ANALISI MATEMATICA 1 - LEZIONE 24

INTEGRALI IMPROPRI

Sia funa funzione definita in [a,b) con $b \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$, tale che sia integrabile in [a,t] pu ogui $t \in (a,b)$ allora l'INTEGRALE IMPROPRIO DI f IN [a,b) è dato da

$$\lim_{t\to b} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx \stackrel{d}{=} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

Una simile definizione vale pu f definita in (a,b] con $a \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$,

$$\lim_{t\to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{b} f(x) dx \stackrel{d}{=} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

L'integrale improprio si dice CONVERGENTE se il limite è finito, DIVERGENTE se il limite è + 00 0 - 00, INDETERMINATO se il limite non esiste.

ESEMPI

e quindi

$$\int_{0}^{1} \log(x) dx = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{t}^{1} \log(x) dx$$

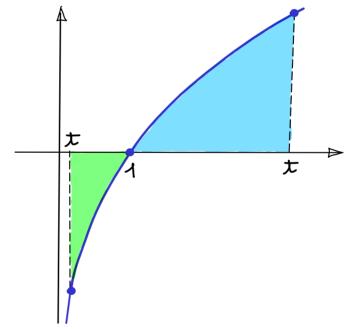
$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left[x \log(x) - x \right]_{t}^{1}$$

$$= -1 - \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \left(t \log(t) - t \right) = -1 \quad \text{convergente}$$

$$+\infty \int_{t}^{+\infty} \log(x) dx = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{t}^{+\infty} \log(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left[x \log(x) - x \right]_{1}^{t}$$

=
$$\lim_{t\to +\infty} (t\log(t)-t)-(-1)=+\infty$$
 divergente



· sen(x) à continua in D=R e

$$\int \mathcal{S}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + c$$

e quindi

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \operatorname{sen}(x) dx = \left[-\cos(x)\right]_{0}^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(-\cos(x)\right) - \left(-1\right) = A$$
indeterminate

OSSERVAZIONE

Se f è definita in (a,b) allora l'integrale improprio in (a,b) è

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \int_{c}^{c} f(x)dx$$

dove $C \in (a,b)$ (mon importa quale). In particolare l'integrale improprib $\int f(x) dx$ e convergente se e solo se sono convergenti sia $\int f(x) dx$ che $\int f(x) dx$.

ESEMPI

•
$$\frac{x}{x^2+1}$$
 & Continua im D=R e
$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} log(x^2+1) + c$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = inditerminato$$

$$-\infty \xrightarrow{x \to \infty} -\frac{1}{2} log(x^2+1) \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} log(x^2+1)} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} +\infty$$

anche se $\frac{X}{X^2+1}$ è dispori e $(-\infty,+\infty)$ è simmetrico l'integrale improprio NON voleo.

t = - 5x olt = - 25x olx

•
$$\frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 & continua in D=(0,+ ∞) e

$$\int \frac{e^{-Vx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2e^{-Vx} + c$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-Vx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-Vx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int \frac{e^{-Vx}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \left[-2e^{-Vx}\right]_{0}^{+} + \left[-2e^{-Vx}\right]_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= (-2e^{-1} + 2) + (0 + 2e^{-1}) = 2 \text{ convergente}$$

$$convergente + convergente$$

• Per
$$m \in \mathbb{N}$$
, $I(m) = \int_{\infty}^{\infty} x^{m} e^{-x} dx = ?$

$$I(0) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = \left[-e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} = 0 - (-1) = 1.$$
Per $m \geqslant 1$,
$$I(m) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} d(-e^{-x})$$

$$= \left[x^{m} (-e^{-x}) \right]_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} (-e^{-x}) d(x^{m})$$

$$= \left[x^{m} (-e^{-x}) \right]_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} (-e^{-x}) d(x^{m})$$

$$= 0 - 0 + m \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$= m \cdot I(m-1) = m(m-1) \cdot I(m-2) = \cdots$$

$$= m! I(0) = m! \cdot 1 = m!$$

Llar (X)

• $\frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}$ & continua in $(0,+\infty)$.

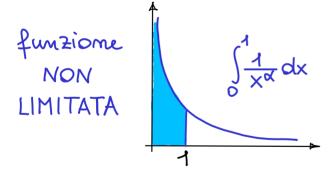
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\log(x)\right]_{0}^{1} = 0 - (-\infty) = +\infty$$

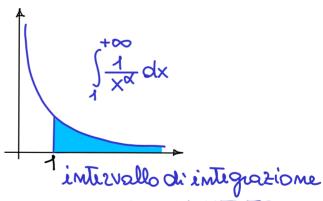
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\log(x)\right]_{0}^{1} = +\infty - 0 = +\infty$$

Se x ≠ 1 allora

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \left[\frac{x^{-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{x^{-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} & \text{se } \alpha < 1 \\ +\infty & \text{se } \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \left[\frac{x}{1-\alpha} \right]_{1}^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{1-\alpha} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \alpha < 1 \\ \frac{1}{\alpha - 1} & \text{se } \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$





NON LIMITATO

OSSERVA2IONE

Per traslazione e simmetria, txoER

$$\int_{x_o}^{x_o+1} \frac{1}{|x-x_o|^{\alpha}} dx = \int_{x_o-1}^{x_o} \frac{1}{|x-x_o|^{\alpha}} dx$$

somo convergenti se e solo se x<1.

•
$$\frac{1}{|x|\log(x)|^{\beta}}$$
 & continua in $(0,1)\cup(1,+\infty)$.

Dato che
$$\int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x| \log(x)|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to \infty} \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1/2} \frac{1}{|x| \log(x)|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-\log(2)} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \beta \leqslant 1 \\ \text{converge se } \beta > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{1/2}^{1} \frac{1}{|x| \log(x)|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{-\log(2)}^{0} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \begin{cases} converge & se \beta < 1 \\ +\infty & se \beta > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{2} \frac{1}{|x| \log(x)|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{0}^{\log(2)} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \begin{cases} converge & se \beta < 1 \\ +\infty & se \beta \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|x| \log(x)|^{\beta}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{|x|^{\beta}} dx = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \beta \leq 1 \\ \text{converge} & \text{se } \beta > 1 \end{cases}$$

• ∫ e dx e convergente se e solo se d<0.

Infatti se
$$\alpha = 0$$
, $\int_{0}^{+\infty} 1 dx = [x]_{0}^{+\infty} = +\infty$. Se $\alpha \neq 0$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{\alpha x} dx = \left[\frac{e^{\alpha x}}{\alpha}\right]_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\alpha x} - 1\right) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } \alpha > 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\alpha} & \text{se } \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$