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Απειροστικές Λογιστικές II

Μαθημα 248 (18-06-2014)

I] Έστω  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ομοσυνήγορη συνάρτηση.  
 Δείξτε ότι  $\exists s \in [a, b]: \int_a^s f(t) dt = \int_s^b f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt$ .

Λύση

$F: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  είναι συνεχής, οπότε  $\exists$  γράμε  $s \in [a, b]:$   
 $\int_a^s f(t) dt = \int_s^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(t) dt - \int_a^s f(t) dt$

Ισοδύναμα  $\exists$  γράμε  $s \in [a, b]: \int_a^s f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt$

$$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(a) &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt \\ g(b) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(t) dt \end{aligned} \right\} g(a)g(b) = -\frac{1}{4} \left( \int_a^b f(t) dt \right)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b): g(\xi) = 0$ . □

II] Υποθέτουμε ότι  $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  είναι συνεχής και ότι:  
 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_x^1 f(t) dt \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$

Δείξτε ότι  $f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$ .

Λύση

$$\int_0^1 f(t) dt = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^1 f(t) dt \Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 f(t) dt - \int_x^1 f(t) dt$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(t) dt \Rightarrow f \text{ παραγώγιμη } \forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ και } F'(x) = f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in [0, 1]$$

□

III] Έστω  $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  γνησίως αύξουσα, συνεχώς παραγώγιμη με  $f(0) = 0$ .

Δείξτε ότι  $\forall x > 0 \quad \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt = x f(x)$ .

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Λύση

$$\text{Θεωρούμε } \varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt, \quad \varphi(x) = x f(x)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)' + \left(\int_0^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt\right)' = f(x) + f^{-1}(f(x)) f'(x) = f(x) + x f'(x)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = (x f(x))' = f(x) + x f'(x)$$

$$\varphi - \varphi = c \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi(x) \quad \forall x \in [0, L] \quad \square$$

**13** Έστω  $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  συνεχής παραγωγίσιμη με  $f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x > 0$  η οποία ικανοποιεί  $(f(x))^2 = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad \forall x \geq 0$

Δείξτε ότι  $f(x) = x \quad \forall x \geq 0$

Λύση

$$\forall x \in [0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = \pm \sqrt{2 \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^{1/2}}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2 \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^{1/2}}, \text{ άρα } f \text{ παραγωγίσιμη}$$

$$2 f(x) f'(x) = 2 f(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \geq 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = (x)' \xrightarrow{\text{ΟΜΤ}} f(x) = x + c \\ f(0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} c = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = x \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty). \quad \square$$

**14** Έστω  $f: [a, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  συνεχής παραγωγίσιμη

Δείξτε ότι  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^\beta f(x) \cos(nx) dx = 0$ .

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \int_a^\beta f(x) \cos(nx) dx = \int_a^\beta f(x) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin(nx)}{n}\right)' dx = \\ &= f(x) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_a^\beta - \int_a^\beta f'(x) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} dx = \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{f(\beta) \sin(n\beta) - f(a) \sin(na)}{n}}_{b_n} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{n} \int_a^\beta f'(x) \sin(nx) dx}_{c_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$|b_n| = \frac{1}{n} |f(\beta) \sin(n\beta) - f(a) \sin(na)| \leq \frac{1}{n} (|f(\beta)| |\sin(n\beta)| + |f(a)| |\sin(na)|) \leq \frac{|f(\beta)| + |f(a)|}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} |c_n| &= \left| \int_a^\beta f'(x) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} dx \right| \leq \int_a^\beta |f'(x)| \frac{|\sin(nx)|}{n} dx \leq (\exists M > 0: \forall x \in [a, \beta] |f'(x)| \leq M) \\ &\leq \int_a^\beta M \frac{1}{n} dx = \frac{M(\beta - a)}{n} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|a_n| = \left| \int_a^\beta f(x) \cos(nx) dx \right| \leq |b_n| + |c_n| \rightarrow 0 \quad \square$$

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31] Δείξτε ότι υπάρχει μοναδική συνεχής συνάρτηση  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , ώστε

$$g(x) = 1 + \int_0^x g(t) dt.$$

Βρείτε την  $g$ .

