

$(\mathbb{R}) \int_{-1}^2 \exp(x) dx$   
 $D_\varepsilon(-1, 0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, 2)$   
 $S(D_\varepsilon, \exp(x)) = -1 \cdot (1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) + 1 \cdot \varepsilon + 1 \cdot (2 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) = 1 + \varepsilon$   
 $s(D_\varepsilon, \exp(x)) = 1 - \varepsilon$



1 je delni mer pro kam' sumy"  
 - pro svo' meri =>  $\exists D_i, S(D_i, \exp(x)) - 1 - \delta$ , kde  $\delta > 0$   
 potom kde  $s(D_{\frac{\delta}{2}}, \exp(x)) > S(D_i, \exp(x)) \Rightarrow \delta$

1 je najvetsi' delni mer / jine' reknem' se l m' libovolna' prubli'ziti  
 - analogicky 1 je take' sup. delni' meri =>  $(\mathbb{R}) \int_{-1}^2 \exp(x) dx = 1$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \ln(k)} = \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln(x)} dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^k \frac{1}{x \ln(x)} dx = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln(\ln(x)) \right]_2^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(\ln(k)) - \ln(\ln(2))) = \infty - \ln(\ln(2)) = \infty$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$  chceme odhadnout pomoci' integralu' a spisevad'  $\frac{1}{100}$

Nove:  $\sum_{k=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} \leq \sum_{k=10}^{100} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \sum_{k=10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$   
 $\int_{10}^{100} \frac{dx}{x^2} \leq \sum_{k=10}^{100} \frac{1}{k^2} = \sum_{k=10}^{100} \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{100} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} + \frac{1}{100}$   
 $\sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{1}{k^2} + \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^9 \frac{1}{k^2} + \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} + \frac{1}{100}$   
 $\int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\left[\frac{1}{x}\right]_{10}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{10}$   
 $1,639767731 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \leq 1,649767731$   
 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} \approx 1,644934...$

Další kviřky

aproximace pomoci' lomen'ch ier  
 delka jehle' n'ech  $dy$  Polynomem n'ech  $\sqrt{(dy)^2 + (dx)^2}$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{df(x)}{dx}$   $dy = f'(x) \cdot dx$   
 delka kviřky  $\int_a^b \sqrt{(f'(x))^2 + 1} dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{(f'(x))^2 dx^2 + dx^2} = \int_a^b \sqrt{(f'(x))^2 + 1} dx$

delka grafu  $f(x) = \arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,  $x \in [-1, 1]$   
 $(\arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2})' = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$   
 $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{(1-x)^2}{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{2(1-x)}{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{1+x}} dx =$   
 $= \sqrt{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \sqrt{2} [2\sqrt{1+x}]_{-1}^1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 4$



Objem kule, ktora' ma' danu' r'adu' n'ech pom' grafy  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x$   
 $x^2 = x$  pl'ch' pro  $x=0, x=1$  integrujeme na  $[0, 1]$   
 $x^2$  je na  $[0, 1]$  menši' než  $x$   
 $\pi \int_0^1 g(x) - f(x) dx = \pi \int_0^1 x^2 - x^4 dx = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2\pi}{15}$

$f(x) = x^2$  na  $[0, 2]$  a rotujeme kolem  $y$   
 n'ech  $dx$  a  $x^2$  na  $[0, 2]$  je  $\sqrt{dy}$  prubli'zujeme kule, ktora'  
 ma' r'adu'  $f'(y)$  podle os  $y$   
 $\pi \int_0^2 (\sqrt{y})^2 dy = \pi \int_0^2 y dy = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^2 = 2\pi$