## Analys A; Rateneoving 13/9-121

## Generaliserade integraler

En viss integral lan vana generaliserad på flera olilea suff:

i) i oandligheten, dus. oandligt untegrations-intervall

it) i punkter dan integranden är obegrånsad, autigen i det inne av integrationis området ller i någon av andpunkterna

Dela app integralen som en summa av integraler, dar varje vetegsal i summan bara är generaliserad på ett sött.

$$\frac{\mathcal{E} \times 1}{\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{$$

lim 
$$[2\sqrt{x}]_{\xi}^{1} + \lim_{R \to \infty} [2\sqrt{x}]_{\xi \to 0}^{\infty} = \lim_{E \to 0} (2-2\sqrt{E}) + \lim_{R \to \infty} (2\sqrt{R}-2)$$

i'  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$  honvergant;  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$  divergent

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx \, divergent$ 

· 8,2a)

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3}+1}{x^{5}+x^{3}+1} dx \quad \text{generaliserod i} \quad \infty$   $f(x) \qquad \qquad f(x) = 1, f(x) > 0 \text{ for } x > 0$ 

for stora x jamfor med x3/x5 = 1/x2 = g(x)

 $\lim_{R\to\infty} \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{R\to\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_{A}^{R} = \lim_{R\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x}$  konvergent

 $j \text{ inf. krit. } II: \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^5 + x^3 + 1} = 1 \text{ inf. krit. } \frac{x^5 + x^2}{x^5 + x^3 + 1} = 1$ 

Sq(x)dx Konvergent => Sf(x) Konvergent

enligt juf. Krit II

8.2c)  $\int_{e^{x}}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3}}{e^{x}} dx$ 

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$  for all  $a = x \to \infty$  for varyen finns ett  $w_n$  så att  $e^x > x^n$  om  $x > w_n$ 

 $\Rightarrow \int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^{3}dx}{e^{x}} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3}dx}{e^{x}}$ ex > x 5 om x> w5

and lig  $\omega_5$   $\leq \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{5}} dx$  kouvergerar  $\omega_5$ Enligt juf. krit 1 konvergerar  $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{5}} dx$  och allsa  $\omega_5$  extends  $\omega_5$ 

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x} kowengent$ 

" San dosx divergent enligt juf. krit II

.8,2g)  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ ; generalisered i so och x=0 Pela upp:  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ i)  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  generaliserad i  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ Nava noll  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ Nava noll  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ Nava noll  $\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ Nova noll jamfors  $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$  med  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$  $\int_{0}^{\infty} g(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_{\varepsilon}^{A} = 2\sqrt{A} - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{A} \quad \text{konvergent}$ Faug. Krit II:  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{sinx}}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{sinx}}{\sqrt{x}} \to 1$  due  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} \to 1$  due  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} \to 1$ " S f(x) ar houvegent enligt jamy wit. I  $\frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx - \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$   $\frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{e^{\sin x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{A}^{\infty}$ : Sf(x)dx konvergent enligt jonf. krit. I Alltså: Sflx)dx är konvergent

generalisered i X= 4 1 In(sinx) f(x) air symmetrisk kring x=7/2, dus. f(型+至)=f(型-至) Racher att undersohn Sf(x)dx Taylorutveckla sinx kring x= 1/2 1=-1 h(x)=h(元)+h'(元)(x-元)+h"(元)(x-五)2+h"(五)(x-五)3+O(《-五)4) Sinx =  $1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 + O(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^4$  $\ln(\sin x) = \ln(1 - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + O((x - \frac{\pi}{2})^4)$  $\ln(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^3)$ (,' /n (sinx) = - f(x-1/2)2+0(x-1/2)4) Næra x=II jamfoz vi  $f(x)=\frac{1}{\ln(\sin x)}$ 

forts!

8.2 i forts.)
$$\int_{\overline{X}_{2}} g(x) dx = \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \int_{\overline{X}_{2}+\xi} \frac{-2 dx}{(x-\overline{Y}_{2})^{2}} = \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \left[ \frac{2}{x-\overline{Y}_{2}} \right]^{\overline{X}}$$

$$= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \left( \frac{4}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\xi} \right) = -\infty$$

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juf, levit II 
$$\lim_{x \to T_2} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to T_2} \frac{\int_{I_1(s) in x}^{I_2(s)} f(x)}{-\frac{2}{(x-T_2)^2}} = \frac{1}{(x-T_2)^2}$$

= 
$$lim$$
  $\frac{1}{1+O((x-T/2)^2)} = \frac{1}{1}$ 

Alpharmative lim 
$$ln(sin(u+y_2) = lim - u^2, \frac{1}{ln(cosu)} = \frac{u^2}{2ln(1-u^2+o(u^4))}$$

$$= lim - u^2, \frac{1}{(-u^2+o(u^4))} = lim \frac{1}{u+o} = \frac{1}{2ln(u^2)} = \frac{1}{2ln(u^2)}$$