

INTEGRALI IMPROPRI CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO

PER APPLICARLO LE FUNZIONI DEVONO ESSERE DEFINITE POSITIVE

DA RicORDARE:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGE SE } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{DIVERGE SE } \alpha \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} a > 0$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha (\ln x)^\beta} dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGE SE } \alpha > 1 \\ 0 \text{ SE } \alpha = 1 \text{ E } \beta > 1 \\ \text{DIVERGE } +\infty \text{ SE } \alpha \leq 1 \\ 0 \text{ SE } \alpha = 1 \text{ E } \beta \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} a > 1$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^\alpha} dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGE SE } \alpha < 1 \\ \text{DIVERGE } +\infty \text{ SE } \alpha \geq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

ESEMPIO:

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x+s}{x^3+x^2+1} dx \approx \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \alpha > 1 \text{ QUINDI CONVERGE}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^\alpha + \sqrt{x}} dx \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \text{ PER X CHE TENDE A } 0 \rightarrow \alpha < 1 \text{ QUINDI CONVERGE}$$