Germinaeud 8

1 Evaluati integrable improprie:

$$y' = \int \frac{a \cot g x}{1 + x^2} dx$$
 $u = a \cot g x$
 $du = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx$

$$J = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\cot^2 x}{2} \Big|_{0}^{t} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\cot^2 t}{2} - \frac{\cot^2 0}{2} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{11}{2}\right)^2 - 0 = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$y'=\int \frac{\infty+1}{\sqrt{1_4-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1_4-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1_4-x^2}} dx = -$$

$$\frac{\partial_{-x_{m}}}{\partial_{-x_{m}}} \int_{-x_{m}}^{x_{m}} \int_{$$

$$J_{m} = m \cdot J_{m-1}$$
.

 $J_{m-1} = (m_1)J_{m-2}$
 $J_{1} = m \cdot 1 \cdot J_{0} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} -e^{-x} \left| \frac{t}{t} \right|_{0}^{t} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^{0}} \right) = 1$.

Jw = w. $Jw^{-1} = w \cdot (w^{-1}) \cdot Jw^{-3} = \cdots = w \cdot (w^{-1}) \cdot \cdots \cdot 7 \cdot J^{0} = w_{j}^{*} \cdot 7 = w_{j}^{*}$

$$J = \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{x(2-x)} dx$$

$$J = \int_{1}^{2-0} \sqrt{1 - x^{2} + 2x} dx = \int_{1}^{2-0} \sqrt{-(x^{2} - 2x + 1) + 1} dx = \int_{1}^{2-0} \sqrt{1 - (x + 4)^{2}} dx$$

$$= \arcsin(x - 1) \Big|_{1}^{2-0} = \lim_{t \to 2} \arcsin(x - 1) \Big|_{1}^{t} = \arcsin 1 - \arcsin 0$$

$$= T/2$$

2 Studiati comeagenta integralela improprii:

Boxa a_1b_1 , a_2b_1 a_3b_2 a_3b_3 a_3b_4 a_3b_2 a_3b_3 a_3b_4 a_3b_2 a_3b_3 a_3b_4 a_3b_3 a_3b_4 a_3b_2 a_3b_3 a_3b_4 a_3b_4 a_3b_5 a_3b_5 a_3b_6 a_3b

- i) Daca plan, 100 => Sa floi) donc e convergentà.
 - ii) Dana P?, 1 10 = S S 6-0 p(xe) dix e divergentà

integs. pe [a, a) in 3 lum 2º f(x) = 2, atunci;

- i) Daca primita de mandanta.
- ii) Daca per 1 m 170 => por p(x) de e divergentà.

P3) Daca $a, b, p \in \mathbb{R}$, $f: (a, b] \rightarrow [o, \infty)$ este o $fc. positiva ni lecal integrabila <math>pe (a, b] ni \exists lim (x-a)^e \cdot f(x) = 1$, atumci i) Daca $p < 1 ni d < \infty = 1$ Lato $f(x) dx e consegenta .

i) Daca <math>p \geq 1 ni d < \infty = 1$ Lato $f(x) dx e consegenta .

ii) Daca <math>p \geq 1 ni d < \infty = 1$ Lato f(x) dx e consegenta .

ato

Rua b, $p \in \mathbb{R}$, $f: (-\infty, b] \Rightarrow [0, \infty) e o fe. positiva ri,

lead integrabila <math>pe (-\infty, b] = \frac{3 \lim_{\infty \to -\infty} (-\infty)^{0}}{\infty \to -\infty} \cdot f(\infty) = b}$ atumer.

i) staca $p \neq 1$ ri, $1 < \infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(\infty) dx e consequenta.

ii) staca <math>p \leq 1$ ri, $1 \neq \infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(\infty) dx e consequenta.

ii) staca <math>p \leq 1$ ri, $1 \neq \infty \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(\infty) dx e consequenta.$

a) $\int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$

PB. apar in x=3. Tie 4: [0,3) -> [0,00), \$(x) = \frac{x^3+4}{19-x^2}.

Tuntem in cazul Ps, b=3.

 $1 = \lim_{x \uparrow 3} (3-x)^{2} \cdot \frac{x^{3+1}}{\sqrt{(3-x)(3+x)}} = \lim_{x \uparrow 3} (3-x)^{2} \cdot \frac{x^{3+1}}{(3-x)^{2} \cdot (3+x)^{2}} =$

