Ex 1: Etudien la nature (CV ou DV) des intégnales (et les calcules grand CV) a. I1 = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt la linite de son et dt t to e continue sun (0; A) Vien défini (au sens de hiemenn) grand A -> = existe - t - elle? sait A 20 $\int_0^A e^{-t} dt = \left(-e^{-t}\right)_0^A$: 1-e-A : 1-e-A A-120 c'est CV (i.e la limite gd A.) a existe) $(F) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = \lim_{A \to \infty} \int_{0}^{A} e^{-t} dt = 1$

2.
$$I_2 = \int_0^1 \ln t \, dt$$

arec $f \in \mathcal{E}^0(C_0, b)_{j,k}$ can $\ln_{j,k} df_{mic}$ and

 $\ln_{j,k} t + 3 - \infty$
 $t > 0^{-1}$

Let $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt$
 $\int_0^1 \ln_{j,k} t \, dt \, dt \, dt \, dt$

him Eln E = 0 (Cneissance Congenie) E >0

$$I_{2} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} l_{n} t dt = -1$$

3.
$$I_3 = \int_2^\infty \frac{dt}{t_n t}$$

$$\int_{1}^{A} \frac{dt}{t \ln t} = \left[\ln(\ln t) \right]_{2}^{A}$$

$$k_q$$
, $n = \frac{\omega}{2} \frac{dr}{dr} = \omega \in \bar{R}$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{\Lambda} \ln^{\beta} t} \quad CV \quad ssi \quad | A < 1$$

$$(\alpha L t \beta > 0) \quad | A = 1 \text{ ct } \beta > 1$$

$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{\lambda} l_{h}^{\beta} t} \qquad CV \quad SSi \quad J. \lambda > 7$$

$$. \lambda = 1 \, d \beta > 1$$

1.
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^{2})\sqrt{F}}$$

$$= \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} \frac{dt}{(4+t^2)\sqrt{r}} + \int_{1}^{A} \frac{dt}{(4+t^2)\sqrt{r}}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{E}} \int_{2(1+t^2)dt}^{M} dt = \int_{\mathcal{E}} \int_{\sqrt{t}}^{M} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \int_{\xi}^{\eta} \frac{dt}{2(1+t^2)\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$\left(denc \int_{\xi}^{1} \frac{dt}{2(4t^{2})\sqrt{t}} aussi \right)$$

Limenn

2.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$

3.
$$J_3 : \int_{\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$2\int_{0}^{A}e^{-t^{2}}dt \qquad (rin)$$

on,
$$e^{-t^2}t^2 \to 0 \Rightarrow 3\beta \geq 0, \forall t \geq \beta$$

 $ty \approx 0 \leq e^{-t^2}t^2 \leq 1$

$$\int_{b}^{A} e^{-t^{2}} dt \leq \int_{b}^{A} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt$$

(cnitine de Riemann)

$$= \int_{B}^{A} e^{-t^{2}} dt \qquad CV \quad \text{aussi} \quad qol \quad A \to \infty$$

dence $\lim_{A \to \infty} \int_{-A}^{A} e^{-t^2} dt$ exists (et out finis); $\int_{-A}^{\infty} \int_{-A}^{\infty} \int_{-A}^{\infty}$

K= Sint alt

Sinct - sint si t to function

Finos cardinal

Si t=0

Co (ot mane)

continue en 0 s pas de conactine impropre en 0

 $\exists \lim A \to \infty \quad du \quad \int_{-A}^{A} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$

$$\int_{0}^{A} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sinh dt}{t} dt + \int_{1}^{A} \frac{\sinh t}{t} dt$$

ر ۸۰

$$\int_{1}^{A} \frac{\sinh dt}{t} dt = \left[-\frac{\cosh t}{t} \right]_{1}^{A} - \int_{1}^{A} \frac{\cosh t}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{\cos A}{A} + \cos 1 - \int_{1}^{A} \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt$$

de plus:
$$\int_{1}^{A} \left| \frac{\cos t}{t^{2}} \right| dt \leq \int_{1}^{A} \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt \leq V$$

dans he limite de
$$\int_{1}^{A} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \, gd \, A \cdot s = \frac{\cos t}{t}$$

denc $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} \, dt \, ist \, \lim_{t \to \infty} CV$

2. Mentrere de même que

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2t}{t} \, dt \, CV$$

En elbet, on peut refaire he même calcul (igg)

$$\int_{1}^{A} \frac{\cos 2t}{t} \, dt : \left[\frac{1}{t} \frac{\sin (2t)}{2} \right]_{1}^{A} - \int_{1}^{A} \left(\frac{1}{t^{2}} \right) \frac{\sin 2t}{2} \, dt$$

$$\frac{\sin 2A}{2A} - \frac{\sin 2}{2} \int_{1}^{A} \frac{\sin 2t}{2t^{2}} \, dt$$

 $-\frac{\sin 2}{2}$ $A \Rightarrow \approx 2$ (*)

et (\$\delta\$) possible une dinite (\$\gamma d A -> \in \)

puisque
$$\int_{A}^{A} \left| \frac{\sin^2 t}{2t^2} \right| dt$$
 ≥ 0

containe de Airmann

 $\leq \int_{A}^{A} \frac{dt}{2t^2} < \infty$

CV

(si
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin 2t}{2t^2} \right| dt CV \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2t}{2t^2} dt CV and)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt \qquad \Delta V = \infty$$

$$\int_{-A}^{A} \left| \frac{\sinh t}{t} \right| dt = 2 \int_{0}^{A} \frac{\sinh t}{t} dt$$

On,
$$|sint| \in (0,1)$$

$$= \int_{1}^{A} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt \geq \int_{1}^{A} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2t} dt$$

Mais,
$$\int_{1}^{A} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2t} dt = \int_{1}^{A} \frac{dt}{2t} - \int_{1}^{A} \frac{\cos 2t}{2t} dt$$
 $\rightarrow \infty \text{ Airmann lim existe}$

Ase et of finic

=>
$$\lim_{A\to\infty} \int_{1}^{A} \frac{|\sin t|}{t} dt = \infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{A+\infty} \frac{1}{A+\infty} = \frac{1}{A+\infty} \frac{1}{A+\infty}$$

Sint | dt : too

= s intignal " semi - CV"