

IMPROPRIUS INTEGRÁL

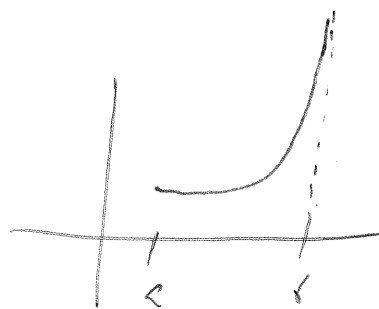
Cél: $[a, b]$ -ben nem rendeltesz fr integráljáról s nem kezdtesz
tanfolyamodon vett integrálról értelmezése.

I. típusú integrál

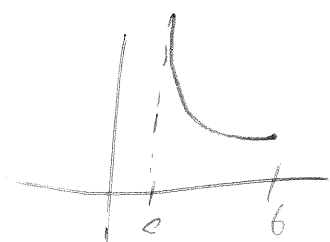
Def 1. Tfl $f(x)$ az $[a, b[$ -ben folyt s nem kezdtesz bn

$x \rightarrow b - 0$. Ekkor

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^d f(x) dx$$



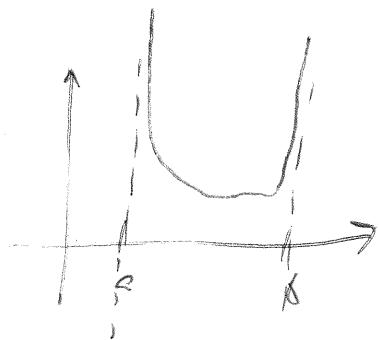
2. Tfl $f(x)$ az $]a, b]$ -ben folyt s nem kezdtesz bn $x \rightarrow a+0$.



Ekkor

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

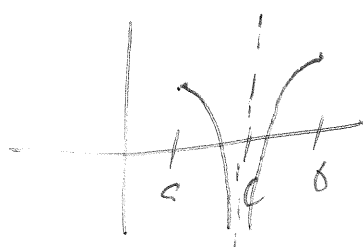
3. Tfl $f(x)$ folyt $]a, b[$ -ben, de nem kezdtesz bn $x \rightarrow a+0$



vagy $x \rightarrow b - 0$. Ekkor

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \lim_{d \rightarrow b-0} \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

4. Tfl $a < c < b$ s $f(x)$ folyt $[a, c[$ s $]c, b]$ -ben, de nem kezdtesz bn $x \rightarrow c$. Ekkor



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Ws at elvā lūdrīstīkule vījs īrtīhēt adurē, atlv
at īmpropīus atlvātī rōvngēsmr ēpīhēt dīvrgēsmr
krōdīdl.

1. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \int_c^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \left[\frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} \right]_c^1 = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} 2 - 2\sqrt{c} = 2$

2. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \int_c^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} [\ln x]_c^1 = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \ln 1 - \ln c = +\infty$ dlv

3. $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0-0} \int_{-1}^d x^{-1/3} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0-0} \left[\frac{x^{2/3}}{2/3} \right]_{-1}^d = \lim_{d \rightarrow 0-0} \frac{3}{2} d^{2/3} - \frac{3}{2} (-1)^{2/3} = \frac{3}{2}$

4. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} \int_d^c \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} [\arcsin x]_d^c =$

$\lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} \arcsin c - \arcsin d = \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi$
 $c \rightarrow 1-0$
 $d \rightarrow -1+0$

5. $\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \int_c^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} [x \ln x - x]_c^1 =$

$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x$
 $u = \ln x$
 $v = x \quad u' = \frac{1}{x}$

$\lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} (c \ln c - c) - (1 \cdot \ln 1 - 1) = 1$

$\lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} c \cdot \ln c = 0 \cdot \infty = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln c}{1/c} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{c \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1/c}{-1/c^2} = 0$

6. $\int_0^9 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx + \int_1^9 \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2/3}} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^d (x-1)^{-2/3} dx + \lim_{c \rightarrow 1+0} \int_c^9 (x-1)^{-2/3} dx$

