

Пусть $\forall x \in \Omega$ $f(x, x)$ упр. в Релле $\forall [a', b'] \subset (a, b)$

$$u \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta \in (0, b) \quad \forall z \in (a, a') \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left| \int_a^z f(x, x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

Für $\forall \epsilon \int_a^b f(x, x) dx$ ex. Reihe von $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\Rightarrow \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \int_a^{\alpha} f(x, x) dx \right| \leq \epsilon$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow a_0} \sup_{0 < \delta \leq \pi} \left| \int_a^{a+\delta} f(x) dx \right| = 0$$

Пр. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2}$ с.н.м $\alpha < 1$ неограниченно?

$$\int_0^z \frac{dx}{x^d} = \frac{x^{-d+1}}{-d+1} \Big|_0^z = \frac{1}{(1-d)z^{d-1}}$$

Step $\left| \int_0^z \dots \right| = \infty \forall z$
problem. ex

Wasser: $1 \leq \rho_0 < 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x_{d0}} \quad - \text{wenn } \int_0^1 dx.$$

иск. ком. ск. публ. по изд. Ветеринарская

Керемидасын ишт.
по керемиды

Пусть $f(x, \alpha)$ непрерывна на $\Pi = \{a \leq x \leq b, A \leq \alpha \leq B\}$ и

$$\int_a^b f(x, x) dx \text{ с.к. предм. во } x \in [A, B]$$

Vorgeh: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ - Wert. of - a d. the $[A, B]$

np.

$$I(d) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(d^2 \sin^2 e) de$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &> 1 - \cos \delta \sin \alpha \\ d &= 1 - \mu \cos \delta \sin \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

$$I(t) = 8 \ln \frac{d + \sqrt{d^2 - 1}}{2}, \quad d > 1 \quad (*)$$

Решно $m(x)$ при $d=1$?

v.e. $I(d) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(1 - s \cdot u^2 \varphi) d\varphi = 8 \ln^2 1/2$

Две общ. гом. гомоген. рекур-ии $I(t)$ на $[1,2]$

Две строки гочем. g -ум, что $I(x)$ с. вероят. $\text{rev } x \in [1, 2]$

$$4 > x^2 > x^2 - \sin^2 \varphi > 1 - \sin^2 \varphi = \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$\ln 4 > \ln(x^2 - \sin^2 \varphi) > 2 \ln \cos \varphi$$

$$|\ln(x^2 - \sin^2 \varphi)| \leq \max\{|\ln 4|, 2|\ln \cos \varphi|\} \rightarrow \text{umw. cx.} \\ = C$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} C d\varphi = Cx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 2|\ln \cos \varphi| d\varphi = Cx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(x^2 - \sin^2 \varphi) d\varphi \text{ cx. f\"ur } x \in [1, 2] \\ \text{wo } \text{up. B-co}$$

Thema: umw. cx. nach dem Satz von Leibniz

Nehmen $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha}(x, \alpha)$ stetig auf $\Pi = \{\alpha \in x \in B, A \leq \alpha \leq B\}$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \text{ cx. um } \alpha = A$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha}(x, \alpha) dx \text{ cx. f\"ur } \alpha \in [A, B]$$

$$\text{Dann } \int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \text{ cx. } \forall \alpha \in [A, B];$$

$$I(\alpha) \text{ stetig diff. auf } [A, B];$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \left(\int_a^b f(x, \alpha) dx \right) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha}(x, \alpha) dx$$

$$\text{Bsp. } I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan y dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

Problem, um cx.

$$\alpha = 0: \text{ unklar}$$

$$\alpha \neq 0: \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan y dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \sim \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sim \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} \stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{t}} = \text{cx. f\"ur } 1/2 < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha) \text{ cx.}$$

Nachdem $I'(\alpha)$

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{1+(\alpha x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+(\alpha x)^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}} \Leftrightarrow |\dots| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \text{umw. cx.}$$

Problem: umw. cx. f\"ur $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ wo up. B-co