Λύση

Παραγωγίζουμε τα δύο μέλη:  $g'(x) = \left(\int_0^x g(t) dt\right)' = g(x)$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g'(x) - g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{-x} g'(x) - e^{-x} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-x} g'(x) + (e^{-x})' g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{-x} g(x))' = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Άρα η } h(x) = e^{-x} g(x) = c, \text{ δηλαδή } g(x) = ce^x \\ ce^x = 1 + \int_0^x g \stackrel{x=0}{\Rightarrow} ce^0 = 1 + 0 \Rightarrow c = 1 \end{array} \right\} g(x) = e^x \quad \square$$

32] Έστω  $f: [0, a] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ .

Δείξτε ότι  $(f(x))^2 \leq x \int_0^x (f'(t))^2 dt$ .

Λύση

$$\int_0^x f'(t) dt = f(x) - f(0) = f(x)$$

$$|f(x)| = \left| \int_0^x f'(t) dt \right| \leq \int_0^x |f'(t)| dt = \int_0^x |f'(t)| \cdot 1 dt \leq \left( \int_0^x (f'(t))^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_0^x 1 dt \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Υψώνουμε τετράγωνα } (f(x))^2 \leq x \int_0^x (f'(t))^2 dt. \quad \square$$

38] Υπολογίστε το  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} e^t \sin t dt$

Λύση

Θέτω  $y = x^2$ .

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{y^2} \int_0^y e^t \sin t dt = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(y)}{y^2}, \text{ όπου } f(y) = \int_0^y e^t \sin t dt$$

$$\stackrel{\text{DLH}}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(y)}{2y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y \sin y}{2y} = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \square$$

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39 Υπολογίστε το όριο  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_x^{x+\sqrt{x}} \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$ .

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \frac{(1+t^2)'}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (\log(1+t^2))' dt = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+t^2) \Big|_a^b$$

$$\int_x^{x+\sqrt{x}} \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+t^2) \Big|_{t=x}^{t=x+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+(x+\sqrt{x})^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Ορίζουμε } \varphi(x) = \frac{1+(x+\sqrt{x})^2}{1+x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}})^2}{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{0+1+0}{1+0} = 1$$

$$\text{Άρα, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_x^{x+\sqrt{x}} \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = 0. \quad \square$$

40 Ορίσθηκε  $G: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $G(x) = \int_0^x e^t \cos(x-t) dt$   
Υπολογίστε την  $G'$ .

Λύση

(εξ ορισμού Αντικατάστασης Μεταβλητών)

$$\int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt = \int_{\varphi(a)}^{\varphi(b)} f(s) ds, \quad s = \varphi(t), \quad ds = \varphi'(t) dt$$

$$\text{Ορίζουμε } u = x-t, \quad du = -dt$$

$$G(x) = \int_x^0 e^{x-u} \cos u (-du) = e^x \int_0^x e^{-u} \cos u du$$

$$G'(x) = (e^x)' \int_0^x e^{-u} \cos u du + e^x \left( \int_0^x e^{-u} \cos u du \right)' =$$

$$= e^x \int_0^x e^{-u} \cos u du + e^x e^{-x} \cos x =$$

$$= \cos x + e^x \int_0^x e^{-u} \cos u du. \quad \square$$

41 Ορίσθηκε  $f: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^{1/x} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$   
Δείξτε ότι η  $f$  είναι σταθερή.

Λύση

$$f'(x) = \left( \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right)' + \left( \int_0^{1/x} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right)'$$

$$f'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad \left( \int_0^{1/x} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right)' = (F \circ g)'(x) = F'(g(x)) g'(x) = f(g(x)) g'(x)$$

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$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{1+(1/x)^2} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = 0 \quad \square$$

34 Έστω  $g: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  συνεχής, αύξουσα.

Δείξτε ότι η  $G: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $G(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(t) dt$  είναι αύξουσα.

Λύση

$$\forall x > 0 \quad G'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \int_0^x g(t) dt + \frac{1}{x} \left(\int_0^x g(t) dt\right)' = \\ = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x g(t) dt + \frac{1}{x} g(x)$$

$$\text{Ζητούμε} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x g(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{x} g(x) \Rightarrow \int_0^x g(t) dt \leq x g(x)$$

$$\forall t \leq x \Rightarrow g(t) \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_0^x g(t) dt \leq \int_0^x g(x) dt = x g(x) \quad \square$$