

14 dicembre

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} \sin(x) dx \stackrel{\text{lim}}{=} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^R \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \quad p > 1 \text{ è sommabile?}$$

Si è sommabile. Per prima cosa $\frac{1}{x^p} \sin(x) \in C^0([1, +\infty))$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} \sin(x) \in L_{loc}([1, +\infty)).$$

Poi, abbiamo

$$0 \leq \left| \frac{1}{x^p} \sin(x) \right| = \frac{1}{x^p} |\sin x| \leq \frac{1}{x^p}$$

$p > 1$

Segue $\frac{1}{x^p} \in L([1, +\infty)) \xRightarrow{\text{confronto}} \frac{1}{x^p} |\sin x| \in L([1, +\infty))$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^p} \sin x \in L([1, +\infty)).$$

Esempi di funzioni integrabili che non sono assolutamente integrabili

Utilizziamo il fatto che $\frac{1}{x^p} \in L[1, +\infty) \Leftrightarrow p > 1$

Esempio $\frac{\sin x}{x^p} \in L[\pi, +\infty) \quad \forall p > 0.$

Così $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\pi}^R \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall p > 0.$

Abbiamo appena verificato il caso $p > 1$.

Ci interessa il caso $0 < p \leq 1$. In questo caso

$\frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} \notin L[\pi, +\infty)$ (lo dimosteremo fra poco).

1) Veri, abbiamo l'integrabilità $\forall 0 < p \leq 1$

$$\int_{\pi}^R \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx = \int_{\pi}^R \frac{1}{x^p} (-\cos x)' dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\cos x}{x^p} \Big|_{\pi}^R + \int_{\pi}^R (x^{-p})' \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{-\cos R}{R^p} - \frac{1}{\pi^p} - p \int_{\pi}^R \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow +\infty} L \in \mathbb{R}$$

Qui $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\pi}^R \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} dx$ esiste finito

perché, siccome $p > 0$, si ha $p+1 > 1$ e

quindi $0 \leq \left| \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} \right| \leq \frac{|\cos x|}{x^{p+1}} \leq \frac{1}{x^{p+1}} \in L[\pi, +\infty)$

segue per il confronto che $\frac{|\cos x|}{x^{p+1}} \in L[\pi, +\infty)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{x^{p+1}} \in L[\pi, +\infty)$$

Abbiamo dimostrato che $\forall p > 0$,

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\pi}^R \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \in \mathbb{R}$$

Da vedremo perché per $0 < p \leq 1$

si ha $\frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} \notin L[\pi, \infty)$

Supponiamo per assurdo che per un $0 < p \leq 1$

$+\infty > \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\pi}^R \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx$

$+\infty > \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx + \dots + \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx \right]$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{j\pi}^{(j+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^p} dx$

$\geq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{j\pi}^{(j+1)\pi} \frac{|\sin x|}{(j+1)^p \pi^p} dx$

$= \frac{1}{\pi^p} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(j+1)^p} \int_{j\pi}^{(j+1)\pi} |\sin x| dx$

$= \frac{2}{\pi^p} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{(j+1)^p} \quad k = j+1$

$= \frac{2}{\pi^p} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k^p} \quad \frac{1}{k^p} = \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{[x]^p} dx$

$= \frac{2}{\pi^p} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{1}{[x]^p} dx$

$= \frac{2}{\pi^p} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^{n+2} \frac{1}{[x]^p} dx = +\infty \quad 0 < p \leq 1$

Confrontando gli estremi si ottiene

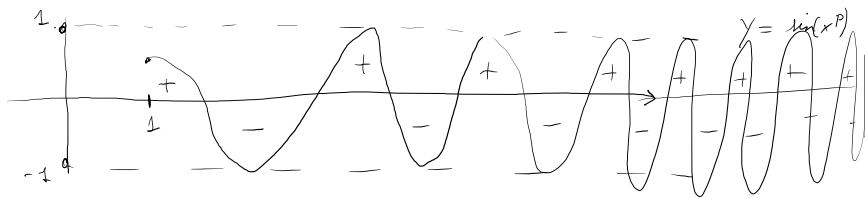
$+\infty > +\infty$

, assurdo.

$\int_2^{n+2} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$



$\sin(x^p)$ con $p > 1$ è in $L[1, +\infty)$



$p > 1$

$$\int_1^R \sin(x^p) dx = \int_1^{R^p} \frac{\sin(y)}{y^{\frac{p-1}{p}}} dy$$

$$y = x^p \quad x = y^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p x^{p-1}$$

$$dy = p x^{p-1} dx$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{x^{p-1}} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \frac{1}{y^{\frac{p-1}{p}}} dy$$

dove $p > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{p-1}{p} > 0 \quad q = \frac{p-1}{p} > 0$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^R \sin(x^p) dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{p} \int_1^{R^p} \frac{\sin(y)}{y^q} dy \quad S = R^p$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \lim_{S \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^S \frac{\sin(y)}{y^q} dy \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ limite } \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx \quad \text{se } p > 1$$

Schleife $a f(x) = \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \text{th}(x) \cdot x^2$

integrierbar $x \rightarrow \infty$ \rightarrow substituieren in $u = \frac{1}{x}$ in $[-1, +\infty)$.

$$f(x) = \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \sin x \rightarrow \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot (1 - \text{th} x) \cdot \sin x$$

Quasi immer da $1 - \text{th}(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1 - \text{th}(x) = 1 - \frac{\text{th}(x)}{\text{th}(x)} = 1 - \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x}) - (e^x - e^{-x})}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \text{th}(x)}{x^{-10}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2e^{-2x} (1 + o(x))}{x^{-10}} = 0$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{10}}{e^{2x}} = 0$$

$$f(x) = \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \sin x = \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot \sin x \cdot o(x^{-20})$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg(1+y)}{y} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\lg(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{x} \quad \frac{\lg(1 + \frac{1}{x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1 + o(x)$$

$$f(x) = \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} (1 + o(x)) \right] + \sin x x^2 (1 + o(x)) o(x^{-20})$$

$$= \left[\sin x \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \right] + o(x^{-12})$$

$o(x^{-12})$ ist substituieren integrierbar

$$|o(x^{-12})| = o(x^{-12})$$

via L'Hospital'sche

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{o(x^{-12})}{x^{-12}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|o(x^{-12})|}{x^{-12}} = 0$$

$|o(x^{-12})|$ ist integrierbar per comparisonssatz

per die volle $x^{-12} \in [-1, +\infty)$

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) + o(x^{-12})$$

\leftarrow große ist mit integrierbar

$$\lg(1+y) = y - \frac{y^2}{2} + o(y^2)$$

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

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) + \left(\frac{\sin x}{2x^2} \right) + o(x^{-2})$$

\uparrow e^1 \uparrow e^1 \uparrow e^1

integrierbar man kann $o(x^{-2})$ in $[-1, +\infty)$