

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1-x) dx$$

$$(1) \ln x \ln(1-x) = \ln x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(-1)^{nn} x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$(2) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x) x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \leq 0 \\ \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \geq 0 \quad \text{Levi}$$

$$(3) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 (\ln x) x^{n+1} dx =$$

$$\int \underbrace{\ln x}_u \underbrace{x^{n+1}}_{v'} = \ln x \cdot \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+2}$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left[\frac{(\ln x) x^{n+2}}{n+2} - \frac{x^{n+2}}{(n+2)^2} \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{-1}{(n+2)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \ln(1+x) dx$$

$$(1) f(x) = \ln x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$(2) f_n = (-1)^n \cdot \underbrace{\left[\ln x \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]}_{h_n}$$

$$(d) h_n \stackrel{?}{=} h_{n+1}$$

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \geq \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

$$\frac{n+2}{n+1} \geq x \in (0,1) \checkmark$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} (-1)^n \int_0^1 \ln x \cdot x^{n+1} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{-1}{(n+2)^2}$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$(1) \ln \frac{1}{1-x} = -\ln(1-x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$

(2) Levi

$$(3) \int f = \sum \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} \right]_0^1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\arctan nx}{1+x^3} dx$$

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan nx}{1+x^3} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{3}}{1+x^3} \quad x \in (0, \infty)$$

(2) Levi

$$0 \leq f_1 \leq f_2 \dots$$

$$\frac{\arctan nx}{1+x^3} \leq \frac{\arctan (n+1)x}{1+x^3} \quad \text{OZ, arctan monotone!}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\arctan nx}{1+x^3} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^3} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1/3}{1+x} + \frac{2/3 - \frac{1}{3}x}{1-x+x^2}$$

$$(1+x^3) = (1+x)(1+x^2-x)$$

$$A - Ax + Ax^2 + B + Bx + Cx^2 + Cx = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B &= 1 \\ -A+B+C &= 0 \\ A+C &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{aligned} C &= -\frac{1}{3} \\ B &= \frac{4}{3} \\ A &= +\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2-x+1) + \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+x) + \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} + \ln(1+x)^2 + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \right)$$

$$(8^*) \int_0^{\infty} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$$

$$(1) \left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{2}{1-x^2} \quad \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\left(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

z pomocinno' Σ :

$$\frac{2}{1-x^2} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n}$$

// obě strany ↓

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

(2) ker

$$(3) \int f = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)}$$

$$= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \underline{\underline{2 \ln 2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \dots$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$$

$$(1) f(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = 2 \sum \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1}$$

(2) Less:

$$(3) \int f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = 2 \sum \left[\frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} \right]_0^1 =$$
$$= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \frac{dx}{\ln x + \ln u}$$

domini $u \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\lim \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x + \ln u}}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + \ln u} = 1$$

ale $f(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x}$ $u \rightarrow \infty$ diverguje

$$\frac{1}{\ln x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

tedy

$$\lim \infty = \infty$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1 + e^x}$$

$$(1) \frac{\sin x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{-x} + 1} = e^{-x} \sin x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (e^{-x})^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (e^{-x})^{n+1} \sin x$$

$$(2) (1) \quad (-1)^n \underbrace{\sin x (e^{-x})^{n+1}}_{h_n}$$

$$h_n \geq h_{n+1}$$

$$\sin x (e^{-x})^{n+1} = \sin x (e^{-x})^{n+2}$$

1 > ... /

(1) $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx \quad |b| < a$

(1) $\sin y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$

$$f(x) = e^{-ax} \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(bx)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}}_{g(x)}$$

(2) ~~$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx$~~ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{(bx)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum 1 \quad 1$

$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^n \, dx = \frac{n}{a} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^{n-1} \, dx \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \, dx = \frac{1}{a}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(bx)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \, dx \quad ?$$

(b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} (bx)^{2n+1} \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{2}{a} \dots \frac{(2n+1)}{a} |b|^{2n+1}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|b|}{a}\right)^{2n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a} < \infty$$

Geom. $\sum \quad |b| < a$

(3) hypotet

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{b}{a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{b}{a^2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}}}$$

1/ Ukažte, že $\frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \rightarrow 0$ pro $n \rightarrow +\infty$ na intervalu $(0,1)$,
ale nekonvergují tam stejnoměrně.

