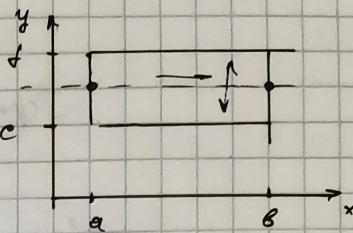


Собственный интеграл, зависящий  
от параметра.

Оп. Пусть ф-я  $f(x, y)$  определена в прямоугольнике  $\Pi = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  "интегрируема по  $x$  для  $\forall y \in [c, d]$ ".

Тогда,

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx - \text{собственный инт-л, зависящий от параметра } y$$



Сб-ва:

① Если  $f(x, y)$  - непрерывна в  $\Pi$ , то  $I(y)$  непрерывна на  $[c, d]$ .

② Если  $f(x, y)$  - непрерывна в  $\Pi$ , то  $I(y)$  - интегрируема на  $[c, d]$  и инт-л равен:

$$\exists \int_c^d I(y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \quad (1)$$

③ Если  $f(x, y)$  и  $f'_y(x, y)$  - непрерывны в  $\Pi$ , то  $I'(y)$  существует в интервале  $(c, d)$  и равенства:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I'(y) &= \int_a^b f'_y(x, y) dx \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

Уз-ло сб-ва:

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} I(y) = I(y_0), \quad \forall y_0 \in [c, d]$$

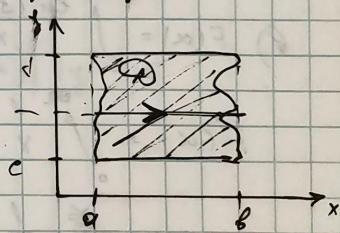
$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx &= \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x, y) dx, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

Общий вид "собственного интеграла, зависящего от параметра".

$$I(y) = \int_a^{b(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

Если  $f(x, y)$  и  $f'_y(x, y)$  - непрерывны в  $\Pi$ , а  $a(y)$  и  $b(y)$  - функции в  $(c, d)$ , то

$$\exists \left\{ \begin{aligned} I'(y) &= \int_a^{b(y)} f'_y(x, y) dx + b'(y) \cdot f(b(y), y) - a'(y) \cdot f(a(y), y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$



~ правило Ньютона.

Методы вычисления интегралов.

① Дифференцирование по параметру:

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$$

$$I'(y) = \int_a^b f'_y(x, y) dx \rightarrow \text{выражение} = g(y)$$

$$I(y) = \int g(y) dy + C$$

Найдем  $y=y_0$ , чтобы уравнение имело сию же просьбу.

$$I(y_0) = \int_a^b f(x, y_0) dx$$

$$I(y_0) = \int_{y=y_0} g(y) dy + C = A$$

$$I''(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx \sim \text{максимум, но не} \rightarrow \text{极大}$$

## ② Интегрирование по параметру:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [H(x, t) - H(x, c)] dt &= \int_a^b H(x, y) \Big|_{y=c} dy = \\ e^{-cx} - e^{-c x} &= \int_a^b dx \int_c^y \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} dy = \int_c^y dy \int_a^b \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} dx \end{aligned}$$

№ 8418. (a, b)

a)  $F(\alpha) = \int e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ,  $F'(\alpha) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(\alpha) &= \int \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \Leftrightarrow -\sin x \cdot e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-\cos^2 x}} - \cos x \cdot e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-\sin^2 x}} = \\ &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cdot e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \sin x \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \sin x} - \cos x \cdot e^{\alpha \cdot \cos x} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $F(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(s+\alpha x)}{x} dx$ ,  $F'(\alpha) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(\alpha) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{s+\alpha x} dx + \frac{\ln(s+\alpha^2)}{\alpha} - 0 = \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \ln(s+\alpha x) \right|_0^\infty + \frac{\ln(s+\alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \ln(s+\alpha^2) \end{aligned}$$

№ 8420.

$$F(y) = \int_a^b f(x) |y-x| dx, \quad F''(y) = ? ; \quad a < b, \quad f(x) - \text{нечт. на } [a, b]$$

$$F(y) = \begin{cases} \int_a^y f(x) (y-x) dx, & y \geq b \\ - \int_y^b f(x) (y-x) dx, & y < a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \int_a^y f(x) (y-x) dx + \int_y^b f(x) (x-y) dx, & y \in (a, b) \end{cases}$$



$$F'(y) = \begin{cases} \int_a^y f(x) dx, & y \geq a \\ \int_a^y F(x) dx, & y < a \\ *, & y \in [a, b] \end{cases}$$

$$* = \int_a^y f(x) dx + f(y)(y-y) - \int_y^b f(x) dx, \quad y \in [a, b]$$

$$F''(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y > b \\ 0, & y < a \\ **, & y \in [a, b] \end{cases}$$

$$** = f(y) + f(y)_- = 2f(y), \quad y \in [a, b]$$

N3722.4. Найти предсказанные "n-ой" производной по-уму  $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ , через интеграл, зал. ви нап-ко и оценить её абсолютную.

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{\sin yx}{x} \Big|_{y=0} = \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dy} \left( \frac{\sin yx}{x} \right) dy = \int_0^1 \cos yx dy = F$$

$$F' = - \int_0^1 y \cdot \sin yx dy = \int_0^1 y \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + yx) dy$$

~~$$F'' = - \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot \cos yx dy$$~~

$$F'' = - \int_0^1 y^2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + yx) dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^2 \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + yx) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{(n)} = \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{(n)} = \int_0^1 y^n \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} n + yx) dy \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left| \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{(n)} \right| = \left| \int_0^1 y^n \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} n + yx) dy \right| \leq \int_0^1 |y^n \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} n + yx)| dy \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 y^n \cdot 1 dy = \frac{y^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

N8484.  
 $I(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(t \tan x)}{\tan x} dt$

$$I'(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{dt}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \alpha^2 \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \alpha^2 \tan^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + \alpha^2 t^2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \arctan x = t \\ x=0 \rightarrow t=0 \\ x=\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow t \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\}$$

$$dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$dx = \cos^2 x dt$$

~~$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$~~

~~$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{t^2 + 1}$$~~

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(t^2 + \alpha^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt}{t + \alpha^2 t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2 + s} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{t} dt}{(t^2 + \alpha^2)(s + \alpha^2 t^2)} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{1}{(s+i)(s+\alpha^2 t^2)} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2(t-i)(t+i)(t - \frac{s}{\alpha})(t + \frac{s}{\alpha})}$$

$t = i, t = \frac{i}{\alpha}$  are poles,  $s > 0, \alpha > 0, g(\alpha) \sim \text{reelle Zahl}$

 $\text{Res } f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{\alpha^2(t+i)(t^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2})} = \frac{1}{2i(s + \alpha^2 i^2)} = \frac{1}{2i(s - \alpha^2)}$ 
 $\text{Res } \tilde{f}(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \frac{i}{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\alpha^2(t^2 + s)(t + \frac{i}{\alpha})} = \frac{d}{dt} \left. \frac{1}{(t - \frac{s}{\alpha})} \right|_{t=\frac{i}{\alpha}} =$ 
 $= \frac{\alpha^2}{(\alpha^2 - s) 2i \alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha^2 - s) 2i}$

$$\textcircled{2} 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{s - \alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha^2 - s) 2i} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{s - \alpha^2} - \frac{\alpha}{(s - \alpha^2)} \right) =$$
 $= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \left( \frac{\alpha - s}{s - \alpha^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \left( \frac{s - \alpha}{(s - \alpha)(s + \alpha)} \right) = \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{\alpha(s + \alpha)}}$

$$J(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{t \alpha}{s + \alpha} dt + C = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s + \alpha) + C$$

$$J(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \arctg(\alpha \operatorname{tg} x) \frac{dx}{\operatorname{tg} x} \Rightarrow g(+0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s + \alpha), & \alpha > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s - \alpha), & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s + |\alpha|), & \alpha > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s - |\alpha|), & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(s + |\alpha|) \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \alpha.$$

Доказательство

3721, 3726\*, 2928, 2929, 3735,

3738, 3728(а)

3719 (δ, g)

$$\delta) F(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha+\alpha}^{\beta+\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

$$F'(\alpha) = + \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha (\beta+\alpha)}{\beta+\alpha} - \cancel{s} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha (\alpha+\alpha)}{\alpha+\alpha}$$

$$\frac{f'(\alpha)}{x} = \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha x}{\cos \alpha x} = \cos \alpha x$$

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha+\alpha}^{\beta+\alpha} \cos \alpha x dx + \frac{\sin \alpha (\beta+\alpha)}{\beta+\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha (\alpha+\alpha)}{\alpha+\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \sin \alpha x \left|_{\alpha+\alpha}^{\beta+\alpha} \right. + \frac{\sin \alpha (\beta+\alpha)}{\beta+\alpha} - \frac{\sin \alpha (\alpha+\alpha)}{\alpha+\alpha} = \sin \alpha (\beta+\alpha) \left[ -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta+\alpha} \right] - \sin \alpha (\alpha+\alpha) \left[ \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha+\alpha} \right]$$

$$g) F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha^2} dx \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^2+y^2-\alpha^2) dy$$

$$F'(\alpha) = 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} \sin(\alpha^4+y^2-\alpha^2) dy + \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} dx \cdot \left[ \int_0^{\alpha^2} \sin(x^2+y^2-\alpha^2) dy \right] =$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} \sin(\alpha^4+y^2-\alpha^2) dy + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2+y^2-\alpha^2) dy dx + 2 \cdot \sin(2x^2+2x\alpha) + 2 \cdot \sin(2x^2-2x\alpha) =$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} \sin(\alpha^4+y^2-\alpha^2) dy + \int_0^{\alpha^2} \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha) \cos(x^2+y^2-\alpha^2) dy dx + 2 \sin 2x^2 \cos 2x\alpha =$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} \sin(\alpha^4+y^2-\alpha^2) dy + 2 \int_0^{\alpha^2} \sin 2x^2 \cos 2x\alpha dx - 2\alpha \int_{\alpha^2-\alpha^2}^{\alpha^2+\alpha^2} \cos(x^2+y^2-\alpha^2) dy$$

3721. 1. Найти  $F''(x)$ , если

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \int_0^y f(x+\xi+y) dy d\xi \quad (h > 0), \text{ где } f(x) - \text{непр. фнк.}$$

$$F'(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \int_0^y f'_x(y) dy d\xi$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x+\xi+y = u \rightarrow dy = du \\ x+\xi+h = \end{cases} = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \int_0^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du$$

$$F'(x) = 0 + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \int_0^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \int_0^{x+\xi} f'_u(u) du + 0 + 0 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h (f(x+\xi+h) - f(x+\xi)) d\xi = \begin{cases} x+\xi = u \\ x+\xi+h = \end{cases} \rightarrow d\xi = du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h f(x+\xi+h) d\xi - \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h f(x+\xi) d\xi = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(u) du - \frac{1}{h^2} \int_x^{x+h} f(u) du$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \cdot (f(x+2h) - f(x+h)) + \frac{1}{h^2} (f(x+h) - f(x)) = \underline{\underline{\underline{h^2(f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x))}}}$$

3421.2. Најди  $F^{(n)}(x)$ , ако

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-1} dt$$

?

$$\underline{3435.} \quad I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a\cos x}{1-a\cos x} \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad (|a| < 1)$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{da} \left[ \ln \frac{1+a\cos x}{1-a\cos x} \right] \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-a\cos x) - (1+a\cos x)}{(1+a\cos x)(1-a\cos x)} \cdot \frac{\cos x (1-a\cos x) + \cos x (1+a\cos x)}{(1-a\cos x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-a\cos x + 1+a\cos x)}{(1+a\cos x)(1-a\cos x)} \frac{2dx}{1-a^2\cos^2 x} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-a^2\cos^2 x}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-a^2\cos^2 x} = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{\cos x} = t \\ \frac{dt}{\cos^2 x} = dt \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{так}}{\rightarrow} dx = \cos^2 x dt$$

