

IDEA DELLA DIMOSTRAZIONE DELLA FORMULA DEL CAMBIAMENTO DI VARIABILI

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(g^{-1}(t)) (g^{-1}(t))' dt$$

$t = g(x) \qquad x = g^{-1}(t)$

$g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

DERIVABILE, INVERTIBILE, $(g^{-1})'$ continua,
 g' continua, f continua

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(x) = t \\ x = g^{-1}(t) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(g^{-1}(t)) (g^{-1}(t))' dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) (x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N = b; \max_{k=1, \dots, N} |\Delta x_k| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N f(x_k) (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \begin{cases} g \text{ INIETTIVA} \\ \text{e continua} \\ \Rightarrow g \text{ monotona} \\ \text{S.P.D.G. } \otimes \end{cases}$$

$$x_k = g^{-1}(t_k)$$

$$x_{k-1} = g^{-1}(t_{k-1}), \quad t_{k-1} < t_k, \quad k=1, \dots, N$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N f(g^{-1}(t_k)) (g^{-1}(t_k) - g^{-1}(t_{k-1}))$$

$$g^{-1}(t_k) - g^{-1}(t_{k-1}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{T. LAGRANGE} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(g^{-1})'(c_k) (t_k - t_{k-1}), \quad c_k \in (t_{k-1}, t_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N f(g^{-1}(t_k)) \overbrace{(g^{-1})'(c_k) (t_k - t_{k-1})}^{\Delta x_k}$$

SERVE LA CONTINUITÀ
UNIFORME

$N \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(g^{-1}(t)) (g^{-1}(t))' dt$$

⊗ IN PARTICOLARE

S.P.D.G. $g \uparrow e$

$$g(a) = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_N = g(b)$$

$t_k, k=0, \dots, N$ è una PARTIZIONE
di $[g(a), g(b)] = I_m(g)$

CONTINUITA' UNIFORME

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad x \in I \subseteq [0, +\infty)$$

$$f \text{ continua in } I \iff \forall x_0 \in I$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) :$$

$$|x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall x \in I :$$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$$

CALCOLIAMO $\delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$

$$|X^2 - X_0^2| < \varepsilon \iff \begin{cases} X^2 < \varepsilon + X_0^2 \\ X^2 > -\varepsilon + X_0^2 \end{cases}$$

SE $-\varepsilon + X_0^2 < 0$, OVVERO

SE $\varepsilon > X_0^2$, ALLORA E' SUFFICIENTE
CHE $X^2 < \varepsilon + X_0^2$

DATO CHE $X \in [0, +\infty)$,

$$0 \leq X < \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2}$$

$$-X_0 \leq X - X_0 < \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0$$

$$-|X_0| \leq X - X_0 < \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0$$

$$|X - X_0| < \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0, |X_0| \right\}$$

SE $\varepsilon > X_0^2$

SE $\varepsilon \leq X_0^2$

$$\sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} < X < \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2}$$

$$\sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} - X_0 < X - X_0 < \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0$$

$$|X - X_0| < \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0, \left| \sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} - X_0 \right| \right\}$$

SE $\varepsilon \leq X_0^2$

$\forall x_0 \in [0, +\infty), \forall \varepsilon > 0$. Si ha

$$|x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon \quad \forall x : |x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon(x_0) = \begin{cases} \min \{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, |x_0| \}, & \varepsilon > x_0^2 \\ \min \{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, |\sqrt{x_0^2 - \varepsilon} - x_0| \}, & \varepsilon \leq x_0^2 \end{cases}$$

δ_ε , $\forall \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R} \ \varepsilon > 0$ FISSATO,
E' UNA FUNZIONE
(CONTINUA) di x_0 in $\mathbb{I}$.

