

13 апреля.

Dz № 6

1. $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \quad x \rightarrow +\infty$

ис-то на равн. сс-то при $x \rightarrow +\infty$

на: $E_1 = (-a, a) \quad E_2 = (a, +\infty)$

$|f(x, y)| = \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \left| \frac{xy}{x^2} \right| = \left| \frac{y}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{a}{x} \right| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 =$

$\Rightarrow f(x, y) \Rightarrow$ на E_1 при $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$E_2: \exists x = n, y = n$

$\left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{n^2}{n^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow$ нет равн. сс-ти, но есть сс-то на E_2

$(f(x, y) \rightarrow 0 \text{ при } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ на } \mathbb{R})$

3. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{4 + (x-2)^6} \quad E_1 = (-\infty; 0] \quad E_2 = [0; +\infty)$

$E_1: |f(x, 2)| = \left| \frac{1}{4 + (x-2)^6} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4 + x^6} = g(x)$
 $\int_0^{\infty} g(x) dx \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$ на $E_1, \int_0^{\infty} f(x, 2) dx \Rightarrow$

по Вейерштрассу

E_2 : Док-м, што нег. равн. сс-ми
по кр. Коши

$$\forall B \exists n > B \quad] \xi_1 = n, \xi_2 = n+1, L = n+1 \quad (L \in E_2)$$

$$\int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} \frac{dx}{4+(x-L)^6} > \frac{1}{4+(n+1-L)^6} = \frac{1}{4} = \varepsilon$$

\Rightarrow нег. равн. сс-ми на E_2 .

$$4. \text{ Ис- } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{L^2 \cos(Lx) dx}{x+L^2} \quad \text{на } E = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x, L) = L \cos(Lx)$$

$$F(x, L) = \sin(Lx) \leq 1$$

$$g(x, L) = \frac{L}{x+L^2}$$

$$g(x, L) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \forall L \Rightarrow g(x, L) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$g'_x \leq 0$$

$$\text{Сл-но, } I(L) \Rightarrow \text{ на } E.$$

$$D) - \text{no, and } g(x, L) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} : \forall x \geq \delta \quad \forall L \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \frac{L}{x+L^2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{L}{x+L^2} \right| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \frac{|L|}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + |L|^2} < \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{|L|}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + |L|^2} \leq \frac{|L|}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}} = \varepsilon^2 |L| < \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon^2 |L| < \varepsilon + \varepsilon^3 |L|^2$$

$$\varepsilon^2 |L|^2 - \varepsilon |L| + 1 > 0$$

$$\left(\varepsilon |L| - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} > 0$$

$$\text{Верно } \forall L \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x, L) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$g'_x \leq 0$$

$$\text{Следовательно, } I(L) \geq \text{на } E$$

5.

$$F(L) = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^L} dx$$

$$E = (0; +\infty)$$

$$\exists L \geq a > 0$$

$$f(x, L) = \cos x \quad \text{огр. первообр.}$$

$$g(x, L) = \frac{1}{x^L} \leq \frac{1}{x^a} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g \geq 0 \quad \text{на} \quad [a, +\infty), \quad a > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(L) \quad \text{сх-сх равномерно на} \quad [a, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Керр. } f(x, L) = \frac{\cos x}{x^L} \quad \forall x \geq 1, \quad \forall L \geq a > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x, L) \quad \text{керр. при } L = 0$$

$$\text{т.е. } F(L) \quad \forall L \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$6. \quad a) \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) =$$

$$= B\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi \quad B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) =$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)! \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)!}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)! = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$b) \quad I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)} x^{y-1} dx$$

$$F'(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$$

$$F(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{y-1}}{1+x} dx \quad F'(y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x \cdot x^{y-1}}{(1+x)} dx = I\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$F(y) = B(y, 1-y) = \frac{\pi}{\sin y \pi}$$

$$F'(y) = - \frac{\pi^2 \cos y \pi}{\sin^2 y \pi}$$

$$F'\left(y \frac{3}{4}\right) = - \frac{\pi^2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}} = \pi^2 \sqrt{2} = I$$

$I(y) \Rightarrow$ Isimo ka nparamure om
28 mapma.

$$2. I(L) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctg(L \operatorname{tg} x)}{\operatorname{tg} x} dx$$

$$I'(L) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{L^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1} \stackrel{t = \operatorname{tg} x}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(L^2 t^2 + 1)(1+t^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\arctg(L \operatorname{tg}(x)) - x}{L^2 - 1} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2L+2}$$

$$I(L) = \frac{\pi \ln |L+1|}{2} + C = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln |L+1|$$

$$I(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{(L^2 t^2 + 1)(1+t^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctg \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ex - ce} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{L^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1} \quad \text{ex - ce roba}$$