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}; \quad \cancel{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - a^2 \right)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x dt}{\cos^2 x (1+t^2 - a^2)} =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1-a^2)+t^2} = \{ \text{д.к. } |a| < 1 \} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctg \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-a^2}} + C$$

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$$I(a) = \pi \int \frac{d}{da} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} = \pi \cdot \arcsin a + C$$

$$I(0) = 0; \quad \arcsin 0 = 0 \quad \rightarrow C = 0$$

$$\underline{I(a) = \pi \cdot \arcsin a.}$$

$$\underline{3428.} \quad u(x) = \int_0^x K(x,y) v(y) dy, \quad \text{дe} \quad K(x,y) = \begin{cases} x(s-y), & \text{если } x \leq y \\ y(s-x), & \text{если } x > y \end{cases}$$

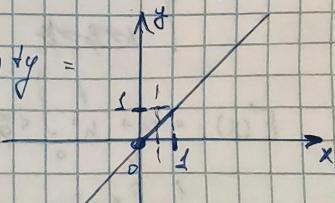
$$u(x) = \int_0^x K(x,y) v(y) dy = \int_0^x K(x,y) v(y) dy + \int_x^s K(x,y) v(y) dy =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq x \\ x \leq y \leq s \end{cases} \Rightarrow K(x,y) =$$

$$= \int_0^x y(s-x) v(y) dy + \int_x^s x(s-y) v(y) dy$$

$$u'(x) = \int_0^x -y v(y) dy + s \cdot x(s-x) v(x) + 0 +$$

$$+ \int_x^s (s-y) v(y) dy - s \cdot x(s-x) v(x) =$$



$$0 \leq x \leq s.$$

$$u''(x)$$

3429.

$$F(x,$$

$$F'_x =$$

$$F''_{xy}$$

3436. Нам

$$I:$$

$$= - \int_0^x y v(y) dy + \int_x^1 (s-y) v(y) dy$$

$$v''(x) = -1 \cdot x v(x) - s \cdot (s-x) v(x) = -v(x) - sv(x) + x v(x) = -v(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow v''(x) = -v(x), \text{ vero u } \cancel{\text{zwei gen - se}}. \\ (x \in [0, s])$$

3429.  $F(x, y) = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} (x-yz) f(z) dz$ , zge  $f(z)$  - gaußgaußbezeichnungen op - x.  
Herrn  $F''_{xy}(x, y) - ?$

$$\begin{aligned} F'_x &= \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) dz + y(x-xy^2) f(xy) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{y} (x-x) f(\frac{x}{y})}_{=0} = \\ &= (xy)(1-y^2) f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) dz = (xy - xy^3) f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F''_{xy} &= x(1-y^2) f(xy) + xy \cdot f(xy) \cdot (-2y) + xy(1-y^2) f'(xy) \cdot x + \\ &+ x \cdot f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(xy) \cdot (x-xy^2 - 2xy^2) + x^2 y (1-y^2) f'(xy) + \\ &+ x \cdot f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \\ &= (x-3xy^2) f(xy) + x^2 y (1-y^2) f'(xy) + x \cdot f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

3436. Площадь под  $\arctg x$  от  $x$  до  $\sqrt{1+x^2} y^2$  включительно.

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctg x}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2 y^2} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+x^2 y^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+x^2 y^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}} dy - \text{написать}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctg y x}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$I'_y = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x \sqrt{x}}{1+y^2 x^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+y^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin t dt}{(1+y^2 \cos^2 t) \sin t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{(1+y^2 \cos^2 t)} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+y^2 \cos^2 t}$$

$$1+\tan^2 t = \frac{1}{\cos^2 t}; \quad du = \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} \rightarrow dt = du \cdot \cos^2 t$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 t du}{\cos^2 t \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + y^2 \right)} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{du}{(1+y^2 + u^2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \arctg \frac{u}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \Big|_0^{\infty} =$$

$$\cos t = 1 \rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos t \\ dx = -\sin t dt \\ \cos t = 0 \rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \rightarrow \sin t > 0$$

$$u = t \operatorname{tg} t \quad \text{т.к.}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = 0 & t = 0 \\ u = \infty & t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ u = \infty & t = \infty \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$I(y) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(|y + \sqrt{y^2+1}|) + C$$

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

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = \left. \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(|y + \sqrt{y^2+1}|) \right|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

Obeset:  $I = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

3738(a):  $I = \int_0^1 \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) \frac{x^a - x^{-a}}{\ln x} dx ?$

$$e^{\beta x} < e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\beta x < \alpha x \quad \beta < \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(\cos 2\alpha + 1)\right) =$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) =$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\cos 2\alpha\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (2\cos^2 \alpha - 1)\right) =$$

$$= \cos\left(\pi \cos^2 \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin(\pi \cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

2) ~~Проверка~~

3) ~~Проверка~~

4) ~~Проверка~~

full

Метод  
МК

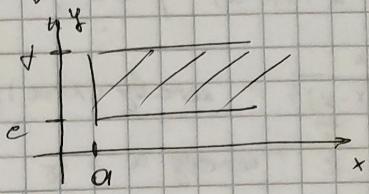
8456

Равномерная сходимость  
последовательности

Оп. Пусть ф-я  $f(x,y)$  опред. в бд  $\Pi_\infty = [0, \infty] \times [c, d]$   
 и непр. для ф-и  $y$  от  $c$  до  $d$ . Тогда  $f(x,y) \rightarrow \infty$  при  $x \rightarrow \infty$  для  $y \in [c, d]$ , т.к.

$$G(y) = \int_a^\infty f(x,y) dx - \text{неконкр. интегр.,}$$

зат. от нап. ф.



Оп. Равномерная сходимость.  
 Конкр. если  $\int_a^\infty |f(x,y)| dx < \infty$  для  $y \in [c, d]$ , если

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A = A(\varepsilon) \geq a : \forall R > A(\varepsilon) : \left| \int_a^R f(x,y) dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Примеры построения равномерно сходящихся:

1) Пример 1: Всегда сходится.  
 Если в  $\Pi_\infty$  неприменимо правило Коши

$$|f(x,y)| \leq g(x) \text{ и } \int_a^\infty g(x) dx - \text{сходима, то}$$

$$G(y) = \int_a^\infty f(x,y) dx - \text{равн. сход.}$$

2) Пример 2:  
 Если  $f(x,y) \geq 0$  и непрерывна в  $\Pi_\infty$ , а  $G(y) \in C([c, d], \infty)$   
 и непр.  $G(y)$  постр. ex-est на  $[c, d]$

3) Пример 3:  
 Если  $f(x,y)$  непр. по  $x$  от  $a$  до  $R$ ,  $R > a$  при  $y \notin [c, d]$   
 и имеет опр. непрерывную, то есть

$$\exists M > 0 : \left| \int_a^\infty f(x,y) dx \right| < M \text{ при } R > a \text{ и } y \in [c, d],$$

$g(x) \rightarrow 0$  при  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ , то сходим

$$\int_a^\infty f(x,y) g(x) dx - \text{постр. ex. око. } y \text{ на } [c, d].$$

4) Пример 4:  
 Пусть  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  - сход., и ф-я  $g(x,y)$  непрерывн. в  $\Pi_\infty$ .

$$\exists M > 0 \quad |g(x,y)| \leq M \text{ при } f(x,y) \in \Pi_\infty.$$

Тогда  $\int_a^\infty f(x) g(x,y) dx$  - постр. ex. око.  $y$  на  $[c, d]$

Пример 5:  
 Пусть  $f(x,y) \in C(\Pi_\infty)$  и  $G(y) -$  непрерывн. ex-est око.  $y_0$  и  
 на  $[c, d]$ , то  $G(y) \in C([c, d])$   
 Пусть  $G(y)$  непр. в. напр. на  $[c, d]$ , то непр. непрерывн.

$$\frac{3456}{\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} \sin x dx} \quad (0 < a_0 \leq a = \infty)$$

N 37850

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(x-\alpha)^2 + 1} dx \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \infty$$

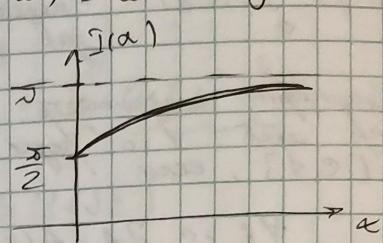
$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+(x-\alpha)^2} \right| \leq 1.$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+(x-\alpha)^2} = \arctg(x-\alpha) \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctg(-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctg \alpha.$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctg \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \infty$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+(x-\alpha)^2} dx = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{vergleichen.} \\ cx - \bar{c}b \end{array} \right\}$$



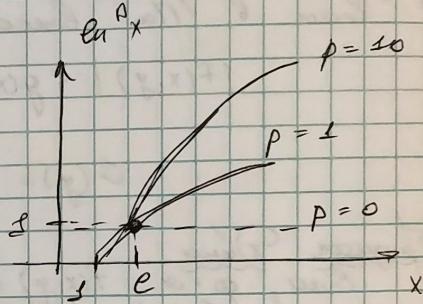
N 37850 (d)

$$I(p) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx \quad 0 \leq p \leq 10$$

$$\left| \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} \right| \leq \frac{p}{x \sqrt{x}} \cdot \left| \ln^p x \right|, \quad x > e, \quad 1 \leq x \leq e.$$

$$\int_1^\infty g(x) dx = \int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x \sqrt{x}} + \int_e^\infty \frac{\ln^p x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$$

ex-cir paraboll. no  
np. Doppelparaboll.



$$\ln x \leq x^e \quad (e > 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln^p x}{x^e} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty \\ 0 \end{array} \right\} = 0$$

N 37850 (d)

$$I(p) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x^p}{1+x^p} \quad (p \geq 0) \quad \text{faktur- und expon. no Adorno.}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x^2$$

$$g(x) = (1+x^p)^{-1}$$

$$|g(x, p)| = \left| \frac{p}{1+x^p} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx, \quad x^2 = t \quad dt = 2x dx \quad \rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{ex-cos no Doppelrechte.}$$

9/3; 3757, 3758, 3761, 3763, 3764, 3768\*, 3769, 3770\*

Доказательство / подсчет.

Задача 58.  $I(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$   $-\infty < \alpha < \infty$

$$f(x, \alpha) = \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2} = g(x)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg x \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |g(x)| dx - \text{ex-est.}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$$

ex-est no Beispiele

Задача 59.  $J(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx$  ( $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ ), a  $p > 0$  - гранич.

$$g(x) = \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x^p}$$

$$\text{если } x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow g(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow J(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{x^p} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, x) g(x) dx$$

$$f(x, \alpha) - \text{одн.}$$

$J(\alpha) = \text{ex-est no Доказано.}$

Задача 69.  $\int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}}$  ( $| \alpha | < \frac{1}{2}$ )  $\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$

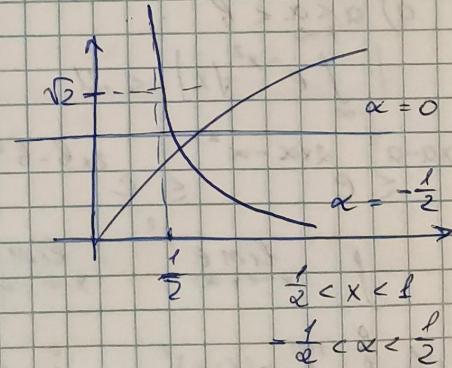
$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} + \int_1^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} +$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}}$$

$x=1, x=2$  - особые точки.