(Q)

DOMANDA: È POSSIBILE
TROVARE (per $\varepsilon > 0$ fissato)
un δ_ε ADATTO

A TUTTI GLI x_0 ?

$$\forall x_0 \in I, \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) : |x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x \in I : |x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon : \forall x_1 \in I \forall x_2 \in I :$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_\varepsilon \text{ si ha } |x_1^2 - x_2^2| < \varepsilon$$

δ_ε è UNIFORME in x cioè
NON DIPENDE DA x_1 e x_2

NEL PRIMO CASO $\forall x_0 \in I$ e $\forall \varepsilon > 0$
TROVO $\delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$:

$$|x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

NEL SECONDO CASO $\forall \varepsilon > 0$

TROVO δ_ε : se $x \in I$, $x_0 \in I$

$$\text{e } |x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

OVVERO TROVO δ_ε : PER OGNI

COPPIA di PUNTI x_1 e x_2 in un
qualsunque intervallo di lunghezza

$$\delta_\varepsilon \left(|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_\varepsilon \right) \text{ si ha } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

LA RISPOSTA ALLA DOMANDA
(Q) DIPENDE DA $I \subseteq [0, +\infty)$

Se $\inf_{x_0 \in I} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) = 0$ LA RISPOSTA
E' NO

PER ESEMPIO SE $I = [0, +\infty)$
O SE $I = [a, +\infty)$, $a \geq 0$
LA RISPOSTA E' NO

SE $\delta := \inf_{x_0 \in I} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) > 0$, LA RISPOSTA
E' SI

PER ESEMPIO SE $I = [a, b]$
 $0 \leq a < b < +\infty$
LA RISPOSTA E' SI

Infatti supponiamo che
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ si abbia

$$\delta_\varepsilon := \inf_{x_0 \in I} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) > 0$$

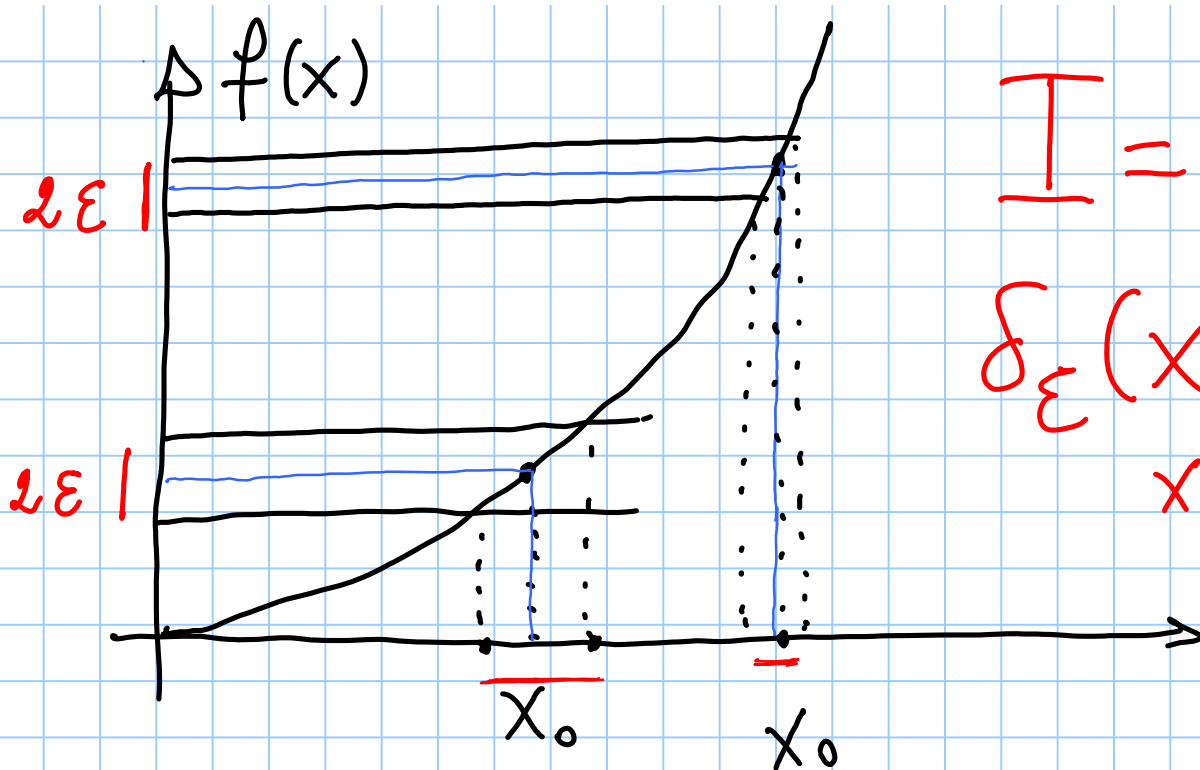
Siano $x \in I$ e $x_0 \in I$:

$$|x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon, \text{ ALLORA}$$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon = \inf_{x_0 \in I} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) < \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow |x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon$$

