

1/

tr. improperly integrál

Emlekeztető: Riemann-integrál felépítése

1) $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ korlátos függvény

2) $[a, b]$: korlátos intervallum

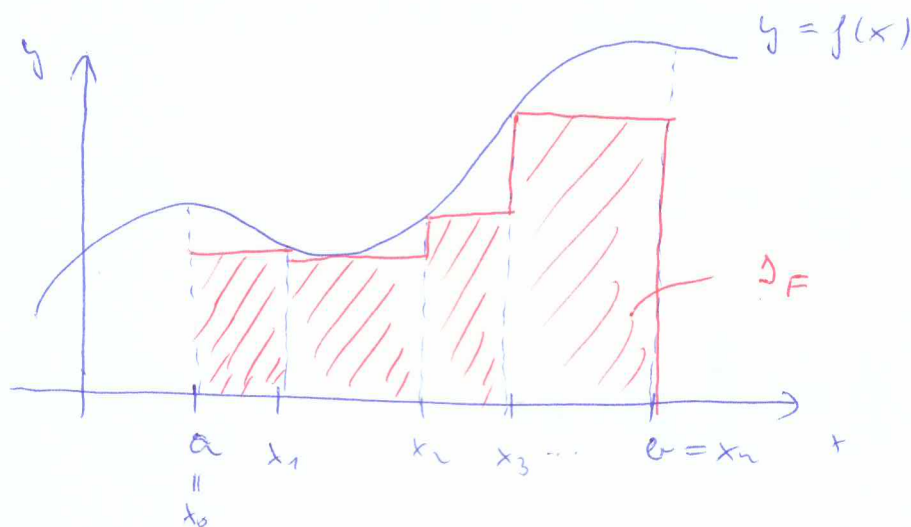
$$F := \{x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b\}$$

$F = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ az $[a, b]$ intervallum egy felosztása

$$\delta_F := \max_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}} |x_k - x_{k-1}| \quad \text{a felosztás finomsága}$$

$$S_F := \sum_{k=1}^n m_k (x_k - x_{k-1}) \quad : F \text{ felosztás kor tartása} \\ \text{alsó korlátos önérték,}$$

ahol $m_k = \inf_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]} f(x)$



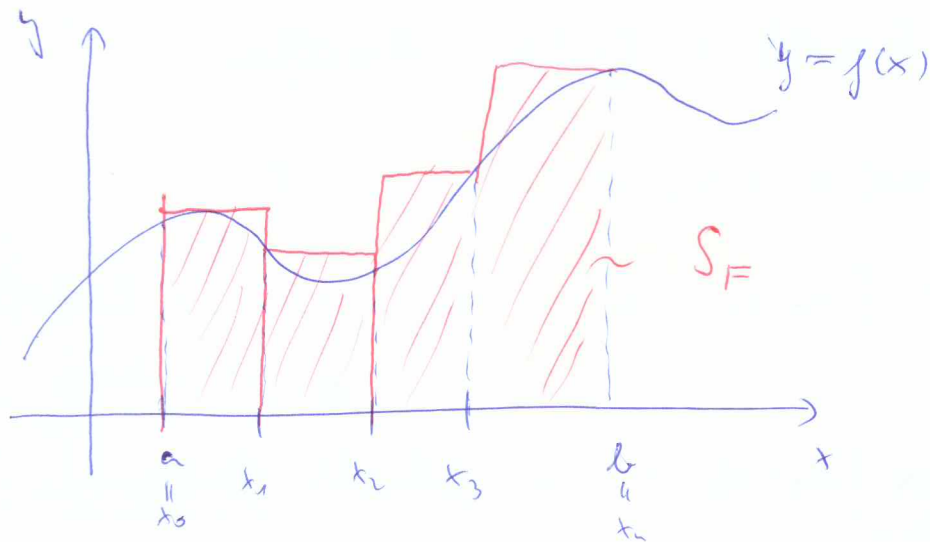
2)

$$S_F = \sum_{k=1}^n M_k (x_k - x_{k-1}) \quad : F \text{ plänklicher Funktion}$$

