alpha f, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  sono integrabili

2)  $f \leq g$  in  $[a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$

( $f = 0 : \text{se } g \geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx \geq 0$ )

3)  $|f|$  è integrabile e  $|\int_a^b f(x) dx| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$

4)  $c \in (a, b)$



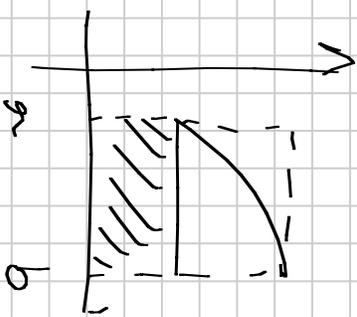
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

5) Teorema delle medie

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

$$m = \inf_{[a,b]} f$$

$$M = \sup_{[a,b]} f$$



$$m \leq$$

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

Media integrale  
(Valor medio)

Se  $f$  è continua in  $[a,b]$

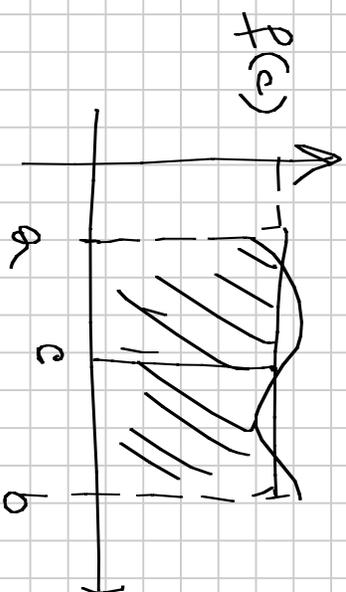
$$\exists c \in [a, b] :$$

$$\exists c \in [a, b] :$$

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

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

↓ per il teorema dei  
valori intermedi  
è un valore di  $f$



Notazione

$b > a$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$
$$\int_a^a f(x) dx := 0$$

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Come calcolare gli integrali

Primitive di una funzione

$f$  definita in  $[a, b]$ .  $F$  derivabile in  $[a, b]$

$\bar{e}$  una PRIMITIVA di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$  se  
 $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$ .

Es.  $f(x) = x$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

in  $\mathbb{R}$

tutta la  
primitive  $f$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + K$$

Es.  $f(x) = \cos x$

$$F(x) = -\cos x + K$$

Prop. se  $F$  è primitiva di  $f$ , tutte e sole  
le primitive di  $f$  sono del tipo  $F + K$ ,  
 $K \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Dim 1)  $F + K$  è primitiva di  $f$   
infatti  $(F + K)' = F' + 0 = f$

2)  $G$  primitiva di  $f \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} G = F + K$

$$G' = f$$
$$F' = f$$

$$(G - F)' = 0$$

$\Downarrow$  Ho. nulla derivata  
nulla

$$G - F = K \text{ in } [a, b].$$

OSS. Non basta la primitiva

primitiva  $F$

$\& f$  continua in  $[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists$  sempre  $F$

} primitive di  $f(x) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

integrale  
INDEFINITO

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

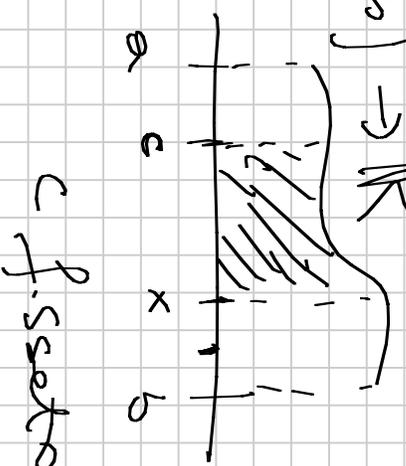
$$f(x) = x$$

$$\int x dx \equiv \int \text{primitive di } x \quad y = \frac{x^2}{2} + K$$

Funzione integrale

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

Funzione  
integrale  
di  $f$  relativa  
a  $c$



$$F(x) := \int_c^x f(t) dt$$

$$F(c) = \int_c^c f(t) dt = 0$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{numero reale}$$


$$\int_c^x f(t) dt = \text{funzione di } x$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \text{insieme di funzioni}$$

Teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale

$f$  continua in  $[a, b]$ ,  $F(x) = \int_c^x f(t) dt$ ,  $c \in [a, b]$

Allora  $F(x) \in C^1$  in  $[a, b]$  e  $F'(x) = \overset{\text{fissato}}{f(x)}$   
 $\forall x \in [a, b]$

( $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$ )

$$\left\{ \int_x^x f(t) dt + K \right\} = \text{tutte le primitive di } f$$
$$\int_c^x f(t) dt + K = \int f(x) dx$$

