

1. Для данной функции  $f(x)$  на отрезке  $[0, 1]$  и разбиения  $\tau$  на  $n$  равных частей: а) построить верхнюю и нижнюю суммы Дарбу; б) оценить верхний и нижний интегралы Дарбу (по равномерным разбиениям); в) проверить критерий Римана доказать, что  $f(x)$  интегрируема на  $[0, 1]$ ; г) найти интеграл  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ ; д) проверить по формуле Ньютона-Лейбница.

1.1.  $f(x) = x^2$ ;

1.2.  $f(x) = e^x$ ;

1.3.  $f(x) = 2^x$ ;

1.4.  $f(x) = \sin(\pi x/2)$ .

Сумма Дарбу:  $S_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot \Delta x_i$

$$S'_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \cdot \Delta x_i$$

$$\tau: \begin{array}{ccccccc} & | & + & + & + & + & | \\ & 0 & x_i & & & 1 = x_n & \\ \end{array} \quad x_i = \frac{i}{n}, \quad i = 0, \dots, n$$

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$m_i = \inf_{x \in [\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}]} x^2 = \left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right)^2.$$

$$M_i = \sup_{x \in \Delta_i} x^2 = \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2$$

$$S'_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{1}{n^3} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}$$

$$S_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{6}$$

8) Интеграл Дарбу:  $I^* = \inf_{\tau} S_\tau \leq \inf_n \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} =$

$$= \inf_n \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 + \underbrace{\frac{3}{n}}_{\downarrow} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^2}}_{\downarrow} \right) \quad \underset{\text{(убываю)} \rightarrow 0}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 + \underbrace{\frac{3}{n}}_{\downarrow 0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^2}}_{\downarrow 0} \right) = \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$I_* = \sup_{\tau} S_\tau \geq \sup_n \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{6n^2} = \sup_n \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 - \underbrace{\frac{3}{n}}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n^2}}_{\nearrow 1} \right) \geq \sup \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 - \underbrace{\frac{3}{n}}_{\nearrow 1} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 - \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{n} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \leq I_* \leq I^* \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow I_* = I^* = \frac{1}{3}.$$

б) Критерий Римана: Дарбу:

$$f \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall \tau \quad \lambda(\tau) < \delta \Rightarrow S_\tau - s_\tau < \varepsilon$$

Имеем:  $S_\tau - s_\tau = \left\{ \text{гипербол. разбиение} \right\} =$   
 $= \frac{1}{6n^2} ((n+1)(2n+1) - (n-1)(2n+1)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists n_0 \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \quad S_\tau - s_\tau < \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow \lambda(\tau) < \frac{b-a}{n_0} = \delta.$$

2)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \lim_{\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0} G(f, \tau, \xi) = \lim_{\lambda(\tau) \rightarrow 0} S_\tau = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} = \frac{1}{3}$

3)  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$

2. Свести предел к интегральной сумме и вычислить

2.1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right);$

2.2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n^3}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n^3}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n+n}{n^3}} \right).$

2.3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \right)$

Ответ:  $\int_0^1 x dx = 1/2$

2.4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}} \right)$

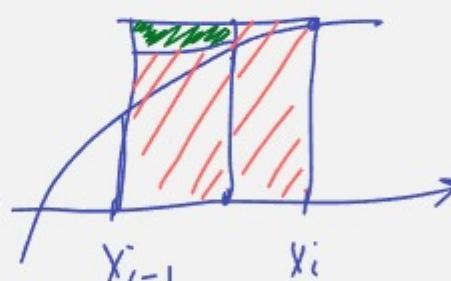
Ответ:  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

2.5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^4} + \frac{8}{n^4} + \dots + \frac{(n-1)^3}{n^4} \right)$

Ответ:  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = 1/4$

2.6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{4}{n^3+8} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n^3} \right)$

Ответ:  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{\ln 2}{3}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 ② \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) &= \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}} \quad \text{=} \\
 &\quad \text{“} \Delta x_i \text{”} \quad \text{“} f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \text{”}
 \end{aligned}$$

2- разбиваем  $[0,1]$  на  $n$  частей

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad - \text{инверсируем на } [0,1] \\ (\tau, K, \text{инверсия})$$

$$\text{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln|1+x| \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2.$$

3. Вычислите

$$3.1. \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x};$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} \quad \text{=} \quad$$

запись. Трив. носит ошибку:

$$t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \quad dx = \frac{2 dt}{1+t^2} \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} &= \int \frac{2 dt}{(1+t^2) \left( 3 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right)} = \int \frac{2 dt}{4 + 2t^2} = \int \frac{dt}{2+t^2} = \left. \begin{cases} x \neq \pi \\ \arctg \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctg \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctg \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

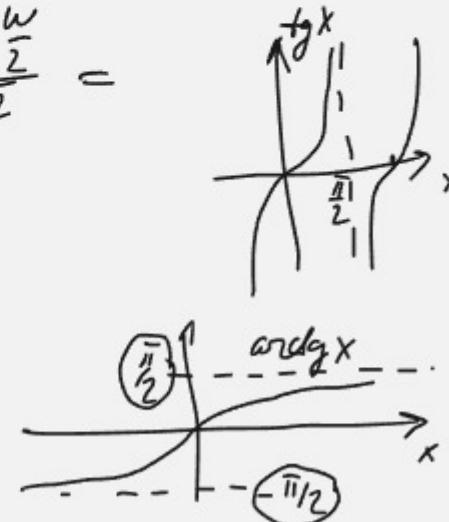
$$\textcircled{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x_2}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \text{но } \frac{1}{3 + \cos x} > \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} = \int_0^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \lim_{w \rightarrow \pi^- 0} \int_0^w + \lim_{w \rightarrow \pi^+ 0} \int_w^{2\pi} =$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow \pi^- 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{w}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} - \lim_{w \rightarrow \pi^+ 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{w}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(+\infty) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arctg}(-\infty) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$



4. Найти пределы

$$4.1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos(t^2) dt;$$

Комментарий: Лопиталь

$$4.2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \operatorname{arctg}(t^2) dt;$$

Ответ:  $\pi/2$

$$4.3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} t} dt}{\int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt};$$

$$4.4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \int_0^{x^2} \cos(t^2) dt.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \cos(t^2) dt \textcircled{=}$$

Т.Барроу:  $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow$

$$\left( \int_a^x f(t) dt \right)' = f(x)$$

$$\textcircled{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \right)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1.$$

Замечание:  $\left( \int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \right)' = (F(g(x)))' = F'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) =$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad = f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

5. Доказать неравенства

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^x \sin t dt dx$$

5. Доказать неравенства

- 5.1.  $0 \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$
- 5.2.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \ln 3$
- 5.3.  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\cos x dx}{2+x^2} < 1$ .

5)  $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \geq 0 \text{ на } [0, \pi] \Rightarrow I \geq 0.$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) > 0 \text{ и } f \text{ - непрерывна}$$
$$\Rightarrow I > 0.$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow I \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