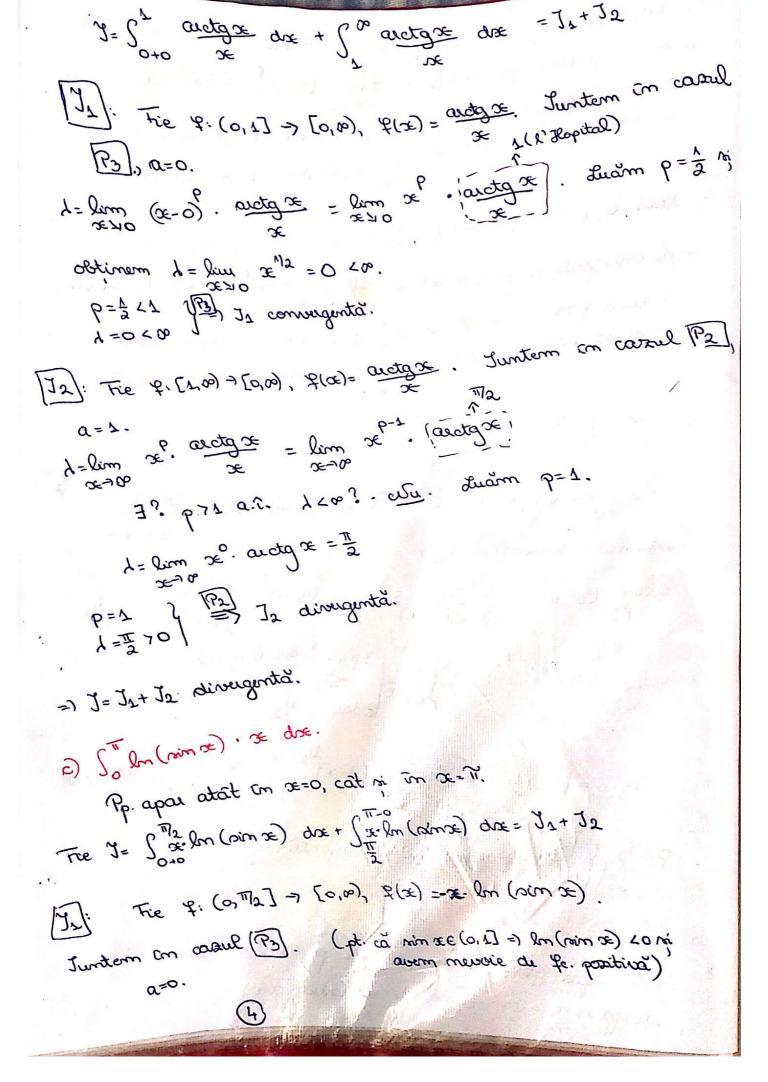
= lim (3-x) . $\frac{x^3+1}{(3+x)^{3/2}}$ | $\frac{3+1}{2}$ | $\frac{3$

Pt. p=1/2 limita e lim (3-x) 1/2-1/2. x3+1 = 28 <0.

P=12 | P] integrala e convergentà.

b) go autgæ dre

Pl. apar atat in x=0, cât vi pt. x=0. Deci întâi o despartim în ruma de 2 integrale:



1= lim - (x-0). x. lm(sinx) = lim - x. lm (sin x). Tie p=0. Y= lim - x. lm (sin x) = lim - lm (sin x) 2 lm - sin x

x 10 x 20 - 1 = - $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \cos x}{\sin x} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x \cdot \cos x} \cdot x \cdot \cos x = 0 < \infty$. P=0 <1 / [3] - J1 consigentà => J1 consigentà. []2]: Fie q: [72, 7) ~ [0,0), q.(x)=-x. lm(rom se). Juntem 4= lim (1-2). (-2). lm (mix) = lim t. (4-1). lm (sin (1-1)) = lim t. (x-x). lm (vin(x)) = ... Tie P= 2 1=lim (t-11). 2m (sin(x)) = lim (t-11). cost 2t/t = $\lim_{n \to \infty} (t-\pi) \cdot \frac{2\pi \sqrt{t}}{2\pi \sqrt{t}} \cdot \cos t = -\pi \cdot 0 \cdot 1 = 0$ P= 1 <1 | P] - 12 convergentà => Ja Convergentà => 7= 72+ 12 = consegentà. 3) Itudiați comugența integralei impropru y(d)= gr (x)d dre, deR, ra calculati valencea lui $y(\frac{1}{2})$.

* [d=0] = 3(0) = 50 dox = 1 =) I consegentà. + (270) =) awar pl. cm x=1. Tre q: [a] > [a], g(x)= (x-x). Juntum in Ps, b=1. $d = \lim_{x \to 1} (x-x)^p \cdot \left(\frac{x-x}{x-x}\right) = \lim_{x \to 1} (x-x)^{p-d} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{x}$ The p= a. obtunci 1= 1, deci avom in 270 mi 220. P(1, 1 < 0 => J(d) consigentà. PZL, 270 => J(a) divergentà. Cum prd => { de(0,2) y(d) C * $d\langle 0 \rangle = \alpha \times m \text{ pb. in } x = 0.$ $y = \int_{0+0}^{1} \left(\frac{1-\alpha}{x}\right)^{-\alpha} dx, -\alpha > 0.$ Tre $\varphi(0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 0), \ \varphi(x) = \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^{-d}$. Sunter in \mathbb{P}_3 , a=0 $\lambda = \lim_{x \to 0} (x-0)^{2} \cdot \frac{(x-x)^{-\alpha}}{x^{-\alpha}} = \lim_{x \to 0} x \cdot (x-x)^{-\alpha}$ Tie p=-d. Atunci d= 1, deci avem no 270 vi 2 co. P21, 220=7(2) C. 657 420 =) 2(9) D. Sadar [Ja) C= de(-1,1) a= 2 -7: 7= 500 2 dix 1(4)= 20 (+2+2)2 at $\int_{\frac{1}{2}-x}^{\frac{1}{2}-x} = t \quad \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}-x}_{\frac{1}{2}-x} = t^{2} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}-x}_{\frac$ $= 3 = 1 - \frac{1}{1241} = 3 = \frac{1^2}{1241}$ $dr = 2t(t^{2}+\Delta) - 2t \cdot t^{2} dt , dr = \frac{2t}{(t^{2}+\Delta)^{2}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left(-\frac{t}{t^{2}+1} \right)^{t} + C$ $dr = 2t(t^{2}+\Delta)^{2} dt , dr = \frac{2t}{(t^{2}+\Delta)^{2}} = 0 + \overline{1}_{2} - 0 = \overline{1}_{2}.$ $dr = 0 = 1 + \overline{1}_{2} - 0 = \overline{1}_{2}.$ = lan (- t /0 + autax /0) = (e)

