Convergencia bajo el signo integral

Apuntes D. Azagra. (demostraciones)

Sabemos de 1º que los himites puntuales de funciones integrables no tienen par qué ser integrables Ej: (rj)=1 enumeración de los racionales en [0,1]

In [0,1] - ir dada par Jn(x)= 11, xelrin-n, rn 9

o, si no

In tiene n puntos de discontinuidad => integrable pero $\int_{N} (x) - o \int_{N} (x) = \int_{N} 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\forall x \in [o_{1}]$ o, f no

Juntegrables en A

Juniformemente en A Teorema. A CR acotado 11 Jk- fl/2 - f(x) | Sup | f(x) - f(x) |

Ejemplo: Calcular him
$$\int_{A}^{n^2+1+y^2-x^4} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy.$$
donde
$$A = 2(x,y) / x^2 + y^2 \le 1 y$$

$$\int_{N} (x,y) = \frac{N^{2}+1+y^{5}-x^{4}}{N^{2}} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} - \frac{1}{N} e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} = \int_{N} (x,y) f(x,y).$$

Veauvos pre la convergencie es uniforme en A. $\left| \int_{N} (x_{1}y) - \int_{N} (x_{1}y) \right| = \left| \frac{n^{2}+1+y^{5}-x^{4}}{n^{2}} - 1 \right| e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{N} (x_{1}y_{1}) - \int_{1} (x_{1}y_{1}) \right| = \left| \frac{N^{2} + 1 + y_{3} - x^{4}}{N^{2}} - 1 \right| e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} & \text{de } (x_{1}y_{1}) \\ & = \left| \frac{1 + y_{3} - x^{4}}{N^{2}} \right| e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} & \langle \frac{1 + |y_{1}|^{5} + |x_{1}|^{4}}{N^{2}} e^{-(x^{2} + y^{2})} & \langle \frac{3}{N^{2}} \right| \forall (x_{1}y_{1}) \in A \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_{N} (x_{1}y) - J(x_{1}y) \right| \leq \frac{3}{N^{2}} \quad \forall (x_{1}y) \in A$$

$$= \int_{N} \left| \int_{N} - J \right|_{A} = \int_{N} \int_{N} \left| \int_{N} (x_{1}y) - J(x_{1}y) \right| \leq \frac{3}{N^{2}} = 0$$

$$(x_{1}y) \in A$$

Como hay convergencia uniforme, par el terrema:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{A} \int_{A}$$

Derivación bajo el signo integral

Apuntes D. Azagra (demostraciones)

earethe: A C R Con whomen

B c R abierto can whomen A×B c U abierto de R m+m f: U -, R continua U > (x,y) - of (y) continua. $d_{x}(y) = d(x,y)$

 $F(y) = \int_{\Delta} d(x,y) dx$ es diserenciable en B, y VFy) = Jody(y) dx, tyes a coarde hade

trempto. $F(x,y) = \int_{A} e^{xy(u^{2}+v^{2})} du dv$, $A = \{(u,v): u^{2}+v^{2} \leq 1\}$ Coloular VF(x,y), [x,y>0] Hipólesis se vention trivalmente. $\nabla F(x,y) = \int_{A} \nabla \int_{(u,v)} (x,y) du dv , \quad \text{can} \int_{(u,v)} (x,y) = e^{xy(u^2+v^2)}$ $(y(u^2+v^2)e^{xy(u^2+v^2)}, x(u^2+v^2)e^{xy(u^2+v^2)})$

La integral se hace coordenade a coordenade:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x,y) = \int_{A} x(u^{2}+v^{2}) e^{xy(u^{2}+v^{2})} du dv = x \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^{3} e^{xy} r^{2} d\theta dr =$$

$$= 2\pi x \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{xy^{2}} dr = 2\pi x \left(\left[\frac{r^{2}}{2xy} e^{xy^{2}} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{xy} e^{xy^{2}} dr \right) =$$

$$= 2\pi x \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{xy^{2}} dr = 2\pi x \left(\left[\frac{r^{2}}{2xy} e^{xy^{2}} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{xy} e^{xy^{2}} dr \right) =$$

$$= 2\pi x \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{xy^{2}} dr = 2\pi x \left(\left[\frac{r^{2}}{2xy} e^{xy^{2}} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{r}{xy} e^{xy^{2}} dr \right)$$

$$= 2\pi x \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} e^{xy^{2}} dr = 2\pi x \int_{0}^$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{y}e^{xy}-\frac{2\pi}{y}\left[\frac{1}{2xy}e^{xyr^2}\right]_{r=0}^{r=1}=\frac{\pi}{y}e^{xy}-\frac{\pi}{xy^2}\left(e^{xy}-1\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{\pi}{x} e^{xy} - \frac{\pi}{x^2y} \left(e^{xy} - 1\right). \quad \text{Par fauto}$$
ippel

(xooy)

$$\nabla F(x,y) = \left(\frac{\pi}{x}e^{xy} - \frac{\pi}{x^2}(e^{xy}-1), \frac{\pi}{y}e^{xy} - \frac{\pi}{xy^2}(e^{xy}-1)\right)$$