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} \sin \lambda x \, dx = \operatorname{Im} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(-y+i\lambda)x} \, dx = \operatorname{Im} \left. \frac{e^{(-y+i\lambda)x}}{-y+i\lambda} \right|_0^{+\infty} \quad (\equiv)$$

$$e^{(-y+i\lambda)x} = e^{-xy}(\cos \lambda x + i \sin \lambda x) \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{y-i\lambda} = \operatorname{Im} \frac{y+i\lambda}{y^2+\lambda^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} \sin \lambda x dx = \operatorname{Im}(\dots) = \frac{\lambda}{y^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-xy} \cos \lambda x dx = \operatorname{Re}(\dots) = \frac{y}{y^2 + \lambda^2}$$

linear, $I(a, B, \lambda) = \int_a^B \frac{\lambda}{y^2 + \lambda^2} dy = \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} \arctan y \frac{y}{\lambda} \Big|_a^B =$
 $= \arctan y \frac{B}{\lambda} - \arctan y \frac{a}{\lambda} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan y \frac{a}{B} - \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan y \frac{a}{B}$

$$I(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) = \text{concay } \frac{\beta}{\lambda} - \text{concay } \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$= \text{concay } \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \text{concay } \frac{\lambda}{\beta}, \quad \lambda \geq 0$$

Cellular Incomes Chart

2-го уровня: $\text{гипер.но } \lambda$

$$I'_n(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}) \cos \lambda x dx \quad (x)$$

$$\alpha, \beta > 0 \quad | \dots | \leq e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x} \Rightarrow \int_0^\infty \dots dx$$

Глоб. эк. макс. по $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
по u B -се

\Rightarrow (*) beides nur \forall kom. Körper und λ
 \Rightarrow beides $\forall \lambda$

$$I_n(a, b, \lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos \lambda x dx - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-bx} \cos \lambda x dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + \lambda^2} - \frac{b}{b^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \arccos \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \beta \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot \arccos \frac{\lambda}{\beta} + C(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$I(t, p, 0) = 0 = C(t, p)$$

$$= I(d, \beta, \lambda) = \arccos \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} - \arccos \frac{\lambda}{\beta}$$

3- σ монот.: глуп. на α

$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \lambda x dx$$

$$\alpha > \alpha_0 > 0 \quad |e^{-\alpha x} \sin \lambda x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x} - \text{conm. cr.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \lambda x dx \text{ cr. публ. на } \alpha > \alpha_0 \text{ но на } \beta\text{-ca}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Дуп. монот. на } \alpha \in [\alpha_0, \alpha_1], \quad 0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1$$

$$\text{но } \forall \alpha > 0 \quad \exists [\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \ni \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{глуп. монот. } \forall \alpha > 0$$

$$I'_\alpha(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) = \frac{-\lambda}{\alpha^2 + \lambda^2}$$

$$I(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) = -\frac{\lambda}{\alpha} \arctan \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} + C(\beta, \lambda) \quad \alpha > 0$$

$$I(\beta, \beta, \lambda) = 0 = C(\beta, \lambda) - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} \Rightarrow C(\beta, \alpha) = \arctan \frac{\beta}{\lambda}$$

Получе: $I(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) = \arctan \frac{\beta}{\lambda} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{\lambda}$

Универсальная Дирака

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sign} \alpha$$

$$\text{Рп. } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} dx \stackrel{?}{=} \quad x \rightarrow +0 \quad f(x, \alpha) \sim \frac{\frac{x^2 x^2}{2}}{x^2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$|\dots| \leq \frac{2}{x^2} - \text{cx.}$$

Умн. на монотон.:

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \left[\begin{array}{l} u = 1 - \cos x \quad du = \sin x dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right] = -\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x} dx \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$x=0 \quad \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \sim \frac{\frac{x^2 x^2}{2}}{x} \rightarrow 0 \quad x \rightarrow +\infty \quad |\dots| \leq \frac{2}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \alpha \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sign} \alpha = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sign} \alpha}}$$

$$\text{Рп. } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha x^3)}{x} dx \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin(\alpha x^3)}{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{6} \operatorname{sign} \alpha}}$$

$t = x^3$