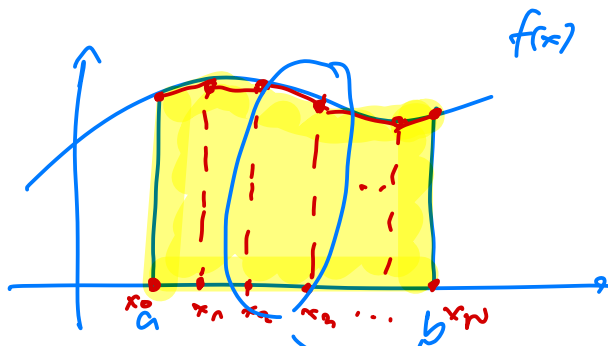


⇒ រកផ្ទៃក្រឡាតាមរយៈការបំប្លែង:

- ជំនួយដោយការបំប្លែង
- រកផ្ទៃក្រឡាតាមរយៈ (រក្សាទុកសមីការ)

⇒ ជំនួយដោយការបំប្លែង



ឱ្យ $N > 0$

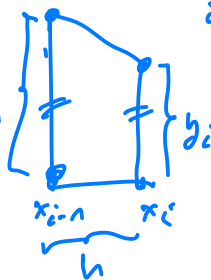
$$h = \frac{b-a}{N}$$

$$x_i = a + ih$$

ជំនួយដោយការបំប្លែង

ឱ្យ N ធំ ឬ h តូច
ដើម្បីបំប្លែង
ផ្ទៃក្រឡាតាមរយៈ
ការបំប្លែង

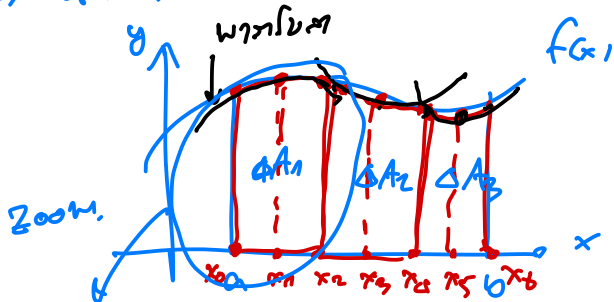
$$\Delta A_i = h \cdot \frac{(y_{i-1} + y_i)}{2}$$



$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^N \Delta A_i$$

$$= \frac{h}{2} (\underline{1}y_0 + \underline{2}y_1 + \underline{2}y_2 + \dots + \underline{2}y_{N-1} + \underline{1}y_N)$$

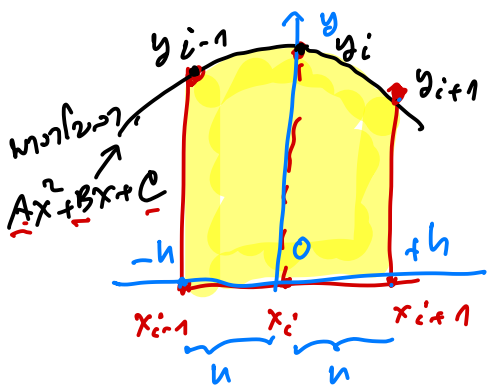
⇒ រកផ្ទៃក្រឡាតាមរយៈការបំប្លែង:



រកផ្ទៃក្រឡាតាមរយៈការបំប្លែង

ជំនួយដោយការបំប្លែង: N (ចំនួនក្រឡា)

- ឱ្យ N ធំ ឬ h តូច
- $h = \frac{b-a}{N}$
- $x_i = a + ih$



$$\Rightarrow \Delta A_i, \quad i = \frac{i+1}{2}$$

πῖναι ΔA_i !

$$\Delta A_i = \int_{-h}^{+h} Ax^2 + Bx + C \, dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{Ax^3}{3} + \frac{Bx^2}{2} + Cx \right) \Big|_{x=-h}^{x=+h}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{Ah^3}{3} + \frac{Bh^2}{2} + Ch \right) - \left(\frac{A(-h)^3}{3} + \frac{B(-h)^2}{2} + C(-h) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2Ah^3}{3} + 2Ch = \frac{h}{3} (2Ah^2 + 6C) = \Delta A_i$$

$\Rightarrow$ με A, B, C :

line y at $(-h, y_{i-1}), (0, y_i), (h, y_{i+1})$

we have $Ax^2 + Bx + C$

πῖναι

$$(-h, y_{i-1}): y_{i-1} = A(-h)^2 + B(-h) + C \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$(0, y_i): y_i = 0 + 0 + C \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