$\lim_{c \rightarrow 1+0} \int_c^9 (x-1)^{-2/3} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow 1-0} \left[\frac{(x-1)^{1/3}}{1/3} \right]_0^d + \lim_{c \rightarrow 1+0} \left[\frac{(x-1)^{1/3}}{1/3} \right]_c^9 =$

$\lim_{d \rightarrow 1-0} 3(d-1)^{1/3} - 3(0-1)^{1/3} + \lim_{c \rightarrow 1+0} 3(9-1)^{1/3} - 3(c-1)^{1/3} = 3+6=9.$

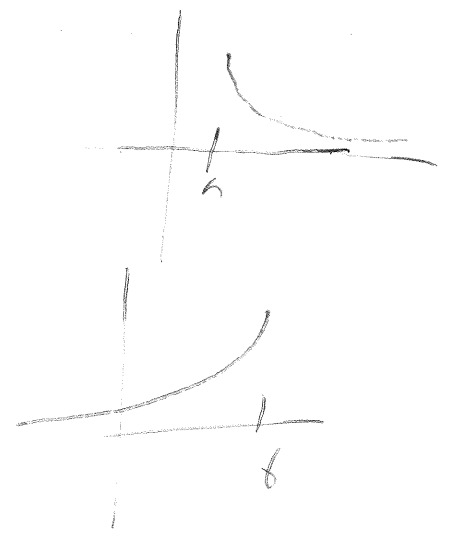
(3)

II típusú improprium integrál

Def 1, $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^d f(x) dx$

2. $\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \int_c^b f(x) dx$

3. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow -\infty} \lim_{d \rightarrow +\infty} \int_c^d f(x) dx$



meg 1. Ha $f(x) \geq 0$ akkor a fenti improprium integrál

az $f(x)$ adott területét mérve \mathbb{R} .

2. Ha a fenti határozatlan végső, akkor az improprium integrál konvergencia, ha végtelen, akkor divergencia mondható.

Pl. 1. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^d e^{-x} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \left[-e^{-x} \right]_0^d = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} -e^{-d} - (-e^0) =$

$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} 1 - e^{-d} = 1.$

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{-2} \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \int_C^{-2} \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \int_C^{-2} \frac{1/2}{x-1} - \frac{1/2}{x+1} dx \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1) + B(x-1)}{x^2-1} = \frac{(A+B)x + (A-B)}{x^2-1}$$

$$A+B=0 \Rightarrow B=-A$$

$$A-B=1 \Rightarrow 2A=1 \Rightarrow A=1/2, B=-1/2$$

$$= \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| \right]_C^{-2} =$$

$$= \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln|C-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|C+1| \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{C-1}{C+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$3. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \int_C^d \frac{1}{1+(z^2)} dz = \lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{\arctan z}{z} \right]_C^d =$$

$$\lim_{C \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\arctan d}{d} - \frac{\arctan C}{C} = \frac{\pi/2}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi/2}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

4. p-Integrale $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p-1}, & \text{wenn konv. } \text{für } p > 1 \\ +\infty, & \text{sonst div. } \text{für } p \leq 1 \end{cases}$

TPK $p > 1$: $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^d x^{-p} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^d =$

$$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d^{-p+1}}{1-p} - \frac{1^{-p+1}}{-p+1} = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

TPK $p = 1$: $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^d \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln x \right]_1^d = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \ln d - \ln 1 = +\infty$

Tpl. $p < 1$. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^d \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_1^d$

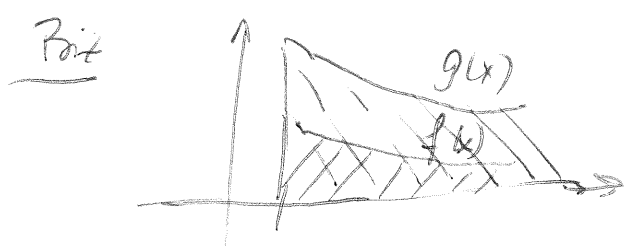
$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d^{-p+1}}{-p+1} - \frac{1^{-p+1}}{-p+1} = +\infty$

Hogyan lehet eldönteni, hogy egy II típusú Improperium integrál konvergens vagy divergens?