beso höckerig

also

$$M_k = \sup_{x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]} f(x)$$



$$\underline{I} := \sup_F S_F \quad : \text{Darboux-ple also integral}$$

$$\overline{I} := \inf_F S_F \quad : \text{Darboux-ple beso integral}$$

f Riemann-integritable [a, b] - n, ha

$$\underline{I} = \overline{I} = I$$

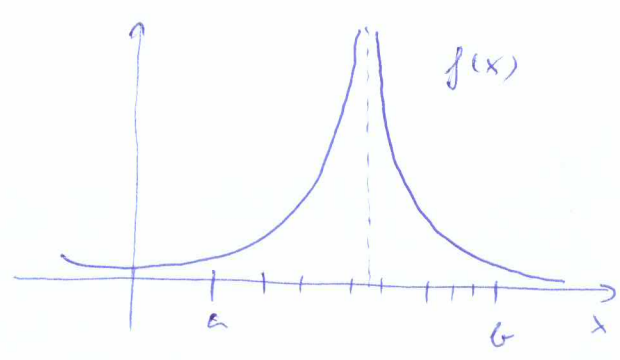
gel.

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

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Kegzi A hosszúság nem működik, ha

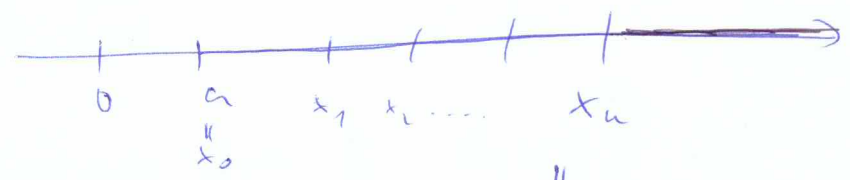
- f nem korlátos, lineár elő
- pl elő elő I elő intervallum, ahol
 $\sup f(x) = \infty$ vagy $\inf f(x) = -\infty$:



$\Downarrow$
 $\int$ vagy $\int$
 divergál

- [a, b] nem korlátos, lineár elő $\forall F$
pl elő elő $\rho_F = \infty$

$pl : [a, \infty)$



$\Downarrow$
 $\int$ $\nexists$ $\int$ divergál

$\Downarrow$

Ez a problémát nem lehet megoldani:

- (1) nem korlátos integrál terület
 - (2) nem korlátos integrál
- $\Rightarrow$ IMPROPRIUS
 "
 NEM VALÓDI
 INTEGRÁL
 (molekula elő)

4)

1. alapvet: az integrálási tartomány nem korlátos

Def legyen f értelmezve $[a, \infty)$ -n és tölje
 f integrálhatóságot $[a, b]$ -n $\forall b > a$ esetén.

