اسرال حای محازی یا ناسره ،

اًسُرطول بازهی (طربه) نامساهی باشی یا اگر

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(n) \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(n)$$

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 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx o b i \int_{a}^{b} w i \frac{i}{2} y dx$

را مک انسرال ناسره یا مجازی گوسم.

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}}$$

هر دو موازی هست.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{R \to -\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{R} f(x) dx$$

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 $\lim_{x\to a^{\dagger} b^{\dagger}} \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}$ ى كران باسد، آن 60 دارىم ، $\int_{a}^{b} f(n) dn = \lim_{R \to +} \int_{R}^{b} f(n) dn$ $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{R \to L^{-}} \int_{a}^{R} f(x) dx$

* اگر مقدار فین اسرال های ، عدد ر میناهی کود ، گوسم اسرال نایره ، همراست و در غیراین صورت ، گوسم اسرال نایره ، واثرایت .

 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx dx dx dx$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(n) dn + \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(n) dn$

در نفری سرم و گوسم خسن انگرالی حمرات ، هرهه هر دری دنیرال ها رفوق خرا با نسز.

$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} R$$
Sinndn

$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} \left(-\cos x\right)^{R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} \left(-G_{SR} + 1 \right)$$

2)
$$\int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{d\pi}{\pi P} : \begin{cases} \frac{1-P}{a} : elin \\ 1-P \end{cases} : P < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$: 06 : 1 \cdot P + 1 \quad \text{in} \quad$$

$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1-p}{R}}{1-p} - \frac{1-p}{1-p} \right)$$

