

## Analízis 1, 14. hét

### Valós integrálok kiszámítása

I<sup>A</sup> . Igazoljuk az alábbi egyenlőségeket.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{\pi}{6} & 2. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+2)(x^2-2x+2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \\ 3. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} & 4. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 5. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+4)^3} dx = \frac{3\pi}{512} & 6. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 7. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+9)} dx = \frac{\pi}{24} & 8. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^8+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{8 \sin \frac{3\pi}{8}} \end{array}$$

II<sup>A</sup> . Igazoljuk az alábbi egyenlőségeket.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{\pi(2e-1)}{12e^2} & 2. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin(2x)}{x^2+3} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-2\sqrt{3}} \\ 3. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \sin x \cos x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4e^2} & 4. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^3 \sin x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} dx = \frac{\pi(4-e)}{6e^2} \\ 5. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2x)}{x^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{4}} dx = e^{-\pi} & 6. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4e} \\ 7. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2-2x+2} dx = \frac{\pi}{e} \cos 1 & 8. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \frac{\pi(\sin 1 + \cos 1)}{e} \end{array}$$

III<sup>A</sup> . Igazoljuk az alábbi egyenlőségeket, ahol  $\alpha \in ]-1, 1[$  paraméter.

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} & 2. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{(x^2+4)^2} dx = \frac{2^{\alpha-5}\pi(1-\alpha)}{\cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \\ 3. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{x^3+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{3 \sin \frac{\pi(1+\alpha)}{3}} & 4. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2+\alpha}}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{\pi(\alpha+1)}{\cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \\ 5. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{x^4+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{4 \sin \frac{\pi(1+\alpha)}{4}} & 6. \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{4+\alpha}}{(x^2+1)^3} dx = \frac{\pi(\alpha+1)(\alpha+3)}{16 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}} \end{array}$$