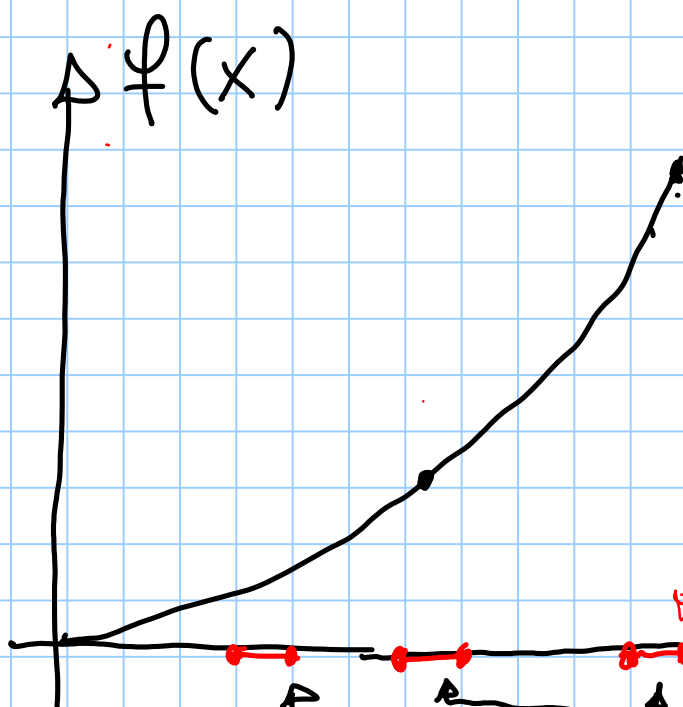
Quindi $|x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon \quad \forall \{x, x_0\} \in I : |x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon$



$$I = [0, +\infty)$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon(x_0) \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$x_0 \rightarrow +\infty$$



$$I = [0, 2]$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon$$

PRENDO IL δ_ε PIÙ PICCOLO

$$\exists \{x_1, x_2\} : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta_\varepsilon$$

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

CALCOLIAMO $\delta_\varepsilon = \inf_{[2,3]} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$

$$f(x) = x^2, \quad x \in I = [2, 3]$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon(x_0) = \begin{cases} \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, |x_0| \right\}, & \varepsilon > x_0^2 \\ \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, |\sqrt{x_0^2 - \varepsilon} - x_0| \right\}, & \varepsilon \leq x_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$I = [2, 3] \quad \delta_\varepsilon(t) \text{ \u00e9 continua} \\ \text{por } t \in [2, 3]$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon = \min_{x_0 \in [2, 3]} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$$

E' SUFFICIENTE CONSIDERARE
 $\delta_\varepsilon(x_0)$ CON $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$, $\varepsilon_0 > 0$

$$x_0 \in [2, 3] \Rightarrow x_0^2 \geq 4 = (2)^2$$

SCEGLIAMO $\varepsilon_0 = 4$

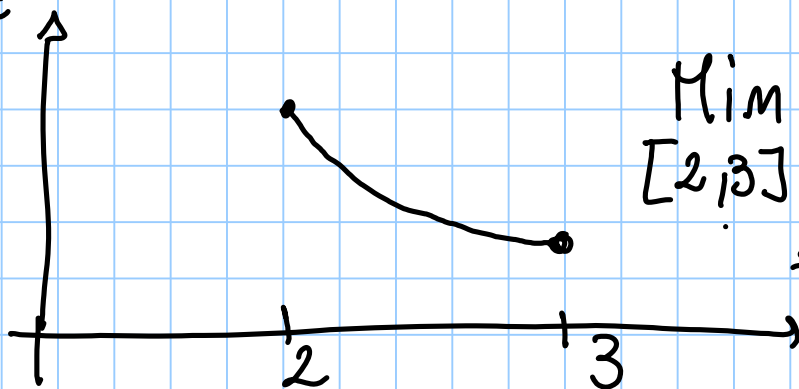
PER $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0 = 4 \leq x_0^2$ SI HA