Konvergenzkritériumok

Majorans kritérium: legyen $f(x) \geq 0$ $x \geq a$ melé.

Ha létezik $g(x) \geq 0$, hogy $g(x) \geq f(x)$ ha $x \geq a$ és $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ konv, akkor $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ konv.

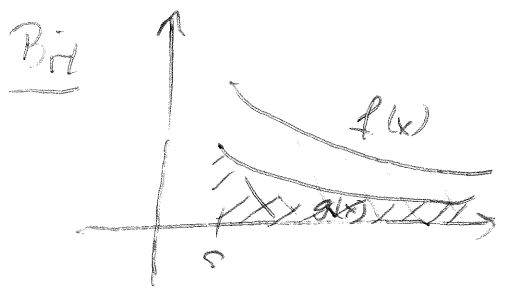


$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ konv \Leftrightarrow terület végt.

Tudjuk $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ konv, azaz \parallel terület végt. \Rightarrow \parallel végt.

Minorans kritérium legyen $f(x) \geq 0$ ha $x \geq a$. Ha létezik $g(x) \geq 0$

fr. melyre $f(x) \geq g(x)$ és $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ div, akkor $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ is div.



$\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ div \Leftrightarrow terület ∞ .

\Rightarrow terület $\infty \Rightarrow \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$,
azaz div.

Pl. 1) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x+5}} dx$: tudjuk $\frac{1}{e^x} > \frac{1}{e^{x+5}}$ és $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} dx$ ~~div~~ konv (6)
 majoritas $\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x+5}} dx$ is konv

2) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} dx$: tudjuk, hogy $x \geq 1$ esetén $x^2 \geq x \Rightarrow$
 $0 < \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} \leq \frac{1}{e^x}$ és $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} dx$ konv $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} dx$ is konv

3) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} dx$: tudjuk, hogy $x^2 + \sqrt{x} > x^2$ his $x \geq 1$,
 ezért $\frac{1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{x^2}$, de $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ konv $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + \sqrt{x}} dx$ konv

4) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x} dx$: tudjuk, hogy $\sin x \geq -1$, ezért
 $2 + \sin x \geq 1$, így $\frac{2 + \sin x}{x} \geq \frac{1}{x}$. Mivel $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ div
 minoritas $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x} dx$ is div

Limán összehasonlító kritérium: Legyen $f(x)$ és $g(x) > 0$

his $x \geq a$. Ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L > 0$, akkor $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$

és $\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx$ vagy egyenre konvergum vagy egyenre div.

Pl. 1. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + \sqrt{x}} dx$: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^4 + \sqrt{x}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4 + \sqrt{x}}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2}} = 1$

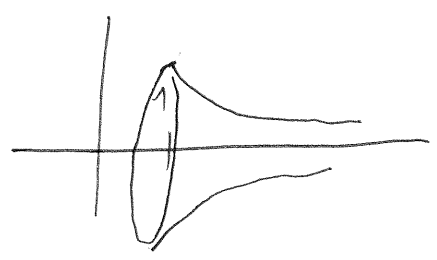
$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ konv $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4 + \sqrt{x}} dx$ konv

2. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$: $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{x^{1/6}}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} dx$ div $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$ li div

3. Az $y = \frac{1}{x}$ -et $x \geq 1$ megfontoljuk az x tengely körüli



Térfogat vizsgál?
Felület vizsgál?
 $y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$V = \pi \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ vizsgál

$F = 2\pi \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2} dx = 2\pi \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} dx$

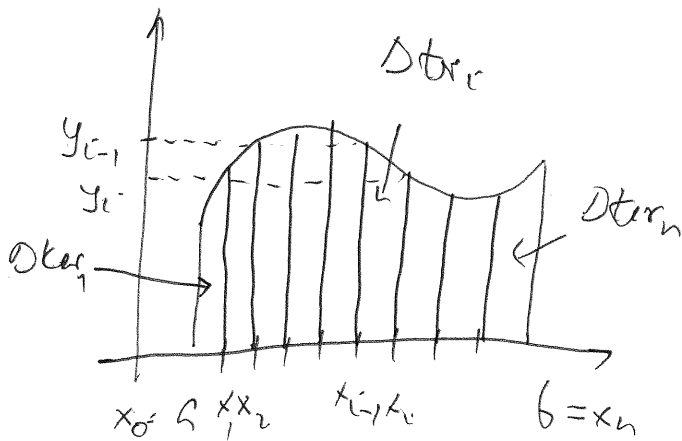
$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} = 1$ li

