

20/

Keroldan iza mered: penciis integrals, helyettesites
integrals, stb...

Improprius integrals konvergencia

TETEL (Cauchy-kritérium improprius integralsra)

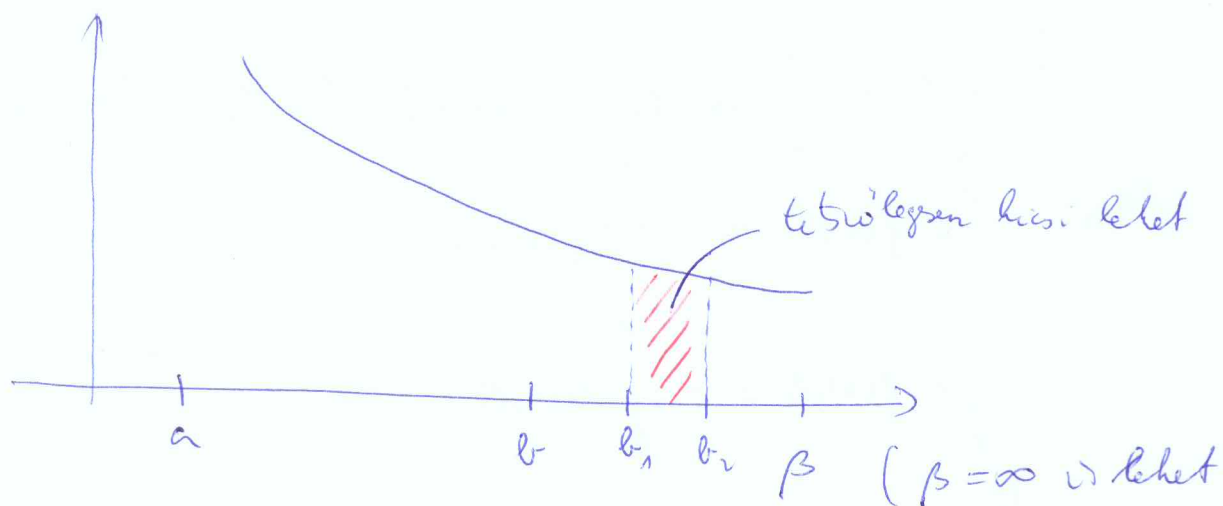
Legyen f integrálható $[a, \beta)$ intervallum korlátozott, azt uniter-
ellenes.

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

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

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

seth.



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

21)

Biv

$$\int_a^{b_2} f(x) dx - \int_a^{b_1} f(x) dx = \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x) dx$$

+ für beliebige reelleres Cauchy-Kriterium:

$$\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \text{ existiert} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \text{ -or } \exists a\text{-um} \right. \\ \left. \text{offen } U \text{ existiert, sodass} \right. \\ \left. |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon, \text{ für} \right. \\ \left. x_1, x_2 \in U \right)$$

Def Tfh f integrierbar $[a, \beta)$ heißt, existiert ein Intervall $[a, \beta)$ (β lehet ∞). Ist $f \geq 0$ $[a, \beta)$ -u, also

$$w \mapsto \int_a^w f(x) dx \quad \text{monoton}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{w \rightarrow \beta-0} \int_a^w f(x) dx \text{ existiert, falls } \int \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{reelles} \\ \text{oder} \\ \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\parallel \\ \int_a^\beta |f| dx \text{ existiert, falls } f \text{ integrierbar } [a, \beta) \\ \text{heißt, existiert ein Intervall}$$

Def Ist $\int_a^\beta f(x) dx$ impropriäres Integral absolut konvergent, he f integrierbar $[a, \beta)$ heißt, existiert ein Intervall $\int_a^\beta |f(x)| dx$ konvergent.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ imp. integral absolut konvergenz}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ imp. abg. konvergenz}$$

Bir

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{b_1}^{b_2} |f(x)| dx \quad \forall \quad a \leq b_1 < b_2 \leq \beta - \eta$$

+ Candy - ple how. int.

Keegi A meepoet'ko hem b'ko, b'ko is an

pl. $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ konvergenz, da kein absolut! bew.
(ld. betröbt)

TETEL (Kajonircaib-cho)

Thm. • f & g in $\text{thet}([a, \beta])$ heißt, ist univollständig

• $\exists \varrho_0 \in [a, \beta)$, melzu $|f(x)| \leq g(x) \quad \forall x \in (\varrho_0, \beta)$

Chlor, he

$$\int_a^B g(x) dx \text{ konvergenz} \Rightarrow \int_a^B f(x) dx \text{ konvergenz.}$$

23/

Bil.