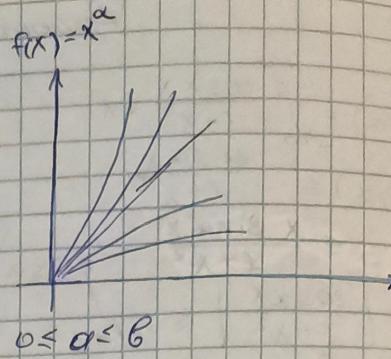
$$\left| \frac{x^\alpha}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\left| \frac{x^\alpha}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$



3454.

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha) &= \int_0^\infty x^\alpha e^{-x} dx \quad (\alpha \leq \alpha \leq \beta) \\ I(\alpha) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^\alpha dx \\ 0 \leq x^\alpha e^{-x} &\leq x^\beta e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$



$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^\infty = 1$$

$$\int_0^\infty x^\beta dx = \frac{x^{\beta+1}}{\beta+1} \Big|_0^\infty \sim \text{pos. ex.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\beta}{e^x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \infty \\ \infty \end{array} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\beta x^{\beta-1}}{e^x} = \dots = 0$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} u^\alpha e^{-u} du = \int_0^{+\infty} u^\alpha e^{-u} du =$$

$$= -e^{-x} \cdot x^\alpha \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \cdot \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} dx \leq \int_0^{+\infty} x^\beta e^{-x} dx$$

$$F(x, y) = x^\alpha \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} = 0$$

$$\left| \int_0^R x^\alpha dx \right| = \left| \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_0^R \right| = \left| \frac{R^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right| \leq M.$$

~ exojetor no Duxxne.

$$\underline{3463.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{(2x\alpha - \alpha^2)} dx$$

$$a) \alpha < \alpha < \beta$$

$$\left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right| \leq M$$

$$e^{2x\alpha - \alpha^2} \leq e^{2x\alpha - \alpha^2} \leq e^{2x\beta - \beta^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-x^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx &= \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx}_{I_2} = \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -t \\ dx = -dt \end{array} \right\} = \int_{+\infty}^0 e^{(-t-\alpha)^2} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(t+\alpha)^2} dt$$

т.е. при  $I_1$  и  $I_2$  ее оценка окажется.

$$\left| \int_0^R e^{-\alpha x} \cdot e^{2x} dx \right| = \left| e^{-\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \Big|_0^R \right| \leq M \quad \text{-обр. с.к.} \quad \alpha \text{обр.}$$

$\Rightarrow$  оценка не двойная.

8)  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$

$$N 8483. I(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} \sqrt{x}$$

a)  $0 < \alpha < b$

$$I(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{\sqrt{x}}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$$

a)  $\Rightarrow 0 < \alpha < b$

Равномерная сходимость по Пуассону.

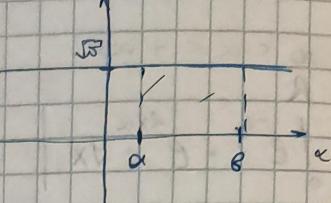
b)  $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} I(x) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = 0$$

Неравномерная сходимость.

~ неоднородна  
I(x)



$$N 8489. I(x) = \int_0^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)}} \quad (|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2})$$

Однако  $\exists$   $x_0 : x=0 ; x=1 ; x=2$

$$I(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} + \int_1^2 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} + \int_2^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}}$$

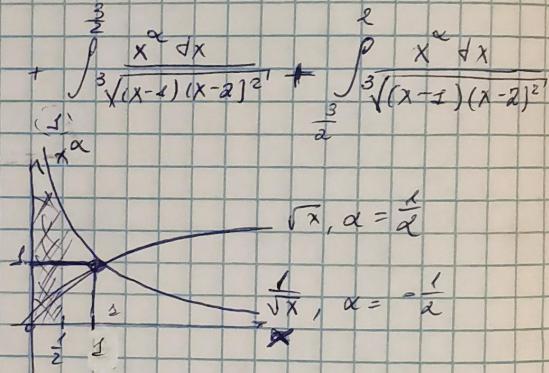
$0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\left| \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^\alpha dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}} \right| \leq \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)^2}} = g(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow +0 \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{(\frac{1}{2}-x)(x-2)^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow$  Сходится по Вейбуллеи падает.

Однако не равномерно.



N 8490. Показано

бесконечное

I'(n)

I(n)

$$N 8498. I(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}$$

05.03.22.

Вывеселение методом интегрирования  
для - для и методом вычисления по  
формуле.

Теорема (о методе по формуле)

Если:  $f(x, y) \in f'_y(x, y)$  - непр. в  $\Omega_\infty = [\alpha, \infty) \times [c, d]$

2.  $\exists$  неч.  $y_0 \in [c, d]$   $\int_a^\infty f(x, y) dx = ex - ey$

3.  $\int_a^\infty f'_y(x, y) dx$  - паб-ко  $ex - ey$  оозе-ко "y" на  $[c, d]$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow \exists \frac{d}{dy} \int_a^\infty f(x, y) dx = \int_a^\infty f'_y(x, y) dx \quad (1)$

Теорема (о методе вычисления по формуле)

Если:

1.  $f(x, y) \in C(\Omega_\infty)$  - непр. в непр. в,

2.  $\int_a^\infty f(x, y) dx$  - паб-ко  $ex - ey$  оозе-ко "y" на  $[c, d]$ , то

П-я  $G(y) = \int_a^y f(x, y) dx$  оозе-ко на  $[c, d]$  и непр. в оо-ко:

$$\int_c^y G(y) dy = \int_c^y \left( \int_a^y f(x, y) dx \right) dy = \int_a^y \left( \int_c^x f(x, y) dy \right) dx \quad (2)$$

№ 84. Доказать методом

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n > 0)$$

Базируется:  $I = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx$ ,  $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$I'(n) = \int_0^{\infty} \ln x \cdot x^{n-1} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I^{(m)}(n) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx = G(m, n)$$

$$I^{(m)}(n) = \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^m \cdot m!}{n^{m+1}} \sim \text{записанное, оконч.}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \ln x \cdot x^{n-1} dx = \sim \text{ex-ey} \text{ подсчитано?}$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} \left( \ln \frac{1}{x} \right) x^{n-1} dx = - \frac{1}{n^2} \sim \text{ex-ey} \text{ подсчитано по формуле}$$

$$\text{№ 8493. } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2}}{x} dx = \frac{e^{-\beta x^2}}{\beta x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot (-x^2) \cdot e^{-\alpha x^2} dx &= - \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} d(x^2) = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2}}{\alpha} \right]_0^{\infty} = - \frac{1}{2\alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) = - \int \frac{1}{\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln x + C(\beta)$$

$$\bar{I}'(\beta, \beta) = 0 = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \beta + C(\beta) \rightarrow C(\beta) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \beta.$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln \beta - \ln \alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (\ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha})$$

Zweck:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} e^{-tx^2} \Big|_{t=\alpha}^{t=\beta} = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} \int_{\beta}^{\infty} (-x^2) e^{-tx^2} dt = \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} x dx \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-tx^2} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} dt \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{x} e^{-tx^2} dx = ? \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{x} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

~ pabereceptivo ex-est no Diver.

NRG

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) &= \int \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx ; \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0) \quad \text{ex-er pab.} \\ \bar{I}'(\alpha, \beta) &= \int \alpha \left( \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right) \left( \frac{-x}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} dx = 2 \int \frac{+e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx = ? \quad \text{?} \\ &= 2 \int \frac{x dx \cdot e^{-tx}}{\alpha} \Big|_{\alpha x}^{\alpha x + \beta x} = 2 \int \frac{x dx}{\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-tx} \cdot t \cdot (-x) = \\ &= +2 \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-tx} dt = ? \quad \text{ex-er pab.} \quad \text{ex-er pab.} \quad \text{?} \\ &= 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} dt \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} e^{-tx} dx = 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t} = 2 \ln \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) = \int 2 \ln \frac{\alpha x}{\alpha + \beta} dx = \int 2 \cdot \ln 2x dx + \alpha - \int 2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) dx \quad (=)$$

$$\text{flux} \times dx = x \ln x - x = x(\ln x - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x(\ln 2x - 1) - 2(\alpha + \beta)(\ln(\alpha + \beta) - 1) + C(\beta)$$

$$\bar{I}(\beta, \beta) = 0 = 2\beta(\ln 2\beta - 1) - 2\beta(\ln(\alpha + \beta) - 1) + C(\beta)$$

$$C(\beta) = 2\beta(\ln 2\beta - 1)$$

$$\checkmark \Rightarrow \bar{I}(\alpha, \beta) = 2x(\ln 2x - 1) - 2(\alpha + \beta)(\ln(\alpha + \beta) - 1) + 2\beta(\ln 2\beta - 1) \\ = \ln \frac{(2x)^{\alpha} (\alpha/\beta)^{\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2(\alpha + \beta)}}$$

№ 3785, 3788, 3796, 3796 (2en.), 3797, 3795, 3800, 3802  
 Решение задачи № 3795  
 Используя формулу

$$3785. \text{ Интеграл } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}} \quad (a > 0) \quad \text{бесконечн.}$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}$$

$$G'(a) = \frac{d}{da} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2}, \quad G''(a) = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3}$$

$$G^{(n)}(a) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}} \cdot n! = (-1)^n \cdot n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} \sim \text{сходится} \quad \text{равноценко?}$$

$$a > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \text{сходится по} \quad \text{准则.}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{da^n} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot a^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{da^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = +\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot a^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^3}{da^3} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{(-1)^n (2n-1)!!}{2^{n+2}} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})} = (-1)^n \cdot n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+2}} = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n n! (-\frac{1}{2})^n} \cdot \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \\ = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}$$

3788. Число из равенства

$$\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} = \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy \quad \text{бесконечн.}$$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$I = ? \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = ? \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx \quad \text{②}$$

$$\int e^{-xy} dx \sim \text{сходится?} \quad ; \quad 0 < y < +\infty$$

$$0 < e^{-xy} \in \mathbb{P} \Rightarrow \text{сходится по} \quad \text{准则.}$$

$$\text{②} \int_a^b dy \cdot \frac{1}{(-y)} \cdot e^{-xy} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = - \int_a^b \frac{dy}{y} \cdot (0 - 1) = \int_a^b \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y \Big|_a^b = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$3795. \quad I = \int_0^{\infty}$$

$$I'_{\infty} \\ I'_{\infty} \\ du = \\ u = -$$

?

3796.

