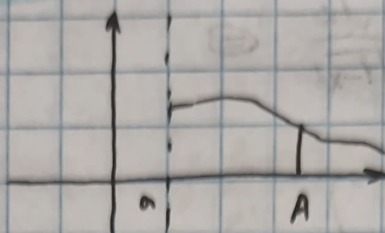


Семинар 20, 27.02.24

Несобственный интеграл

$$(1) \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A f(x) dx$$



$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \right) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=A} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{(\alpha-1)A^{\alpha-1}} + \frac{1}{\alpha-1} \right) \quad \text{②}$$

$\alpha > 1 \rightarrow 0$

$$A^{\alpha-1} \xrightarrow{A \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty \text{ (если } \alpha > 1) \quad \text{②} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha-1}$$

если $\alpha < 1$, интеграл расходится.

$$(1a) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos 2x dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^A \cos 2x dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=A} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin 2A}{2} \quad \text{— не сущ.}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln A - \ln 1) = +\infty$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow -\infty} \int_A^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} \right) \Big|_{x=\varepsilon}^{x=1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha-1} + 0 = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \quad (\alpha < 1)$$

(α > 0)

$$(2) \int_a^b f(x) dx, \quad f(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a^+} \infty$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha} = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}}_{\text{npu } \alpha < 1} + \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha}}_{\text{npu } \alpha > 1}$$

$$(b) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{Честно: } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} (\arcsin x \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=0})$$

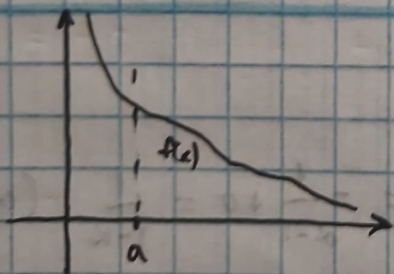
$$\Leftrightarrow \arcsin x \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=0} + \arcsin x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^1 = 2 \arcsin 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$(c) \int e^{-ax} \cdot \cos(bx) dx = \frac{e^{-ax}(b \sin(bx) - a \cos(bx))}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos(bx) dx = \underbrace{\frac{e^{-ax}(b \sin(bx) - a \cos(bx))}{a^2 + b^2}}_{= F(x)} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty} = 0 - \frac{1 \cdot (-a)}{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$F(x) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=+\infty} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} F(A) - F(0)$$

$$d) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{3x - \sin(7x)}$$



$$f(x) \leq g(x)$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx - \text{сходится} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx - \text{сходится}$$

$$\frac{1}{3x - \sin(7x)} \geq \frac{1}{3x - 1} \geq \frac{1}{3x + x} = \frac{1}{4x}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} - \text{paxogutca} \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{3x - \sin 2x} - \text{paxogutca}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1.1}} dx = \int_1^M \frac{\ln x}{x^{1.1}} dx + \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1.1}} dx - \text{exogutca}$$

$$(2) (a) \frac{\ln x}{x^{1.1}} \leq \frac{x^{0.01}}{x^{1.1}} = \frac{1}{x^{1.09}} \Rightarrow \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1.1}} dx \leq \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{1.09}} < +\infty$$

$$\ln x \leq x^{0.01} \quad (\text{npu } x \gg 0) \\ \text{npu } x > M$$

$$(c) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{+\infty}$$

$$e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-x} \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=+\infty} = 0 + e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} - \text{exogutca}$$

$$(d) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^4 + 18x + 90} dx \leq \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^4} \right) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} - 5 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} - \text{exogutca}$$

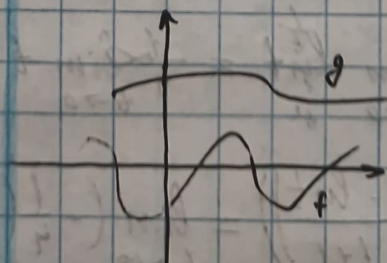
$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^4 + 18x + 90} \leq \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{5}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4}$$

$$(b) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(\cos x)}{x} = - \frac{\cos x}{x} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \cos x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) =$$

$$= - \frac{\cos x}{x} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx - \text{exogutca}$$

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2} - \text{exogutca}$$



$$|f(x)| \leq g(x) \text{ npu } x \geq a \text{ u } \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx < +\infty \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ exogutca}$$