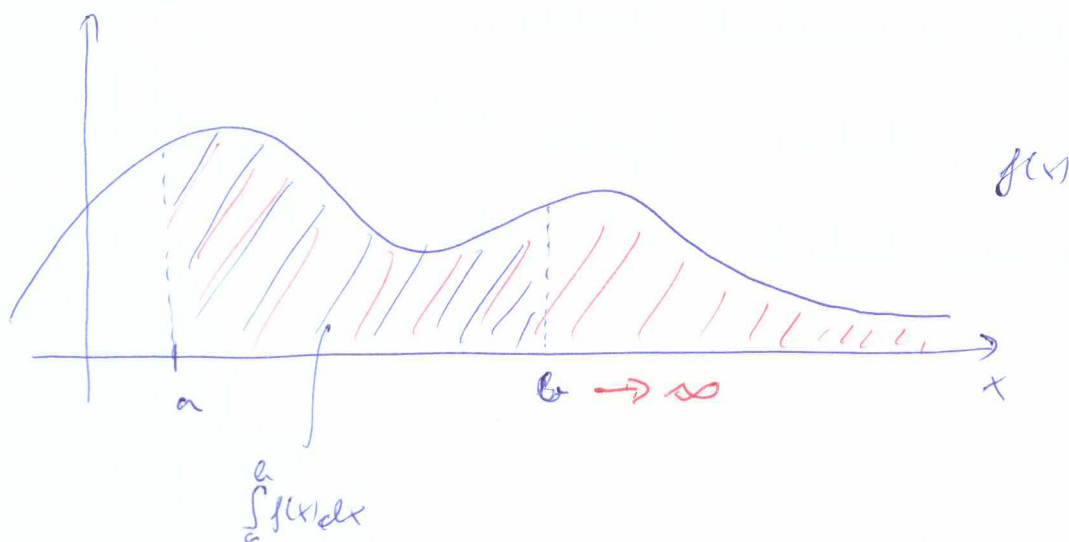
Amenyiben

$$I := \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \exists \text{ véges, akkor}$$

f $[a, \infty)$ -n vett improprius integrálja konvergens és
 az értéke I .

jel. $I = \int_a^\infty f(x) dx \quad (= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx)$

Ha $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \nexists$ vagy nem véges, akkor az
improprius integrál divergens.



5/ Rechenh

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \boxed{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = ?}$$

$\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ integrierbar $\forall [0, b]$ - u

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+b} \right) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = 1 \quad \text{konvergenz}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \boxed{\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = ?}$$

$\frac{1}{x}$ integrierbar $\forall [1, b]$ - u

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|x|]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\ln b - \ln 1) = \infty$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{divergenz} \quad (\infty\text{-Kriterium})$$

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(3)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = ?$$

$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ integrable $\forall [0, b]$ -u

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^w \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan x]_0^w = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan w - \underbrace{\arctan 0}_0) = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{konvergenz}$$

(4)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos t \, dt = ?$$

$\cos t$ integrable $\forall [0, b]$ -u

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b \cos t \, dt &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\sin t]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (\sin b - \underbrace{\sin 0}_0) = \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \sin b \quad \neq \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} \cos t \, dt \quad \text{divergenz}$$

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Előfeladat még $\rightarrow$ improprie integrál, logg
 össze nem tértek.

$$(5) \quad \boxed{\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1+\sin x} = ?}$$

$[0, \pi]$ korlátos intervallum $\checkmark$

$\frac{1}{1+\sin x}$ korlátos $\checkmark$

helyettesítéses integrálás:

anal: $\boxed{t := \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad / : \cos^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 1 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{\pm \sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x}} \quad , \quad \sin x = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\pm \sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}}$$

$$x = 2 \arctan t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt}$$

A helyettesítésnek kellene a határok!

$$0 \leq x \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{x}{2} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \xRightarrow{\operatorname{tg} \nearrow} 0 \leq \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \leq \infty$$

$[0, \pi] \rightarrow$

$\Downarrow$

$$\boxed{0 \leq t < \infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\frac{2t}{1+t^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$\underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}}_{\text{improper!}}$
↖ lcl. ① példán

Keggy Használható értelmezéssel $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$ improper integrál.

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \int_w^a f(x) dx \quad \text{ha } \exists \text{ s' uégy,}$$

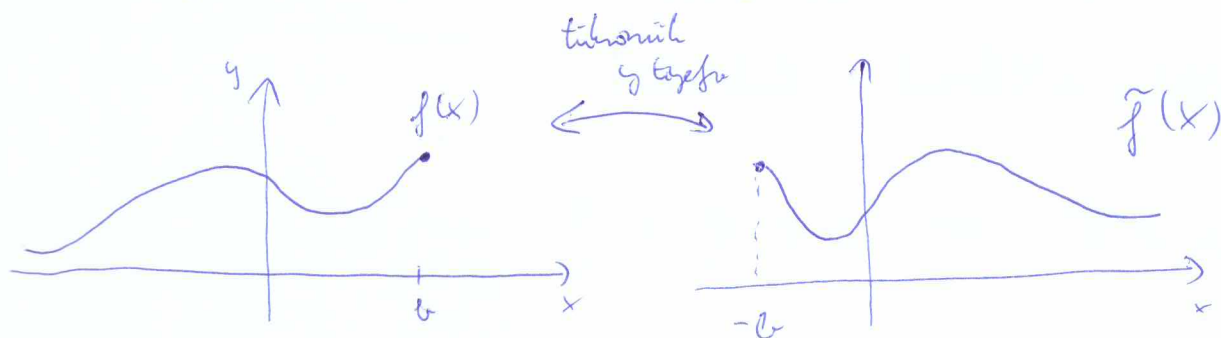
lökölös divergens.

