

TUTOR 1 RICCARDO CICCONE

Giovedì 16/3

LVF2

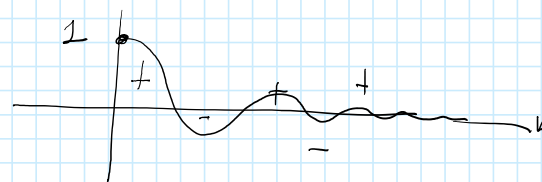
15 - 16.30 Recupero A1

16:30 - 18 Tutorato di A2
preparazione allo scritto.

ESEMPIO L'integrale improprio

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

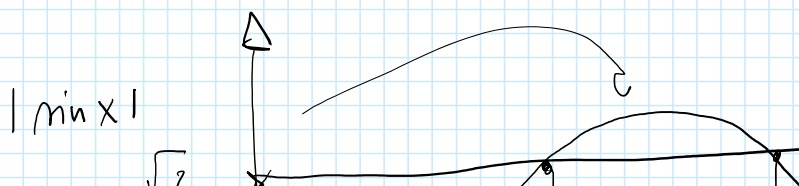
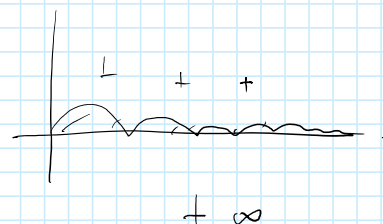
NON converge assolutamente.



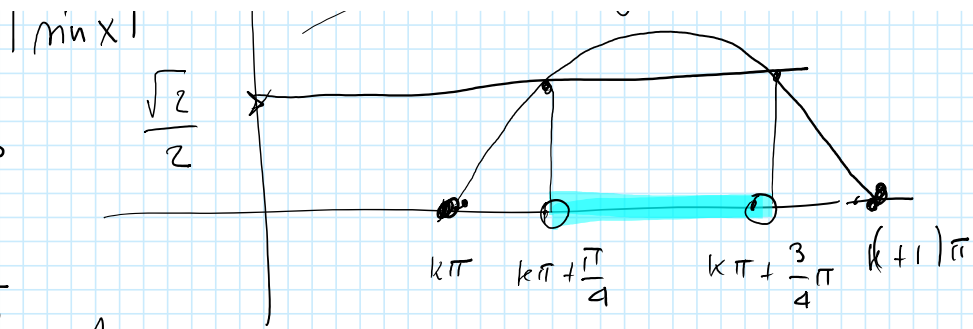
Coni
Intervalli

$$\left[k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right]$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



In questo intervallo
avremo



$$\frac{|\sin x|}{x} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \left(k + \frac{3}{4}\right)}$$

$$x \leq k\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

ORA!

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx =$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx$$

$$\geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi + \pi/4}^{k\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx$$

$$\geq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi \left(k + \frac{3}{4}\right)} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k + \frac{3}{4}} = \infty$$

Per l'elemento Archimedeo la serie diverge

dunque

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx = +\infty$$

INTEGRALI OSCILLANTI

Vogliamo studiare la convergenza
di integrali del tipo

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) \sin(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) \cos(x) dx$$

o forme

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) e^{ix} dx .$$

TEOR. (Criterio di Abel)

Siano $f \in C([a, \infty))$ e $g \in C^1([a, \infty))$
che verifichino le seguenti ipotesi:

i) $f = F'$ dove $F \in C^1([a, \infty))$ è LIMITATA,

ii) $g' \leq 0$ e $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0$.

Allora l'integrale improprio

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) g(x) dx$$

converge.

DIM. Per $b > a$ faccio un'integrale per parti:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx &= \left[F(x) g(x) \right]_{x=a}^{x=b} - \int_a^b F(x) g'(x) dx \\ &= \underbrace{F(b) g(b)}_{\substack{b \rightarrow \infty \\ \downarrow \\ 0}} - \underbrace{F(a) g(a)}_{\text{costante}} - \underbrace{\int_a^b F(x) g'(x) dx}_{\text{altro integrale aperto}} \end{aligned}$$

Affermo che l'ultimo integrale converge assolutamente anche con $b = \infty$.