(1) (functia Gama) Consideram integrala improprie

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dom. ca:

a) r(a) e convergenta, 4 aro.

$$\Gamma(d) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{d-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx + \int_{1}^{\infty} x^{d-1} \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

$$J_{1} \qquad \qquad J_{2}$$

$$J_{7}: \frac{6x}{x_{\alpha-7}} < x_{\alpha-7} \qquad \text{qoca} \ x \in \{0,1\}$$

$$\int_{0+0}^{1} \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha^{-1}} d\alpha = \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha^{-1}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{\alpha^{-1}} \times \alpha^{-1} d\alpha = \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha^{-1}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\alpha^{-1}}{\alpha^{-1}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

conform Britarishi Comparatiei in care am buat $2(x) = x \cdot e_{dx}^{-1}$

* Cuterial Comparation

-0 < a < b < +0, \$ g: [a,b) + [o, a) \$c. poxitive "

local integrabile pe [a, b), atumci:

18) Daca Jce [a,6) ar. \$(00) = g(00) + xe [c,6), atunci

i) $\int_{a}^{b-0} g(x) dx$ convergentà =) $\int_{a}^{b-0} f(x) dx$ convergentà.

ii) Shopes de dinugentà => Sh-0g(x)de dinugentà.

J2: 4: [2,0) 7 [0,0), \$(x)= xd-1.e-x positiva vi local integr.

lim xp. f(x) = lim xp. xd-2. ex = lim xp. x = 271

 $lim_{\alpha} = \frac{2\alpha^{12}}{6\pi} = 0$ $\alpha = 0$

=) 1/2+1/2 convergentà =) T(a) convergentà pt. 070.

Dava aper > 4: [a, o) + [o, o) este o fc. paribina mi local integrability pe [α , ∞) of $3 lim x^{\beta}$. $\varphi(x) = \lambda$, atomai () primi deto = la dix) dix comerginata. is) per vi. 720 - 2 2 to be diverding.

$$L(\omega + \tau) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x_{\omega + \tau - \tau} = \int_{0}^{\infty} x_{\omega} = \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{\alpha} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \left[-\frac{x^{\alpha}}{e^{x}} \right]_{0}^{t} + \alpha \int_{0}^{t} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$g' = e^{-x} \quad g' = e^{-x} (-x)$$

$$g = x^{\alpha} \quad g' = \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$= \Gamma(\alpha)$$

$$\vdots \quad i = t^{\alpha}$$

$$=\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{-t^d}{e^t}+0+d\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)=\alpha\cdot\Gamma(\alpha)$$

d)
$$\Gamma\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(2m-D!! - \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right), + men^{2}$$

$$\Gamma\left(m+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{2m+1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{c}{2} \quad \Gamma\left(\frac{2m-1}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{2m-1}{2} \quad \frac{c}{2} \quad \frac{(2m-3)}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{2m-3}{2}\right) \\
= \frac{2m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2} \cdot \frac{2m-5}{2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{2m-5}{2}\right) = \dots = \frac{2m-1}{2} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2} \cdot \frac{2m-5}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
= (2m-1)!! \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(5) Exprimați cu ajutorul q. p. volbarea nematoarele integrale impegrii

$$2xdx = dt$$

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$$x=0=1 t=0$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2x} dt = \frac{1}{21} dt$$

$$J = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2Jt}{2Jt} \cdot e^{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot t^{-1/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2Jt}{2} \cdot e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{2Jt}{2} \cdot$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} dx \qquad -\frac{1}{2}(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} = e^{-\frac{1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2} 6 \frac{\pi}{3} qx = 3. \\ \frac{1}{2} 6 \frac{\pi}{3} qx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = k \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2t}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$x dx = dt = \int dx = \frac{1}{x} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} dt \qquad x = \infty = 0 \quad t = \infty$$

$$J = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot t^{1/2}} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot t^{-1/2} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot t^{\frac{3}{2}-1} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$\cos x = t = \cos x$$
 $\sin \sin x = t = -\infty$

$$3 = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot e^{t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} (-u) \cdot e^{-u} \cdot (-du) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (-1) \cdot u \cdot e^{-du}$$