Vagy simaságra az előzőre:

Tfl $b \in \mathbb{R}$, $f: (-\infty, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrálható $[x, b]$ -n $\forall x \leq b$ -re.

Definiáljuk az alábbi függvényt:

$$\tilde{f}: [-b, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \tilde{f}(u) := f(-u)$$



$$3) \Rightarrow \forall x \leq b \Leftrightarrow -x \geq -b$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_x^b f(t) dt = - \int_{-x}^{-b} f(u) du = \int_{-b}^{-x} f(u) du$$

$$u = -t$$

$$dt = -du$$

$$x \leq t \leq b \Leftrightarrow -x \geq \underbrace{-t}_{u} \geq -b$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^b f(t) dt \text{ konvergenz } \Leftrightarrow \int_{-b}^{\infty} \tilde{f}(u) du \text{ konvergenz}$$

$$\text{es' } \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-b}^y \tilde{f}(u) du = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_x^b f(t) dt$$

Kriterium $\int_{-\infty}^b f(t) dt$ divergenz.

PEI

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^a e^x dx &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \int_w^a e^x dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} [e^x]_w^a = \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} (e^a - \underbrace{e^w}_0) = e^a \end{aligned}$$

mitte ändern:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^a e^x dx &= \int_{-a}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^w e^{-x} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-x}]_{-a}^w = \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} [-\underbrace{e^{-w}}_0 + e^a] = e^a \end{aligned}$$

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Def: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrable $[a, b]$ $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ avec $a \leq b$

Autrement dit, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$ converge, i.e.

$\int_0^{\infty} f(t) dt$ & $\int_{-\infty}^0 f(t) dt$ $\Rightarrow$ convergent, i.e.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f(t) dt$ & $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_x^0 f(t) dt$ $\exists$ s'écrit.

Alors
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx.$$

Si une fonction f est ∞ impaire intégrable tout est convergent, alors $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ divergent.

Exemple:

(1) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} \int_w^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} [\arctan x]_w^0 = \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} [\arctan 0 - \arctan w] = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^w \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \dots = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (\text{valeur})$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{\pi}} \quad \text{convergent}$$

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Def.

Hei $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-x}^x f(t) dt$ $\exists$ es' wegs, oder f

Cauchy-kle $\int$ -kriterium $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en.

Hei ① Hei $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$ $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en, oder

$$\text{mit} \quad \int_{-x}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad \forall x \geq 0,$$

es' $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = \text{wel.}$$

② $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en $\int$ $\mathbb{R}$ -en:

Pl $f(t) := \sin t$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\int_{-x}^x \sin t dt}_{=0} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Cauchy-kle } \int \text{ $\mathbb{R}$ -en}$$

de $\int_0^{\infty} \sin t dt \neq \int_{-\infty}^0 \sin t dt$ (nicht)

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin x dx \text{ divergiert}$$

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2. Alapvető az integrálás nem korlátos

Def. $[a, b]$ korlátos intervallum.

$f: [a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ és f integrálható $[a, c]$ -n $\forall$
 $a \leq c < b$ -re.