Cauchy

$$\int_a^\beta g(x) dx \text{ konvergiert} \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists b < \beta :$$

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} g(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall b < b_1 < b_2 < \beta$$

$$|f(x)| \leq g(x), \text{ für } x \in (b_0, \beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} |f(x)| dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} g(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \max\{b_1, b_0\} < b_1 < b_2 < \beta - \varepsilon$$

 $\Downarrow$ Cauchy

$$\int_a^\beta f(x) dx \text{ konvergiert.}$$

Beispiel

①

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

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

konvergiert,

mit

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

,

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\forall x \geq 1 - \varepsilon$$

also

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ konvergiert}$$

!

24/

②

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

konvergenz, weil

$$\left| \frac{1+\cos x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{2}{1+x^2} \quad \forall x \in [0, \infty)$$

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

Heij: Minoranten

$$\text{Ke } g(x) \geq |f(x)| \quad \forall x \in (a_0, \beta) \quad \text{w} \int_a^{\beta} f(x) dx \text{ divergenz}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{\beta} g(x) dx \text{ is divergenz.}$$

Bu: Ke konvergenz haben, aber a majoranten - also nicht

$$\int_a^{\beta} f(x) dx \text{ is konvergenz wenn: } \int_a^{\beta} g(x) dx \text{ konvergenz}$$

Pelche ① $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2+\cos x}{x} dx$ divergenz, weil

$$\left| \frac{2+\cos x}{x} \right| \geq \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x \in [1, \infty)$$

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

divergen!

25

2

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$$

divergens, weil

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x} > \frac{1}{2} \text{, für } 0 < x < \rho_0 \text{ wobei } \rho_0 < \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin x}{x^2} > \frac{1}{2x} \text{, für } x \in (0, \rho_0)$$

$$\text{da } \int_0^{\rho_0} \frac{1}{2x} dx \text{ divergiert} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx \text{ ist divergent!}$$

3

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

konvergiert

$$\int_1^w \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \stackrel{\text{part. int}}{=} \left[-\frac{\cos x}{x} \right]_1^w - \int_1^w \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx \quad \forall w > 1$$

$$u = \frac{1}{x} \rightsquigarrow u' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$v' = \sin x \rightsquigarrow v = -\cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left(\underbrace{-\frac{\cos w}{w}}_0 + \underbrace{\frac{\cos 1}{1}}_{\cos 1} - \underbrace{\int_1^w \frac{\cos x}{x^2} dx}_{\text{konvergiert, da } w \rightarrow \infty} \right)$$

26/

(4)

$$\int_1^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$$

divergens

$|\sin x| \geq \sin^2 x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ elég megmutatni, hogy

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx \text{ divergens}$$

$$\int_1^w \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^w \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^w \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^w \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx$$

$$\int_1^w \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx \text{ konvergens (parciális integrálás, mint előbb HF)}$$

de

$$\lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^w \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty \Rightarrow \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \infty$$

(5)

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^a e^{-x^2} dx \text{ konvergens, ha } a > 0$$

$$e^{-x^2} < \frac{1}{|x|^{a+2}} \quad \text{ha } |x| > x_0 \text{ valah } x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ esetén}$$

(mégis $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) e^{-x^2} = 0 \quad \forall p(x) \text{ polinom}$)

||

v l'Hospital-szabály

$$e^{-x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{k!}$$

$$|x^a e^{-x^2}| < \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{ha } |x| > x_0$$

+ majoránsok - elv

!

27/

⑥ Az Euler-féle Γ függvény

$$\Gamma: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Gamma(s) := \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \quad s > 0$$

• $\int_1^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \rightarrow$ konvergens

$e^{-t} < \frac{1}{|t|^{s+1}}$, ha $|t|$ elég nagy $t \rightarrow \infty$

$\hookrightarrow e^{-t} t^{s-1} < \frac{1}{t^2}$

• $\int_0^1 e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt$ konvergens integrál, ha $\underline{s \geq 1} \rightarrow$ konvergens

$s < 1$ esetén : $t \in (0, 1] \Rightarrow |t^{s-1} e^{-t}| \leq t^{s-1}$

de $\int_0^1 t^{s-1} dt$ konvergens

$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt$ konvergens

TETEL (A Γ függvény tulajdonságai)

(i) $\Gamma(s) > 0 \quad \forall s > 0$ és $\Gamma(s) \rightarrow \infty$, ha $s \rightarrow 0+$

(ii) $\Gamma(s+1) = s\Gamma(s) \quad \forall s > 0$

(iii) $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Legy A Γ függvény a faktoriális polynomos általánosítása.