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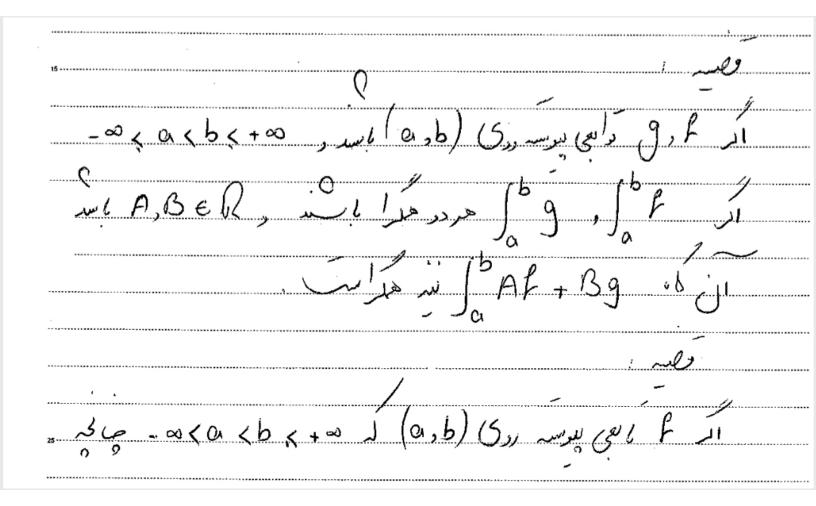
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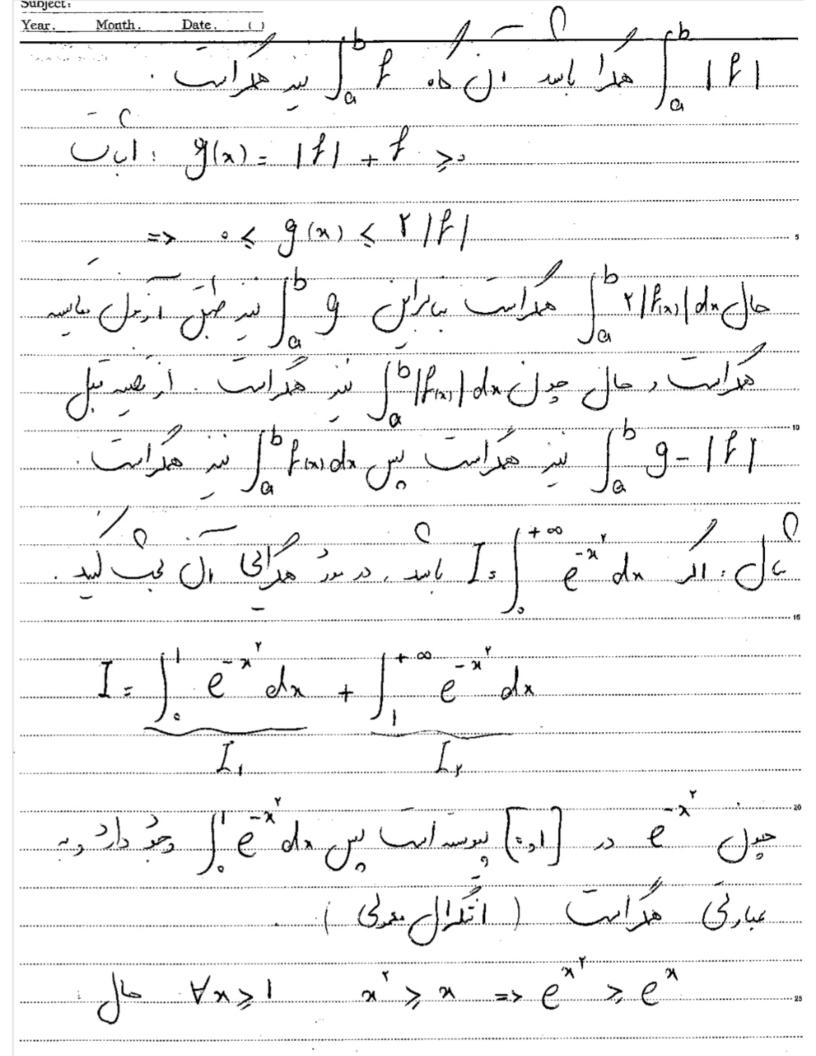
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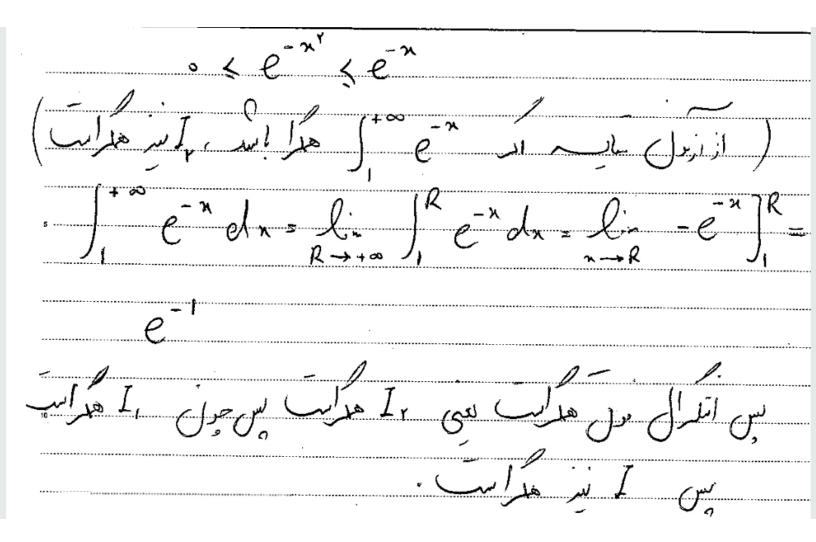
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$$| P=1 \text{ in } (b), \text{ in } (b$$

 $-(|j|) \int_{\alpha}^{b} f_{(n)} dn \neq |j| \int_{\alpha}^{b} g_{(n)} dn j|$ $= l = +\infty, j|$ (3)







$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{3 \operatorname{in} x}{x} dx$$

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$$= \lim_{R \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{\cos x}{R} + \frac{\cos(i)}{1} \right) - \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{2}} dx$$

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=
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Second with Components

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x_{1} + x^{3}}}$$

$$I = \begin{cases} \sqrt{3n} + \sqrt{+\infty} & \sqrt{2n} \\ \sqrt{n+n^3} & \sqrt{n+n^3} \end{cases}$$

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$$\frac{I_{1}/\nu}{\circ} \circ \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+n^{3}}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

$$ju I = 0, Tulpe
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{+\infty} d\pi i g dx$$$$

· Julus

$$2) I = \int_{0}^{T^{2}} \frac{dn}{(1 - \cos \sqrt{n})^{\alpha}}$$

$$\lim_{X \to 0} \frac{1}{(1 - \cos \sqrt{x})^{\alpha}} = \lim_{X \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{2^{\alpha} \left(\frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{2}\right)^{2\alpha}}$$

$$= 2 + 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1$$