## NEPRAVI INTEGRALI S GRANICAMA U BESKONAČNOSTI

1.1. UVOCI

Jaf(x) dx predstavlja površinu ipod

knirulje grafa y=f(x) na intervalu

La,bI)

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podirkgralna funkcija je

ouuedene na tom intervalu

a b x

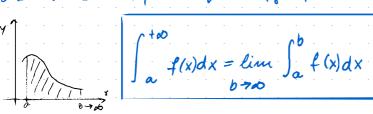
=> 5to als pustimo granice integracije a ili b da hidu -00 ili 100?

1.2. DEF Delinicija nepranog integrala s granicama u 00

integrali logi imaju granice integracije to ili too su

nepravi integrali s gramicama u bestana čnosti

Neta je f: [a, to) - in tegralnina na rrakom segmentu [a, b],
gdyè je b < too. Ako postoji <u>korrakom lumes</u> lum sa flisas,
onda so zove repravi integral fije f:



Ato taj limes postoji i konačan je, još kažemo da integrol

Ser f(x)dx konvergira.

Also je toj limes jednak +/ os ili ne postoji -> divergira.

Napomena:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \qquad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{\alpha \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

Primper 1) Ispitajk honvergenciji integrala  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{I+x^2}$ 

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{I+x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{dx}{I+x^2} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \operatorname{ard}_{i} \frac{x}{x} \right)_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{I+x^2}$$

$$I = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \operatorname{ard}_{b} b - \operatorname{ard}_{0} \right) \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{I+x^2}$$

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$$I = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( -\cos b + \cos b \right) = I - \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \cos b \right) - \operatorname{ne}_{0} \operatorname{postaji}_{0}$$

$$I = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( -\cos b + \cos b \right) = I - \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( -\cos b \right) - \left( -\cos b \right) = I - \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( -\cos b \right) - \left( -\cos b \right)$$

Propozicija: Za azo vrijedi stjedeć:

$$\int_{cu}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} = \int_{cu}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} = \int_{cu}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}}$$

Primjer 5-) Ispitajle konvergenciju  $I = \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}}$ 

w ovisnosti o parametru perk

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x$$

wowished o parametru per 
$$x^{p}$$

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} x^{p} dx - \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{+\infty} x^{p} dx - \lim_{b \to +\infty} x^{p} dx - \lim_{b \to +\infty}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}$$

Za 
$$\rho \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} x^{\rho} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{-\rho + 1} \cdot x^{-\rho + 1} \right) \Big|_{a}^{b} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \frac{x^{-\rho + 1}}{-\rho + 1} \right) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \frac{b^{-\rho + 1}}{-\rho + 1} - \frac{a^{-\rho + 1}}{-\rho + 1} \right) = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left( \frac{b^{1-\rho} - a^{1-\rho}}{-\rho + 1} \right)$$

line 
$$(b^{1-p})$$
 =  $\begin{cases} +\infty & 2a & p < 1 \\ b^{1-1/2} & = b^{1/2} \end{cases}$   
 $b \neq +\infty$   $\begin{cases} 0 & 2a & p > 1 \\ 0 & 2a & p > 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} b^{1-4/5} & = b^{-4/4} \approx 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{$ 

TH Kniterij usponedbe sa neprave integrale s granicama u bestonciènati

Neta graf funkcyi f(x) leži u području između grafova fija -g(x) g(x) odnomo  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$ ,  $g(x) \geq 0$ , so  $x \in [a, +\infty)$ .

a) No inkgral Jag (>) dx konvergira, onda konvergia i integral Ja F(x)dx.

divergira ondo divergira i b) the integral fat(x) dx integral fag(x)dx.

=> analogne tirduje injede i za integrale \$\int\_{-00}^{b} f(x) \text{u} i \int\_{-00}^{b} g(x) dx

to za integrale \$\int\_{-00}^{too} f(x) \, dx i \int\_{-00}^{too} g(x) \, dx.

Primyer 6.)  $1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} dx$ 

La podiskgralnu fiju xe [0, too]

migidi:  $\left|\frac{\omega \times x}{1+x^2}\right| = \frac{|\omega \times x|}{1+x^2} \leq \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) |\cos w \cos w \cos w$ pa prema teorenne i výeli integral somersia