



Παραδείγματα Υπολογισμού Ορισμένου Ολοκληρώματος

Κλασσικό Παράδειγμα

> restart;

> x := i → a + $\frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot i$;

$$x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \tag{1.1.1}$$

> xi := i → $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (x(i-1) + x(i))$;

$$\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i-1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \tag{1.1.2}$$

> f := x → x^3 ;

$$f := x \rightarrow x^3 \tag{1.1.3}$$

> simplify(f(xi(i)));

$$-\frac{1}{8} \frac{(-2an - 2bi + b + 2ai - a)^3}{n^3} \tag{1.1.4}$$

> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right)$;

$$\frac{1}{4} b^4 - \frac{1}{4} a^4 \tag{1.1.5}$$

● Απόκομμα τετραγωνικού σχήματος



> int(f(x), x = a..b, 'AllSolutions');

$$\frac{1}{4} b^4 - \frac{1}{4} a^4 \quad (1.1.6)$$

Εφαρμογή σελ 337

> restart;

> x := i → a + $\frac{(b-a)}{n}$ · i;

$$x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \quad (1.2.1)$$

> ξ := i → $\frac{1}{2}$ · (x(i-1) + x(i));

$$\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i-1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \quad (1.2.2)$$

> f := x → $\frac{x+1}{\text{sqrt}(x)}$;

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (1.2.3)$$

> simplify(f(ξ(i)));

$$-\frac{-2an - 2bi + b + 2ai - a - 2n}{n \sqrt{-\frac{-4an - 4bi + 2b + 4ai - 2a}{n}}} \quad (1.2.4)$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right);$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} a^{3/2} - 2\sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{b} + \frac{2}{3} b^{3/2} \quad (1.2.5)$$

$$\text{int}(f(x), x = a..b);$$

$$-\frac{2}{3} a^{3/2} - 2\sqrt{a} + 2\sqrt{b} + \frac{2}{3} b^{3/2} \quad (1.2.6)$$

$$a := 1 : b := 4 :$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right);$$

$$\frac{20}{3} \quad (1.2.7)$$

$$\text{int}(f(x), x = a..b, 'AllSolutions');$$

$$\frac{20}{3} \quad (1.2.8)$$



Άσκηση Πανελλήνιες 2003

```
> restart;
```

```
>
```

```
> x := i -> a + (b - a) / n * i;
```

$$x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b - a) i}{n} \quad (1.3.1)$$

```
>
```

```
> xi := i -> 1/2 * (x(i - 1) + x(i));
```

$$\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i - 1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \quad (1.3.2)$$

```
>
```

```
> a := 0 : b := 1 :
```

```
> f := x -> 1 / sqrt(1 + x^2);
```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \quad (1.3.3)$$

```
>
```

```
> simplify(f(xi));
```

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{4n^2 + 4i^2 - 4i + 1}{n^2}}} \quad (1.3.4)$$



$$\begin{aligned} > \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right); \\ & \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned} \tag{1.3.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{int}(f(x), x = a..b, 'AllSolutions'); \\ & -\ln(\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned} \tag{1.3.6}$$

Άσκηση 2 σελίδα 352

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{restart}; \\ > x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot i; \\ & x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a) i}{n} \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x(i-1) + x(i)); \\ & \xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i-1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > f := x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin(x)}; \\ & f := x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.3}$$



```
>
> simplify(f(ξ(i)));
```

$$-\frac{1}{\sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2an - 2bi + b + 2ai - a}{n}\right)} \quad (1.4.4)$$

```
>
> a := π/3 : b := π/2 :
```

```
> n lim_∞ (∑_{i=1}^n (b-a)/n · simplify(f(ξ(i))));
```

$$-\ln\left(\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}\right) \quad (1.4.5)$$

```
>
> int(f(x), x = a..b, 'AllSolutions');
```

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(3) \quad (1.4.6)$$

integrale improprie

```
> restart :
>
> x := i → a + (b-a)/n · i;
```

$$x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \quad (1.5.1)$$



> $\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x(i-1) + x(i));$

$$\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i-1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \quad (1.5.2)$$