28/

Bilz(i) $s > 0 - m$

$$\Gamma(s) \geq \int_0^1 e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \geq e^{-1} \underbrace{\int_0^1 t^{s-1} dt}_{\left[\frac{t^s}{s}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{s}} = \frac{e^{-1}}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(s) > 0, \text{ für } s > 0 \quad \text{z.B.} \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \Gamma(s) = \infty$$

(ii) legyen $s > 0$ fix. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ z.B. $x \geq \varepsilon$ esetén

$$\int_{\varepsilon}^x e^{-t} t^s dt \stackrel{p}{=} \left[-e^{-t} t^s \right]_{\varepsilon}^x + s \int_{\varepsilon}^x e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt =$$

part. int

$$u' = e^{-t} \leadsto u = -e^{-t}$$

$$v = t^s \quad v' = s t^{s-1}$$

$$= \left(-e^{-x} x^s + e^{-\varepsilon} \varepsilon^s \right) + s \int_{\varepsilon}^x e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt$$

$$\bullet \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ esetén} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} e^{-\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1 \\ \varepsilon^s \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow e^{-\varepsilon} \varepsilon^s \rightarrow 0$$

 $\bullet$ legyen $n \in \mathbb{N}$ olyan, hogy $n > s$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \geq 1 - n \quad 0 \leq e^{-x} x^s \leq e^{-x} x^n$$

25/

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} x^n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x} x^s = 0$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\int_0^1 e^{-t} t^s dt = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 e^{-t} t^s dt = (0 - e^{-1}) + s \left(\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \right)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^{-t} t^s dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x e^{-t} t^s dt = (e^{-1} - 0) + s \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x e^{-t} t^{s-1} dt \right)$$

$$\Downarrow \text{ recursive step}$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma(s+1) = s \Gamma(s)}$$

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

$$\Downarrow (ii)$$

$$\Gamma(2) = 1 \Gamma(1) = 1$$

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 \Gamma(2) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2!$$

$$\Gamma(4) = 3 \Gamma(3) = 3 \cdot 2! = 3!$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$!$$

1/

Integralkriterium

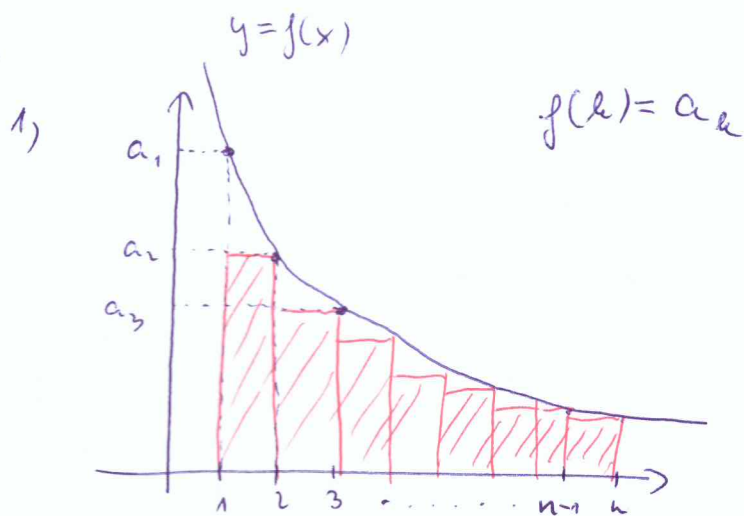
THEOREM (Integralkriterium)

Gegeben $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, positiv ist f es monoton wachsend
 $[1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(k) := a_k > 0 \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$.

1) falls $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ konvergent $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ konvergent

2) falls $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ divergent $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ divergent.