Amennyiben

$$\lim_{c \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^c f(x) dx =: I \quad \text{és} \quad \exists \text{ véges, akkor}$$

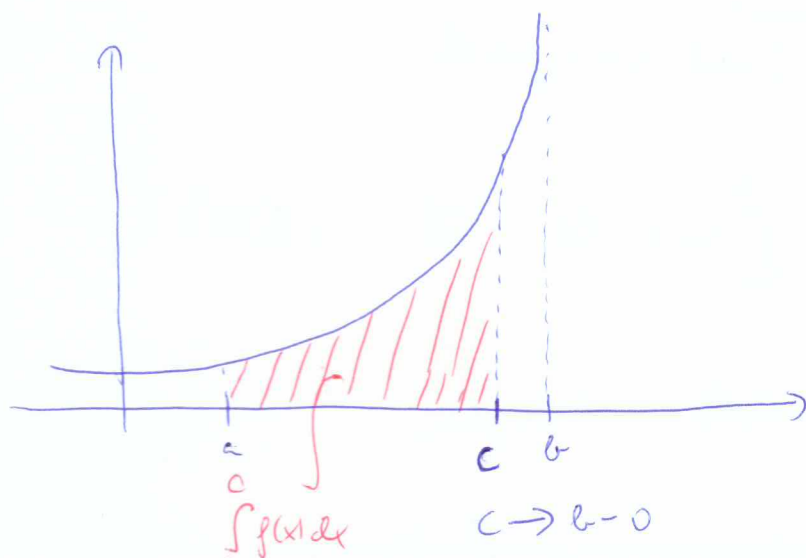
az f az $[a, b]$ -beli improprius integrál konvergens és

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = I.$$

Ha $\lim_{c \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^c f(x) dx \neq$ véges $\exists$, de nem véges, akkor

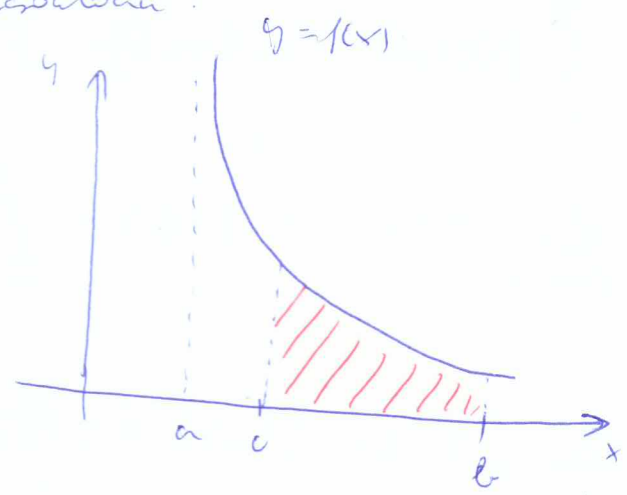
az $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ improprius integrál divergens.

Ha $\lim_{c \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^c f(x) dx = +\infty$ v. $-\infty \Rightarrow +\infty$ -ben ill.
 $-\infty$ -ben
 divergens



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Talysen hesabdan:



He $f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is f integrallito $[c, b]$ -u $\forall$
 $a < c \leq b - \epsilon$,

akbar

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad \text{he } f \text{ s'ce'ys,}$$

intakhen divergens.

Kegj Winc-e konfirmo? $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ gheshebi:

- (1) f $[a, b]$ -u neti Riemann-integrallit
- (2) $\lim_{c \rightarrow b-0} \int_a^c f(x) dx$ impropius integrallit
- (3) ~~$\int_a^b$~~ $\lim_{c \rightarrow a+0} \int_c^b f(x) dx$ impropius integrallit

15)

tudjék

$$I(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \text{integrálfo pólus } [a, b] \text{-n}$$

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

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

$\Downarrow$
 vagyis ha f integrálható $[a, b]$ -n, az improprius integrál
 ugyanaz, azaz a szokásos Riemann-integrál

$\Downarrow$
 az improprius integrál a Riemann-integrál
interpretáció

PEI (1) $\left| \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-t}} dt = ? \right|$

Az integrandus $t=1$ -ben divergál

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^c \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-t}} dt = \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} [-2\sqrt{1-t}]_0^c =$$

$$= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} [-2\sqrt{1-c} + 2] = \underset{0}{-2} + 2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

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Es an erst ist megleichet "dove nem le'itit" m'ed'et:

(2) $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx = ?$ "sinus" Riemann-Integral

helpe'tit's: $t := \sin x \leadsto x = \arcsin t$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

h'et'et:

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$0 \leq \sin x = t \leq \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 \leadsto 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin x} \, dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+t}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \, dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \, dt = \\ &= \lim_{c \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^c \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \, dt = 2 \end{aligned}$$

improperes int
(d'ed dove p'et'et)

(3) $\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\rho}^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \left\{ [x \ln x]_{\rho}^1 - \int_{\rho}^1 1 \, dx \right\} =$

0-l'and'et'et
an'et'et'et

part'et'et

$u' = 1 \rightarrow u = x$
 $v = \ln x \rightarrow v' = \frac{1}{x}$

$$= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \left[\underset{0}{1 \cdot \ln 1} - \underset{0}{\rho \ln \rho} - 1 + \underset{0}{\rho} \right] = -1 - \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \rho \ln \rho =$$

$$= -1 - \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\ln \rho}{\frac{1}{\rho}} = -1 - \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{\frac{1}{\rho}}{\frac{-1}{\rho^2}} = -1$$

l'H'et'et'et

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(4)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = ?$$

divergiert an Integrationsgrenze $x=1$ -bei

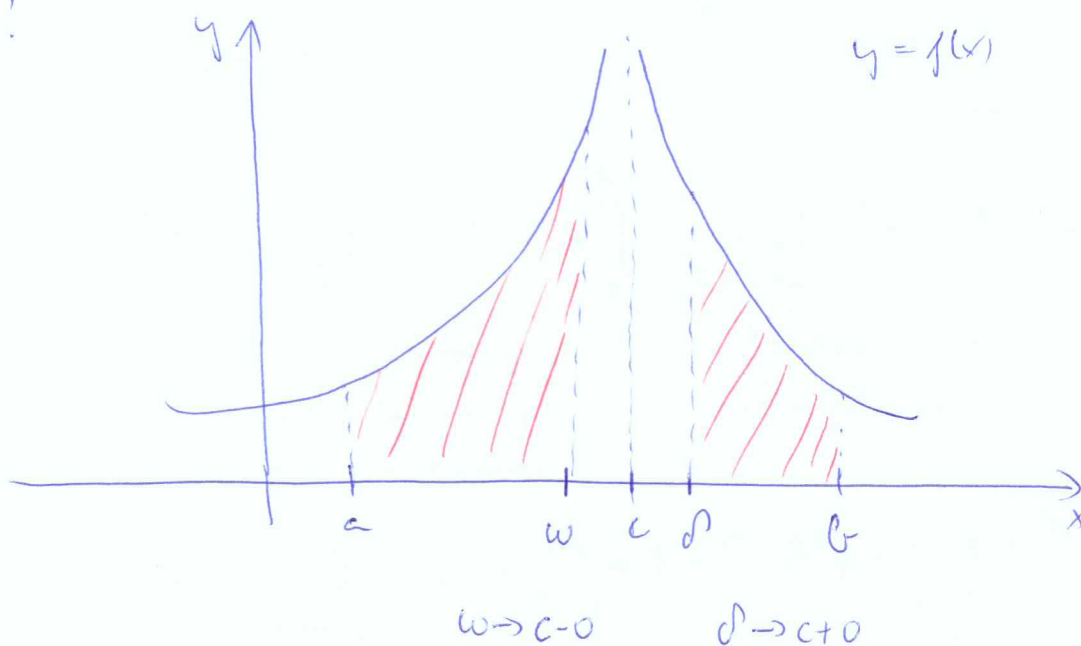
$$\lim_{w \rightarrow 1-0} \int_0^w \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1-0} \left[\ln|1+x| - \ln|1-x| \right]_0^w =$$

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

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow 1-0} \left[\ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \right]_0^w = \lim_{w \rightarrow 1-0} \left[\ln \frac{1+w}{1-w} - \ln 1 \right] = \infty$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx \quad \underline{\infty\text{-bei divergiert}}$$

Mit Technik, bei an Integrations an Intervallen begeben
divergiert?



