

unergentlich!

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \quad ?$$

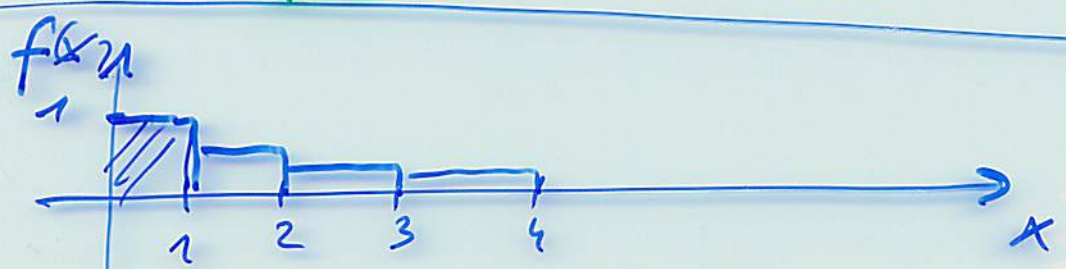
Falls $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = F$

$$= \int_a^\infty f(x) dx$$

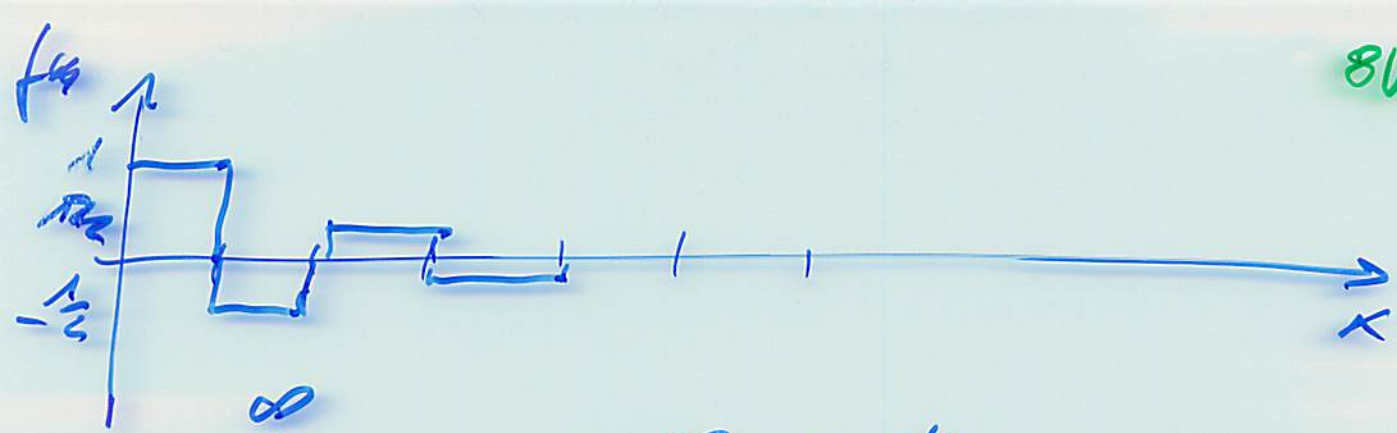
§ falls $f(x) \neq$

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

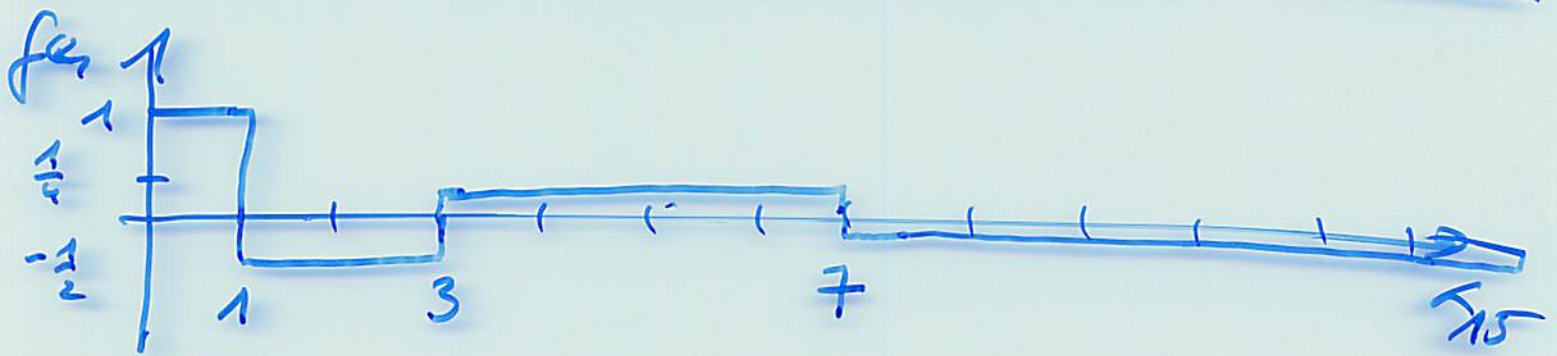
$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{a+\epsilon}^b f(x) dx = F$



$$\int_0^\infty f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{A}$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \quad \text{✓}$$