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) &= \begin{cases} \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, |x_0| \right\}, & \varepsilon > x_0^2 \\ \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, \left| \sqrt{x_0^2 - \varepsilon} - x_0 \right| \right\}, & \varepsilon \leq x_0^2 \end{cases} \\ x_0 \in [2, 3] & \\ &= \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, \left| \sqrt{x_0^2 - \varepsilon} - x_0 \right| \right\}, \varepsilon \leq x_0^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 < \varepsilon \leq X_0^2, \quad \varepsilon \text{ FISSATO}$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon(X_0) = \min_{X_0 \in [2,3]} \left\{ \sqrt{X_0^2 + \varepsilon} - X_0, \left| \sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} - X_0 \right| \right\}$$

$$g_\varepsilon(t) = \sqrt{t^2 + \varepsilon} - t, \quad t \in [2,3]$$



$$\min_{[2,3]} g_\varepsilon(t) = \sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} - 3$$

$$h_\varepsilon(t) = |\sqrt{t^2 - \varepsilon} - t|,$$

$\min_{t \in [2,3]} h_\varepsilon(t) \overset{\Delta}{=} |\sqrt{9 - \varepsilon} - 3|$

$$\delta_\varepsilon = \min_{0 < \varepsilon \leq 4} \left\{ \sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} - 3, |\sqrt{9 - \varepsilon} - 3| \right\}$$

$$\sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} - 3 \leq 3 - \sqrt{9 - \varepsilon}$$

$$\sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} + \sqrt{9 - \varepsilon} \leq 6$$

$$9 + \varepsilon + 9 - \varepsilon + 2\sqrt{81 - \varepsilon^2} \leq 36$$

$$18 + 2\sqrt{81 - \varepsilon^2} \leq 36$$

$$\sqrt{81 - \varepsilon^2} \leq 9 \quad \text{VERO} \\ \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 4]$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon = \min_{x_0 \in [2, 3]} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) = \sqrt{9 + \varepsilon} - 3 \\ \varepsilon \in (0, 4]$$

$$\delta_\varepsilon = \delta_4 = \sqrt{13} - 3, \quad \varepsilon > 4.$$

$f(x) = x^2$ è uniformemente
continua in $[2, 3]$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon > 0 : \forall \{x_1, x_2\} \subset I, \\ |x_1 - x_2| < \delta_\varepsilon \text{ si ha } |x_1^2 - x_2^2| < \varepsilon$$

Se $I = [0, +\infty)$ non è possibile,
 $f(x) = x^2$ NON È UNIFORMEMENTE
CONTINUA in $[a, +\infty)$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$\nexists \delta_\varepsilon$ UNIFORME in $[1, +\infty)$



$$\delta_\varepsilon := \inf_{x_0 \in [1, +\infty)} \delta_\varepsilon(x_0) = 0$$

$\varepsilon > 0$ FISSATO

$$\lim_{X_0 \rightarrow +\infty} \delta_\varepsilon(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X_0 \rightarrow +\infty, X_0^2 > \varepsilon \\ \text{definitivamente} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{X_0 \rightarrow +\infty} \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + X_0^2} - X_0, \left| \sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} - X_0 \right| \right\} =$$

$$\left| \sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} - X_0 \right| = X_0 - \sqrt{X_0^2 - \varepsilon} =$$

$$= X_0 \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{X_0^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) =$$

$$= X_0 \left(\cancel{1} - \left(\cancel{1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\varepsilon}{X_0^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{X_0^2}\right) \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon}{2X_0} (1 + o(1))$$

$$= \lim_{x_0 \rightarrow +\infty} \min \left\{ \sqrt{\varepsilon + x_0^2} - x_0, \left| \sqrt{x_0^2 - \varepsilon} - x_0 \right| \right\} =$$

$$= \lim_{x_0 \rightarrow +\infty} \min \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon}{2x_0} (1 + o(1)), \frac{\varepsilon}{2x_0} (1 + o(1)) \right\} = 0$$