A/

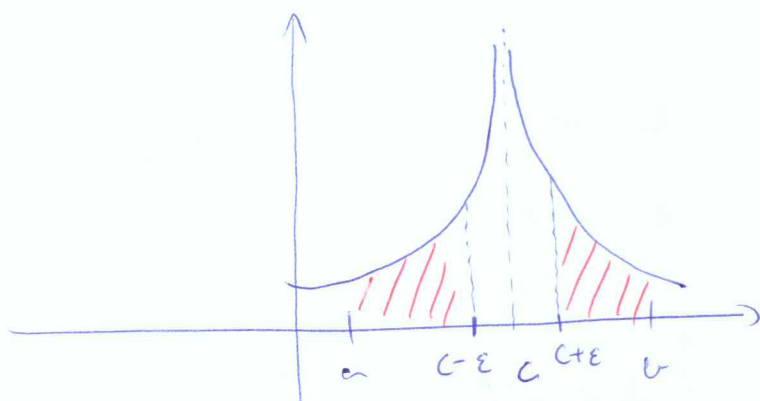
$$\text{He} \quad \lim_{w \rightarrow c-0} \int_a^w f(x) dx \quad \text{is} \quad \lim_{p \rightarrow c+0} \int_p^b f(x) dx \quad \exists$$

$$\text{is we get} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{improper integral converges}$$

$$\text{is} \quad \boxed{\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow c-0} \int_a^w f(x) dx + \lim_{p \rightarrow c+0} \int_p^b f(x) dx}$$

$$\text{haben} \quad \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{divergens.}$$

Hege Cauchy - principle integral (CPV = Cauchy Principal Value)



$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(\int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx \right) \equiv \text{CPV} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Hege $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ improper integral converges $\Rightarrow$ Cauchy - principle integral converges

$\Leftarrow$

18)

Faktor pella:

$$(1) \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha-1}, & \text{he } \alpha > 1 \\ \infty, & \text{he } \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Ber.

$$\alpha \neq 1 \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^w x^{-\alpha} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \right]_1^w =$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (w^{1-\alpha} - 1)$$

$$\text{da} \quad \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} w^{1-\alpha} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{he } \alpha > 1 \\ \infty, & \text{he } \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^w \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} [\ln|x|]_1^w = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} (\ln w - \ln 1) = \infty$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, & \text{he } \alpha < 1 \\ \infty, & \text{he } \alpha \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ber.} \quad \alpha \neq 1 \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} \left[\frac{x^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} \right]_{\delta}^1 =$$

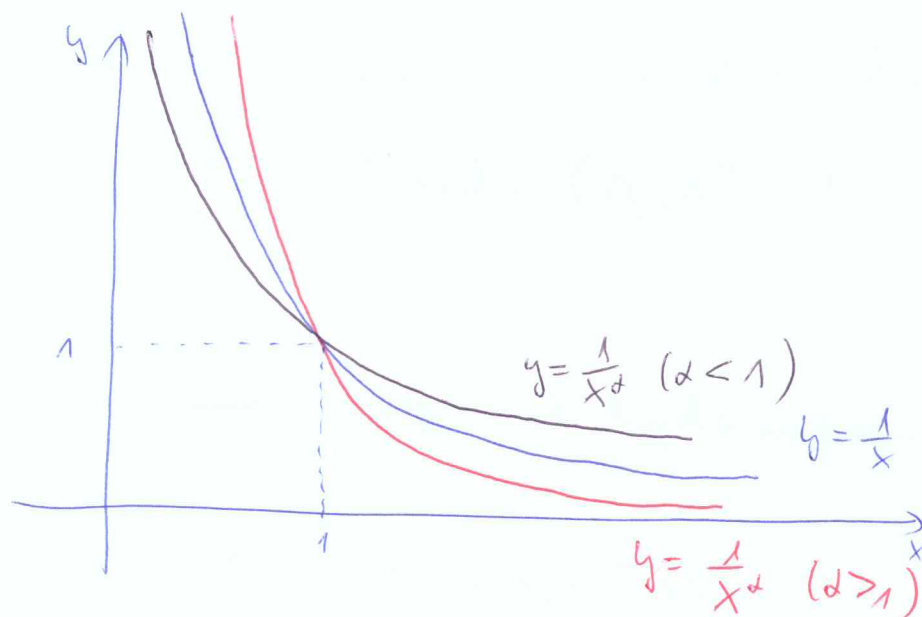
$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} (1 - \delta^{1-\alpha})$$

$$\text{da} \quad \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} \delta^{1-\alpha} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{he } \alpha < 1 \\ \infty, & \text{he } \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$