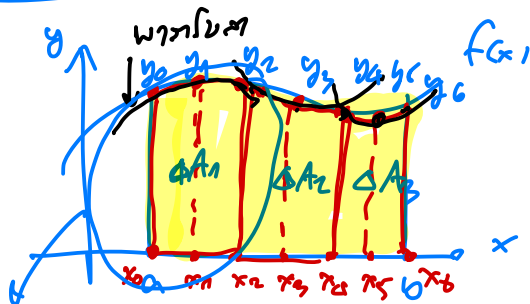
$$(h, y_{i+1}): y_{i+1} = Ah^2 + B(h) + C \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$\Rightarrow$ πῖναι $2Ah^2 + 6C$ πῖναι y_{i-1}, y_i, y_{i+1}

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow 2Ah^2 + 2C = y_{i-1} + y_{i+1} + 4C$$

$$\text{ד"ר} \quad 2Ah^2 + 6C = y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1}$$

$$\text{לכן} \quad \Delta A_i = \frac{h}{3} (y_{i-1} + 4y_i + y_{i+1})$$



הערכה של שטח התחתון

$$\begin{aligned} A &\approx \Delta A_1 + \Delta A_2 + \Delta A_3 \\ &= \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) + \frac{h}{3} (y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) \\ &\quad + \frac{h}{3} (y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A \approx \frac{h}{3} (\underline{1}y_0 + \underline{4}y_1 + \underline{2}y_2 + \underline{4}y_3 + \underline{2}y_4 + \underline{4}y_5 + \underline{1}y_6)}$$

Ex: נרשום את שטח התחתון של פונקציה $f(x)$ בין $x=0$ ל- $x=2$ באמצעות קירטל (Simpson's rule).

	i	0	1	2	3	4
x_i		0	1/2	1	3/2	2
$y_i = f(x_i)$		0	5/16	5	40/16	20

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 4 \\ h &= \frac{2-0}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \approx \frac{h}{3} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4)$$

↑
width of interval.

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{3} \left(0 + \cancel{4} \frac{5}{\cancel{16}4} + 2 \cdot 5 + \cancel{4} \frac{\cancel{40}}{\cancel{16}4} + 20 \right)$$

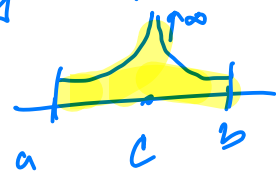
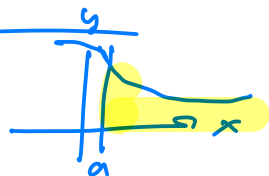
$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{5}{4} + 40 \right) = \frac{165}{24}$$

$\Rightarrow$ อนุกรมนี้ไม่ลู่เข้า :

3 วิธี: ① รวบรวมอนุกรมนี้ $\neq \infty$

②: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, ถ้า $c \in [a, b]$ แล้ว $f(c) = \pm \infty$

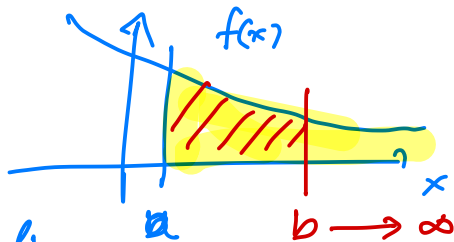
③: ใช้ ① + ②



วิธี 1: รวบรวม $\neq \infty$.

① อนุกรมนี้ลู่เข้า.

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



Idea: $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ หรือ $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty}$

$$\text{ดังนั้น} \quad \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Ex: uns. $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

① Werte für a und b wählen $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

Wasser. $\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$ | by parts: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$
 $u = \ln x$

$= \ln x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) - \int -\frac{1}{x} \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} dx}_{\frac{1}{x^2} dx}$ $\int dv = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$
 $v = -\frac{1}{x}$

$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C$

$\Rightarrow$ Wasser. $\int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \left(-\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=b}$

$= \left(-\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b}\right) - (0 - 1)$

$= -\frac{\ln b}{b} - \frac{1}{b} + 1$

Wasser:

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

$$= -\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln b}{b} \right) - \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{b} \right) + 1$$

$\rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty}$ l'Hôpital's rule $\rightarrow 0$