ALTRO MODO

SUPPONIAMO PER

ASSURDO CHE

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta_\varepsilon : \forall \{x, x_0\} \subset [1, +\infty];$$

$$|x - x_0| < \delta_\varepsilon \text{ si ha } |x^2 - x_0^2| < \varepsilon$$

Sia $X = x_0 + \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2}$, quindi
in particolare $|X - x_0| = \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2}$

$$|X^2 - x_0^2| = |X - x_0| |X + x_0| = \\ = \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} |X + x_0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{ma } X = x_0 + \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} \left| 2x_0 + \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall x_0 \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$+\infty = \lim_{x_0 \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} \left| 2x_0 + \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

ASSURDO



DEFINIZIONE I intervallo.

$$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ e'}$$

UNIFORMEMENTE CONTINUA
in I , se

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta_\varepsilon : \forall \{x_1, x_2\} \subset I$$

$$|x_1 - x_2| < \delta_\varepsilon \text{ si ha } |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$$

TEOREMA [HEINE-CANTOR]

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, continua.

f è UNIFORMEMENTE CONTINUA
in $[a, b]$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

NOTA: $[a, b]$ chiuso e limitato

SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO
CHE

$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0: \forall \delta \exists x_{1,\delta} \text{ e } x_{2,\delta} :$

$|x_{1,\delta} - x_{2,\delta}| < \delta \text{ e } |f(x_{1,\delta}) - f(x_{2,\delta})| \geq \varepsilon_0$

$$\delta_m = \frac{1}{m}, \quad \delta_m \rightarrow 0^+, \quad m \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists X_m = X_{1, \delta_m}, Y_m = X_{2, \delta_m}$$

$$: |X_m - Y_m| < \frac{1}{m} (= \delta_m)$$

$$|\varphi(X_m) - \varphi(Y_m)| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

$$\bullet \{X_m\} \subset [a, b]$$

(i) $[a, b]$ **LIMITATO**, dal

T. di BOLZANO-WEIERSTRASS

$$\exists \{X_{m_k}\} \subset \{X_m\}: X_{m_k} \rightarrow \overline{X}, \quad k \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\overline{X} \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii) $[a, b]$ **CHIUSO** $\Rightarrow \overline{X} \in [a, b]$

$$|Y_{m_k} - \overline{X}| \leq |Y_{m_k} - X_{m_k}| +$$

$$\underbrace{|Y + Z| \leq |Y| + |Z|} \quad |X_{m_k} - \overline{X}| <$$

$$< \frac{1}{m_k} + |x_{m_k} - \bar{x}| \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow +\infty]{} 0^+$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{m_k} \rightarrow \bar{x}, \quad k \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\varepsilon \leq |f(x_{m_k}) - f(y_{m_k})| \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow +\infty]{} \quad \text{CONTINUA } f$$

$$|f(\bar{x}) - f(\bar{x})| = 0, \text{ ASSURDO}$$



$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f' \text{ limitata in } [a, b] \quad |f'(x)| \leq M, \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| = |f'(c)| |x - y| \leq M |x - y|$$

$$f \text{ è UNIFORMEMENTE CONTINUA} \\ \text{con } \delta_\varepsilon = \varepsilon / M$$

INTEGRABILITÀ DELLE funzioni CONTINUE.

Ricordiamo che se $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
e se D è una partizione di $[a, b]$

$$D = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_N\}$$

si chiama AMPIEZZA di D

$$\max_{k=1, \dots, N} |x_k - x_{k-1}|.$$

Ricordiamo che

$$\sup_D S(D, f) \leq \inf_P S(P, f)$$

In particolare $f \in \mathcal{R}(a, b)$

Se $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists$ una
partizione $D^{(\varepsilon)}$

$$S(D^{(\varepsilon)}, f) - s(D^{(\varepsilon)}, f) < \varepsilon$$

In fatti in questo caso si ha

$$0 \leq \inf_P S(P, f) - \sup_D s(D, f) \leq S(D^{(\varepsilon)}, f) - s(D^{(\varepsilon)}, f) < \varepsilon$$
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \inf_P S(P, f) - \sup_D s(D, f) \leq 0$$

TEOREMA [INTEGRABILITÀ DELLE
FUNZIONI CONTINUE]

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, f CONTINUA in $[a, b]$

ALLORA $f \in \mathcal{R}(a, b)$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