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ div $\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} dx$ li div

Numerikus integrálás

Feladat: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ közelítése

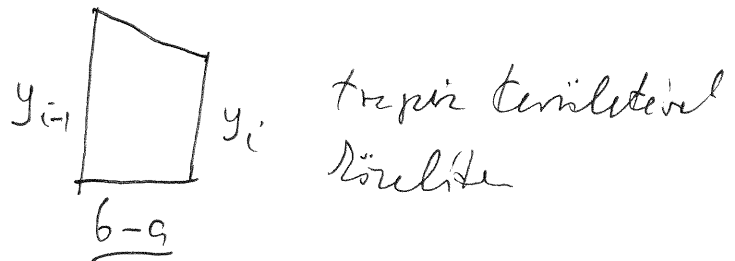
1. Trapezszabály



Az $[a, b]$ intervallumot n db egyenlő részre bontjuk.

Δx_i -et h

$$y_i = f(x_i)$$



trapez területével közelítve

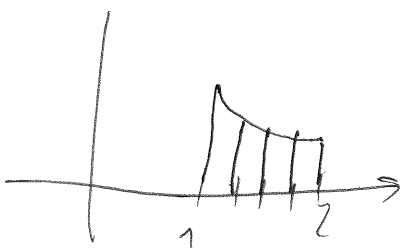
$$\text{trapez terület} = \frac{y_{i-1} + y_i}{2} \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_{i-1} + y_i)$$

$$J_{\text{tr}} = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n Dter_i = Dter_1 + Dter_2 + Dter_3 + \dots + Dter_n$$

$$\approx \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_0 + y_1) + \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_1 + y_2) + \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_2 + y_3) + \dots + \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

$$= \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

Pé. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$ közelítése $n=4$ ponttal, $b=2, a=1, h=1/4$



$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \approx \frac{1}{8} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + 2y_3 + y_4) =$$

$$y_0 = f(1) = 1, y_1 = f(5/4) = \frac{1}{5/4} = \frac{4}{5}$$

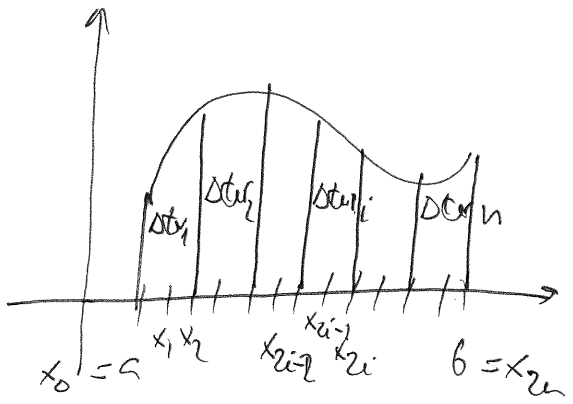
$$y_2 = f\left(\frac{6}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{6/4} = \frac{4}{6}, \quad y_3 = f\left(\frac{7}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{7/4} = \frac{4}{7}, \quad y_4 = \frac{1}{8/4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\textcircled{*} = \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{4}{7} + 1 \cdot \frac{4}{8} \right) = \text{~~0,97023~~ } 0,697023$$

Valójában $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_1^2 = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2 = 0,693147$