Poslední tvrzení dokažte

a/ tím, že ukážete $\sigma_n = \frac{1}{2}$,

b/ podrobně z následujících vztahů:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \right) !$$

2/ Použijte Lebesgueovu větu:

"rychlý", ale "hrubý" odhad dává $0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \leq \frac{1}{2}$ v $(0,1)$

anebo "lepší" odhad $0 \leq \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \leq \frac{x}{1+x^2}$ pro $x \in (0,1)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

3/ Použijte Leviho větu. ||

4,6. Dokažte, že $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} dx = 0$!

1/ Využijte odhadu

$$0 \leq \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx + \int_1^{\infty} x^{-n} dx = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n-1} \quad \text{pro } n \geq 2.$$

2/ Limitní funkce f : $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$; $f = 0$ jinde v $(0, +\infty)$.

3/ Ukažte, že posloupnost $\frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}$ nekonverguje k f stejnoměrně v intervalu $(0, +\infty)$

(využijte výsledku z př. 4,5 anebo nespojitosti funkce f !)

Kdyby nicméně bylo $\frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} \rightarrow f$ v $(0, +\infty)$, nemohli bychom stejně použít větu 20 (proč?).

4/ Použijte Lebesgueovu větu, vyjde

$$g(x) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{x}{1+x^2}, \text{ tedy } g \notin \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$$

(je okamžitě vidět, že $\int_0^{+\infty} f_1 = +\infty$), omezme se proto na $n \geq 2$,

$$\text{potom } \sup_{n \geq 2} \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty).$$

Vše si podrobně rozmyslete a proveďte !

5/ Použijte Leviho větu! ||

4,7. Dokažte, že $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \frac{x}{n})^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$!

$$\| 1/ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = e^{-x}, \quad \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1.$$

2/ Ukažte, že platí:

$$n \in \mathbb{N}; \quad x \in (0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$n \geq 2, \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+\frac{x}{n})^n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x}} \leq (1+\frac{x}{n})^{-n} =$$

$$= \left[\sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^j \right]^{-1} \leq \left[\frac{1}{2} n(n-1) \frac{x^2}{n^2} \right]^{-1} \leq \frac{4}{x^2}.$$

Položíme-li tedy $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ pro $x \in (0,1)$, $g(x) = \frac{4}{x^2}$ pro $x \in (1, +\infty)$, jest $g \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$ (odůvodněte!) a můžeme použít Lebesgueovu větu.

4,8. Dokažte, že $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(x+n)}{n} e^{-x} \cos x dx = 0!$

1/ Limitní funkce je rovna nule na $(0, +\infty)$.

2/ Použijte Lebesgueovu větu a využijte vztahů:

$$a/ n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow \frac{\log(x+n)}{n} < \frac{x+n}{n} \leq 1+x$$

$$b/ e^{-x}(1+x) \in \mathcal{L}(0, +\infty)$$

4,9. Buď $0 < A < +\infty$, potom $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^A \frac{e^{x^3}}{1+nx} dx = 0$.

Použijte Lebesgueovu i Leviho větu, využijte vztahu

$$x \in (0,A), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{x^3}}{1+nx} \leq e^{x^3} \in \mathcal{L}(0,A)$$

Ne vždy je pravda, že

$$f_n \rightarrow f \quad \text{na } M \Rightarrow \int_M f_n \rightarrow \int_M f$$

Uveďme příklady

4,10. Definujme pro každé $n \in \mathbb{N}$ funkci f_n na $\langle 0,1 \rangle$ takto:

$$f_n(x) = n \sin(\sqrt[n]{nx}) \quad \text{pro } x \in \langle 0, \frac{1}{n} \rangle,$$

$$f_n(x) = 0 \quad \text{pro } x \in \langle \frac{1}{n}, 1 \rangle.$$

Potom a/ $f_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\langle 0,1 \rangle$,

$$b/ \int_0^1 f_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt[n]{n}}, \quad \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0.$$

Může být $f_n \rightarrow 0$ v $\langle 0,1 \rangle$?

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x \underbrace{\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}}_{\rightarrow e^{-x}} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{n}$$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{n} \stackrel{\text{WAL}}{=} e^{-x} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n} \right| \rightarrow e^{-x}$$

Pro $x \in (1, \infty)$ - binomiczny wzrost fcto pnie

Pro $x \in (0, 1)$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{x}{n}}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n} \leq \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n} \leq 2 \in L^1(0, 1)$$