È SUFFICIENTE

DIMOSTRARE

CHE

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \mathcal{D}_{\bar{\varepsilon}} \quad \left\{ \text{una PARTIZIONE} \right.$
 $\left. \text{di AMPIEZZA } \bar{\varepsilon} \right\} :$

$$S(\mathcal{D}_{\bar{\varepsilon}}) - s(\mathcal{D}_{\bar{\varepsilon}}) < \varepsilon.$$

f è UNIFORMEMENTE CONTINUA in $[a, b]$
(HEINE-CANTOR)

$\exists \delta_{\varepsilon} > 0 :$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$$

$$\forall \{x, y\} \subset [a, b]: |x - y| < \delta_\varepsilon.$$

Sia $\mathcal{D}_{\bar{\varepsilon}}$ UNA PARTIZIONE
di AMPIEZZA $\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2}$; $|x_k - x_{k-1}| \leq \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2}$
 $k=1, \dots, N$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N_\varepsilon} (\sup_{I_k} f - \inf_{I_k} f) (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \left\{ I_k = [x_{k-1}, x_k] \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N_\varepsilon} (\overset{\text{f continua}}{\max_{I_k} f} - \min_{I_k} f) (x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{N_\varepsilon} (f(\bar{x}_k) - f(\bar{y}_k)) (x_k - x_{k-1})$$

$\bar{x}_k \in I_k, \bar{y}_k \in I_k$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\bar{x}_k - \bar{y}_k| < \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{2} < \delta_\varepsilon \Rightarrow \\ 0 \leq f(\bar{x}_k) - f(\bar{y}_k) < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \sum_{k=1}^{N_\varepsilon} (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a} \cdot b-a = \varepsilon \quad \blacksquare$$

IN MODO SIMILE SI
DIMOSTRA CHE SE

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ è continua,
e se D_N è una partizione

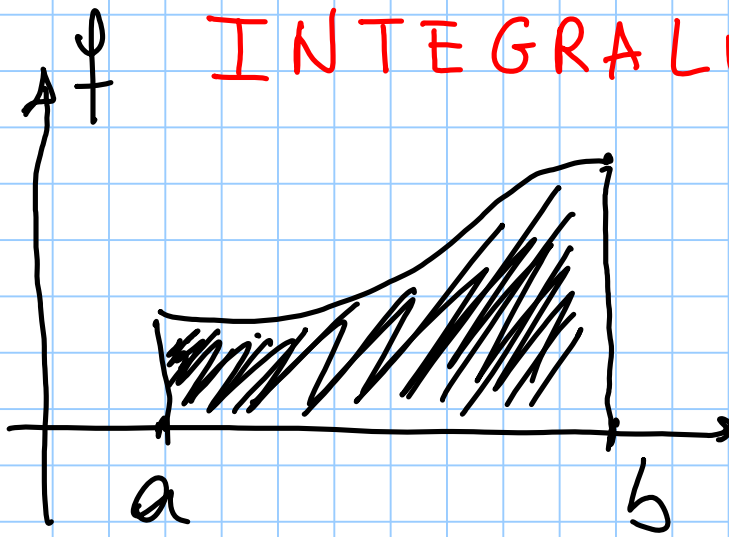
con N Intervalli $I_k = [x_{k-1}, x_k]$,
di Ampiezza $\bullet \varepsilon_N \rightarrow 0, N \rightarrow +\infty$,

e $c_k \in I_k, k=1, \dots, N$,

ALLORA

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^N f(c_k)(x_k - x_{k-1}) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

