



Caso tipo 1:  
Ej: 
$$f(x) = 1/x^2$$
, definida en  $[1, \infty)$ . Queen  $[1, \infty)$ . Queen  $[1, \infty)$ .  $[1, \infty)$ 

En nvestro ejemplo:  

$$\int_{1}^{t} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{1}^{t} = -\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Luego, aplicamos el límite}$$

$$\int_{1}^{t} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{1}^{t} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})$$

$$\int_{1}^{t} f(x) dx = 1$$

Area = 
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$$
  
Verde =  $\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ 

Si  $\int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx$  existe para todo  $t \ge a$ , ant  $\int_{a}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx$ 

Siempre y cuando el límite sea un número finito  $Ej: \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = \lim_{t \to \infty} \int_{1}^{t} dx$  $= \lim_{t\to\infty} |\eta| \times |t| = \lim_{t\to\infty} |\eta| \times |t| = \infty$ h(x)Crece indifinidamente  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  no existe

(porque du infinito). Vamos a decir que J'x dx diverge. Si Sizax = 1, es un número Ainito, de cinnos que converge Qué pasa si guerennos integrar hacia -00? f(x)

 $\lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} f(x) dx$ Siempre y cuando d' limite exista. Qué pasa si queramos integrar una función Sobre todo R, o de otra forma, desde - o hasta ó?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} f(x) dx, \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$
Si ambas existen, definimos
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Se puede usar cualquier a. Ejemplos:

1. 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{x} dx$$
Sol: 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{x} dx = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{0} x e^{x} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{x} dx = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{0} x e^{x} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{x} dx = x e^{x} - \int_{t}^{0} e^{x} dx = x e^{x} - e^{x} + C$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x e^{x} dx = x e^{x} - \int_{t}^{0} e^{x} dx = x e^{x} - e^{x} + C$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} x e^{x} dx = (x e^{x} - e^{x})|_{t}^{0} = (0 \cdot e^{0} - e^{0}) - (te^{t} - e^{t})$$

$$\int_{t}^{0} x e^{x} dx = (x e^{x} - e^{x})|_{t}^{0} = (0 \cdot e^{0} - e^{0}) - (te^{t} - e^{t})$$

Ahora sacamos el límite
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{t}^{\infty} xe^{t} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

# exp chico • # pol grande = # chico

Para calcular ese límite formalmente, uno
va la regla de L'Hopital

$$\lim_{t\to algo} \frac{f(t)}{g(t)} = \frac{0}{0} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty} = -\infty$$

=  $\lim_{t\to algo} \frac{f'(t)}{g'(t)}$ 

$$\lim_{t \to -\infty} e^{t} t = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \frac{t}{e^{-t}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-t}} = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-t$$

$$= -\lim_{t \to -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{-t}} = -\lim_{t \to -\infty} e^{t} = 0$$
Volviando a la intagral
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi e^{x} dx = \lim_{t \to -\infty} (-1 - te^{t} + e^{t})$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{t\to\infty} \int_{0}^{t} \frac{1}{1+x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&=\lim_{t\to-\infty} \operatorname{arctan}(x) \Big|_{t}^{t} \\
&=\lim_{t\to-\infty} (O - \operatorname{arctan}(t)) \\
&=-\lim_{t\to-\infty} \operatorname{arctan}(t) = -(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Por lotanto} \\
&\text{Soliton}(Ax = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{12} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{12} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi
\end{aligned}$$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{t \to -\infty} \int_{t}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$ 

Ejamplo (Muy importante)

Para qué vorlores de p, la integral

[ ] ] \[ \frac{1}{\text{x}^p} \]

Ejamplo (Muy importante)

Para qué vorlores de p, la integral

[ ] \[ \frac{1}{\text{x}^p} \]

Sol:  
· Caso 
$$\rho = 1$$
:  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty$ , integral no existe.  
· Caso  $\rho \neq 1$ :  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^{4+1}}{2} \frac{\lambda^{4+1}}$ 

 $= \begin{bmatrix} (1) & 1 \\ + > 0 & 1 - P \\ \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{1}{1-\rho}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_1}}-1\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\rho}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_1}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{t^{\rho_2}}-0\right)$$

Ahora sa connos el límite:

Resuminos:
$$\rho > 1, \text{ el límite (y por lotanto la integral)}$$

$$\rho < 1, \text{ el límite no existe}$$

$$\rho = 1, \text{ no existe}$$

$$\rho = 1, \text{ no existe}$$

$$\rho = 1, \text{ no existe}$$

$$\rho > 1.$$

Integrales de tipo 2 no es continua cómo de finimos este aso?