

Integrali Generalizzati

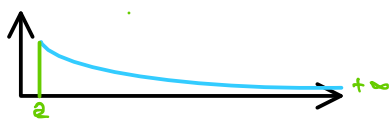
CONVERGENZA DEGLI INTEGRALI GENERALIZZATI

IMPROPRIO SE

- f ILLIMITATA (ASINTOTI)
- D ILLIMITATO $[-\infty, k]$, $[-\infty, +\infty]$ ETC

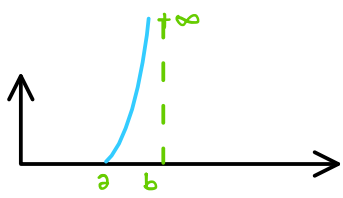
$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^R f(x) dx$$

SI COMPORTA COME UN LIMITE



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx$$

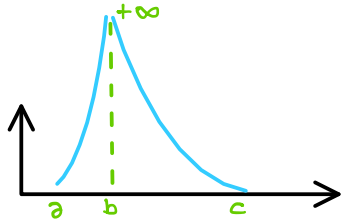
SI COMPORTA COME UN LIMITE



$$\int_a^c f(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^{b-\epsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{b+k}^c f(x) dx$$

DEVO SPEZZARE L' INTEGRALE

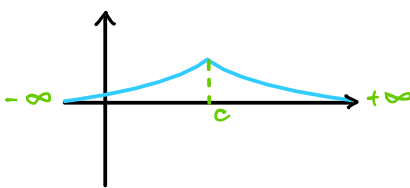
SE ENTRAMBI CONVERGONO ALLORA ANCHE \int_a^b CONVERGE



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^c f(x) dx + \lim_{S \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^S f(x) dx$$

DEVO SPEZZARE L' INTEGRALE

SE ENTRAMBI CONVERGONO ALLORA ANCHE $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$ CONVERGE



SI COMPORTA
COME UN LIMITE

\exists FINITO (CONVERGE)

\exists INFINITO (DIVERGE)

$\nexists \rightarrow f$ NON INTEGRABILE

ESSENDO LIMITI POSSO USARE I SEGUENTI CRITERI
PER STUDIARE LA CONVERGENZA DELL' INTEGRALE

CONFRONTO (f POSITIVE)

$$f \leq g \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \int_a^{\infty} f \text{ DIV} \rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} g \text{ DIV} \\ \int_a^{\infty} g \text{ CONV} \rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} f \text{ CONV} \end{array} \right.$$

CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO (f POSITIVE)

$f \sim g \rightarrow$ I LIMITI HANNO LO STESSO CARATTERE

MODULO

$$|\int f| \leq \int |f| \rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{l} \int |f| \text{ CONV} \rightarrow |\int f| \text{ CONV} \\ |\int f| \text{ DIV} \rightarrow \int |f| \text{ DIV} \end{array} \right.$$

NOTEVOLI

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^q} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} q > 1 \text{ CONV} \\ q \leq 1 \text{ DIV} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} q \geq 1 \text{ DIV} \\ q < 1 \text{ CONV} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^q (\log x)^{\beta}} dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} q > 1 \text{ CONV} \\ q < 1 \text{ DIV} \\ q = 1 \end{array} \right. \left| \begin{array}{l} \beta \geq 1 \text{ CONV} \\ \beta < 1 \text{ DIV} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ CONV} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

NECESSARIO MA NON SUFFICIENTE
NON POSSO NERUNO DIRE CHE f E' LIMITATA

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ CONV} \rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \text{ CONV}$$

NON VALE IL CONTRARIO

VALORE PRINCIPALE

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

$$VP \int_a^b f(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ \int_a^{b-\epsilon} f + \int_{a+\epsilon}^b f \right\}$$

UNICO LIMITE SENZA SPEZZARE GLI INTEGRALI

SE $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{CONV}$ ALLORA $VP \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{CONV}$ E HA LO STESSO VALORE

SE SIA $\int_{-\infty}^c$ CHE $\int_c^{+\infty}$ DIV ALLORA $VP \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{DIV}$

SE SOLO UNO DEI 2 DIV IN VP PUO' SUCCEDERE DI TUTTO (PERICOLO)

ESEMPIO

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx \quad \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} \sim \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ PER } x \rightarrow \pm \infty$$
$$q = 2 > 1 \text{ DIV}$$

$$VP \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{x+1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \int_{-R}^{+R} \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1) \right|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + 2 \left| \arctan x \right|_0^{+\infty} = \pi$$

=0 DISPARI