$$e^{ix} = \frac{2}{n^2} = \frac{2n}{n!}$$

$$e^{ix} = \frac{i^n \times n}{n!} = cosx + i s.nx$$

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$$e^{ix} = \frac{2}{n^2} = \frac{2}$$

Considerem p.ex. $f: [a,b[\longrightarrow IR] \text{ on } a < b < + \infty$.

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Alexhores $f: [a,b[\longrightarrow IR] \text{ on } a < b < + \infty$ interval [a,M],

on a < M < b. En tot can pulsem estudiar le integral improprie.

Obs. Integral imprisio de 1a espécie: interval no fitod.

or so specie : funct no fixob in conversent :
$$3 \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{c} + \infty$$
 diversent : $3 \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{c} = +\infty$

Androgenment per a f : Ja, b] - IR.

Consideron on f: Ja, b [-> 12

Prenem acceb i exnum

Specifient out = div

Integral improprie 3a especie : ni funció ni interal con disast (3 Mis generalment, adem considerar D unit hista disjunce d'intervels about (Bex D=1R-404) Prop Signi fila, b) -- IR int. Riomann Aleshores Jog = am Jm Diferencia amb @ f. Co.67 , f: Co.6) (ing convenior) Exemples importants

As esp (interve)

(1) Stoo dx

As es conversent sii x>1 (i vol 4) director sii as 1 $\lim_{M\to+\infty} \int_{A}^{M} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} = \begin{cases} \alpha=1 & \lim_{M\to+\infty} \left[165 \times \right]_{x=1}^{x=M} = +\infty \\ \alpha\neq1 & \lim_{M\to+\infty} \left[\frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{x^{\alpha+1}}\right]_{x=1}^{x=M} = \lim_{M\to+\infty} \frac{M^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} = +\infty \end{cases}$ 0 >0 4 61 gen 20 grem 200 (27) So de és conversent sii exer (i val 1) seson des int, imprimie d'ul $\frac{\text{Obs}}{\text{Obs}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} = \int_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} = +\infty$

conv

(3) Stop ax dx és unversent sii a>0 (i va) 1/2) Rogies de càtal. - uneaixet (4x; escure les props) - Becom - Parti Exemples (1) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Le 12010 de Berrow former may $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \pi$ tenim le funció esté def en exp $\left[\frac{x}{-1}\right]_{x=1}^{x=-1}$ on wharely $(Z) \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int_{1}^{0} + \int_{1}^{1} = +\infty$ sterezaris Però I no (3) (too No existein. esté out en C-1, 17 provo (4) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \left[\cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]_{0}^{2} = \dots \text{ No exister.}$ interral imprépie sue ve ascillant. = el einst no exideix. 6. Criteris de convergência per a integrals impropies 1. els hu Prop (cripe, de Constra la a vittalent misques) de funcions Signi f: [a,b[-> 12 (a mtoskeble cs Foten celanter Te jutodici judagoic le t és couraisant ri ami I ha de succession PF]d, 2) ≥ 25 0 € 49 co & C1 < c5 < p => / 2 c5 < 6 2. Dem Es consequencia del contes de courchy assiret à le funct F: [a, b[- IR F(x) = 1x } s el 15mit em F(x) existein Sii, Ru- a tot EDO, Pristan Co to => IFC(2)-F(C1)1<E Co & CK < C2 =

And the sect improsic da f es guer la 171 és conversers

Prop S: Jof Es absolutament convergent, és convergent

Dem (Apriguem of order de courchy a le magnel $\int_{c}^{c} |f|$ $\forall \xi \quad \exists c, \ \forall g \quad a < c_0 \leq c_1 < c_2 < b = 7$ $\int_{c_1}^{c_2} |f| < \xi$ i whiliteem $\int_{c_1}^{c_2} |f| \leq \int_{c_1}^{c_2} |f|$

de monare que la j tembé schife of cr. de courry