1

$$1 - 1 = 0$$

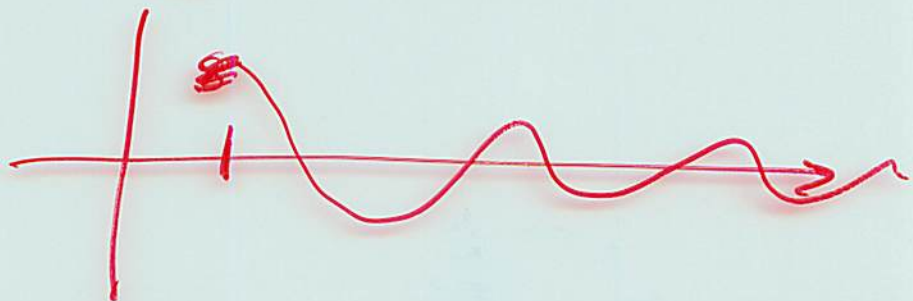
$$1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

$$1 - 1 + 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \text{✓}$$

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

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{✗}$$



Kriterien

8Vo (3)

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \quad \exists, \quad \text{d.h.}$$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} F(b) = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx = F$$

$$\text{d.h. } \forall (b_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \quad b_n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(b_n) = F$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N(\varepsilon), \quad |F(b_n) - F| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq N(\varepsilon)$$

oder $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N = N(\varepsilon), \quad |F(b_n) - F(b_m)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall n, m \geq N(\varepsilon)$$

oder $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists b_{N(\varepsilon)} = C, \quad |F(b_n) - F(b_m)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall b_n, b_m \geq C$$

$$\text{d.h. } |F(b_n) - F(b_m)| = \left| \int_a^{b_n} f(x) dx - \int_a^{b_m} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{b_n}^{b_m} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall b_n, b_m \geq C$$

Bsp:

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

8V0 ④

$$b_n < b_m, \int_{b_n}^{b_m} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{b_n}^{b_m} = \frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_m} < \epsilon$$

$$b_n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

also $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists C = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \left| \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right| < \epsilon$

$$\forall z_1, z_2 > C$$

abs. Konv.

$$\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx \quad \exists$$

Falls $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ abs. Konv. \Rightarrow Konv.

$$\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx \quad \exists$$

also $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists C > 0 \quad \forall z_1, z_2 > C$

$$\left| \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_{z_1}^{z_2} |f(x)| dx = \left| \int_{z_1}^{z_2} |f(x)| dx \right| < \epsilon$$

\Rightarrow Konv.

$$\int_{-\infty}^x \frac{e^t}{t} dt$$

$x < 0$

$$= \left[\begin{matrix} t = -\tau \\ dt = -d\tau \end{matrix} \right] = \int_{\infty}^{-x} \frac{e^{-\tau}}{\tau} d\tau = - \int_{-x}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\tau}}{\tau} d\tau$$

$$f(\tau) = \frac{e^{-\tau}}{\tau}$$

$$|f(\tau)| = \left| \frac{e^{-\tau}}{\tau} \right| < e^{-\tau} = g(\tau)$$

$$\int_{-x}^{\infty} g(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-x}^{\infty} e^{-\tau} d\tau = -e^{-\tau} \Big|_{-x}^{\infty}$$

Majorantenkriterium

$$= e^{+x} - \underbrace{e^{-\infty}}_{=0} \quad \boxed{7}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$|f(t)| = \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t}$$

aber $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt$ ~~divergiert~~

~~0 ≠ f(t)~~

8Vo ⑥
Divergenzkrit. nicht anwenden

$$\int_1^b \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = - \frac{\cos t}{t} \Big|_1^b - \int_1^b \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt$$

direkt $b \rightarrow \infty$

$$= + \frac{\cos 1}{1} - \underbrace{\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos b}{b}}_{=0} - \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{\cos t}{t^2} dt$$

} weil

$$|f(t)| = \left| \frac{\cos t}{t^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t^2} = g(t)$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} g(t) dt = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \quad \text{}$$

Gammafkt

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

$$f(t) \stackrel{?}{=} e^{-t} t^{x-1} = \underbrace{e^{-t} t^{x+1}}_{\text{}} t^{-2}$$

8/10 (6)

$$\exists t_0 > 0 \quad e^{-t} t^{x+1} < 1 \quad \forall t > t_0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt = \int_0^{t_0} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt}$$

