

Clase 15:

Integrales impropias

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Eugenie Ellis

eellis@fing.edu.uy

Integrales impropias

Serie:

$\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ sucesión de números reales.

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

La serie es el límite $n \rightarrow +\infty$ de la sucesión

$\{S_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$$

converge si es finito

divergente si es infinito

oscila si no existe

Integral impropia:

Sea $f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

función integrable

$F: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

La integral impropia es y lo denotamos

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt$$

Si el límite es finito decimos que la integral converge.

Si el límite es infinito decimos que la integral diverge

Si el límite no existe decimos que la integral oscila

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha = 2 \quad \bullet \quad \frac{1}{n^2} \sim \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \text{ telescópica convergente}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad \bullet \quad \frac{1}{n} \sim \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \log\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$$

telescópica divergente

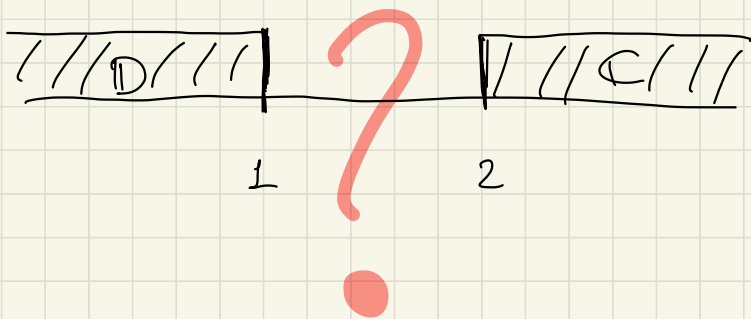
$$\alpha \geq 2 \quad \bullet \quad 0 \leq \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \text{criterio de comparación}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ converge.}$$

$$\alpha \leq 1 \quad \bullet \quad n^{\alpha} \leq n \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}$$

\Rightarrow
criterio
de comparación

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha}} \text{ diverge}$$



Ejemplo: $f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$$

$$F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt$$

$$F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \begin{cases} \log(t) \Big|_1^x & \alpha = 1 \\ \frac{t^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_1^x & \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \log(x) & \alpha = 1 \\ \frac{x^{-\alpha+1} - 1}{-\alpha+1} & \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \alpha = 1 \\ 0 & \alpha > 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \neq 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} (x^{-\alpha+1} - 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha > 1 \\ +\infty & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

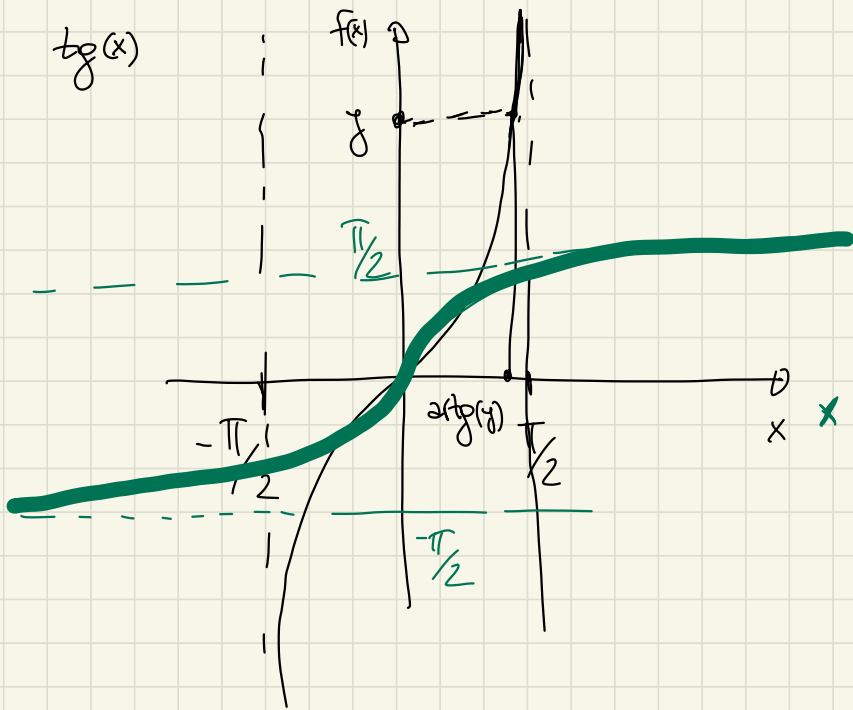


$$2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \stackrel{*}{=}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctg(t) \Big|_0^x = \arctg(x)$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctg(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\arctg(x) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$



$$3) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x \cos t dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x \text{ \textit{oscille}}$$