I

I.

$$8795. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

$$m \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{Case 1: } m = 0 \rightarrow I = 0$$

$$\tilde{I}(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx.$$

$$\tilde{I}'_m(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{x e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \cdot \sin mx dx = - \int_0^{\infty} \sin mx \cdot e^{-\alpha x} dx = \begin{cases} u = \sin mx \\ dv = e^{-\alpha x} dx \end{cases}$$

$$du = m \cdot \cos mx \cdot dx \quad \left. v = -\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha} \right. + \left. \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha} \cdot \sin mx \right|_0^{\infty} - \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \cos mx \cdot e^{-\alpha x} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \cos mx \cdot e^{-\alpha x} dx = \begin{cases} u = 0 \\ v = e^{-\alpha x} \end{cases} \rightarrow du = -m \sin mx dx \quad \left. v = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \right. =$$

$$= -\frac{m}{\alpha} \left( -\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha} \cdot \cos mx \Big|_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{m}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{m}{\alpha} \left( -0 + \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \sin mx dx \right) = -\frac{m}{\alpha^2} + \frac{m^2}{\alpha^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{\alpha^2} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx \cdot \left( \frac{m^2}{\alpha^2} + 1 \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx = \frac{m \cdot \alpha x^2}{\alpha^2 (m^2 + \alpha^2)} = \frac{m}{m^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I}'_m(\alpha) = -\frac{m}{m^2 + \alpha^2}$$

?)  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \sin mx dx \sim \text{ex-erf parabola?}$

$$|e^{-\alpha x} \cdot \sin mx| \leq e^{-\alpha x} \quad (\text{т.е. ненулевое значение } \alpha \text{ означает } \alpha > 0, \text{ то } e^{-\alpha x} \text{ убывает})$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \sim \text{ex-erf no Beispielsfalle.}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha) = -\int \frac{m d\alpha}{m^2 + \alpha^2} = -m \cdot \frac{1}{m} \arctg \frac{\alpha}{m} + C = -\arctg \frac{\alpha}{m} + C$$

$$\tilde{I}(\beta, \beta) = 0 = -\arctg \frac{\beta}{m} + C \rightarrow C = \arctg \frac{\beta}{m}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{I} = \underbrace{\arctg \frac{\beta}{m}}_{\text{arctg}} - \arctg \frac{\alpha}{m}$$

$$8796. (\text{Ran.}) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

1 case:

$$mx \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi K, \quad K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\tilde{I}'_m(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{x e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \cdot \cos mx dx = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx$$

$$? \int e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx \text{ - exponens?}$$

$$e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx \leq e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \rightarrow \text{ex-exp no Beispiele!}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx = \int_0^{+\infty} u = e^{-\alpha x} dx \rightarrow du = -m \sin mx dx \quad | \quad u = e^{-\alpha x} \rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx dx = \int_0^{+\infty} u = \sin mx \rightarrow du = m \cos mx dx \quad | \quad du = e^{-\alpha x} dx \rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{m}{\alpha} \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{m}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{m^2}{\alpha^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx \cdot \left( 1 + \frac{m^2}{\alpha^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \cos mx dx = \frac{1 \cdot \alpha^2}{\alpha (m^2 + \alpha^2)} = \frac{\alpha}{m^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I'_\alpha(\alpha) = -\frac{\alpha}{m^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2}}{m^2 + \alpha^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha^2 + m^2) + C.$$

$$I(\beta, \beta) = 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2) + C$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2)$$

$$\underline{I} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^2 + m^2}{\alpha^2 + m^2}}_{\checkmark}$$

2. cos:

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x} dx \cdot e^{-tx} \Big|_{t=\alpha}^{t=\beta}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos mx}{x} dx \int_\beta^\alpha -\frac{1}{x} e^{-tx} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos mx dx \int_\alpha^\beta e^{-tx} dt \quad ?$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dt \int_\alpha^\beta e^{-tx} \cos mx dx = \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{t}{m^2 + t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{dt(t^2)}{m^2 + t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^2 + m^2}{\alpha^2 + m^2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$? \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} \cdot \cos mx dx \text{ - exponens no Beispiele! (gok - no bessere)}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^2 + m^2}{\alpha^2 + m^2}$$

$$37.99. I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (|x| \leq 1)$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{2x^2}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1-\alpha^2 x^2)} dx = 2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{s-x^2}(s-\alpha^2x^2)} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sin t \rightarrow dx = \cos t \cdot dt \\ s = \sin t \end{array} \right\} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{\cos t \cdot dt}{\sqrt{s-\sin^2 t}(s-\alpha^2 \sin^2 t)} = \\
 &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dt}{s-\alpha^2 \sin^2 t} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dt}{(s-\alpha \sin t)(s+\alpha \sin t)} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left( \frac{1}{s+\alpha \sin t} + \frac{1}{s-\alpha \sin t} \right) dt = \text{oggetto} \\
 &\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dt}{s+\alpha \sin t} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dt}{s + \frac{\alpha^2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{t}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{t}{2}}} = 
 \end{aligned}$$

$$8789 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctg \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}} dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha > 0$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx \cdot x}{(s + \alpha^2 x^2) \cdot x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t = \frac{t}{x}; \quad dt = \frac{dt}{t^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \\ \int_0^x \end{array} \right. = \int_0^x \frac{t^2 dt}{(t^2 + x^2) \sqrt{s^2 - t^2}} = \int_0^x t = \sin^{-1} t \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \\ \int_0^x \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 u \cdot \cos u du}{(\sin^2 u + \alpha^2) \cos u} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-du}{(1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{\sin^2 u})} = \int_0^{\pi/2} u = -\frac{\sqrt{z}}{s+z^2}; \quad \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} = \frac{1}{s+z^2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} z \\ \int_0^{\pi/2} \end{array} \right. =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{(s+z^2)(s+\alpha^2+z^2)} dz = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{s+z^2} - \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^2 dz}{s+\alpha^2+z^2} = \arctg z \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha \sqrt{s+\alpha^2}} \arctg \frac{\alpha z}{\sqrt{s+\alpha^2}} \Big|_0^{\infty} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{s+\alpha^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I'_\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{s+\alpha^2}} \right) \rightarrow I(\alpha) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x^2)}{\sqrt{x^2+s^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\alpha^2+s^2} + C =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2+s^2}) + C.$$

$$I(0) = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C = 0 \rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} (s + \alpha - \sqrt{s + \alpha^2}), \quad \alpha \geq 0$$

$$\alpha < 0$$

$$I'_\alpha = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{sgn } x \cdot \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{если } \alpha > 0 \\ \rightarrow \alpha < 0 \text{значит } x \ll -|\alpha| \end{array} =$$

$$= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx / \arctg \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}} = \Rightarrow - \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{s+\alpha^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow I = - \frac{\pi}{2} (\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2+s^2}) + C.$$

$$I(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} + C = 0 \rightarrow C = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \text{sgn}(\alpha) \cdot (s + |\alpha| - \sqrt{s + \alpha^2})} \quad \checkmark$$

?  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(s + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - s^2}}$  ~ экспоненциал?

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-s^2} x(s + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-s^2}}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-s^2}} = \ln(|x + \sqrt{x^2-s^2}|) \Big|_1^{+\infty} \rightarrow +\infty$$

Если  $\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-s^2} x(s + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2-s^2}}$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-s^2}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \operatorname{ch} t \\ \sqrt{x^2-s^2} = \operatorname{sh} t \sqrt{t} \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\operatorname{arctgh}(s/\alpha)} \frac{\operatorname{sh} t dt}{\operatorname{ch} t \cdot \operatorname{sh} t} = \int_0^{\operatorname{arctgh}(s/\alpha)} \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\operatorname{ch} t} dt$$

Использование:  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \operatorname{asec} \left( \frac{|x|}{\alpha} \right)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2-s^2}} = \operatorname{asec}(|x|) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \left\{ \operatorname{asec} x = \operatorname{aresin} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-s^2}}{x} \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{aresin} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{s^2}{x^2}}}{|x|} - \operatorname{aresin} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \sim \text{экспоненциал}$$

Вероятностный.

Orbital:  $\tilde{I} = \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha \left( I + |\alpha| + \sqrt{I + \alpha^2} \right)$

$$\frac{3800}{I} = \int_{\beta}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha)}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2} d\alpha$$

$$I_{\beta} = \int_{\beta}^{+\infty} \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{I_{\alpha}} = \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\textcircled{O} \quad \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$\tilde{I} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\tilde{I} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + \alpha^2}$$

$$\tilde{I}(-\alpha) =$$

$$\underline{3800.} \quad I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_0^\infty \frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)(\beta^2 + x^2)} = \text{für jedes reelle } x \text{ gleich } = \alpha \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dx}{(\alpha^2 + x^2)(\beta^2 + x^2)} \quad (=)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(\alpha^2 + z^2)(\beta^2 + z^2)} \rightarrow z_{1,2} = \pm i\alpha \quad z_{3,4} = \pm i\beta$$

$$z_{1,2} = c\alpha \quad z_{3,4} = c\beta$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1}{2i\alpha(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)} \Big|_{z=c\alpha} = \frac{1}{2i\alpha(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)}$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1}{2i\beta(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} \Big|_{z=c\beta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2i\alpha(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)} + \frac{1}{2i\beta(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)} = \frac{\frac{i\alpha}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2}}{\beta^2 - \alpha^2} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta(\alpha + \beta)}$$

?) Cognitiver / abbauscheinendes no. Denken.

$$I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\pi}{\beta(\alpha + \beta)} dx = \frac{\pi}{\beta} (\alpha + \beta) + C(\beta) = \text{if } x \rightarrow +\infty =$$

$$\alpha^2 = |\alpha|^2 = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \alpha + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \left( \beta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) + C(\beta) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(\alpha, \beta) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln \alpha^2 \left( \beta + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right)}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln \alpha^2}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx + \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln \left( \beta + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right)}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx = \\ &= 2\ln \alpha \cdot \cancel{\frac{x}{\beta}} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln \left( \beta + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right)}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx = \\ &= \cancel{\frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \alpha} + \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln \left( \beta + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \right)}{x^2 + \beta^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \alpha + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) + C(\beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \rightarrow \infty: 0 = 0 + C(\beta) \rightarrow C(\beta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha| + |\beta|)}} \quad , \underline{\underline{\beta \neq 0}}$$

$$\underline{3802.} \quad I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx, \text{ myotis nach } (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0)$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \cdot \frac{2\alpha x^2}{x^4} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{2\alpha x \ln(1 + \beta^2 x^2)}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)x^2} dx$$

$$I''_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{4\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)(1 + \beta^2 x^2)} = \frac{4\alpha\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + x^2\right)\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} + x^2\right)} = \text{fuer. beispielweise } I =$$

$$= \frac{4}{\alpha\beta} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\alpha/\beta' (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)} = \frac{4}{\alpha/\beta} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\frac{1}{\alpha\beta} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right)} = \frac{4\pi\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)}$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int \frac{4\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} dx + C(\alpha) \dots$$

19.03.22.

Вычисление несобственных  
интегралов с конечным множеством  
изолированных промежутков.

③ Интеграл Дирихле:  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\Rightarrow \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha$

② Интеграл Гесселя:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow \int_0^\infty e^{-Ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{A}} \quad (A > 0)$$

③ Интеграл Френеля:

$$\begin{cases} \int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx \\ \int_0^\infty \cos x^2 dx \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

④ Интеграл Фрунзаны:

$$\Phi(a, b) = \int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx, \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

Теорема 1.

Если: 1°  $f(x)$  — одн. и непрерывна при  $x \geq 0$   
 2°  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(+\infty) < \infty$ , то

$$\Phi(a, b) = [f(0) - f(+\infty)] \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Теорема 2.

Если: 1°  $f(x)$  — одн. и непрерывна при  $x \geq 0$

$$2° \exists \int_A^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \text{ при } A > 0, \text{ то}$$

$$\Phi(a, b) = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

Теорема 3.

Если: 1°  $\exists \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  при  $A > 0$

$$2° \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(+\infty) < \infty, \text{ то}$$

$$\Phi(a, b) = f(+\infty) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

№ 8480. Док-тс Всюжко теорема Фрунзана.

$$\Phi(a, b) = \int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$\text{расщепляем } \int_A^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_A^\infty \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_A^\infty \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{ax=y}^{bx=y} \frac{f(u)}{y} dy - \int_{ay=y}^{by=y} \frac{f(u)}{y} dy =$$

№ 8818.