Dim:  $F(x) = \int_c^x f(t) dt$

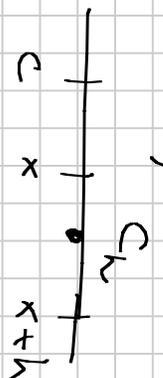
Tr.  $F$  è derivabile  
 $e F' = \frac{P}{V} \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \left( \int_c^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_c^x f(t) dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left( \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt + \int_c^x f(t) dt - \int_c^x f(t) dt \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt$$

dal teorema della media per  $f$ .  
 con  $\xi \in [x, x+h]$



t.c.

$$\frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt = f(c_h)$$

$$c_h \in [x, x+h]$$

$$\frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = f(c_h)$$



we  $h \rightarrow 0$  |  $c_h \rightarrow x$

$$f(c_h) \rightarrow f(x)$$

provided  $f$  is continuous

$$\text{Quindi } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = f(x) \quad \#$$

Corollario  $f$  continua in  $[a, b]$ ,  $F$  primitiva  
di  $f$ . Allora

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

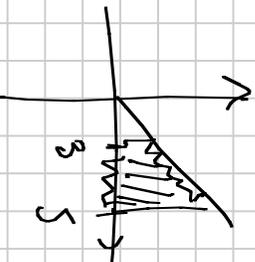
dal teo. fond.  
del calcolo  
integrale

Dim.  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + K$

$$F(a) = \int_a^a f(t) dt + K = K$$

$x=a$

$\int_a^a$   $\bar{e}$  una primitiva di  $f$

$$G(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt + G(a)$$


Es.  $f(x) = x$

$$G(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

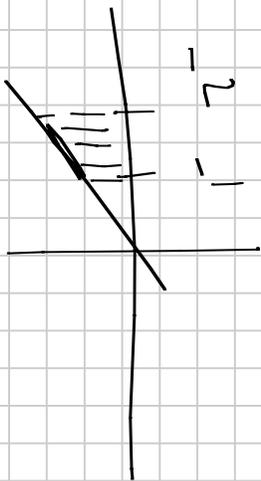
$$\int_3^5 x dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_3^5 = \frac{25}{2} - \frac{9}{2} = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} x dx =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^{-1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} < 0$$

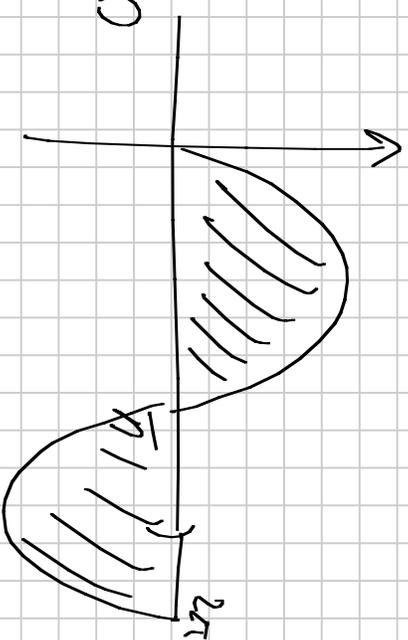


$$\frac{\text{Es. 2}}{\pi} \quad f(x) = \sin x$$

$$F(x) = -\cos x$$

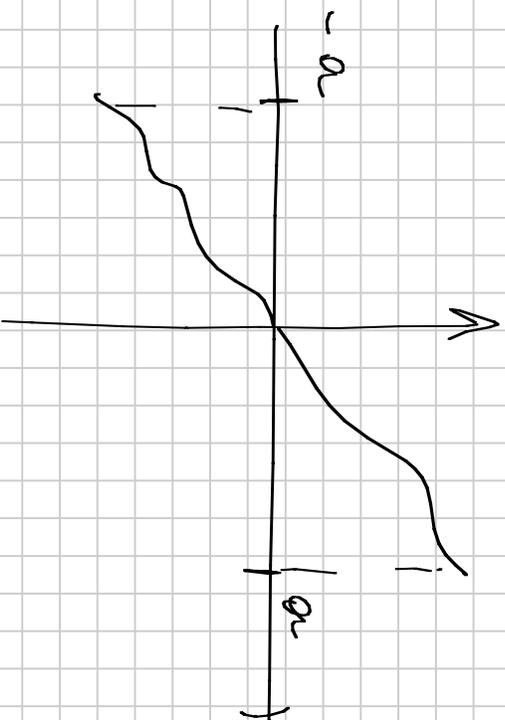
$$\int_{\pi}^0 \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \Big|_{x=\pi}^{x=0} = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2\pi} = -1 + 1 = 0$$



OSS,  $f$  distribui  $[a, b]$   $\bar{x}$  simmetrico rispetto  
all'origine  $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$

Provare per es.



Il calcolo di integrali definiti è ricondotto alle  
miscele di primarie e secondarie.

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

$$\int f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \left\{ \log|x| + C \right\}$$

$$f(x) = x^\alpha$$

$$f(x) = \sinh x$$

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \left\{ \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + K \right\}$$
$$\int \sinh x dx = \left\{ \cosh x + K \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{x}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2}$$

non si riesce a esprimere  
le due funzioni con  
funzioni elementari

