Analysis II - libung 6

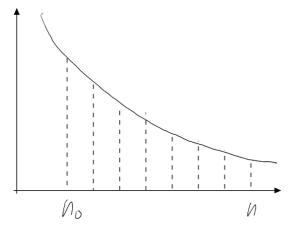
Nina Held - 144753 Clemens Anschütz - 146390 Markus Pawellek - 144645 libung: Donnerstag 12-14

Aufgabe 1

Sei no e Ze und f: [no, 00) -> [0,00] monoton fallend.

=) f ist Riemann-intbar (monotone Funktion)

Set $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ and die Zerlegang $\mathcal{Z}_n = (x_0, \dots, x_{n-n_0})$ so gegeben, doss der Abstand zwischen den Gliedern 1 15t,



f ist monoton fallend and immer position

$$\Longrightarrow \sup_{x_{j-1}} f(x) = f(x_{j-1})$$

$$= 0 \quad O_{2n}(f) = \sum_{k=n_b}^{n-n} f(k) \qquad U_{2n} = \sum_{k=n_b}^{n-n} f(k+1)$$

es gilt:
$$(1_{2}(f) \leq \int_{N_{0}}^{N} f(x) dx \leq O_{Z_{n}}(f)$$

gilt nun:
$$\sum_{k=a_0}^{\infty} f(k) < \infty$$
 folyt:

$$\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{n_0}^{u} f(x) dx \leq \lim_{n \to \infty} O_{\xi_n}(f) = \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k) < \infty$$

es gilt also:
$$\sum_{k=n}^{\infty} f(k) < \infty \Rightarrow \int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$$

Sei nun $\int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$. Dana felgt:

$$\sum_{k=n_0}^{n-1} f(k+1) = U_{2n}(f) = \sum_{k=n_0+1}^{n} f(k) = \sum_{k=n_0}^{n} f(k) - f(n_0)$$

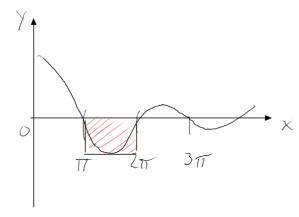
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} U_{2n}(f) = -f(n_0) + \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k) \leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n_0}^{n} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{h_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$$

Sein also fir
$$0 \le C < \infty$$
 $-f(n_0) + \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k) = C$
=) $\sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k) = C + f(n_0) < \infty$ wegen $f(n_0) < \infty$

Aufgabe 2

a)
$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{s_{mx}}{x} dx :$$



$$\frac{Sin \times}{\times} = 0 \quad \text{für olle } \times = k_{17}$$

$$\times \qquad \qquad mit \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{(weil sin } \times \text{ on diesen Stellen}$$

$$\text{Null ist}$$

- daboi wechself sin x das Vor-Zeichen

=> Integrationsgrenzen outspalten von

kt bis (k+1) IT und dies ols Folge Jarstellen

=) Sei
$$(x_k)$$
 eine Folge mit $x_k = \iint_{k_T} \frac{(k+1)_{TT}}{x} dx$

Dann 18t
$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} f(x) dx = -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + \dots = \underbrace{\mathcal{Z}}_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k x_k$$

$$=) 0 \leq \times_k \leq \pi \cdot \frac{1}{k\pi} = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0, k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$=$$
 nach Leibnizkriteriam gitt: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \times_k < \infty$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \times_k = \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \infty$$

c)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx : \text{ es } g^{\eta/f} = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$
$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) - 2\sin^2 x$$
$$= 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$=) \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \cos 2x \right)$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} - \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x} dx \right]$$

$$=) \int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \ln \frac{n}{n} = \infty$$

6)
$$\int \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx ; \quad es \quad gilt: \quad -A \leq \sin x \leq A$$

$$\implies \sin^2 x \leq \left| \sin x \right| = \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$$

$$\implies (x \geq \pi) : \quad \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \leq \frac{\left| \sin x \right|}{x} = \frac{\left| \sin x \right|}{\left| x \right|} = \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$$

$$\implies (Integrale ordelten Ungl.) \quad \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx \leq \int \frac{\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|}{x} dx$$

$$\implies rechtes \quad (ntegral ist noch größer als linkes)$$

$$\implies konn auch nicht existieren$$

a)
$$f(x) = [x \cdot (lax)^{\alpha}]^{-1}$$

Sei
$$\varphi(x) = \ln x$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$
 $\Rightarrow \int f(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{\varphi \alpha} \frac{d\varphi}{dx} dx = \int \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi \alpha}$
 $= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \cdot \varphi^{1-\alpha} \stackrel{\text{(Resub)}}{=} \frac{(\ln x)^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha}$

$$= \int_{2}^{\alpha} f(x) dx = \frac{(\ln x)^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \int_{2}^{\alpha}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln n = \infty \implies \alpha > 1$$
 muss gelten, danst $\ln t = \infty$

b)
$$f(x) = (nx \cdot (1+x^2)^{-\alpha})$$

=) polynomielles Wachstum, schlägt "logarithmisches Wachstum"
=) es gibt
$$n_0 \in (1, \infty)$$
, sodass f auf $[n_0, \infty)$

monoton fallend ist; Außerdem ist fauf [1,00) immer größer gleich Null

$$=) \int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty \iff \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} f(k) < \infty$$

$$=) \sum_{k=u_0}^{\infty} f(k) = \sum_{k=u_0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x^2)^{\alpha}}$$