$f(x) =$

$\begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$

$\sim$

$\sim$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{bA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy = \left\{ \text{Teiler der } \circ \text{ eingeschlossen} \right\} =$$

$$= f(\xi) \int_{\alpha}^{bA} \frac{dy}{y} = f(\xi) \ln y \Big|_{\alpha}^{bA} = f(\xi) \ln \frac{bA}{\alpha} =$$

$\xi \in (\alpha, bA)$

$$\lim_{A \rightarrow 0} \int_A^{\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow 0} f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

, 10.5.9.

n 8790.  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$f(x) = \cos x \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - \text{rest.}$$

$$\exists \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$$

$$e \cos x - \text{rest.} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ nfd. } x \rightarrow \infty \quad g(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  expressed no Divergenz.

$$\left| \int_A^R \cos x dx \right| < M$$

$$\left| +\sin x \Big|_A^R \right| = \left| +\sin R - \sin A \right| \leq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 1 \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} \checkmark$$

n 8792.  $\tilde{I} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(ax) - \operatorname{arctg}(bx)}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} x \sim \text{ant-rect u. rest.} \Rightarrow \text{no Divergenz}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tilde{I} = [\operatorname{arctg} 0 - \operatorname{arctg} (+\infty)] \ln \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

n 8818.  $\int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^3 dx =$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad I'_a = 3 \int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{\sin ax}{x^3} \right)^2 \cdot x \cdot \cos ax dx = 3 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax \cos ax}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cdot \sin 3ax}{2x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos 3ax}{x^2} dx$$

$$I''_{ax} = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{-x \cdot \sin ax + 3x \sin 3ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3 \sin 3ax - \sin ax}{x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(3a) - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} a = \frac{3\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a$$

$$\tilde{J}'_{\alpha} = \int \frac{3}{4} \pi \operatorname{sgn} \alpha + x = \frac{3\pi}{4} \begin{cases} \alpha, & \alpha > 0 \\ -\alpha, & \alpha < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{3\pi}{4} |\alpha| + C_1$$

$$\tilde{J}'_{\alpha}(x=0) = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\tilde{J}(\alpha) = \int \frac{3\pi}{4} |\alpha| + x = \frac{3\pi}{8} \begin{cases} \alpha^2, & \alpha > 0 \\ -\alpha^2, & \alpha < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha^2 \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha \cdot |\alpha| + C_2$$

$$\tilde{J}(\alpha) = 0 \rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{J}(\alpha) = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha |\alpha| \quad ?$$

№3: 3811, 3814, 3816, 3818, 3819, 3821, 3823, 3825.

3819.  $I = \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \text{neaperp.}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx ; \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  exapresce no Duxxne.

$$\left| \int_a^R \sin x dx \right| = \left| -\cos x \right|_a^R \leq \left| -\cos R + \cos a \right| \leq 2$$

No di response Duxxne:

$$I = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} = 0$$

Obter:  $I = 0$

3815.  $I = \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cdot \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (|\alpha| \neq |\beta|)$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)x - \cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - \text{neaperp.}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx \sim \text{exapresce no Duxxne em n 3810}$$

$$\left| \int_a^R \cos x dx \right| = \left| \sin R - \sin a \right| \leq 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} \right|$$

$$\text{Obter: } I = \frac{1}{a} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta} \right|$$

3816.  $I = \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx$

$$\sin 3\alpha - 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha \rightarrow \sin^3 \alpha x = \frac{1}{4} (3 \sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3 \sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3\alpha x}{x} dx =$$

$$= \left\{ \text{no used. Diverges}\right\} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha$$

Ober:  $I = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha$

$$3817. I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x^2} \cdot \cos \alpha x \cdot x dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sgn} \alpha$$

(?)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx$  - egoritsa?

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \text{ when } x \rightarrow \infty \quad g(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\left| \int_0^{+\infty} \sin 2\alpha x dx \right| = \left| -\frac{\cos 2\alpha x}{2\alpha} \right|_0^\infty \leq 2$$

$\Rightarrow$  egoritsa no Diverges.

1)  $\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow I'_\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + C$$

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

2)  $\alpha < 0 \Rightarrow I(\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \alpha + C, ; C = 0$

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|$$

Ober:  $I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|$

$$3818. I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

$$I'_\alpha = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot (-x^2) \cdot e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = - \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \left\{ \text{now. Diverges} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\alpha}}$$

(?)  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$  - egoritsa?  $\rightarrow$  egoritsa no Diverges (gon - 60 в лекциях).

$$I(\alpha) = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \alpha^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^\infty x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C(\beta) = -\sqrt{\pi \alpha} + C(\beta)$$

$$I(\alpha=0) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \beta x}{x^2} dx$$

$$I'_\beta = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x \cdot x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx \quad \text{Ober: } \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \beta$$

(?)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$  - egoritsa деловно no Diverges.  
(аналогично Diverges, gon - 60 в лекциях)

No аналогии с 3817  $\Rightarrow I(\alpha=0, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta|$

$$\Rightarrow C(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta|$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\omega \alpha}$$

$$\text{Obrat: } I = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\omega \alpha}$$

3)  $\int_1^2$

$$\begin{aligned} 3821. \quad I &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x = \sqrt{t} \rightarrow x^2 = t \\ &\quad 2x dx = dt \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} \int = \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\text{Obrat: } I = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3819. \quad I &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} u = \sin^4 x \rightarrow du = 4 \sin^3 x \cos x \int = \\ &\quad \sqrt{u} = x^{-2} dx \rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \sin^4 x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4 \sin^3 x \cos x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(3 \sin x - \sin 3x) \cos x}{x} dx = \\ &= 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x \cos x}{x} dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x + \sin 2x}{x} dx = \{I_1 + I_2\} \end{aligned}$$

02.04.2020

1. Гарнера

Об-бо.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

ночесоюзене соревнование:

$$I_1 = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \text{такое. Дифиуле 3} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Obrat: } I = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3823. Наишу графиком неопределенных Дифиуле

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cos 2x \frac{dx}{2}$$

на рисунке синие зоны для  $x$ . Построение графика по-нас  $y = D(x)$

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x(s+x) + \sin x(s-x)}{2} dx$$

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(s+x)x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(s-x)x}{2} dx$$

$$1) \begin{cases} s+x > 0 \\ s-x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -s \\ x < s \end{cases} \Rightarrow |x| < s.$$

$$\Rightarrow D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.$$

$$2) x = \pm s$$

$$\Rightarrow D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. Бероя

6)

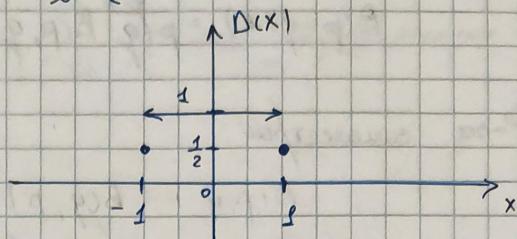
$$3) \begin{cases} x+x \leq 0 \\ 1-x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |x| \geq 1$$

$$D(x) = +\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$\text{или } D(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

β зависимости от  
значения  $(x+1)$  и  $(1-x)$

$$y = D(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = \pm 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



02.04.22.

Зад. 5. Вычислить интеграл  
изображенный в координатах Гиперболах.

5. Гипербола - функция

$$\Gamma(p) = \int x^{p-1} e^{-x} dx \quad \sim \text{Гипербола интегрируется 2го рода.}$$

Об-ва:

1)  $\Gamma(p)$  определена и непр-на в одн.  $p > 0$

2) Рекуренция вычисления:

$$\Gamma(p+1) = p \Gamma(p)$$

Если  $p = n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$

3) Рекуренция дополнения:

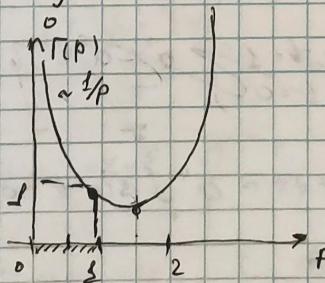
$$\Gamma(p) \Gamma(s-p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi p} \quad (0 < p < 1)$$

Если  $p = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \Rightarrow \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$

4) График многое изображено

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(p) = \int_0^\infty x^{p-1} \ln^n x e^{-x} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

5) График:  $\Gamma(p)$



2. Бета - функция

$$(2) \beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx \quad \sim \text{Гипербола интегрируется 2го рода.}$$

Об-ва:

1)  $B(p, q)$  определена и непрерывна в областях  $p > 0, q > 0$

2) Родственное свойство

$$B(p+1, q) = \frac{p}{p+q} B(p, q)$$

$$B(p, q+1) = \frac{q}{p+q} B(p, q), \quad 0 < p, q \leq s.$$

3) П-но свойство:

$$B(p, q) = B(q, p)$$

4) Число Гипергеометрических:

$$B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p) \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

Если  $p = m \in \mathbb{N}$

$q = n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow B(m+\ell, n+\ell) = \frac{\Gamma(m+\ell) \Gamma(n+\ell)}{\Gamma(m+n+2)} = \frac{m! n!}{(m+n+1)!} = \frac{1}{m+n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{C^m_{m+n}}$$

$$B\left(\frac{p}{2}, \frac{q}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \pi$$

5) Родственное свойство: доказательство

$$(2) \quad B(p, q) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{q-1} t \cos^{2q-1} t dt$$

$$(3) \quad B(p, q) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{p-1}}{(1+t)^{p+q}} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N 3843} \quad I &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 (x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N 3844.} \quad I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} dt \quad \begin{cases} t = \alpha \sin \theta \\ dt = \alpha \cos \theta d\theta \end{cases} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 t \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} \cdot a \cos t dt = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{a^4}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= \frac{a^4 \pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{N 3847.} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^p}{1+t^q} dt \quad \begin{cases} x^q = t \\ dx = t^{q-1} dt \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 4x^3 dx = dt \\ \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{t} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{4\sqrt{t}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} dt = 4t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt \\ t = 4t^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{cases} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^p}{(1+t)^q} \cdot \frac{dt}{4t^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{p-\frac{3}{2}}}{(1+t)^q} dt = \begin{cases} p-1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ p+q = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} p = \frac{1}{2} \\ q = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi = \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

Очевидно, что это выражение является и выражением через бета-функцию.

$$\text{N 3855. } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[2n]{1-x^m}} \quad (m > 0)$$

Доказательство:  $(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \sim (1-(1-y))^m \sim (my)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$  по замене.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 1-x \\ y &\rightarrow +0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1-y)^m \sim 1 - my$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^m)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \sim (1-(1-y))^m \sim (my)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \sim m^{-\frac{1}{n}} \cdot (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{n}}} < \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{O.C.: } \begin{cases} m > 0 \\ \frac{1}{n} < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^m} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[2n]{1-x^m}} &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^m}{mx^{m-1} dx} = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{m t^{m-1}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=t \\ dx=\frac{dt}{t^{m-1}} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{m t^{m-1} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{m}-1}}{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}}} dt = \underbrace{\int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt}_{p+q=\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} \cdot (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} dt \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} p=\frac{1}{m} \\ q=1-\frac{1}{n} \end{array} \right\} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} p > 0 \\ n > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{n > 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{m}, 1-\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} p < 0 \\ n < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow n < 0$$

$$\text{N 3846. } I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos ax}{x^m} dx \quad \text{②}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(m) &= \int_0^\infty x^{m-1} e^{-xt} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=y+t \\ dx=t dy \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t=e^{-y} \\ dt=-e^{-y} dy \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^\infty (yt)^{m-1} e^{-yt} t^{-1} dt = \int_0^\infty y^{m-1} e^{-yt} dy = \\ &= t^m \int_0^\infty y^{m-1} e^{-ty} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{t^m} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty y^{m-1} e^{-ty} dy \right\}$$

$$\text{②} \int_0^\infty \cos ax \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty y^{m-1} e^{-xy} dy dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty y^{m-1} dy \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \cos ax dx \quad \text{③}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \cos ax dx &= \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} e^{iax} dx = \operatorname{Re} \int_0^\infty e^{x(-y+ia)} dx = \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{y^2+a^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{y}{y^2+a^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ednae