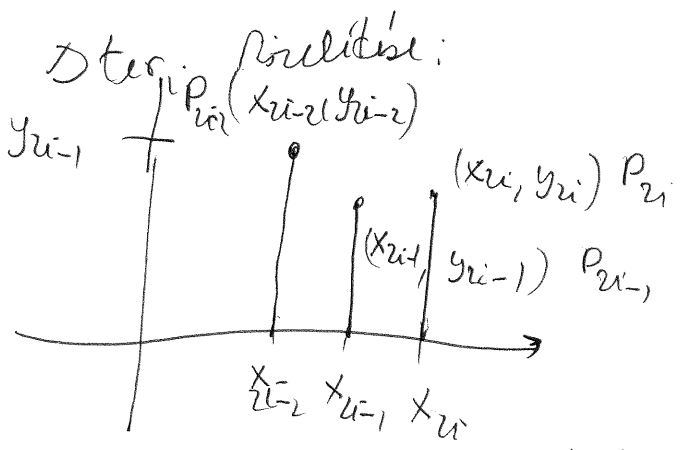
$\ln 6 = -0,003876$

Simpson-szabály



Az $[a, b]$ intervallumot $2n$ db egyenlő részre bontjuk.

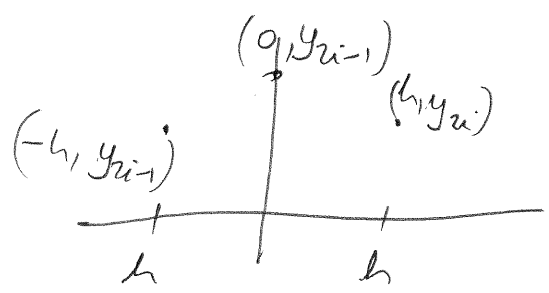
$$ter = \int_a^b f(x) dx = Dter_1 + Dter_2 + \dots + Dter_n$$



Az $P_{2i-2}, P_{2i-1}, P_{2i}$ pontokon át parabolát fektetünk, az ez alatti terület adja $Dter_i$ közelítését.

Ugyanígy egyenlő a parabola fektetésével parabolát \leftarrow

alatti terület?



parabolán keresztül, $h = \frac{b-a}{2n}$

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$y(-h) = ah^2 - bh + c = y_{2i-2}$$

$$y(0) = c = y_{i-1}$$

$$y(h) = ah^2 + bh + c = y_i$$

$$y_i - y_{i-2} = 2bh \Rightarrow b = \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h}$$

$$y_{i-2} + y_i = 2ah^2 + 2c \Rightarrow a = \frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2c}{2h^2} = \frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2}$$

$$y = \frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2} x^2 + \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h} x + y_{i-1}$$

A parabola aletti terület:

$$\int_{-h}^h \frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2} x^2 + \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h} x + y_{i-1} dx =$$

$$\left[\frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h} \frac{x^2}{2} + y_{i-1} x \right]_{-h}^h =$$

$$\frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2} \frac{h^3}{3} + \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h} \frac{h^2}{2} + y_{i-1} h - \left(\frac{y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}}{2h^2} \frac{(-h)^3}{3} + \frac{y_i - y_{i-2}}{2h} \frac{(-h)^2}{2} + y_{i-1} (-h) \right) = (y_{i-2} + y_i - 2y_{i-1}) \frac{2h}{6} + 2y_{i-1} h = \frac{y_{i-2} + 4y_{i-1} + y_i}{3} \cdot h$$

$$\text{Igy } \Delta \sigma_i \approx \frac{b-a}{6} (y_{i-2} + 4y_{i-1} + y_i)$$

$$\text{tel } \Delta \sigma = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \Delta \sigma_1 + \Delta \sigma_2 + \Delta \sigma_3 + \dots + \Delta \sigma_n =$$

$$\frac{b-a}{6h} ((y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) + (y_2 + 4y_3 + y_4) + (y_4 + 4y_5 + y_6) + \dots + (y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)) =$$

$$\frac{b-a}{6h} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + 4y_5 + \dots + 2y_{n-2} + 4y_{n-1} + y_n)$$

pl. $\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$ terület $2h=1$ osztóponttal, $b=2, c=1$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx \approx \frac{2-1}{6} (y_0 + 4y_1 + y_2) = \frac{1}{6} (1 + 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2}) = 0,693253, \text{ valójában } \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = 0,693147, \text{ hibás} = -0,000106$$