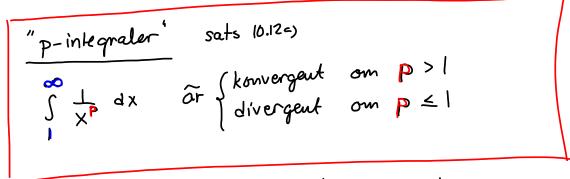
Generalisevad integral
typ1. inte begränsade integrationsgränser, eller

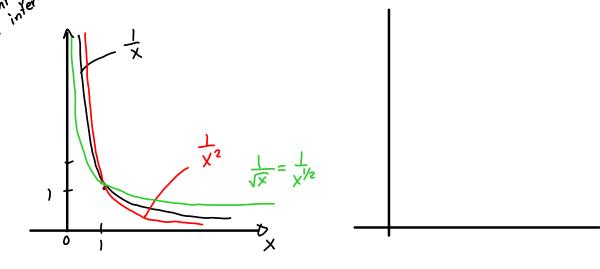
: integralen <u>saknar gransvarde</u>, den generaliserade integralen ar Idivergent.

õverst sid 363 och ex. 6.18.

ex)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dy = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{x} \end{bmatrix}_{1}^{\infty} = 0 - (-\frac{1}{1}) = 1$$
 har graw-varde varde



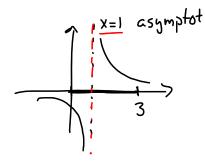
Granserna begrante super du ar {konvergent om P<1 begrante super du divergent om P>1 men ander on P>1 integrander on P>1



ex)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{5/3}} dx$$
 kowergerar ty $p = \frac{5}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$

ex)
$$\int_{X}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{5/3}} dx$$
 konvergerar ty $p = \frac{5}{3} > 1$
ex) $\int_{X}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} dx$ divergent ty intervallet ar wellow Ooch 1 och $p > 1$.

$$ex) \quad I = \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$



Ar generaliserad ty funktionen (Integration) ar inte def. i integrationsomrædet.

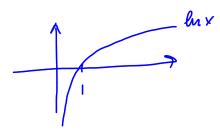
Dela up? i tra generalisorade integraler. i den punkten.

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \left[\ln |x-1| \right]_{0}^{1} + \left[\ln |x-1| \right]_{1}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{(x)}{(x)}$$

 $\lim_{x \to 1} \ln |x-1| = \begin{cases} t = x-1 \\ d\alpha & x \to 1 \end{cases} = \lim_{t \to 0} \ln |t| = \frac{-\infty}{t}$



 $: (4) \Rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \text{divergent}$

Integraleu I ar bara konvergent om båda del integralerna konvergerar. =>

Om någon av delinkapralerna är divergent är I divergent.

Jam forelse kriteriel

Antag
$$0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$$
 for $a < x < b$

• Om
$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$
 konvergent $\Rightarrow \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ konvergent

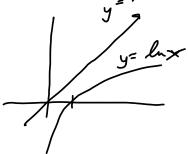
Antag
$$0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$$
 for $a \le x$.

Om $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ konvergent $\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx$ konvergent.

Om $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ divergent $\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$ divergent.

$$0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$$

ex)
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^3} dx$$
 Fr integralen konvergent.



$$0 \le f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^3}$$

 $0 \le f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^3} < \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Hoppas}}{\text{Hilla storre funktion}} \\ \frac{1}{\text{som konvergenar.}} \\ \frac{1}{\text{storre taljare eller}} < \frac{x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} = g(x). \end{cases}$

$$<\frac{x}{x^3}=\frac{1}{x^2}=g(x).$$

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} g(x) dy = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$

 $\int g(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad konvergent \quad \text{ty p-in-leg-ral} \\ dar \quad p = 2 > 1.$

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \frac{x^{2}}{3} + \dots$$
 ar en potensserie = oandlig summa cu potensm.

serie ar en oandlig summa.

Talfolj'd:
$$1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots = \{n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

 $2, 4, 6, 8, \ldots = \{2n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$
 $1, 3, 5, 7, = \{2n-1\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

Fibonacci:
$$1,1,2,3,5,8,13,21,... = \{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\boxed{a_{n+2} = a_n + a_{n+1}}$$

$$\boxed{a_0 = a_1 = 1}$$

ex)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\sqrt{n^2+2n} - n)$$

 $\{n^2+2n-n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \sqrt{1^2+2\cdot1} - 1, \sqrt{2^2+2\cdot2} - 2, \dots$

$$a_{n} = \sqrt{n^{2}+2n^{2}-n} = \sqrt{n^{2}+2n^{2}-n^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{n^{2}+2n^{2}-n})(\sqrt{\frac{n^{2}+2n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}}{\sqrt{n^{2}+2n^{2}+n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}-n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{2}-n^{2}-n^{2}+n^{2}-n^{$$

Serier - oandliga summor.

Harmonisk serle:
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

ar divergent

Geometrisk serie:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = x^0 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

Geom. serie har konstant kvot. ak+1 = x

$$\overline{1} S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k = 1 + x + \dots + x^n = \underline{1 - x}^{n+1}$$

$$\overline{1} \times S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x \cdot x^k \times x^2 + \cdots \times x^{n+1}$$

$$\widehat{I} - \widehat{I}: \qquad S_n - X \cdot S_n = \left[-X \right]$$

$$S_n \left((-x) = (-X) \right]$$

$$S_n \left((-x) = (-X) \right]$$

 $S_n = \frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x}$ Geometrisk summa wed kvoten x.

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} x^{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} \right) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} & \text{om } |x| < 1 \\ \infty & \text{om } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Konvergeran senieu?

Viller at att serien ar autagande,

termera gar mot noul.

2 ak > 0 da k > 00.

4 briterier for all angora komergens.

1. Integral kriteriel.

jfr. serien med moterande integral.

ex) $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$ konu. harmowisk serie?

5 dx ar motsvarande integral,

som är divergeut, ty p-integral.

=> Harmonisk senle divergent.

$$Re \left(e^{2xj} \right) = Ros 2x + i sin 2x$$

$$= ros 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x + e^{x} \cdot sin 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-5}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-5}$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$

$$y = e^{x} \cdot (ros 2x + ros 2x)$$