

1. Для данной функции $f(x)$ на отрезке $[0, 1]$ и разбиения τ 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, доказав, что $f(x)$ интегрируема на $[0, 1]$; г) найти интеграл $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$; д) проверить по формуле Ньютона-Лейбница.

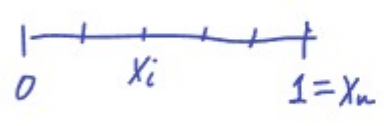
1.1. $f(x) = x^2$;

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

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

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

Суммы Дарбу; $\Delta\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \cdot \Delta x_i$
 $S_\tau = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \cdot \Delta x_i$

τ :  $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$, $i = 0, \dots, n$
 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

б) Критерий Римана: Дарбу:

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

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

$$\text{Учтем: } \underline{S_{\tau}} - s_{\tau} = \left\{ \text{две равн. разбиения} \right\} = \\ = \frac{1}{6n^2} \left((n+1)(2n+1) - (n-1)(2n+1) \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

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

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

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

2. Свести предел к интегральной сумме и вычислить

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

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

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

$$\text{Ответ: } \int_0^1 x dx = 1/2$$

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

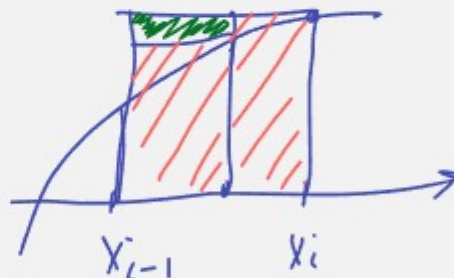
$$\text{Ответ: } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

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

$$\text{Ответ: } \int_0^1 x^3 dx = 1/4$$

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

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



$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) =$$

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\Delta x_i} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}}_{f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

τ -разбиение $[0,1]$ на n частей

$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ - интегрируема на $[0,1]$
(т.к. непрерывна)

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

3. Вычислите

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

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{3 + \cos x} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

универс. тр. подстановка:

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

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

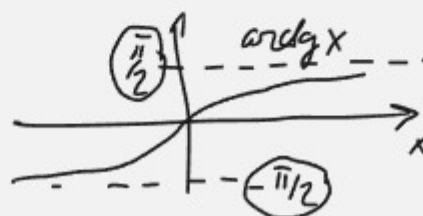
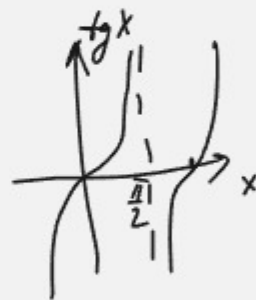
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cancel{\arctg\left(\frac{\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad \text{Но } \frac{1}{3+\cos x} \geq \frac{1}{4} > 0$$

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

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

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

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



4. Найти пределы

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

Комментарий: Лопиталь

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

Ответ: $\pi/2$

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

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

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

т. Барроу: $f \in [a, b] \Rightarrow$

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

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

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

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

5. Доказать неравенства

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$$5.1. 0 \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}};$$

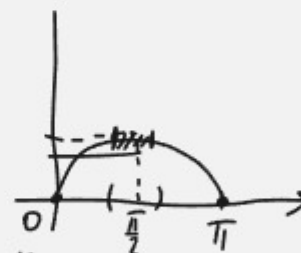
$$5.2. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \ln 3;$$

$$5.3. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} < \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\cos x dx}{2+x^2} < 1.$$

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

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

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



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