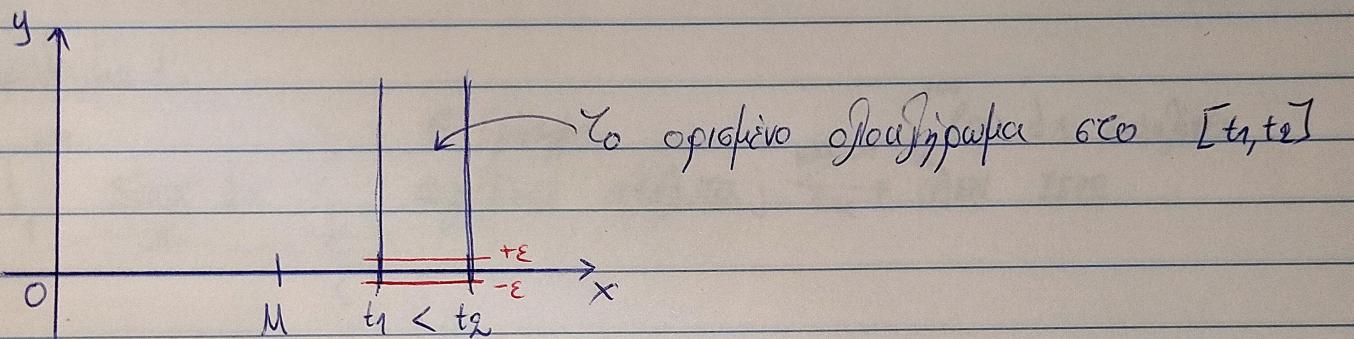


13/03/2024

KRITIKO CAUCHY

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ οριζεται ανων, $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ τ.ω. $\# t_1, t_2 \in [M, +\infty)$

$$\text{τ.ω. } M \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \quad \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x) dx \right| < \epsilon$$



ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΗ

\Rightarrow Εσων $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ οριζεται $\# t \geq M$, τοτε $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ τ.ω.

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x) dx \right| &= \left| \int_a^{t_2} f(x) dx - \int_a^{t_1} f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^{t_2} f(x) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx - \int_a^{t_1} f(x) dx \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_a^{t_2} f(x) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx - \int_a^{t_1} f(x) dx \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$t_1, t_2 > M$$

$\forall \epsilon' > 0 \exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ τ.ω. $\# t_1, t_2 \in [a, +\infty)$ υε $t_1 < t_2$

$$< \epsilon + \epsilon = 2\epsilon = \epsilon'$$

$$\left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x) dx \right| < \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon'$$

ΑΠΟΛΥΤΗ ΣΥΡΚΑΙΣΗ

$$\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ αναγίνεται } (\text{συλλαγή}, < +\infty)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists M \in \mathbb{R}$ τ.ω. $\forall t_1, t_2 \in [M, +\infty)$: $t_1 > t_2 \Rightarrow \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$.

$$\left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f(x)| dx = \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f(x)| dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

Παράδειγμα 1

$$\left\{ \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right\}$$

1^ο Επωνύμη: αναγίνεται από γραμμή $\xrightarrow{\text{ΝΑΙ}} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ αναγίνεται
 $\xrightarrow{\text{ΟΧΙ}} \text{ΔΕΝ ΕΦΟ}$

~~* ε ∃ M τ.ω. t₁, t₂ ∈ [M, +∞) με t₁ < t₂~~

$$\left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx \leq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

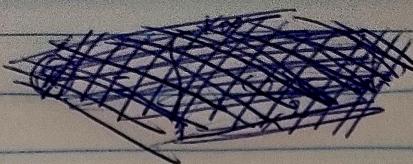
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\log x]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \log t - \log 1 = +\infty$$

2^ο Επωνύμη: Τι πραγματίζεται στην ροή των υποθέσεων στην έκθεση της συρκαίσης;

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \stackrel{\sin x = -(\cos x)'}{=} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{(\cos x)'}{x} dx = \underbrace{\left[-\cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]_{t_1}^{t_2}}_{< 0} - \underbrace{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx}_{\text{Εγώ}}$$

(F)

$$\int_a^b f'g = [fg]_a^b - \int_a^b fg'$$



$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = -\frac{\cos t_2}{t_2} + \frac{\cos t_1}{t_1} - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leq \frac{|\cos t_2|}{t_2} + \frac{|\cos t_1|}{t_1} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{|\cos x|}{x^2} dx$$

$$\textcircled{t_1, t_2 > M} \quad \leq \frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{1}{t_1} + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx < \varepsilon$$

Kritériu Moray (CAUCHY)

$f: [a, \infty)$ ορθηματική σε $[a, t]$, $t \geq a$
ανν $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |f(x)|^{\frac{1}{x}} < 1$, τότε $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ ουγινει.

Παράδειγμα 1

N.D.O $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ ουγινει.

$$\Delta \Sigma: f(x) = e^{-x^2} > 0$$

$$\cdot |f(x)|^{\frac{1}{x}} = (e^{-x^2})^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-x}$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |f(x)|^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} = 0 < 1$$

Άρα από το Kritério Moray CAUCHY το $\int_a^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ ουγινει.

Tapaðeyfju 2

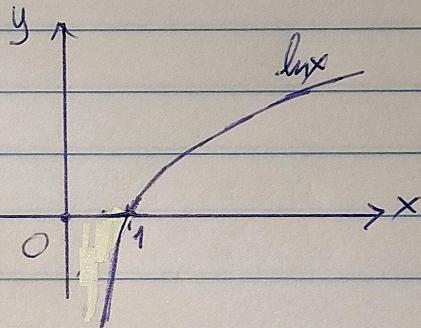
$$\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \quad |f(x)|^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)|^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{e} < 1, \text{ ðóða eyðjiver.}$$

Opnun

Forsv $f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ óflokum a og b með $[t, b]$, $t > a$

$$F(t) = \int_t^b f(x) dx \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} F(t) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Tapaðeyfju 1

$$\int_{0^+}^1 \ln x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \int_t^1 \ln x dx = \int_t^1 x' \ln x dx \\ &= [x \ln x]_t^1 - \int_t^1 x (\ln x)' dx \\ &= 1 \ln 1^0 - t \ln t - \int_t^1 dx \\ &= t - 1 - t \ln t \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{0^+}^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (-t \ln t) + 0 - 1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (-t \ln t) - 1$$

$$= - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\ln t}{\frac{1}{t}} \right) - 1 = - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{t}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} \right) - 1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t - 1 = -1.$$