INTEGRALI IMPROPRI



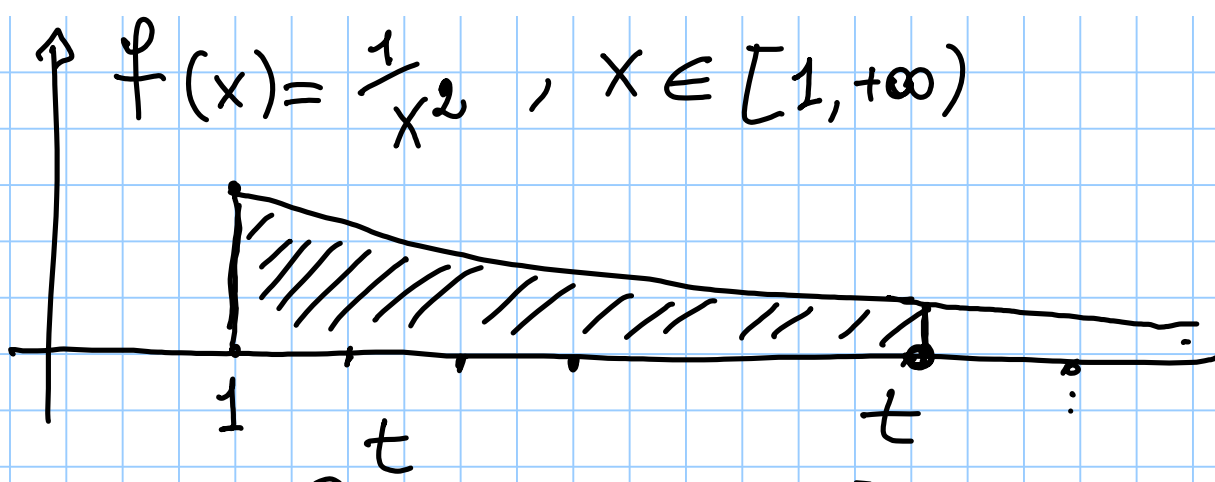
$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

f MONOTONA
 f CONTINUA

$$\Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{R}(a, b)$$

- SE f NON E' LIMITATA?
- SE (a, b) NON E' LIMITATO?

IN ENTRAMBE I CASI
LE SOMME DI RIEMANN NON SONO
SEMPRE BEN DEFINITE!

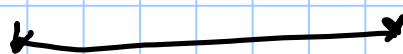


$$I(t) = \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$

$$t \geq 1$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^t = 1 - \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = 1$$



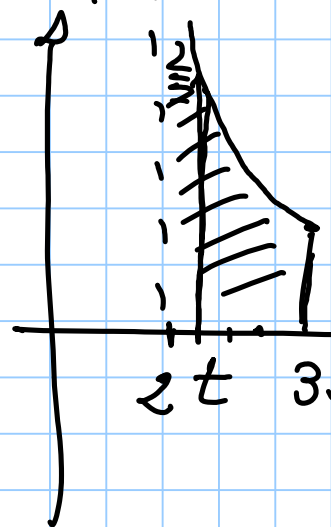
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, x \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$I(t) = \int_1^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \dots$$

Ex.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}}, \quad x \in (2, 3]$$



$$I(t) = \int_t^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx$$

$$t \in (2, 3]$$

$$= \left[2\sqrt{x-2} \right]_t^3 = 2 - 2\sqrt{t-2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} I(t) = 2$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}, \quad x \in (2, 3]$$

Ex

$$I(t) = \int_t^3 \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 2^+} I(t) = +\infty$$

DEFINIZIONE

Sia $f: [a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $b \in (a, +\infty]$

- $f \in \mathcal{R}(a, t)$, $\forall t \in (a, b)$

Si dice **INTEGRALE**
IMPROPRIO (SE $\exists$) il LIMITE

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

L'INTEGRALE IMPROPRIO

Si dice **CONVERGENTE**

SE il LIMITE È FINITO

DIVERGENTE

Se NON È FINITO

ANALOGAMENTE Se
 $f \in \mathcal{R}(t, b)$, $\forall t > a$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x) dx$$

Se $x_0 \in (a, b)$

$f \in \mathcal{R}(a, s)$ $\forall s \in (a, x_0)$

$f \in \mathcal{R}(t, b)$ $\forall t \in (x_0, b)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx := \lim_{\substack{s \rightarrow x_0^- \\ t \rightarrow x_0^+}} \left[\int_a^s f(x) dx + \int_t^b f(x) dx \right]$$

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}, x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{CONVERGENTE } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{DIVERGENTE } \alpha \leq 1 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^\alpha}, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Ex} \\ \text{DIVERGENTE } \alpha \geq 1 \\ \text{CONVERGENTE } \alpha < 1 \end{array}$$

$$\int_{x_0-1}^{x_0+1} \frac{1}{|x-x_0|^\alpha} dx \begin{cases} \text{DIVERGENTE } \alpha \geq 1 \\ \text{CONVERGENTE } \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

PER STABILIRE IL
CARATTERE
(CONVERGENTE / DIVERGENTE)