(Leibniz)
$$= -\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b} - 0 + 1 = 1$$

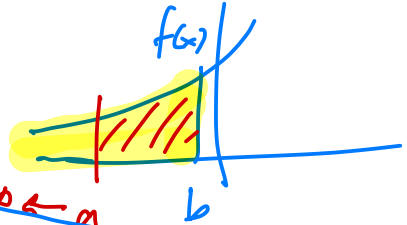
$\rightarrow 0$

2) Für $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx$

hier lässt sich

$\Rightarrow$

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

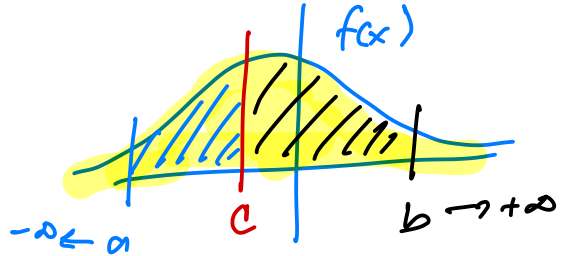


3) Für $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$

hier ist zu

$+\infty$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$



(Leibniz)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^c f(x) dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Ex: var. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{(x-2)^2 + 1}_u} dx$

norm. $\int \frac{1}{\underbrace{(x-2)^2 + 1}_u} dx = \arctan(x-2) + C \rightarrow f(x)$

dit. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 5} dx$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^2 \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx + \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^b \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 1} dx$$

var. (K)

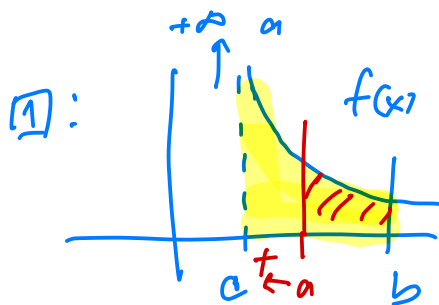
$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\arctan(x-2) \right) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=2} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\arctan(x-2) \right) \Big|_{x=2}^{x=b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\underbrace{\arctan(0)}_{=0} - \underbrace{\arctan(a-2)}_{=0} \right] + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\underbrace{\arctan(b-2)}_{=0} - \underbrace{\arctan(0)}_{=0} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\underbrace{\arctan(a-2)}_{\rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\underbrace{\arctan(b-2)}_{\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi$$

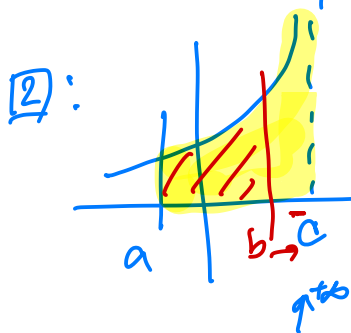
⇒ 110002! $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, $\text{sdn } c \in [a, b] \text{ w' } f(c) = +\infty$



Widerf. $\lim$:
 $+\infty$

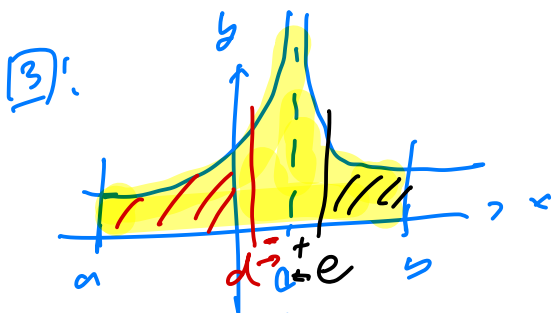
$$\int_c^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{w' } f(c) = +\infty)$$

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



$$\int_a^c f(x) dx \quad (\text{w' } f(c) = +\infty)$$

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



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad c \in [a, b] \quad f(c) = +\infty$$

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

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

Ex: improper. $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx$

အမှတ်တံဆိပ်ကွဲလွန်နေသော အင်တီဂရယ်

အမှတ်တံဆိပ်ကွဲလွန်နေသော အင်တီဂရယ်
 $x = 1 \in [0, 3]$
 အမှတ်တံဆိပ်ကွဲလွန်နေသော အင်တီဂရယ်

မူလ $c = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow \infty$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx + \int_1^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^3 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx$$

...

အခြား: အခြားအင်တီဂရယ် 3.12

2.5) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx$, 2.7.) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{2x} dx$

2.17) $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$