=)
$$far n_{o}' \in [n_{o}, \infty)$$
 (sollte groß gewählt werden), sind $(1+x^{2})^{\infty}$ und $x^{2\alpha}$ nur um ein $\varepsilon > 0$ unterschiedlich für alle $x \ge n_{o}'$ (konvergieren gegeneinander)

$$=) \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{(n \times 2)^{\alpha}}{(1+x^2)^{\alpha}} < \infty \qquad \iff \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{(n \times 2)^{\alpha}}{x^{2\alpha}} < \infty$$

Se; nun
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \delta$$
. Dam gilt: (mit $\delta > 0$)

$$=) \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{l_{n \times}}{x^{2\alpha}} = \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{l_{n \times}}{x^{1+2\delta}} = \sum_{k=n_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\delta}} \cdot \frac{l_{n \times}}{x^{\delta}}$$

for ein
$$n_o'' \in [u_o', \infty)$$
 gilt dann $\frac{\ln x}{x^s} \leq 1$ für alle $x \geq n_o''$

$$=) \sum_{l=n_0''}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\chi^{1+\delta}} \cdot \frac{l_{n_x}}{\chi^{\delta}} \leq \sum_{l=n_0''}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\chi^{1+\delta}}$$

$$\implies \int_{n_0}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty \quad \text{fir} \quad \alpha > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$=\int_{n}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{n}^{u_{0}} f(x) dx + \int_{n}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$= C < \infty$$

=) well
$$C < \infty$$
 sein muss, gilt: $\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$ für $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$.

Aufgabe 4

a)
$$\int_{\Lambda}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{2}} dx = \frac{\ln x \ln x}{-\ln x} - \frac{\ln x}{-\ln x} = \frac{\ln x + \ln x}{-\ln x}$$

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

es gilt:
$$\frac{\ln x + 1}{x} \rightarrow 0$$
, $x \rightarrow \infty$ (polynomielles

(Nachstum schlig)

logarthmisches)

$$=) - \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} = 0 - \left(-\frac{\ln 1 + 1}{1}\right) = 1$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^{2}} dx \qquad Sei \quad \varphi(x) = \ln x.$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi}{1+e^{2\varphi}} \cdot e^{\varphi} d\theta dx \qquad Substitute \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi e^{\varphi}}{1+e^{2\varphi}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi e^{\varphi}}{1+e^{2\varphi}} d\theta + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi e^{\varphi}}{1+e^{2\varphi}} d\theta$$

Integrand ist puntetsymmetrisch: $\frac{(-q)e^{-q}}{1+e^{-2q}} = -\frac{q}{e^{q}+e^{-q}}$

$$=\frac{-\varphi}{e^{-\varphi}(1+e^{2\varphi})}=\frac{-\varphi e^{\varphi}}{1+e^{2\varphi}}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{q_e \varphi}{1 + e^{2\varphi}} d\theta = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{q_e \varphi}{1 + e^{2\varphi}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{q_e \varphi}{1 + e^{2\varphi}} d\varphi + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{q_e \varphi}{1 + e^{2\varphi}} d\varphi = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1 + x^2} dx = 0$$

c)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (2\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos \frac{x}{2}) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln 2 \, dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \, dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} \, dx$$
Ser
$$Q(x) = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\sin q) \, \frac{dq}{dx} \, dx$$

$$+ 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\cos q) \, \frac{dq}{dx} \, dx$$

$$(Subs^{2}) \frac{\pi (a2)}{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\sin x) \, dx + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\cos x) \, dx$$
Sei
$$Q_{n}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad (fir lettles line yal) \frac{dq}{dx} = -1$$

$$(Subs^{2}) \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\sin x) \, dx - 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\sin x) \, dx$$

$$(wegen \quad 3n(x) = \cos (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \cos (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)$$

$$= \frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\sin x) \, dx + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln (\sin x) \, dx$$

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Aufgabe 21

Analone: $f(x) \rightarrow C > 0$, $x \rightarrow \infty$

=) für alle E20 gist es ein X, E [0,00), sodass

 $(c-f(x)) < \epsilon$ for alle $x \ge x_0$

 $= \left| \left(\int_{X_{o}}^{X} f(y) \, dy \right) - C(x - x_{o}) \right| \leq \varepsilon (x - x_{o})$

 $= \int_{X-X_0}^{A} \int_{X_0}^{X} f(y) dy - C \leq \epsilon$

 $\Rightarrow \left| \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} - C \right| \leq C$

 $= \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{x}^{x} f(x) dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} C(x - x_0) = \infty \int_{x}^{y}$

=> Widespruch: f'ist nicht undgentlich Riemann intbar

→ 1st f uneigentlich Riemanh-intbar, folgt f(x) → 0