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Решение задачи} \\
 \text{Задача.} \quad & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + x^5} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^3 = t \rightarrow x = t^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 3x^2 dx = dt \end{array} \right. \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{3t^{\frac{2}{3}}} \Bigg\} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{3t^{\frac{2}{3}}(1+t)} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{(1+t)} dt = \\
 & = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p-1 = -\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{3} \\ p+q = 1 \rightarrow q = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}; \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3 \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^n = t \rightarrow x = t^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ nx^{n-1} dx = dt \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{nt^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} \end{array} \right\} = \\
 & = \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{nt^{\frac{n-1}{n}}(1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} dt = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p-1 = \frac{1}{n}-1 \rightarrow p = \frac{1}{n} \\ q-1 = -\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow q = -\frac{1}{n} + 1 \end{array} \right\} = \\
 & = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}+1\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{n}+1\right)} \cdot B = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, 1-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \\
 & = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}} = \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Одна из  
они-я:

16.04.22.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{s+x^n} dx \quad (n>0) \\
 & \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{s+x^n} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^n = t \\ n x^{n-1} dx = dt \end{array} \right. \rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{n t^{\frac{n-1}{n}}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x=t^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ s+t^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m-1}{n}}}{t^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + s} dt \\
 & = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m-1}{n}}}{(1+t^{\frac{1}{n}})^m} dt = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p-1 = \frac{m}{n}-1 \rightarrow p = \frac{m}{n} \\ p+q = 1 \rightarrow q = 1 - \frac{m}{n} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m}{n}, 1 - \frac{m}{n}\right) \\
 & = \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi m}{n}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Оճасеји } \exp - g: \begin{cases} p > 0 \\ q > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{m}{n} > 0 \\ 1 - \frac{m}{n} > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m > 0 \\ n - m > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 < m < n$$

$$\underline{3850.} \quad \int x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-\frac{x^2}{t}} dx = \left\{ x^2 = t \rightarrow x = t^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt \right\} = \int_0^{+\infty} t^n e^{-t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \left\{ p-s = n-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow p = n+\frac{1}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{\pi}}{2^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

3857  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{tg}^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos^{-n} x dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2p-s=n \\ 2q-1=-n \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} p=\frac{n+1}{2} \\ q=\frac{1-n}{2} \end{array} \right\} =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right)}$$

Определение оп-ст:  $\begin{cases} p > 0 \\ q > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{2} > 0 \\ \frac{1-n}{2} > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} n > -1 \\ n < 1 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow -1 < n < 1$

3863  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$

$$I(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$$

$$\left( \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \right)' = \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p-1=p-1 \\ p+q=1 \rightarrow q=1-p \end{array} \right\} = B(p, 1-p) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi p}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(p) = J'(p) = -\frac{\pi^2 \cdot \cos \pi p}{\sin^2 \pi p} \quad \rightarrow \quad I(p) = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos \pi p}{\sin^2 \pi p}$$

Определение оп-ст:  $\begin{cases} p > 0 \\ q = 1-p > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < p < 1$

16.04.28.

3858.  $\int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^m (b-x)^n}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx = \int_a^b \frac{y^{m+1} (b-a)^n (b-a)^{n-(1-y)}}{(a+c+(b-a)y)^{m+n+2} (b-a) dy} =$

$$= (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^1 \frac{y^m (1-y)^n dy}{(a+c+(b-a)y)^{m+n+2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}^{-1=t}}{y=\frac{1}{t+1}} dy = \frac{dt}{(t+1)^2}; 1-y=\frac{1}{t+1}=t$$

$$= - (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{\frac{1}{(t+1)^m} \cdot \frac{dt}{(t+1)^n}}{(a+c+(b-a)\frac{1}{t+1})^{m+n+2}} = (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^m dt}{(a+c+t+b)^{m+n+2}} =$$

$$= (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^m dt}{((a+c)t + b + c + b)^{m+n+2}} = (b-a)^{m+n+1} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^m dt}{((a+c)t + b + c + b)^{m+n+2}} =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(b+c)^{m+n+2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^m dt}{\left(1 + \frac{a+c}{b+c} \frac{t}{t+1}\right)^{m+n+2}} = \int_0^\infty \frac{a+c}{b+c} \frac{t}{t+1} dt = 2 \rightarrow dt = \frac{b+c}{a+c} dz \quad ? =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(b+c)^{m+n+2}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(b+c)^m 2(b+c) dz}{(a+c)^n (a+c) (1+z)^{m+n+2}} = \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(b+c)^{m+1} (a+c)^{n+1}} \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{2z dz}{(1+z)^{m+n+2}} =$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(b+c)^{m+2} (a+c)^{n+1}} \cdot B(m+1, n+1)$$

Однако для оп-ст:  $\begin{cases} n+1 > 0 \\ m+1 > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} n > -1 \\ m > -1 \end{cases}$

Определение односторонней сходимости  
несходственных интегралов в комплексной  
плоскости

n 3852

I =

Одна

$$J(y) = \int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx.$$

a) Бесконечная сходимость:  $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} |f(x, y)| dx < \infty \rightarrow J(y)$

b) Если  $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} |f(x, y)| dx$  - расходится, а  $\int_{\alpha}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$  - сходится, то интеграл сходится условно  $\rightarrow G(y)$ .

Односторонний сходимостью:  $\frac{G(y)}{D(y)} \rightarrow \delta$

Достаточное условие односторонней  
сходимости.

a) Односторонний признак сравнимости:

если для  $x \geq a$ :  $|f(x, y)| \leq g(x, y)$ ,  $\int_a^{\infty} g(x, y) dx < \infty$ , то  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$  сходится и не расходится.

b) Частичный признак сравнимости:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(x, y)|}{x^{\alpha}} = C(y) \geq 0 \quad \text{при } \alpha > 1.$$

сравн. с интегралом  $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} < \infty$ ,  $\alpha > 1$

Дивергентность:

$$|f(x, y)| \sim h(x, y) \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|f(x, y)|}{h(x, y)} = \infty$$

b) Достаточное условие сходимости и расходимости:

n 3860

5

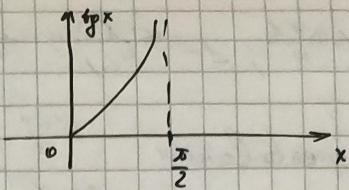
38640

J(α)

№ 859

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx$$

Одна из сингулярностей: синусоидальная (при  $n < 0$ )



$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\infty} \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx =$$

$$J_1 + J_2$$

$$J_1: \operatorname{tg}^n x \sim x^n \quad \text{при } x \rightarrow 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{согласно } n+1 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad [n > -1]$$

$$J_2: \operatorname{tg}^n x = \operatorname{ctg}^n (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sim \left(\frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x}\right)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^n} < \infty, \text{ при } n < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{одн. синг-л.}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^n x}{\cos^n x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}; \frac{1-n}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\sin^{\frac{1}{2}(n+1)} \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{№ 860. } \int_0^{\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} \, dx = \{ x^n = t \rightarrow x = \sqrt[n]{t}; \, dx = \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt \} =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{m}{n}} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt \quad n > 0$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right) \text{ при } n > 0$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right) \text{ при } m+1 < 0 \rightarrow m < -1$$

при  $n=0$ :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^n} \, dx = \int_0^{\infty} x^0 e^{-x} \, dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \Big|_0^{\infty}, \text{ б. наименьшее значение}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right) \text{ при } n = |m| \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right), n \neq 0$$

одн. синг-л.:  $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} n > 0, m > -1 \\ n < 0, m < -1 \end{cases}$

№ 864(б)

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln^2 x}{1+x^4} \, dx; \quad J(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{1+x^4} \, dx$$

$$J''(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha} \ln^2 x}{1+x^4} \, dx.$$

$$I = J''(0)$$

$$J(\alpha) = \int \frac{x^{\alpha} = t}{x = \sqrt[t]{t}} \, dt = \int \frac{t^{\frac{\alpha}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} t^{-\frac{3}{4}} dt}{1+t} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{t^{\frac{\alpha-3}{4}} dt}{1+t} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{\alpha+\xi}{4}; 1 - \frac{\alpha-\xi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4}}$$

Одн. сущесвование:

$$\frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} > 0 \rightarrow \alpha > -\xi$$

$$\frac{\alpha-\xi}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha < \xi$$

$$\begin{aligned} J'_\alpha &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4}} \right)' = \frac{\pi}{4} (-\xi) \frac{\cos \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \frac{\cos \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} \\ J'_\alpha &= -\frac{\pi^2}{16} \left( -\sin^3 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - 2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right) = \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{64} \frac{\sin^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin^3 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \frac{1 + \cos^2 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)}{\sin^3 \left( \frac{\alpha+\xi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)} = \\ &= (\alpha=0) = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin^3 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^3}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3} = \frac{3\pi^3}{32\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3\pi^3}{32\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{3\pi^3}{32\sqrt{2}}$$

~~2858\*, 3859, 3861, 3862, 3864 (a, b), 3865~~

Одн. eq

3864

$$\frac{d^2}{dp^2} \int_0^\infty e^{-xt} t^p dt$$

U3

IP

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Arc

o)

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{3859.} \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-xt} dx &= \int_0^\infty x^n = t \rightarrow x = t^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \int_0^\infty dx = \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{n-1}{n}} dt \quad \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \cdot t^{\frac{n-1}{n}} dt = \int_0^\infty t^{p-1} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\infty t^{p-1} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right); \quad \int_0^\infty n > 0 \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{n} > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \int_0^\infty n > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{3861.} \quad \int_0^\infty \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^p dx = \int_0^\infty \ln \frac{1}{x} = t \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = e^{-t} \rightarrow x = e^{-t} \quad \int_0^\infty dx = -e^{-t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= - \int_{+\infty}^0 t^p e^{-t} dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \cdot t^p dt = \int_0^\infty t^{p-1} = p \quad \int_0^\infty p' = p+1 \quad \Gamma(p+1) = p \Gamma(p) \\ p' > 0 \Rightarrow p+1 > 0 \Rightarrow p > -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{3862.} \quad \int_0^\infty x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx = I (a > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\infty x^p = \frac{t}{a} \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{a} dt \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{a^p} t^p e^{-t} \ln\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} [\ln t - \ln a] dt = \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \left[ \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} \ln t dt - \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} \ln a dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \left[ -\ln a \cdot p \Gamma(p) + \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} \ln t dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Одн. сущесвование: } \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} \ln t dt = I'(p)$$

$$I(p) = \int_0^\infty t^p e^{-t} dt \rightarrow I'_p = \int_0^\infty t^p \cdot \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$\text{Д.к. } I(p) = p \Gamma(p) \rightarrow I'_p = (\Gamma(p) + p \Gamma'(p))$$