> $f := x \rightarrow \frac{4}{\text{sqrt}(4-x^2)};$

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \quad (1.5.3)$$

> $\text{simplify}(f(\xi(i)));$

$$\sqrt{\frac{-16n^2 + 8b^2a - 8b^2i^2a - 4anb + 8anbi - 8a^2ni + 4a^2n^2 + 4a^2n + 4b^2i^2 - 4b^2i + b^2 - 2ba + 4a^2i^2 - 4a^2i + a^2}{n^2}} \quad (1.5.4)$$

> $a := 0 : b := 2 :$

> $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right);$

$$2\pi \quad (1.5.5)$$

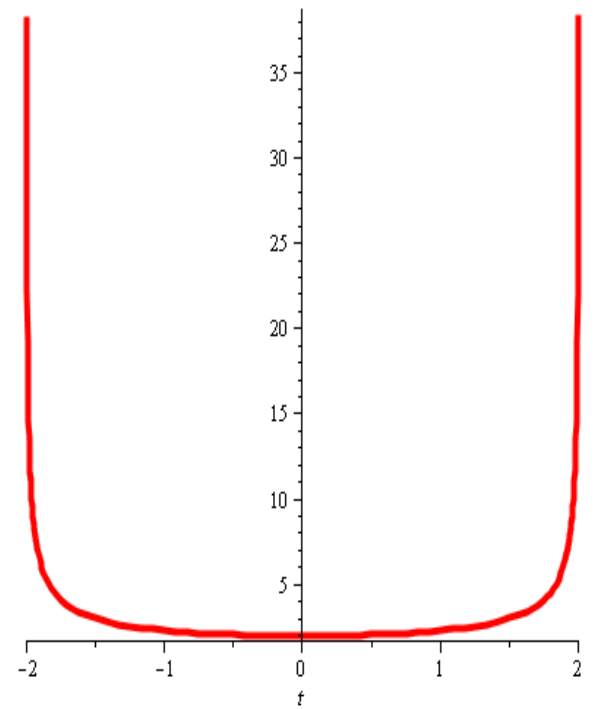
> $\text{int}(f(x), x = a..b, 'AllSolutions');$

$$2\pi \quad (1.5.6)$$

> $\text{with}(plots):$



```
> plot(4/sqrt(4-t^2), t=-2..2);
```



Η συνάρτηση erf := 2/sqrt(π) * int(exp(-t^2), t = 0 .. x)

```
> restart;
```




$$\text{> } x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot i;$$

$$x := i \rightarrow a + \frac{(b-a)i}{n} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\text{> } \xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot (x(i-1) + x(i));$$

$$\xi := i \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x(i-1) + \frac{1}{2} x(i) \tag{2.2}$$

$$\text{> } f := x \rightarrow \frac{2}{\text{sqrt}(\pi)} \cdot \text{int}(\exp(-t^2), t=0..x);$$

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{2 \left(\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \tag{2.3}$$

$$\text{> } \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i)));$$

$$-\text{erf}\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{-2an + 2ai - a - 2bi + b}{n}\right) \tag{2.4}$$

$$\text{> } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(b-a)}{n} \cdot \text{simplify}(f(\xi(i))) \right);$$

$$\frac{-a \text{erf}(a) \sqrt{\pi} + e^{-a^2} - b \text{erf}(b) \sqrt{\pi} - e^{-b^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \tag{2.5}$$



```
> int(f(x), x=a..b);
```

$$\frac{-a \operatorname{erf}(a) \sqrt{\pi} + e^{-a^2} - b \operatorname{erf}(b) \sqrt{\pi} - e^{-b^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

(2.6)