Majorante

$$\int_{t_0}^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt \leq \int_{t_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2} dt \quad \text{J}$$

$$\Gamma(x+1) = \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-t}}_v \underbrace{t^x}_u dt = \underbrace{-e^{-t} t^x}_{=0} \Big|_0^{\infty} + x \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$$

$$\underbrace{-e^0 0^x}_0 - \underbrace{-e^{-\infty} \infty^x}_{=0}$$

$$= x \Gamma(x)$$

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$$

$$x=1 \quad \Gamma(1) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} t^{1-1} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1$$

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

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 \Gamma(2) = 2$$

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

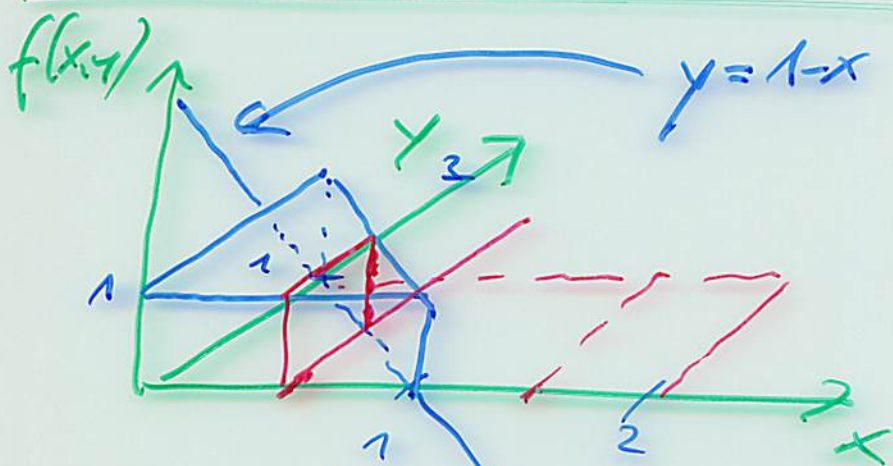
$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$= \int_a^x f(t) dt = F(x) - F(a)$$

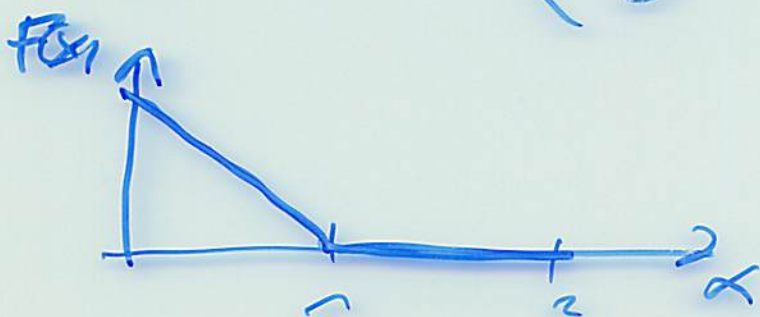
f stetig $\Rightarrow F$ differenzierbar

H.S.D.I.R. $F' = f$

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(x,y) dy$$



$$F(x) = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = \begin{cases} 1-x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$



$$F(x) = \int_1^{\pi} \frac{\sin(tx)}{t} dt$$

$$\boxed{f(x,t)} \quad \text{step}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,t) = \cancel{t} \cos tx = \cos tx}$$

also

$$F'(x) \exists$$

$$\boxed{F'(x) = \int_1^{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,t) dt = \int_1^{\pi} \cos tx dt =$$

$$= \frac{\sin tx}{x} \Big|_1^{\pi} = \frac{\sin \pi x}{x} - \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\sin \pi x - \sin x}{x}}$$

~~$$\int_0^{\infty} x^2 \cos x dx$$~~

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^2 \cos t dt = ?$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \cos(tx) dt$$

$$F'(x) = - \int_0^{\infty} t \sin(tx) dt$$

$$F''(x) = - \int_0^{\infty} t^2 \cos tx dt$$

$$\text{also } \boxed{-F''(1) = \int_0^{\infty} t^2 \cos t dt}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \omega(t|x) dt = \frac{\sin tx}{x} \Big|_0^{\infty} \quad 816 \textcircled{9}$$

$$= \frac{\sin ax}{x}$$

$$F'(x) = \dots$$

$$F''(x) = \dots$$

$$-F''(x) =$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-xy} dy$$

$$\forall x \quad \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-xy} dy = -\frac{x}{x} e^{-xy} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_2} x e^{-xy} dy = \left(e^{-xz_1} - e^{-xz_2} \right) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall z_1, z_2 > C = \frac{\ln \varepsilon}{x}$$

$$e^{-xz_1} < \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{\forall x > C_0}$$