$\int_0^\infty p$

=

J'(3)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \left[ -\ln a \cdot p \Gamma(p) + \Gamma(p) + p \Gamma'(p) \right] = \\ = \underbrace{\frac{1}{a^{p+2}} \left( \Gamma(p) + p \Gamma'(p) - \ln a \cdot p \Gamma(p) \right)}_{, \quad p > -1}$$

$$\textcircled{3863} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{x+1} dx = J(p)$$

$$\left( \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} \right)'_p = \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{x+1} \\ \Rightarrow J(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \begin{cases} p-1 = p-1 \\ p+q = s \end{cases} \rightarrow q = s-p \quad \Rightarrow J(p) = B(p, s-p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin^2 \alpha p}$$

$$\Rightarrow J(p) = J(p) = \frac{-x^2 \cos \alpha p}{\sin^2 \alpha p} \rightarrow J(p) = \frac{-x^2 \cos \alpha p}{\sin^2 \alpha p}$$

$$\text{Obr. egypt-}x: \quad \begin{cases} p > 0 \\ q = s-p > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underbrace{0 < p < 1}$$

$$\textcircled{3864} \quad a) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{x+1} dx = J(p)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dp^2} \left( \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} \right) = \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{x+1}$$

$$U_3 \quad \textcircled{3863} \quad \rightarrow J'(p) = \frac{-x^2 \cos \alpha p}{\sin^2 \alpha p} \\ J(p) = J''(p) = -\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \left( \frac{\cos \alpha p}{\sin^2 \alpha p} \right)_p = \frac{1}{\alpha^3} \cdot \frac{-\alpha \sin \alpha p \cdot \sin^2 \alpha p - \cos \alpha p \cdot 2 \sin \alpha p \cdot \alpha \cos \alpha p}{\sin^4 \alpha p} \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha^3} \frac{\sin \alpha p (\sin^2 \alpha p + 2 \cos^2 \alpha p)}{\sin^4 \alpha p} = \frac{1}{\alpha^3} \frac{(1 + \cos^2 \alpha p + 2 \cos^2 \alpha p)}{\sin^3 \alpha p} \\ = \frac{1}{\alpha^3} \frac{(1 + 2 \cos^2 \alpha p)}{\sin^3 \alpha p}$$

$$\text{Analogemäso} \quad c \quad \textcircled{3863} \quad \rightarrow \quad \underbrace{0 < p < 1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{x+1^3} dx$$

$$J(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{x+1^3} dx \quad \rightarrow J'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha \ln x}{x+1^3} dx$$

$$J(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{x+1^3} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3=t}{x=t^{1/3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} t^{-\frac{2}{3}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{\alpha}{3}}}{t^{\frac{2}{3}}(t+1)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{\alpha-2}{3}}}{(t+1)} dt = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{\alpha}{3} + \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\alpha}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3 \sin \frac{\alpha+1}{3} \pi}$$

$$\begin{cases} p+q = s \\ p-1 = \frac{\alpha-2}{3} \end{cases} \quad \underline{\underline{p = \frac{\alpha-2+s}{3}}} \quad \Rightarrow q = s-p = \frac{3-\alpha-s}{3} = \frac{\alpha-s}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow J'(\alpha) = \left( \frac{1}{3 \sin(\frac{\alpha \pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3})} \right)'_p = \frac{-3 \cos \frac{\alpha+1}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{3}}{9 \sin^2(\frac{\alpha+1}{3} \pi)} = -\frac{\pi \cos \frac{\alpha+1}{3} \pi}{9 \sin^2(\frac{\alpha+1}{3} \pi)}$$

$$J'(1) = -\frac{\pi \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi}{9 \sin^2(\frac{2}{3} \pi)} = -\frac{\pi \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \cdot 4}{9 \cdot 3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{27}}}$$

8858.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^{n-s} x}{(1+K \cos x)^n} dx = (0 < |K| < s)$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t, \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}; x = 2 \arctg t \\ \cos x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$\sqrt{x} = \frac{2 \sqrt{t}}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^{n-1}}{\left(1+K \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} = 2^n \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{n-1} dt}{(1+t^2 + K - Kt^2)^n} = 2^n \frac{1}{(s+K)^n} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{n-1} dt}{\left(1+\frac{s-K+t^2}{s+K} t^2\right)^n} =$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{s-K}{s+K} t^2 = y \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{s+K}{s-K} y \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{y} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s+K}{s-K}}, dt = \sqrt{\frac{s+K}{s-K}} \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{(s+K)^n} \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{dy}{2\sqrt{y}}}{(s+K+y)^n} = \frac{2^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{(s-K^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \int_0^\infty \frac{y^{\frac{n}{2}-1} dy}{(s+y)^n}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p-s = \frac{n}{2}-1 \Rightarrow p = q = \frac{n}{2} \\ p+q = n \end{array} \right\} = \underbrace{\frac{2^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{(s-K^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)}$$

Одн. уравн.:  $n > 0$

3865.  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x) \ln x} dx \quad \text{①}$

$$\frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{\ln x} = \frac{x^{t-s}}{\ln x} \left| \begin{array}{l} t=p \\ t=q \end{array} \right. = \int_0^p x^{t-s} dt$$

$$\text{②} \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x} \int_0^p x^{t-s} dt = \int_0^p dt \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{t-s}}{1+x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p'-s=t-s \Rightarrow p'=t \\ p'+q'=p \quad q'=s-t \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int_0^p B(t, 1-t) dt = \int_0^p \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} dt \quad \text{③}$$

Одн. уравн. -  $\alpha$ :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} s-t > 0 \\ t > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \quad \text{о.т.} t < 1 \Rightarrow \quad 0 < p, q < 1$

$$\text{④} \quad \int_0^p \frac{dt}{2 \sin^{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \cos^{\frac{2t}{\pi}}} = \int_0^p \frac{dt}{\operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2t}{\pi}} \cos^{\frac{2t}{\pi}}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^p \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2t}{\pi}}}{\operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2t}{\pi}}} dt = \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2p}{\pi}}}{\operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2q}{\pi}}} \right|$$

30.04.22.

### 7. Проблемы с разрывами непрерывного интегрирования.

Одн. Проблемы с разрывами решения, задачи, оп. илл. схема, алгоритм.

$$F(p) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-pt} dt \Leftrightarrow f(t) = F(p)$$

$t \in \mathbb{R}$

$p \in \mathbb{C}$

$f(t) - \text{функция}$

$F(p) - \text{изображение}$

$p - \text{параметр}$

Задача не определена,

①  $f(t) = 0$  при  $t < 0$

② Условие непрерывности - Годограф:

~Мы исследуем  $(t, t+\tau)$  для скажем  $f(t)$ :

$$|f(t+\tau) - f(t)| \leq A|\tau|^\alpha$$

при  $\forall \tau: |\tau| \leq \tau_0, A > 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \tau_0 > 0$

③  $|f(t)| \leq M e^{\lambda t}$ , где  $s_0$  - некоторое

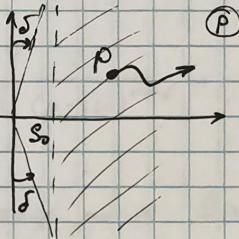
$(s_0 = 0)$  - это первый вид.

Условия на преобразование:

①  $F(p)$  - синг-т в област  $\operatorname{Re} p > s_0$  и она односвязна в нем

②  $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = 0$

$$\arg p < \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta$$



Свойства преобразования ландау:

① Линейность

$$\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t) = \alpha F(p) + \beta G(p), \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$

② Дифференцирование

$$\text{Для } t &gt; 0: f(\alpha t) = \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}\right)$$

③ Дифференцирование

$$\text{Для } t &gt; 0: f(t-\tau) = e^{-p\tau} F(p)$$

④ Дифференцирование

$$\text{Для } t &> 0: e^{pt} f(t) = F(p-p_0)$$

⑤ Дифференцирование производных

Если  $f'(t), f''(t), \dots, f^{(n)}(t)$  одн-стя о/вимо, то

$$f'(t) = p F(p) - f(0)$$

$$f''(t) = p^2 F(p) - p f(0) - f'(0)$$

...

$$f^{(n)}(t) = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0), \text{ т.е.}$$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f^{(n)}(t)$$

При нулевых нач. ус. имеем:

$$\left( \frac{t}{1+t} \sim 1 \right)$$

N1

⑥ Дифф-е изображения

Для  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$(-t)^n f(t) = {}^o F^{(n)}(p)$$

⑦ Переносное (однодробное) теорема.

Если  $f'(t)$  abs-но ограничена, то

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} p F(p) = f(0)$$
$$|\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta$$

Если  $f'(t)$  - abs. ограниченная и  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f'(t) = f(\infty) < \infty$  ( $s_0 = 0$ )

$$\text{то } \lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p F(p) = f(\infty)$$
$$|\arg p| < \frac{\pi}{2} + \delta$$

N2.

⑧ Интегрирование изображения:

$$\int_0^t f(z) dz = {}^o \int_p^0 F(p) dp$$

⑨ Интегрирование изображения:

$$\frac{f(t)}{t} = {}^o \int_p^\infty F(p) dp$$

⑩ Теорема о свертке:

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(t-z) g(z) dz = \int_0^t f(z) g(t+z) dz$$

свртка

$$f(t) * g(t) = {}^o F(p) \cdot G(p)$$

$f(t)$	$F(p)$	$f(t)$	$F(p)$
1	$1/p$	$e^{pt}$	$\frac{1}{p-p_0}$
$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{\omega^2 + p^2}$	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{p}{\omega^2 + p^2}$
$\operatorname{sh} \alpha t$	$\frac{\alpha}{p^2 - \alpha^2}$	$\operatorname{ch} \alpha t$	$\frac{p}{p^2 - \alpha^2}$
$t^n$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$	$\frac{e^{pt} - e^{-pt}}{t}$	$\ln \frac{p-\alpha}{p+\alpha}$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} = {}^o \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4p}}$$

Задачи:

1.  $f(t)$  - задано  $F(p) = ?$

2. Решить д-р.

3. Решить интегр. уп-е.

1/2: ①

②

③

④

$$N^1 \quad t^m \cos \omega t = f(t), \quad m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$F(p) - ?$$

$$t^m \cos \omega t = (-t)^m \cdot (-t)^m \cdot t^m \cos \omega t = (-t)^m (-t)^m \cos \omega t = (-t)^m (-t)^m \cos \omega t = 0$$

$$\therefore (-t)^m F(p) = (-t)^m \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \left( \frac{(-t)^m \cdot m!}{(p-i\omega)^{m+1}} + \frac{(-t)^m m!}{(p+i\omega)^{m+1}} \right)$$

$$F(p) = \frac{p}{\omega^2 + p^2} \quad \Rightarrow F(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{p+i\omega} - \frac{1}{p-i\omega}}{(p-i\omega)(p+i\omega)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{p-i\omega} + \frac{1}{p+i\omega} \right)$$

$$p = \pm i\omega$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{p-i\omega} \right)' = -\frac{1}{(p-i\omega)^2}, \quad \left( \frac{1}{p-i\omega} \right)^n = +\frac{(-1)(-\alpha)}{(p-i\omega)^{n+1}}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{p-i\omega} \right)^{(m)} = \frac{(-1)^m \cdot m!}{(p-i\omega)^{m+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t^m \cos \omega t = \frac{m!}{\alpha} \left( \frac{1}{(p-i\omega)^{m+1}} + \frac{1}{(p+i\omega)^{m+1}} \right)$$

N<sup>2</sup>. Lösungsmethode unreg. gr.-er Differenzialgleichungen.

$$y(t) = \sin t + \underbrace{\int_0^t (t-\tau) y'(\tau) d\tau}_{t \otimes y(t)} \Rightarrow y(0) = 0$$

$$y(t)_0 = Y(p)$$

$$Y(p) = \frac{1}{1+p^2} + \frac{1}{p^2} Y(p)$$

$$Y(p) \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{p^2} \right) = \frac{1}{1+p^2}, \quad Y(p) \cdot \frac{(p^2-1)}{p^2} = \frac{1}{1+p^2}$$

$$Y(p) = \frac{p^2}{p^4-1} = \frac{p \cdot p}{(p^2+1)(p^2-1)} =$$

$$Y(p) = \frac{A}{p^2+1} + \frac{B}{p^2-1} = \frac{Ap^2 + A + Bp^2 - B}{(p^2+1)(p^2-1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A-B=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}; \quad B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(p) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{p^2+1} + \frac{1}{p^2-1} \right)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin t + \cosh t)$$

