2ad 1. Jak radonia nie nalezy rozwiprod fn: [a,b] → R cipqie $\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a,b]$ f- cathowalua w sensie Riemanna pof cathouselna w sensie Riemanna lawazmy, te $\int_{a}^{b} \lim_{x \to \infty} f_{n}(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{c=0}^{K} (x_{c} - x_{c-1}) f(x_{c})$ = lim Z (xi-xi-1) lim fn (xi) $\neq \lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} (x_i - x_{i-1}) f_n(x_i)$ = $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int f_n(x) dx$, $\int_{bo} f_n s_9 \text{ viggie}$ gdnie $a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_k = b$ jest dowdrym [a,6] podriaiem od ainka Pouyzage vogumonanie nie Gest poplawne re waggette na brak rownosti omacaones na caprisono

weiny up. [a,b] = [0,1]

oraz

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 4n^2 \left(\frac{1}{2n} - |x - \frac{1}{2n}| \right), & x \in [0, \frac{1}{n}] \\ 0, & x \in (\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}] \end{cases}$$

wowcaas

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x) = 0$ $\forall x \in [0,1]$ (punktowo, ale nie jednostajnie) Wawczas Sunley a f(x) = 0 jest catrowalna w sensie Riemanna f(x) = 0.

Tymczasem Tatwo sprawdnic' ze th

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{n}(x) dx = 1$

2 atem $\lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{0}^{L} f_{n}(x) dx = 1 \neq 0 = \int_{0}^{L} \lim_{N \to \infty} f_{n}(x) dx$

$$\frac{2ad 2}{\int x^{a} |\sin x|^{b}} dx$$

$$e^{x^{2}-1}$$

eauwarmy, re
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}-1} = 1$$

oraz
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{\dagger}} \frac{1 \sin x \cdot 1^{b}}{x^{b}} = 1$$

a wigc

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^{a} |\sin x|^{b}}{e^{x^{2}} - 1} = 1.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{a} |\sin x|^{b}}{e^{x^{a}} - 1} dx \quad \text{jest zbiezna}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b-2} dx \quad \text{jest abie the}$$

$$\frac{2ad 3.}{\int \frac{(sinx)^a}{x^c} \frac{(ln(1+x))^b}{tg^d x}} dx$$

Poddanie jau w poprodnim sadaniu

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

Styd $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(\sin x)^{a} (\ln (1+x))^{b}}{x^{c} + y^{d} x} = 1$ $\frac{x^{a} \times^{b}}{x^{c} \times^{d}}$

20tem a knyterium parównawnego 20ierność arki

((810x) 9 (In (1+x)) b dx

jest równawa zna Noiezności costui

ostatuia jest voiezue => a+b-c-d>-1.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arcto} x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^{4}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arcto} x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^{4}}} dx + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arcto} x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^{4}}} dx$$

Funliga xarctox

jest vieugemma i

vippia me [0,1]

stod $0 \le \frac{1}{3\sqrt{1.57}} dx < \infty$.

/ymczosem

Sansem
$$S = \frac{x \operatorname{arctox}}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{4} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{1 + x^4}} \quad dx \geq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} \quad S =$$

jest vorbierna ta ostatuia

r rodamia jest catha notem

rontoiezna.

Inverdrenie (kryterium porawnawne)

20tözmy, ze 1) $f: [a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ oraz $g: [a,b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 59 funkýami výgrymi

2) $f(x) \geq 0$, g(x) > 0 $\forall x \in [a,b)$

3) I shrique granica $\lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = K \qquad \qquad K \in [0, +\infty]$

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i) Jesli $K \in (0, +\infty)$ to 261'eznoù c' $\int_{\alpha}^{b} g(x) dx$ jeot volunou a zno 261'eznoù c' $\cos g(x) dx$

2) Jeisli k < + 60 to 20 20 2010 2

3) Jesti K>0

60 2 rozbie znošti carlai S g (x) dx

wynika rozbie znasť carlai S g (x) ax.