SEMINAR 12 INTEGRAL & IMPROPRIE

Extercitcul 1 lå se studiete natura integralelar improprie In 1+x2 dx si fth 1 x VI+x2 dx. Revolvare Tre fig: [1,+0) = Refinite prin fix) = 1 g(x) = 1 +xeth, ta).

fig functie continue pe Es, Hd = fig functie local integrabile pe [1, ta).

fixed o tote [1, tray 3(2)3040EE [1, ray)

In carel in care functia are semn constant, pren tudièrea naturii integralei improprie a intelegl studierla convergenței saie divergenții achteir.

Status.

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= lim (ardga-ardg1)= II-II= II ER

Conform definitelle, vritagrala improprie & fixedx este convergenta.

1+12 = 2002 ADECETION =) NATURE = NEX AXELITO) =)

0 = g(x) = 12 f(x) + x e [4,100) Strafue dos= 12 Stranda = 12. I GR Aplicand criteriul de comparatue au inegalitate pentru integralele improprie, deducem ca entegrala improprie I to giz det este convergenta. Exercituel 2 Sax studiere notura integralei emproprie stronget dx. Perduare tief: [[1,40] - 1 R, f(x) = sin x 4 x E [1,40] flunctie continua pe [1,400] => flunctie local integrabila pe [1, tro). Functia f nu are semm constant pe [1 +00). Studiem mai untai absolut convergenta integralie improprie |f(x)| = |xinx4 = |xinx4 = 14 +xe [1, +n) Alegen g: [1, +rd > IR definita pring(x)= 1, +xE [40) à functie deverescatoare je [1] + pd =) à functie local integrabila pe [1,100) It glory det = lim sa 1 de lim -1 3x0 = = = lim (-1 + 13) = 13 erz

O E If (00) | E g(00) + 00 6 EL + 10) stagex/dx= gen Aplicand oritorial de comparatie au inegalitati, deducem cà integrala improprie [10] [f(x)] dx este convergenta. State | dx convergentà => State | dx convergentà. EXERCITION 3 foi se studilse natura memodoarela integrale inagrapiii: a) 50-0 1 dx 6) 5 1 1 de c) stoo & nt Tot?2 dx. d) (ln(1+x) dx. e) \(\frac{1}{0+0} \frac{1}{\pi\x^3 + \pi\x^4} \dx\\ \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{0+0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\chi^3} \dx\\ \end{a}\chi.

Exercitively são se calculere, folosind functifle Bof P, wimatocielle integrale: a) so sintot cos x de b) So Vtgx dx (C) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(1+2\epsilon)^2} dx$ d) 51-0 24 dx. Perduare a) le foloseste definité functie Bitomb B(P19) = 2 /2-bin x)2P1 (cox)22-1 x +P19 E(0,+0). $\begin{cases} 2p-1=1 \\ 2q-1=1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} p=4 \\ q=6 \end{cases}$ 1 P(4) P(6) = $\int_{0}^{2} \sin^{2} x \cos^{4} x dx = \frac{1}{2}B(4,6) =$ $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{P(4) \cdot P(6)}{P(10)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3! \cdot 5!}{3!} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 8}{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6 \cdot 7 \cdot 4}$ 2.3.4.6.7 1008 b) $\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \sqrt{\log x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} \sqrt{\log x} \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-0} (\sin x)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot (\cos x)^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, dx$ Se revolva sistemul $\int_{0}^{\infty} 2p - n = \frac{1}{2}$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} 2q - n = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} 2p = \frac{3}{2} \\ 2q = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} p = \frac{3}{4} \\ q = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P(\frac{3}{4}) \cdot P(\frac{1}{4})}{P(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P(\frac{3}{4}) \cdot P(\frac{1}{4})}{P(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P(\frac{3}{4}) \cdot P(\frac{1}{4})}{P(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{P(\frac{3}{4}) \cdot P(\frac{3}{4})}{P(\frac{3}{4})} = \frac{P(\frac{3}{4$$

10 ht x 2 dx = 4 (2). (2) = 4 (2). (4). (1-3)

Surface
$$dx = \frac{1}{4}$$
. $\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi} = \frac{1}{2^{4}}$. $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$. $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$. $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$. $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}$

$$\int_{0}^{1-0} \frac{3\xi^{4}}{\sqrt{n-3\xi^{2}}} d3\xi = \frac{1}{2} \cdot B(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot P(\frac{5}{2}) \cdot P(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{P(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4})}{P(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{4})} = \frac{P$$

Extrateul 5 sa « calculer integrala improprie 5to e-x2 dx.

propiese folosom functia Gamma a lui Euler.

P: (0, +00) -> IR, 17(p)=) +00 × 11 e-00 dx.

Max intai, utilizam schimbarea de variabila $x^2 + t$.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dt = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dt = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{0+0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

Soto e-t dx=1 sto t-2e-t dt. Revolvam la catia P-1=-2=> P= 5 Exercitive 6 sa se random calculeze urmatoans entegrale: a) (1 dx
0+0 (x5(1-x) b) 10 (1+264)2 dx (e) I voint of cost of dar. d) of modern cos & dx; men, m>2. e) $\int_{0}^{100} \frac{1}{(1+3t^{2})^{4}} dx$.

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