Proposición:

$$f, g: [a, +\infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(t) \text{ converge } \vee \int_a^{+\infty} g(t) \text{ converge}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} \alpha f(t) + \beta g(t) \text{ converge}$$
$$= \alpha \int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt + \beta \int_a^{+\infty} g(t) dt$$

Ejercicio:

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt \text{ converge } \left. \vphantom{\int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt} \right\} \Rightarrow L = 0$$

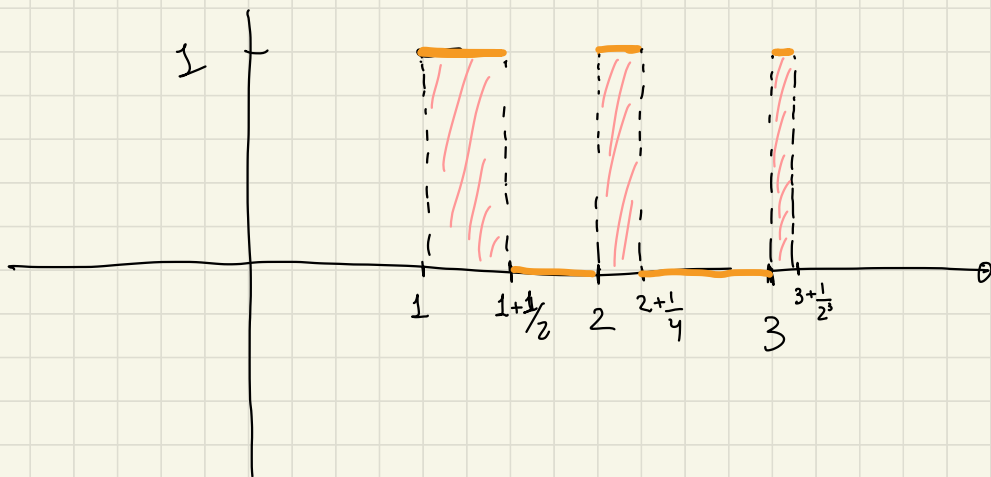
$$f: [a, +\infty) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L$$

Sea $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [n, n + \frac{1}{2^n}] \\ 0 & \text{otro caso} \end{cases}$

Probar que $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x)$ es convergente,

sin embargo $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq 0$



Proposición:

$f, g: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Si f, g continuas tales que

$$0 \leq f(t) \leq g(t) \quad \forall t \geq a$$

\Rightarrow a) Si $\int_a^{+\infty} g(t) dt$ converge $\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(t) dt$ converge

$$b) \text{ Si } \int_2^{+\infty} f(t) dt \text{ diverge } \Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} g(t) dt \text{ diverge}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\log(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^x \frac{1}{\log(t)} dt$$

$$\log(x) < x \quad \forall x \geq 2$$

$$\frac{1}{x} < \frac{1}{\log(x)}$$

\Rightarrow
 \uparrow
criterio
de comparación

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\log(x)} \text{ diverge}$$

Proposición: Si f, g son funciones
 $f, g: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\geq 0}$ $f(t) \geq 0$ $g(t) \geq 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(t) \quad \text{y} \quad \int_a^{+\infty} g(t)$$

son de la misma clase

Ejemplo: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} dx$ converge

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2+1} \sim \frac{x^{1/2}}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^{-1/2} \cdot x^2} = \frac{1}{x^{-1/2+2}} = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$$

Teorema: Criterio Serie-Integral.

Sea $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ monótona decreciente

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} f(n) \quad \text{y} \quad \int_2^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

son de la misma clase.