

CALCULAREA LIMITELOR ȘIRURILOR DE INTEGRALE DEFINITE

Calculați $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ în fiecare

din situațiile următoare:

1) $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$

2) $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{1+x} dx$

3) $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} dx$

4) $I_n = \int_0^n \frac{1}{2-\sin x} dx$

5) $I_n = \int_0^2 e^{x^2} dx$

6) $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x^n+1)}{x+1} dx$

7) $I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx$

8) $I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} dx$

9) $I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{n x^n}{x^n+1} dx$

10) $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/4} \operatorname{tg}^{2n} x dx$

11) $I_n = \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3}} \sin^n x dx$

12) $I_n = \int_n^{n+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

13) $I_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^n) dx$

14) $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^n dx$

15) $I_n = \int_n e^{\frac{\ln x}{x^n}} dx$

Calculati: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} dx$

$E_1) x \in [0, 1] \rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \leq x^n \quad \Big| \int_0^1 dx$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$

$E_2) \text{ din criteriul de șelă } \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$

Calculati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ dacă

$$I_n = \int_0^1 x^n \cdot \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

E₁) din $I_n = \int_0^1 x^n \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow x \in [0,1]$

E₂) deoarece $\sin t \in [-1,1], \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$
 $\sin^2 t \in [0,1], \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \in [0,1], \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

E₃) $0 \leq \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \leq 1 \quad | \cdot x^n > 0$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq x^n \sin^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} \leq x^n \quad | \int_0^1 \dots dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow 0 & \checkmark & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_n I_n = 0$$

Calculati $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ dacă

$$I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} dx$$

$E_1) I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} dx \rightarrow x \in [1; 2]$

$E_2) 1 \leq x \leq 2 \mid ()^n \rightarrow 1 \leq x^n \leq 2^n \mid +1$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \leq 1+x^n \leq 2^{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \mid \cdot x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^n}{2^{n+1}} \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \leq \frac{x^n}{2} \mid \int_1^2 \dots dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_1^2 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot 2}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)} \right) \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_n I_n \leq \infty \Rightarrow$ nu putem găsi $\lim_n I_n$

$E_3) I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{x^{n+1}-1}{1+x^n} dx = \int_1^2 1 dx - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx = 1 - J_n$

$E_4) \lim_n J_n, 0 \leq \frac{1}{1+x^n} \leq \frac{1}{x^n} \mid \int_1^2 \dots dx$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq J_n \leq \frac{x^{-n+1}}{-n+1} \Big|_1^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq J_n \leq \frac{1}{-n+1} (2^{-n+1} - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_n J_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_n I_n = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Calculați $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$ dacă

$$I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx$$

 $E_1) I_n = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx \rightarrow x \in [1; 2]$

$$E_2) 1 \leq x \leq 2 \mid ()^n \rightarrow 1 \leq x^n \leq 2^n \mid +1 \rightarrow 2 \leq x^n + 1 \leq 2^n + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \leq \frac{1}{x^n + 1} \leq \frac{1}{2} \mid \int_1^2 \dots dx$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \cdot x \Big|_1^2 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \Big|_1^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n + 1} (2-1) \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{2} (2-1)$$

$\rightarrow \lim_n I_n$ nu se putem găsi, ¹cautăm altă încadrare

$$E_3) x \in [1; 2] \rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{1+x^n} \leq \frac{1}{x^n} \mid \int_1^2 \dots dx$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \int_1^2 x^{-n} dx \rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{x^{-n+1}}{-n+1} \Big|_1^2 \rightarrow 0 \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{-n+1} (2^{-n+1} - 1)$$

$\rightarrow 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_n I_n = 0$$