↓ UN INTEGRALE
IMPROPRIO SI USANO I
TEOREMI DI CONFRONTO

TEOREMA [CONFRONTO TRA
INTEGRALI IMPROPRI]

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

$$f, g \in \mathcal{R}(a, t) \quad \forall t \in [a, b)$$

Se $\exists x_0 \in [a, b)$:

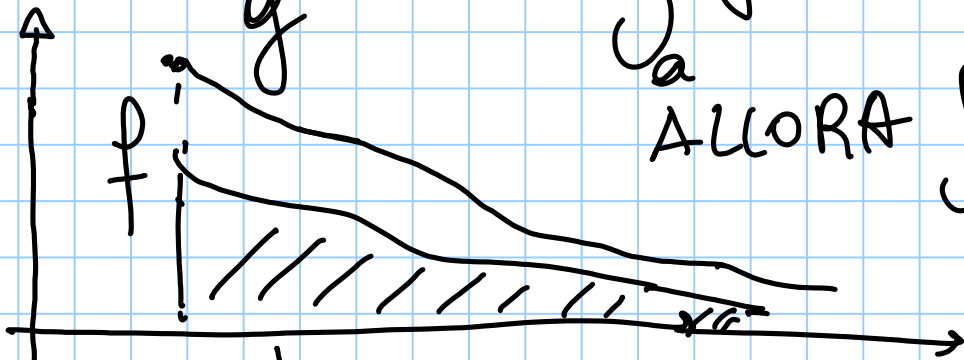
$$0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x), \forall x \in [x_0, b)$$

ALLORA :

GLI INTEGRALI $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ e
(i) $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ ESISTONO in
SENDO IMPROPRIO

(ii)

• SE $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ CONVERGE
ALLORA $\int_a^b f(x) dx$
CONVERGE



• SE $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ DIVERGE
ALLORA $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ DIVERGE

DIMOSTRAZIONE

Dato che $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ converge



Se e solo se $\int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx$ converge

e $\int_a^b g(x) dx$ converge

SE e solo se $\int_{x_0}^b g(x) dx$ converge

Allora possiamo supporre

S.P.D.G. CHE $x_0 = a$.

$$I(t) = \int_{x_0}^t f(x) dx, t \in [x_0, b)$$

$$I(t+h) = \int_{x_0}^t f(x) dx + \int_t^{t+h} f(x) dx$$

Dato che $f(x) \geq 0, x \in [x_0, b)$

$$\Rightarrow I(t+h) \geq \int_{x_0}^t f(x) dx = I(t) \quad \forall h \geq 0$$

$\Rightarrow I(t)$ è CRESCENTE

$$\Rightarrow \exists I_\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} I(t)$$

(finito o $+\infty$)

STESSO DISCORSO PER

$$J(t) = \int_{x_0}^t g(x) dx,$$

$J(t)$ è CRESCENTE

$$\Rightarrow J J_{\infty} := \lim_{t \rightarrow b^-} J(t)$$

(finito o $+\infty$)

$\forall \in \mathbb{R}$ I POTESSI

$$\int_{x_0}^t f(x) dx \leq \int_{x_0}^t g(x) dx \quad \forall t \in [x_0, b)$$

da $I(t) \leq J(t) \quad \forall t \in [x_0, b)$

$$\Rightarrow I_\infty \leq J_\infty$$

Se $\int_{x_0}^b g(x) dx$ CONVERGE

ALLORA $J_{\infty} < +\infty$ e

anche $I_{\infty} < +\infty$ $\left[\int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx \text{ CONVERGE} \right]$

Se $\int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx$ DIVERGE

ALLORA $I_{\infty} = +\infty$ e

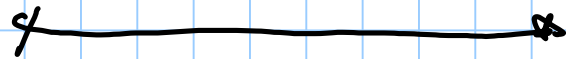
anche $J_{\infty} = +\infty$ $\left[\int_{x_0}^b g(x) dx \text{ DIVERGE} \right]$

(*)
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^{x_0} f(x) dx + \int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx$$

CONVERGE SE E SOLO

SE CONVERGE

$$\int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx$$



IMPORTANTE :

SE $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x), \forall x \in (x_0, b)$

VALE LO STESSO

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

DIVERGE
($a = -\infty$)

$$\int_a^b g(x) dx \text{ CONVERGE}$$

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

CONVERGE