~~Frage: ①  $f(t) = e^{-4t} \cos^4 t \rightarrow F(p) = ?$~~

~~②  $f(t) = \sqrt{t} \sin \omega t \rightarrow F(p) = ?$~~

~~③  $y'' + y'' = t, \quad y(0) = -3, \quad y'(0) = 1, \quad y''(0) = 0 \quad \sim \text{Lösung } y(t) = t - \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau) y''(\tau) d\tau$~~

~~④  $y(t) = t - \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau) y''(\tau) d\tau \quad \sim \text{Lösung unreg. gr.-e.}$~~

$$\text{nr. } f(t) = \cos^4 t \quad F(p) = ?$$

$$f'(t) = -4\cos^3 t + \sin t = -2\cos^2 t \sin 2t = -2\left(\frac{1+\cos 2t}{2}\right) \sin 2t = -\sin 2t(2+\cos 2t) = -\sin 2t - \sin 2t \cdot \cos 2t = -\sin 2t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4t$$

$$f'(t) = -\frac{2}{4+p^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{16+p^2} = pF(p) - f(0) = pF(p) - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow pF(p) = 1 - \frac{2}{4+p^2} - \frac{2}{16+p^2} = \frac{(4+p^2)(16+p^2) - 2(16+p^2) - 8 - 2p^2}{(4+p^2)(16+p^2)} = \frac{6p^4 + 4p^2 + 16p^2 + p^4 - 32 - 2p^2 - 8 - 2p^2}{(4+p^2)(16+p^2)} = \frac{p^4 + 16p^2 + 24}{(4+p^2)(16+p^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(p) = \frac{p^4 + 16p^2 + 24}{p(p^2+4)(p^2+16)}$$

$$\text{nr. } y''' + y'' = t, \quad y(0) = -3, \quad y'(0) = 2, \quad y''(0) = 0 \quad \text{zwei werte gg}$$

$$y(t) = ?$$

$$f(t) = t \Rightarrow f'(t) = 1$$

$$f(t) = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p^2} = pF(p) + 0 \Rightarrow F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$y''(t) = p^2 y(p) - p y(0) - y'(0) = p^2 y(p) + 3p - 1$$

$$y'''(t) = p^3 y(p) - p^2 y(0) - p y'(0) - y''(0) = p^3 y(p) + 8p^2 - p$$

$$p^3 y(p) + 8p^2 - p + p^2 y(p) + 3p - 1 = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$p^3 y(p) + p^2 y(p) + 3p^2 + 2p - 1 = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$p^2 y(p) \cdot (p+1) + 3p^2 + 2p - 1 = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1 - 3p^4 - 2p^3 - p^2}{p^4(p+1)} = \frac{Bp^3 + Cp^2 + Dp + K}{p^4} + \frac{N}{p+1} +$$

$$= \frac{Bp^4 + Cp^3 + Dp^2 + Kp + Bp^3 + Cp^2 + Dp + K + Np^4}{p^4(p+1)}$$

$$= \frac{p^4(B+N) + p^3(C+B) + p^2(D+C) + p(K+D) + K}{p^4(p+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} B+N = -3 \\ C+B = -2 \\ D+C = -1 \\ K+D = 0 \\ K = 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{K=1}, \boxed{D=-1}, \boxed{C=0}, \boxed{B=-2}, \boxed{N=-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(p) = \frac{-2p^3 - p + 1}{p^4} - \frac{1}{p+1} \underset{\approx}{=} -C^{-t}$$

$$y(p) = -\frac{2}{p} - \frac{1}{p^3} + \frac{1}{p^4} - \frac{1}{p+1}$$

$$\text{Ug auerph. oprechen: } \int \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow t = \frac{1}{p^2} \rightarrow \frac{t^2}{2} = \frac{1}{p^3}$$

u. f. g.

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{t^3}{6} - \frac{t^2}{2} - e^{-t} - 2$$

$$\text{Одно: } f(t) = \frac{t^3}{6} - \frac{t^2}{2} - e^{-t} - 2$$

н.4. Решение неоднородного уравнения:

$$y(t) = t - \underbrace{\int_{0}^t \sin(t-s) y(s) ds}_{\sin t \cdot y(t)} \rightarrow y(0) = 0$$

$$y(t) = y(p)$$

$$y(p) = \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^2-1} \cdot y(p)$$

$$y(p) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{p^2-1} \right) = \frac{1}{p^2}; \quad y(p) \cdot \frac{p^2}{p^2-1} = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(p) = \frac{p^2-1}{p^4} = \frac{1}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p^4}$$

$$y(t) = t - \frac{t^3}{6}$$

$$\text{Одно: } y(t) = t - \frac{t^3}{6}$$

14.05.22

Зад. 8. Применение операторных методов в дифференциальных уравнениях  
для решения задачи Коши.

$$f(t) \rightarrow F(p)$$

$$F(p) \rightarrow f(t)$$

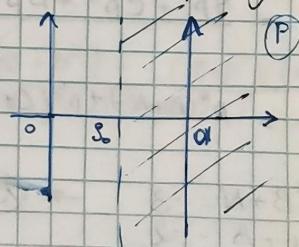
Доказательство (Решение - Методом)

Если  $f(t)$  - функция, сособ. изображения  $F(p)$ , то интегрируемо

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{a-i\infty}^{a+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp,$$

где  $a$  конст.

$$(a > s_0)$$



Теорема о разложении?

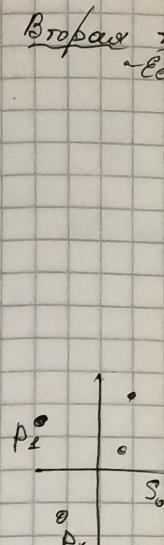
Некоторые результаты:

Если  $F(p)$  - фун. б. опр-на  $|p| \geq R$  и  $p = \infty$  с правд. то ее разложение

$$F(p) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{p^n}, \quad \text{тогда}$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$$

$(t > 0)$



Теорема  
также

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x, t) dx$$

$t > 0$

$$\text{д) } u_{tt} = a^2 u$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x, t) \\ u_2(x, t) \end{cases}$$

$u_1(x, t)$

$$p^2 U$$

$$a^2 U$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1(x, t) \\ u_2(x, t) \end{cases}$$

$U(L)$

Второй теорема:

Если  $f(p)$  однородна в  $p$ :

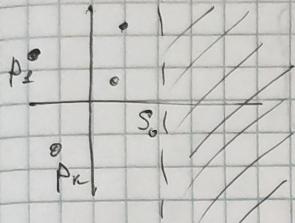
1. Асимптотика в неприм.  $R(p) > s_0 ≥ 0$

2. Существо и значение определения  $C_n \int |f(p)| dp = R_n$ , если  $\infty$   
 $R_1, R_2, R_3 < \dots$

но для которых  $F(p) \rightarrow 0$  при  $p_n \rightarrow \infty$ , равнозначно если-то  
определена  $p$ .

3.  $\exists n$  так что  $\forall p > s_0$  однозначно существует  $\int_{s_0}^p F(p) dp \rightarrow F(p) -$  из определения.

то ограничено и не превышает:



$$f(t) = \sum_{p=p_n}^{\infty} \text{res } F(p) e^{pt}$$

$p_n$  - окончание ряда  $F(p)$

Теорема Допольная (однозначное определение о сверхе.)  
если  $f(t) = F(p)$  и  $\Phi(p)$ ,  $g(p)$  - однозначные функции, такие что

$$\Phi(p) e^{-\varphi(p)} = \varphi(t, \tau) \quad (\tau > 0), \text{ то}$$

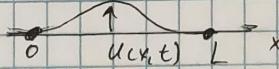
$$\int F(g(p)) \Phi(p) = \int f(\tau) \varphi(t, \tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{p}}$$

$$\int_a^\infty f(x, t) dx = \int_a^\infty F(x, p) dx = g(t)$$

$$t > 0 \Rightarrow f(x, t) = F(x, p)$$

$$\text{D) } u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$$



$$\text{1.y. } \begin{cases} u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{2.y. } \begin{cases} u(0, t) = 0 \\ u(L, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(x, t) = V(x, p)$$

$$a^2 V_{xx} - p V(x, 0) - V_t(x, 0) = a^2 V_{xx}$$

$$a^2 V_{xx} - p^2 V = -p \varphi(x) - \psi(x) \quad \text{сверху и внизу}$$

$$\text{3.y. } V(0, p) = 0$$

$$V(L, p) = 0$$

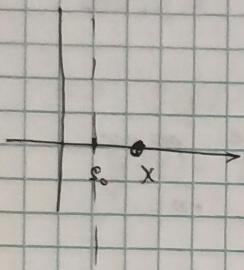
$\Rightarrow$  задача  $V(x, p)$  - первая в начальных условиях.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = y + 2 \\ y = 3x + 2 \\ z = 3x + y \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x(0) = 0 \\ y(0) = ? \\ z(0) = ? \end{matrix}$$

$\rightarrow$  неравенство и уравнение  $X(p), Y(p), Z(p)$  ...

Равномерное распределение:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) G(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\varphi) g(\varphi) F(\varphi) d\varphi$$



③ Тр-е нач. граничные

$$u_t = a^2 u_{xx} \quad (0 < x < \infty, t > 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{1.y.} & u(x, 0) = u_0 \\ \text{2.y.} & u(0, t) = u_1 \end{array}$$

$$V(x, p) = ?, \text{ где } u(x, t) = V(x, p)$$

$$p V(x, p) - u(x, 0) = a^2 U_{xx}(x, p)$$

$$p V(x, p) - u_0 = a^2 U_{xx}(x, p)$$

$$U_{xx} = \frac{p}{a^2} V = -\frac{u_0}{a^2}$$

$$\text{т.ч. } V(0, p) = u_1 \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

(?)  $|V(x, p)| \leq M$   $\sim$  гипотеза не имеет док. парода

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{p}{a^2} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{p}}{a}$$

$$V(x, p) = C_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x} + C_2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{a} x} + \frac{u_0}{p}$$

наст. парод.

$$\underbrace{Re p}_{\geq 0} \Rightarrow C_2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_2 \text{ (?) парод. } \quad (C_2 = 0)$$

$$\frac{u_1}{p} = C_2 + \frac{u_0}{p} \quad \rightarrow \quad C_2 = \frac{u_1 - u_0}{p}$$

$$U(x, p) = \frac{u_0 - u_\infty}{p} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{p}}{\alpha} x} + \frac{u_\infty}{p}$$

$u_\infty$  - остаточный констант:  $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} p U(x, p) = u_\infty(x, \infty) = u_\infty$

По определению

$$\frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{p}} = ?$$

$$\Phi(p) e^{-t q(p)} = \varphi(t, x)$$

$$q(p) = \sqrt{p}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} = \Phi(p) e^{-t \sqrt{p}} = \varphi(t, x) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{p}} = F(\sqrt{p}) \Phi(p)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0t}} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4t}}$$

$$F(\sqrt{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} e^{-\alpha \sqrt{p}} \Rightarrow F(p) = \frac{1}{p} e^{-\alpha p} = \varphi(t - \alpha) = \left(\frac{x}{\alpha}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, t) = u_0 + (u_\infty - u_0) \int_0^t \varphi(t - \tau) \cdot \sqrt{0\tau} e^{-\frac{\alpha^2}{4\tau}} d\tau$$

$$\frac{x}{\alpha} = \alpha$$

$$u(x, t) = u_0 + (u_\infty - u_0) \int_0^\infty \varphi(t - \frac{x}{\alpha}) \cdot \sqrt{0\tau} e^{-\frac{(\frac{x}{\alpha})^2}{4\tau}} d\tau$$

по  $\rightarrow$  ходу решения

последнее  
результат.