Παράγωγος 1

```
> restart;
```

```
> f := x -> 4 / sqrt(4 - x^2);
```

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

(3.1)

```
> diffq := (x, h) -> (f(x + h) - f(x)) / h;
```

$$\text{diffq} := (x, h) \rightarrow \frac{f(x + h) - f(x)}{h}$$

(3.2)

```
> lim diffq(x, h);
```

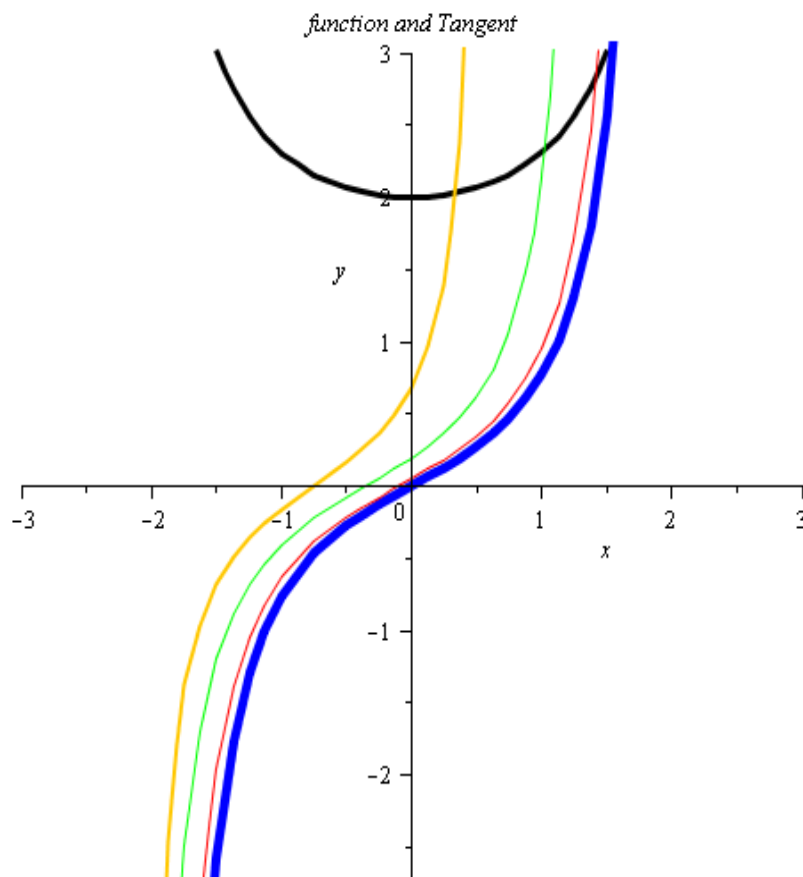
$$\frac{4x}{(4 - x^2)^{3/2}}$$

(3.3)

```
> with(plots):
```



```
> Q := plot(f(x), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, color = black) :  
> P := plot(diff(f(x), x), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, style = patch) :  
> G := plot(diffq(x, 0.2), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, style = point, color = blue) :  
> F := plot(diffq(x, 0.7), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, style = point, color = red) :  
> H := plot(diffq(x, 1.5), x=-3 ..3, y=-3 ..3, style = point, color = green) :  
> display({Q, P, G, F, H}, scaling = constrained, title = `function and Tangent`);
```





> f := x → erf(x);

$$f := x \rightarrow \operatorname{erf}(x) \quad (3.4)$$

> diffq(x, h);

$$\frac{\operatorname{erf}(x+h) - \operatorname{erf}(x)}{h} \quad (3.5)$$

> lim_{h → 0} diffq(x, h);

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi} e^{x^2}} \quad (3.6)$$

>

Παράγωγος 2

> restart;

> f := x → (3·x² - 3·x + 1) · cos(x³ - 3·x² + 4·x - 2);

$$f := x \rightarrow \frac{4}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \quad (4.1)$$

> diffq := (x, h) → $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$;

$$\operatorname{diffq} := (x, h) \rightarrow \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (4.2)$$

>

>

Πρότυπο Πειραματικό Λύκειο Βαρβακείου Σχολής

Λυγάτσικας Ζήνων

Ασκήσεις ολοκληρωμάτων στο MAPLE – Δημιουργία βιβλιοθήκης Utilities



```
|>  
|>  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \text{diff}(x, h);$   
|>
```

$$\frac{4x}{(4-x^2)^{3/2}}$$

(4.3)