Precisamente:

$$|F(x)| \leq M < \infty \quad \forall x$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} |F(x) g'(x)| dx \leq$$

$$\leq M \cdot \int_a^{\infty} |g'(x)| dx =$$

$$= -M \int_a^\infty f'(x) dx$$

$$= -M \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f'(x) dx$$

$$= -M \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (f(b) - f(a))$$

$$= M \cdot f(a) \in \mathbb{R}$$

Questo dimostra che

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{ESISTE FINITO} \\ = \quad \square$$

ES Per ogni $\epsilon > 0$ il seguente integrale oscillante converge:

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x^\alpha} dx$$

VERO. Perché $f(x) = \sin x$ ha primitive limitate

$$\text{e } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 0. \quad \square$$

Funzione Γ di Eulero

Definiamo la funzione $\Gamma: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt, \quad x > 0,$$

È la funzione Γ di Eulero.

L'integrale improprio converge:

In fatti

$$\int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

CA

$$t^{x-1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{t^{1-x}}$$

$$e^{-t}$$

$$\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow 0^+} 1$$

$$M_2 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{1-x}} dx < \infty$$

per $\underline{x > 0}$.

Poi
$$\int_1^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

Contributo Asintotico = $f(t)$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{x-1} e^{-t}}{e^{-t/2}} =$$

" $\Gamma(x)$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t^{x-1}}{e^{t/2}} = 0 \quad \forall x >$$

dunque definitivamente

$$t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leq e^{-t/2} \quad \forall t > \bar{t}$$

MA allora

$$\int_{\bar{t}}^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt \leq \int_{\bar{t}}^{\infty} e^{-t/2} dt$$
$$= \left[\frac{e^{-t/2}}{-1/2} \right]_{t=\bar{t}}^{t=\infty} < \infty$$

Integrazioni Finali

- $\Gamma(x+1) = \int_0^{\infty} t^x e^{-t} dt$
- $= \left[-t^x e^{-t} \right]_{t=0}^{t=\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} x t^{x-1} dt$
- $= 0 + x \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$

$$= x \Gamma(x)$$

$$\bullet \Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1$$

Concludiamo $x = n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(n+1) &= n \Gamma(n) = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \Gamma(n-1) \\ &= \dots = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= n! \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

ES 5 Verificare che $f(x) = (\ln x \log x) / x^2$

ha integrale improprio assoluto convergente su $[1, \infty)$.

SOL. Dato provare che

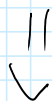
$$\int_1^{\infty} \left| \frac{\ln x \cdot \log x}{x^2} \right| dx < \infty$$

\wedge sufficiente $|\ln x| \leq 1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\log x}{x^2} dx$$

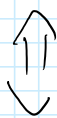
ONA

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$



definitivamente

$$\frac{\lg x}{\sqrt{x}} \leq 1 \quad \forall x \geq \bar{x}$$



$$\lg x \leq \sqrt{x} \quad \forall x \geq \bar{x}$$

Segue

$$\int_{\bar{x}}^{\infty} \frac{\lg x}{x^2} dx \leq \int_{\bar{x}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} dx < \infty$$

Per confronto l'integrale ottenuto

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} > 1}}$$

Converge assolutamente.

ES 6 Al variare di $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ studiare

la convergenza del seguente integrale generalizzato:

$$I_\alpha = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arctg}(x^\alpha)}{\sinh(x^2)} dx$$

Sol. Considero prima l'integrale su $[1, \infty)$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arctg}(x^d)}{\operatorname{sinh}(x^2)} dx \quad \text{olx } \begin{matrix} ? \\ < \infty \end{matrix} \quad \text{per quali } d \in \mathbb{R}$$

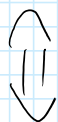
Truque

$$\operatorname{sinh}(x^2) = \frac{e^{x^2} - e^{-x^2}}{2}$$

Altrimenti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{sinh}(x^2)}{x^p} = +\infty \quad \forall p > 0$$

$$\operatorname{sinh}(x^2) \geq x^p \quad \forall x > \sqrt[p]{x}$$



$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{sinh}(x^2)} \leq \frac{1}{x^p} \quad \forall x > \sqrt[p]{x}$$

