

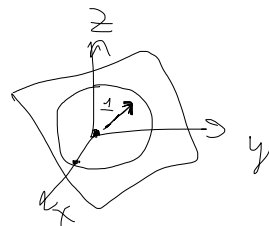
T2. a) $p\Gamma(p) = \Gamma(p+1) \Rightarrow p\Gamma(p) \rightarrow 1, p \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \Gamma(p) \sim \frac{1}{p}, p \rightarrow 0$

T3. a) $\int_0^{\pi} dy \int_y^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} dx \frac{\sin x}{x} \int_0^x dy = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2$

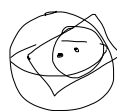
B) $\int_{0 \leq x_1, \dots, x_n \leq a} (x_1 + \dots + x_n)^2 dx_1 \dots dx_n = a^{n-1} \int_0^a x^2 dx \cdot n + 2na^{n-2} \int_0^a xy dx dy = 2na^{n-2} \left(\int_0^a x dx \right)^2 + a^{n-1} \int_0^a x^2 dx$

$\Rightarrow 2na^{n-2} \left(\frac{a^2}{2} \right)^2 + na^{n-1} \frac{a^3}{3} = \frac{na^{n+2}}{2} + \frac{na^{n+2}}{3} = \frac{5na^{n+2}}{6}$

T7. б) $\int x^2 ds = I \Rightarrow 3I = \int x^2 + y^2 + z^2 ds = \int a^2 ds = a^2 \int_S ds = 2\pi a^2$



T4. б) $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} f(x+y+z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\substack{t=x+y+z \\ y=y \\ z=z}} f(t) dt dy dz = \int_0^a dt f(t) \pi(a^2 - t^2)$



T1. a) $\int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{d}{B}-1} e^{-x^{\frac{1}{B}}} dx$, where $\frac{d}{B} \geq 0$ or $\frac{d}{B} < 0$

$\int_0^{\infty} x^{\frac{d}{B}-1} e^{-x^{\frac{1}{B}}} dx = \left\{ \begin{aligned} t &= x^{\frac{1}{B}} \\ dx &= \frac{1}{B} t^{\frac{d}{B}-1} dt \end{aligned} \right\} = \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{d}{B}-1} e^{-t} \frac{1}{B} t^{\frac{d}{B}-1} dt = \frac{1}{B} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{d}{B}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{B} \Gamma\left(\frac{d}{B}\right)$

B) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^d \ln x}{1+x^B} dx = \left\{ \begin{aligned} x^B &= t \\ dx &= \frac{1}{B} t^{\frac{1}{B}-1} dt \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{1}{B} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{d+1}{B}-1} \ln t}{1+t} dt = \frac{1}{B^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{d+1}{B}-1} \ln t}{1+t} dt$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{d+1}{B}-1} \ln t}{1+t} dt = \left\{ \begin{aligned} \ln t &= p \\ dt &= e^p dp \end{aligned} \right\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{d+1}{B}p}}{1+e^p} dp$

P-prim $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi \frac{d+1}{B})} = B(\frac{d+1}{B}, 1 - \frac{d+1}{B}) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{d+1}{B}-1}}{1+t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{d+1}{B}p}}{1+e^p} dp$

$-\frac{\pi^2 \cos(\pi \frac{d+1}{B})}{\sin^2(\pi \frac{d+1}{B})} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{pe^{\frac{d+1}{B}p}}{1+e^p} dp \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^d \ln x}{1+x^B} dx = -\frac{\pi^2 B^2 \cos(\pi \frac{d}{B})}{\sin^2(\pi \frac{d}{B})}$

T6. a) $y = a \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a}, 0 \leq x \leq b \Rightarrow L = \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 \frac{x}{a}} dx = \int_0^b \operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{a} dx = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_0^b = a \operatorname{sh} \frac{b}{a}$

б) функция симметрична

Д-то ф-иии гонименна.

I. Д-та, що $\operatorname{rect} x \pi = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x-n} + \frac{1}{x+n} \right)$

$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x-n} + \frac{1}{x+n} \right)$

... ..

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sin \pi x}$$

$$g(x) = x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - n^2}$$

1) Докажем, что $g(x)$ определена для всех ненулевых значений:

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2x}{x^2 - n^2} \quad - \text{сходится равномерно } \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z} \text{ т.е. } \frac{1}{x^2 - n^2} \sim \frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow \text{сходится.}$$

2) Докажем, что $g(x)$ и $f(x)$ — периодические с периодом 1.

$$g_N = \sum_{n=-N}^N \frac{1}{x+n} \rightarrow g_N(x+1) = \sum_{n=-N}^N \frac{1}{x+n+1} = \sum_{n=-N+1}^{N+1} \frac{1}{x+n} \Rightarrow \text{при } N \rightarrow \infty \quad \boxed{g_N(x) = g_N(x+1)}$$

3) $f(x) = -f(-x)$; $g(x) = -g(-x)$ — верно

4) для $f(x)$: $f(\frac{x}{2}) + f(\frac{x+1}{2}) = 2f(x)$ $\left(\pi \cotg \pi x = \frac{\pi \cos(\pi x)}{\sin \pi x} = \frac{\pi (\cos^2 \frac{\pi x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi x}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2}} = \pi \cotg \frac{\pi x}{2} + \pi \cotg \frac{\pi x}{2} \right)$

для $g(x)$: $g_N(\frac{x}{2}) + g_N(\frac{x+1}{2}) = 2g_N(x) + \frac{2}{x+1} \rightarrow \text{переходим к пределу}$

$$g(\frac{x}{2}) + g(\frac{x+1}{2}) = 2g(x)$$

5) Тогда $h(x) \equiv f(x) - g(x)$ — периодическая функция и $2h(x) = h(\frac{x}{2}) + h(\frac{x+1}{2})$

Пусть $x_0 - h(x_0) = \max h(x_0) = m \Rightarrow 2m = h(\frac{x_0}{2}) + h(\frac{x_0+1}{2})$

Пусть $h(\frac{x_0}{2}) < m$: $2m < m + h(\frac{x_0+1}{2}) \Rightarrow h(\frac{x_0+1}{2}) > m$ — противоречие $\Rightarrow m = h(\frac{x_0}{2})$

Тогда $h(\frac{x_0}{2}) = m \Rightarrow h(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(\frac{x_0}{2^k}) = m$, но $h(0) = 0$ т.е. $\pi \cotg \pi x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ при $x \rightarrow 0$

Тогда $\boxed{m=0} \Rightarrow h(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = g(x)$

(II)

$$\int_0^x \left(\pi \cotg \pi t - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2t}{t^2 - n^2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{2t}{t^2 - n^2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right) = \ln \left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right) \right)$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{\sin \pi x}{\pi x} \right|$$

Тогда $\sin \pi x = \pi x \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right)$

(III)

$$\Gamma(d) = \int_0^1 \ln^{d-1} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) dx \quad \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{d-1} \int_0^1 (1 - x^{1/n})^{d-1} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^d B(n, d) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^d \frac{\Gamma(d) \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(d+n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^d \frac{(n-1)!}{d(d+1) \dots (d+n-1)}$$

(IV) $\Gamma(d) \Gamma(1-d) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{d-1} \frac{(n-1)! (n-1)!}{d(d+1) \dots (d+n-1) (1-d)(2-d) \dots (n-d)} \quad \text{---}$

$$\text{---} \frac{1}{d} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{d^2}{n^2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi d} \quad // \quad \text{---}$$