

r.o. la r.o. lau endors $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{a+\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{c}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx$ $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{a+\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{c}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx$ $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{a+\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{c}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx$ $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{a+\epsilon}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx + \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{c}^{\epsilon} f(x) dx$ Парабнікцого $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{3}} dx$ $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{3}} dx$ $= \lim_{\epsilon_1 \to 0} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} dx + \lim_{\epsilon_2 \to 0} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} dx$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon_1 \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{(\kappa - 1)^2} \right]_0^{1 - \epsilon_1} \lim_{\epsilon_2 \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{(\kappa - 1)^2} \right]_{1 + \epsilon_2}^{3}$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon_1 \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_1^2} - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon_2 \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_2^2} \right)$ -0 = X +0 = X Ápa to apxikó (.o. 7 $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^{2}}} dx$ $\int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^{2}} dx$ $=\lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_0^{3-\epsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon\to 0}\int_0^{1} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2}} dx$ $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{0}^{3-\epsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{0}^{3-\epsilon} d \left[\operatorname{Carcsin}(x_{3}) \right]$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left[\arcsin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]_{0}^{3-\epsilon}$$

=
$$\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left[\arcsin \left(\frac{3-\epsilon}{3} \right) - \arcsin 0 \right]$$

$$\star (arcsinx) = 1$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\star \sin \pi = 1 \quad \text{apa } \pi = \alpha rcsin 1$$

*
$$\sin \pi = 1$$
 $\alpha pa \pi = arcsin 1$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} dx$$

$$= -2. \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left[\sqrt{1-\sin x} \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon}$$

$$= -2. \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left[\sqrt{1-\sin\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2}-1\right)} - 1 \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (1) \cdot (\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L}$$

KPITHPIA SYLKNISHE C.O.

Kornigio anodums συχκλίσης

Αν το Γ.ο.

Δυ το Γ.ο.

Δυ το Γ.ο.

Αν το Γ.ο.

Αν

outhiver anodúrus.

Low ou cival pix | gix | tôte:

TO 1.0. [+00]pml·dx oughdiver, tote oughdiver con

TO (.0. $\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} dx$ anothively to the solution of $\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} dx$.

Eou to Stephens to Jaml. dx

→ au lim | fix) = c, με O < C < +00, τότε τα δύο 1.0.

Trapavorojou m. isia orphepropori

ou lim $\left|\frac{f_{(x)}}{g_{(x)}}\right| = 0$, tote ou orphiver to $\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} |g_{(x)}| dx$

Do orghainer tou to Signilde

tri au anomitiver to fifmil·dx ba anomitiver kan to / Iginl. dx The second series of the seco kai enqueius augiopaure om reponjoiptin reginium. 1 la ga dei sua ra $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx \quad \text{five} \quad \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ kau to $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ (autiotoine on r.a.s $\frac{1}{x^2}$ µe p=273 = p. outhaive) outrainer (liazi p=2>1) Apa rou to apxirio odordnipupa outrainer per soion TO KPITIPIO (OILHERS) OYKPIENS. $\int_{1}^{1} \sqrt{\chi^{2} \frac{1}{2}} d\chi \quad \text{tival} \quad \chi^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \leq \chi^{2}$ y √x²- 1/2 ≤ 7 , ∀x trioi νω Δ.O. $\Delta m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi^2 - 1/2}} \geq \frac{3}{\chi}$

LOU TO ADXINO 1.0.

FOR TO $\int \frac{1}{x} dx$ anokalives $\left(\frac{1}{x} \text{ r.a.s. } \mu \in P = 1\right)$

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx \quad \text{eiau} \quad \int_{m}^{1} \frac{1}{n^{2}+1} \quad xau \quad \text{eiau} \quad gan^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{n^{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}}{n^{2}+1} \quad xau \quad \text{eiau} \quad 0 < 1 < + \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}}{n^{2}+1} \quad xau \quad \text{to} \quad 0 < 1 < + \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{2}}{n^{2}+1} \quad xau \quad \text{to} \quad xau \quad xau \quad \text{to} \quad xau \quad xau \quad \text{to} \quad xau \quad$$

$$-\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2}$$

Kou
$$\int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$
 outkrive $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{-1}$

x bor xuo, ub. ciheans astronan collegioni

Terika, To apriko (.O. outraivel.

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

Eivar
$$e^{x}+1 \ge e^{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{x}+1} = \frac{1}{e^{x}}$$
aprei va fitation to:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{b} = -\lim_{b \to \infty} \left[e^{-b} - e^{0} \right] = -\lim_{b \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{b} - 1 \right]$$

$$= -(-1) = 1$$

apririo (.o. to hp. oighpions oughtives you to

 $\int_{3} \frac{\ln x}{(x-3)^4} dx$ IOXUEI ECBET, SM. Ine < lux m s < lux $\int_{3}^{4} \frac{1}{(x-3)^{4}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{3+\epsilon}^{4} \frac{1}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$ - 1 . lim ([(x-3)-3]6) -1. lim [(6-3)-3- (3+E-3)-3] $-\frac{1}{3}\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \left| \frac{3^{-3}-1}{\epsilon^3} \right|$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ lim $\left(\frac{1}{27} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^3}\right)$ $\frac{-1 \cdot (-\infty)}{3} = +\infty$ $\frac{1}{2}$ To $\frac{1}{(x-3)^4}$ dx dnothive. apa boser nou kp. (aixeons) orgrepions to apxilicó CO. allowarding Jo xp (pro) Mropin or 10 Abueihouoim * $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{\epsilon}^{1} \frac{1}{1-p} \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[x^{1-p} \right]_{\epsilon}^{1}$ 11.1001013 1-P (1-P) - 1 Jia 1-P>0 5m2(p<1) anthyina

= = =

#

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}$$

Allokyika spires and a spiral and a

$$\Delta m$$
: $p \ge 1$ = anokaiver

Mnopi va no rpnosponosio, onos kou mo CAS ous ocipies