Bew



$$a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n \leq \underbrace{\int_1^n f(x) dx}_{\text{monoton wachsend}} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^n f(x) dx = \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

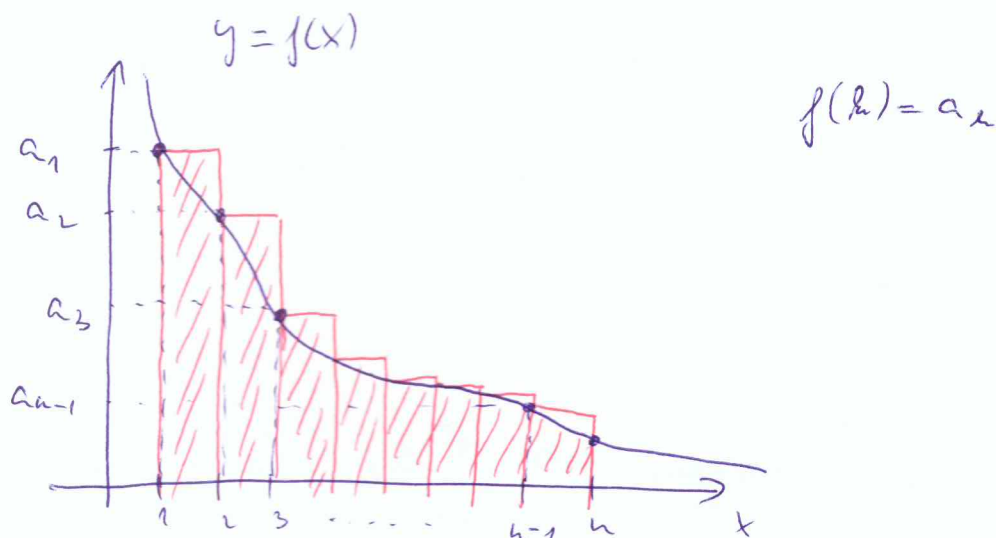
falls $\int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ konv ($< \infty$) $\Rightarrow S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ Partialsummen
 $+ S_n \nearrow \Rightarrow S_n$ konvergent

2/

anon

 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ konvergens ✓

2)



$$\int_1^k f(x) dx \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{k-1} = S_{k-1}$$

k

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^k f(x) dx = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} S_{k-1} = \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \text{ divergens}$$

!

Hepp: A diagrammál látszik:

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} f(k) \leq \int_1^{\infty} f(t) dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k)$$

meg:

$$\int_1^{\infty} f(t) dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f(k) \leq f(1) + \int_1^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

↳ harmonikus leghalibb.

3/

Példa

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ konvergens} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1$$

Biz.

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\alpha \leq 0}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{|\alpha|} \neq 0$$

($\Rightarrow$ a konvergencia szükséges feltétele nem teljesül.)

$$\bullet \quad \underline{\alpha > 0}$$

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}, \quad x \geq 1 \quad \Rightarrow \bullet \text{ f nemnegatív és } f \searrow$$

$$\bullet \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} = a_n$$

Létték

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx \text{ konvergens} \Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1$$

$\Downarrow$ integrálkritérium

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ konvergens, ha } \alpha > 1$$

Hibaleeslis pozitív típusú sorok integrálkritérium

TÉTEL Tfh $S = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$, $a_k > 0$ sor konvergens és
a konvergenciája megállapítható az integrálkritérium.
Ekkor az $S \approx S_n = a_1 + \dots + a_n$ közelítés hibája:

$$H = |S - S_n| = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k \leq \int_n^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{beszélés alható!}$$

Biz.

$$a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \dots + a_m \leq \int_n^m f(x) dx$$

$$\hookrightarrow H = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^m a_k \leq \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^m f(x) dx = \int_n^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Példa

$$S := \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln \sqrt{n})^2}$$

• konvergens-e?

• $S \approx S_{1000}$ közelítés hibája?

$$f(x) := \frac{1}{x(\ln \sqrt{x})^2} = \frac{1}{1/4} \cdot \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} \quad x \geq 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow \bullet f(x) > 0, \text{ ha } x \geq 3$$

$$\bullet f \downarrow [3, \infty) \text{-n}$$

$$\bullet f(n) = \frac{1}{n(\ln \sqrt{n})^2} = a_n > 0$$

5/ $\Rightarrow$ Integralkriterium ablehnen!

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \int_3^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{x} (\ln x)^{-2}}_{f' \cdot f^{-2}} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_3^w = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\underbrace{\frac{1}{\ln w}}_{\downarrow \infty} + \frac{1}{\ln 3} \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 3} < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^2} \text{ konvergenz.}$$

$$0 < H = S - S_{1000} \leq \int_{1000}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^2} dx = \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right]_{1000}^w =$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln w} + \frac{1}{\ln 1000} \right) = \frac{1}{\ln 1000}$$

!