Criterio del confronto

$$0 \leq \int_{\sqrt[p]{x}}^{\infty} \frac{x \operatorname{arctg}(x^d)}{\operatorname{sinh}(x^2)} dx \leq \int_{\sqrt[p]{x}}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^p} dx$$

\int_1^{∞} $\int_{\sqrt[p]{x}}^{\infty}$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} dx$$

Per componenti l'int. su $[1, \infty)$
converge.

$$\begin{cases} < \infty \\ p > 2 \\ \hline p = 3 \end{cases}$$

Pero su $[0, 1]$:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x \operatorname{arctg}(x^2)}{\sinh(x^2)} dx$$

Problema con un centr. asintotico

$$\sinh(t) = t + o(t) \quad t \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sinh(x^2) = x^2 + o(x^2) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$= x^2 (1 + o(1))$$

1° caso $\alpha \leq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{arctg}(x^\alpha) = \begin{cases} \pi/4 & \neq 0 \\ \pi/2 & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

Assunti α funzione in forma $\frac{1}{x}$
del tipo

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot (\text{cost.} + o(1))$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Analisi per il Crit. del CA
l'integrale

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x \operatorname{arctg} x^d}{\sinh x^2} dx = \infty$$

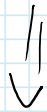
diverge.

2° caso $d > 0$: $x^d \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0$

Uniforme

$$\operatorname{arctg} t = t + o(t) = t(1 + o(1))$$

$t \rightarrow 0$



$$\operatorname{arctg} x^d = x^d (1 + o(1))$$

$x \rightarrow 0^+$

Risultato

$$f(x) = \frac{x \operatorname{arctg} x^d}{\sinh x^2}$$

$$= x \frac{x^d (1 + o(1))}{x^2 (1 + o(1))}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \right) \cdot (1 + o(1))$$

$= f(x)$

Si assume

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} dx < \infty$$

verrà

Ma per il CCA

l'integrale dato converge.

$$1 - \alpha < 1$$



CA 6.2

$$\boxed{\alpha > 0}$$

CONCLUSIONE

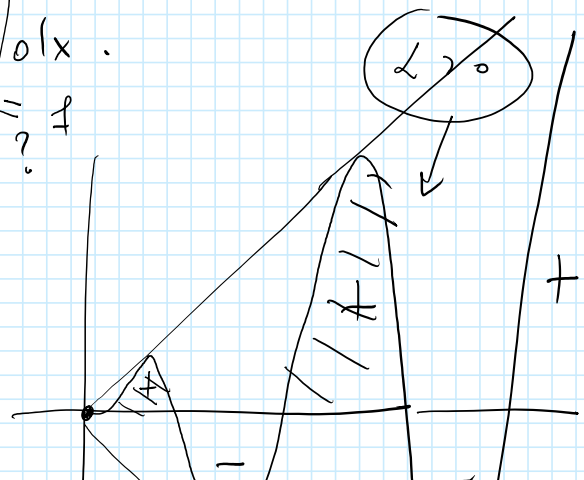
$$\text{Int. conv.} \iff \underline{\underline{\alpha > 0}}$$

ES 7 Per $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ analizzare la convergenza semplice (ed assoluta) dell'integrale improprio

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{\alpha} \sin(x^{\alpha}) dx$$

Vorrei applicare il criterio di Abel.

Parto con la sostituzione



parto con la sostituzione

$$x^\alpha = y$$

$$x = y^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} y^{\frac{1}{\alpha}-1} dy$$

$$\alpha > 0$$



$$x=1 \rightarrow y=1$$

$$x=\infty \xrightarrow{\alpha > 0} y=\infty$$

L'integrale diventa:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_1^{\infty} y^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \ln y \cdot y^{\frac{1}{\alpha}(-1)} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y^{1-2/\alpha}} dy$$

ORA $f(y) = \ln y$ ha primitive
limitate

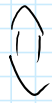
per $g(y) = \frac{1}{y^{1-2/\alpha}}$ $\downarrow 0$
 $y \rightarrow \infty$

Ma il campo di

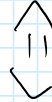
di certo
quinto

$\alpha > 2 \Rightarrow$ integrale
converge

$$1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0$$



$$1 > \frac{\alpha}{2}$$



$$\boxed{\alpha > 2}$$

□