

3757

$$I(\alpha) = \int_1^{\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} dx, \quad a \leq \alpha \leq b$$

$$D_I = (-\infty, \infty)$$

$\forall \alpha \in [a, b]$

$$\text{WK: } \int_1^{\infty} x^\alpha e^{-x} dx \leq \int_1^{\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx < +\infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I \implies [a, b]$$

3762

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$$

$$D_I = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \stackrel{\alpha > 0}{=} \left| x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right| = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \text{const} > 0$$

$$I(0) = 0 \neq \text{const} \Rightarrow I \not\equiv$$

$$\mathcal{L} I(\alpha) = \text{const} \quad \alpha \rightarrow 0^+$$

inak:  $\int_A^{\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \left| x = y/\sqrt{\alpha} \right| =$

$$= \int_{A\sqrt{\alpha}}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \xrightarrow{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy < \varepsilon \Rightarrow$$

Def.  $\Rightarrow I \not\equiv$   $\alpha(0)$

**3764**  $F(x) = \int_0^{\infty} \sin x e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} dy = (x \in \mathbb{R})^{-2-}$

$= \sin x e^{-x^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 y^2} dy \quad (D_F = \mathbb{R})$

$\nexists x > 0 : \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 y^2} dy = \left| y = \frac{z}{x} \right| = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} e^{-z^2} dz$

$F(0) = 0 \leftarrow \neq \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \right\} \Rightarrow F \not\rightarrow 0(0)$   
 $F(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz$

inak:

$\int_A^{\infty} \sin x e^{-x^2} e^{-x^2 y^2} dy \stackrel{x > 0}{=} \left| y = \frac{z}{x} \right| =$

$= \frac{1}{x} \sin x e^{-x^2} \int_{Ax}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \xrightarrow[x \rightarrow 0^+]{\forall A > 0} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz \nless \epsilon$

$\Downarrow$  def.  
 $F \not\rightarrow 0(0)$

**3768**  $J(\mu) = \int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^\mu} \quad (0 < \mu < 2)$

$\int_0^{\epsilon} \sin \frac{1}{x} \bar{x}^\mu dx = \left| \frac{1}{x} = y \right| = \int_{1/\epsilon}^{\infty} \sin y \cdot y^\mu \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} dy =$

$= \int_{1/\epsilon}^{\infty} \sin y \cdot y^{\mu-2} dy \quad (\text{nic} \rightarrow \text{ALE}):$

$n, q \in \mathcal{O}(0) : \Delta(n) = \int_n^q \sin \frac{1}{x} \bar{x}^\mu dx = \int_{1/q}^{1/n} \sin y \cdot y^{\mu-2} dy$

potrebno :

$$\left| \Delta \left( \frac{1}{k\pi}, \frac{1}{(k+1)\pi} \right) \right| \xrightarrow{\forall k \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \sin y \, dy \right| = 2 \notin \varepsilon$$

GB  
=>  $\int \neq 3$

$\nearrow n \rightarrow 2^-$