19)

$$\frac{\alpha=1}{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} [\ln |x|]_{\delta}^1 =$$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0+0} (\ln 1 - \ln \delta) = \infty$$



Regel An improper integrals, annehmen konvergenz, d'meyßen man durch ein Riemann-integral nachvollziehen.

PL 1) Wenn $\int_a^B f(x) dx$ und $\int_a^B g(x) dx$ improper integrals konvergieren,

altes $\int_a^B c f(x) dx$ und $\int_a^B (f(x) + g(x)) dx$ konvergieren.

$$\int_a^B c f(x) dx = c \int_a^B f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^B (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^B f(x) dx + \int_a^B g(x) dx$$

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Keroldan is mered: paritás integrális, helyettesítés
integrális, stb...

Improprius integrál konvergenciája

TÉTEL (Cauchy-kritérium improprius integrálhoz)

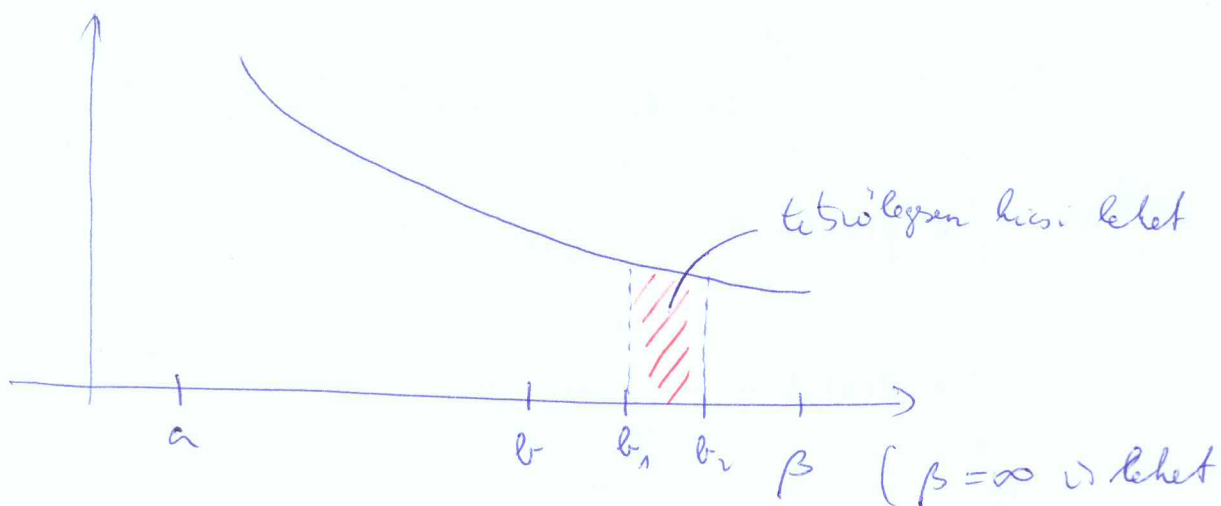
Legyen f integrálható $[a, \beta)$ intervallum korlátos, feltétlenül
folytonos.

$$\int_a^\beta f(x) dx \text{ improprius integrál konvergens} \iff$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ -hoz } \exists b \in [a, \beta), \text{ hogy}$$

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall b < b_1 < b_2 < \beta$$

seth.



megjegyzés: ha f elég gyorsan tart 0-hoz β -hoz közeledve, akkor
konvergens az integrál.