

Clase 17:

Integrales de
segunda especie
e integrales mixtas

CDIVV - 2023 - 2sem

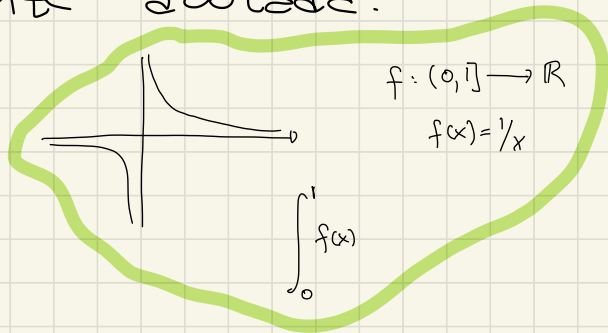
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Integrales impropias de segunda especie

$f: (a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ función continua pero no necesariamente acotada.

$$F(x) = \int_x^b f(t) dt$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \int_x^b f(t) dx = \begin{cases} L < +\infty & \text{es convergent} \\ \pm\infty & \text{es divergent} \\ \nexists & \text{oscila} \end{cases}$$

$f: [a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ función continua pero no acotada.

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

Análogo.

Ejemplo: $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$ en $(0, 1]$

$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$ es una integral impropia de segunda especie

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_x^1 \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \int_x^1 t^{-\alpha} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log t \Big|_x^1 & \alpha = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_x^1 & \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\int_x^1 \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt = \begin{cases} \log t \Big|_x^1 & \alpha = 1 \\ \frac{t^{-\alpha+1}}{-\alpha+1} \Big|_x^1 & \alpha \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$x^{-\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} 0$$

$$-\alpha+1 > 0 \quad 1 > \alpha$$

$$x^{-\alpha+1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} +\infty \quad 1 < \alpha$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt$$

converge si $1 > \alpha$

diverge si $\alpha \geq 1$



Ejemplo: Clasificar

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - \sin x}} dx$$

Integral impropia de segunda especie

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + r_3(x)$$

$$\frac{r_3(x)}{x^3} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\sin x \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{\sim} x - \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - \sin x}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^3}{3!}}} = \sqrt{3!} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right) \frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$$

El desarrollo de Taylor de f en a

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2$$

$$+ \frac{f'''(a)}{3!} (x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n + r_n(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{r_n(x)}{(x-a)^n} = 0$$

Ejercicio: $f(x) = \sin(x)$
 $a = 0$ $n = 3$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x - \sin x}}$ se comporta como $\frac{1}{x^{3/2}}$

$$\alpha > 3/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - \sin x}} \text{ diverge.}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\text{Sea } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

f es una función continua tal que $f(0) = 1$

Clasificar

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{F(x)}} dx$$

El desarrollo de Taylor de $F(x)$ en $x=0$

$$F(x) = F(0) + F'(0)x + r_2(x)$$

$$= 0 + f(0)x + r_1(x)$$

$$= x + r_1(x)$$

TFC

$$\frac{F(x)}{x} = 1 + \frac{r_1(x)}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$F(x) \sim x \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{F(x)}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{F(x)}} \cdot \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{\frac{x}{F(x)}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{F(x)}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{F(x)}} dx \text{ se comporta como } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

que ya sabemos que converge,
por ser la armónica con $\alpha = 1/2 < 1$

Armónica

Integral impropia
de primera especie

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$$



Integral impropia
de segunda especie

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$$



Ejercicio: Clasificar

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{12-x}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{12-x}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{12-x}} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{12-x}} dx + \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{12-x}} dx$$

$$\swarrow$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{2}}$$

Ejercicio: Clasificar $\int_1^{+\infty} \operatorname{sen}(x^2) dx$

integral impropia de primera especie

$$F(x) = \int_1^x \sin(t^2) dt = \frac{-\cos t^2}{2t} \Big|_1^x - \int_1^x \frac{\cos t^2}{2t^2} dt$$

partes

$$\sin(t^2) = \underbrace{2t \sin t^2}_{f'} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2t}}_g$$

$$\int_1^x f'g = fg \Big|_1^x - \int_1^x fg'$$

$$f(t) = -\cos t^2$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{2t}$$

$$g'(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t} \right)' = \frac{1}{2} (t^{-1})'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t^{-2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2t^2}$$

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

$$- \int_1^x \frac{\cos t^2}{2t^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{\cos x^2}{2x} = 0$$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(t^2)}{2t^2} dt$ es absolutamente convergente

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos(t^2)}{2t^2} \right| dt$$

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

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2t^2} dt$ es convergente

y por lo tanto $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t^2}{2t^2} dt$ es
convergente.

$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \sin(t^2) dt$ es convergente

○

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{x^2-1} + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2-1}$$
$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)(x-1)} dx$$

\parallel
 \circ
|
 $x+1=z$
 \curvearrowright

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{z(z-2)} dz$$

=

$$- \int_0^1 \frac{1}{z(2-z)} dz$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{z}$$