

① Heka je $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin^2 x} dx$ u $J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(n+1)x}{\sin x} dx$
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ u toj

a) dokazati ga je $I_n - I_{n-1} = J_{n-1}$, $n \geq 1$.

б) dokazati ga je $J_n = n$, za heko $n \in \mathbb{R}$

в) Haka I_n .

a)
$$I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2(n-1)x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 nx - \sin^2(n-1)x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos 2nx}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 2(n-1)x}{2}}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2nx - 1 + \cos 2(n-1)x}{2 \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \sin \frac{2(n-1)x + nx}{2} \sin \frac{2(n-1)x - 2nx}{2}}{2 \sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin(2n-1)x \cdot \sin(-x)}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = J_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y - \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y \\ \alpha &= x+y, \beta = x-y \\ &= -2 \sin x \sin y \\ &= -2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

б)
$$J_n - J_{n-1} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{2x}{2} \cos \frac{4nx}{2}}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 \sin x \cos 2nx}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin 2nx}{2n} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{n} (\sin(2n \frac{\pi}{2}) - \sin 0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x - \sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x \\ \alpha &= x+y, \beta = x-y \\ &= 2 \sin y \cos x \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow J_n = J_{n-1}$ индуктивно $J_n = J_0$ $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$J_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 $J_n = \frac{\pi}{2} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

в) $I_n = I_{n-1} + J_{n-1} = I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $I_0 = 0$

$I_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $I_2 = 2 \frac{\pi}{2}$, ..., $I_n = n \frac{\pi}{2}$ (индукцион доказ)

$$I_n = \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

② Выразим: $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x^2} dx$, n натурал, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x^2} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = e^{-x^2} \quad du = e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx \\ dv = x^n dx \quad v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}}_0 - 0 + \frac{2}{n+1} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+2} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot I_{n+2} \quad I_{n+2} = \frac{n+1}{2} I_n$$

$$n=1: I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{array} \right) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{dt}{2}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-t}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-t}}_0 - e^0 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{3+1}{2} \cdot I_1 = I_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_5 = \frac{5+1}{2} \cdot I_3 = 2 \cdot I_3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$I_7 = \frac{7+1}{2} \cdot I_5 = 3 \cdot I_5 = 3$$

$$I_{2k+1} = \frac{2k}{2} \cdot I_{2k-1} = k \cdot I_{2k-1}$$

\uparrow
 $n=2k-1$

$$k=1: I_3 = 1 \cdot I_1$$

$$k=2: I_5 = 2 \cdot I_3 = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot I_1$$

$$k=3: I_7 = 3 \cdot I_5 = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot I_1$$

$$\boxed{I_{2k+1} = k! \cdot I_1 = \frac{k!}{2}} \quad (\text{доказ индукцией})$$

③ Лаунс је непрекидно пресликавање $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Определите:

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} n f(x) e^{-nx} dx$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 n f(x) e^{-nx} dx$

* Прва је о пр. вредности.

$g \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, g сталног знака
 $f \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a, b)$
 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(c) \cdot \int_a^b g(x)dx$

a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} n f(x) e^{-nx} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} t = nx \\ dt = ndx \end{array} \right)$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\sqrt{n}} f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{c_n}{n}\right) \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{n}} e^{-t} dt$

$e^{-t} \geq 0$ на $[0, \sqrt{n}]$
 e^{-t} непр, па и
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 О ПР ВРЕДНОСТИ

$0 < \frac{c_n}{n} < \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \leq 1$
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 0 $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$ 0

$\exists c_n \in (0, \sqrt{n})$
 $\int_0^{\sqrt{n}} f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt = f\left(\frac{c_n}{n}\right) \int_0^{\sqrt{n}} e^{-t} dt$

$\int_0^{\sqrt{n}} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\sqrt{n}} = -e^{-\sqrt{n}} + 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f\left(\frac{c_n}{n}\right) \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{n}} e^{-t} dt = f(0)$

$f(0)$ јер је f непрекидна, а $\frac{c_n}{n} \rightarrow 0$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 n f(x) e^{-nx} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} t = nx \\ dt = ndx \end{array} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{n}} f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt + \int_{\sqrt{n}}^n f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt \right)$

\downarrow $n \rightarrow \infty$
 $f(0)$ [из гена]

\downarrow
 ?

$\max_{x \in [0, 1]} |f(x)| = A$
 $|f|$ непр на
 на $[0, 1]$ (Континуи)
 године \max

$\left| \int_{\sqrt{n}}^n f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt \right| \leq \int_{\sqrt{n}}^n |f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)| e^{-t} dt \leq \int_{\sqrt{n}}^n A e^{-t} dt = -Ae^{-t} \Big|_{\sqrt{n}}^n = -A(e^{-n} - e^{-\sqrt{n}})$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^n f\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) e^{-t} dt = 0 \quad (\text{jer je } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-n} - e^{-\frac{1}{n}}) = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 n f(x) e^{-nx} dx = f(0).$$

④ Нeka je $f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ диференцијабилна фjа таква да је $|f(x)| \leq e^{-\sqrt{x}}$ и $f'(x) = -3f(x) + 6f(2x)$ за $x > 0$ и нека је $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n f(x) dx$. Изрази I_n преко I_0 за $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n f(x) dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = f(x) \quad du = f'(x) dx \\ dv = x^n dx \quad v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n \geq 1 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} f(x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} f'(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} f(x) - 0 - \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+1} (-3f(x) + 6f(2x)) dx$$

Уочујемо је $|f(x)| \leq e^{-\sqrt{x}}$, па је $\left| \frac{x^{n+1} f(x)}{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{x^{n+1} e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{n+1}$
 па је $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{n+1} f(x)}{n+1} = 0$

$\downarrow x \rightarrow +\infty$
0

$$I_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cdot \left(\int_0^{+\infty} (-3) x^{n+1} f(x) dx + 6 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+1} f(2x) dx \right)$$

$\uparrow t = 2x$
 $dt = 2dx$

$$I_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \cdot \left(-3 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n+1} f(x) dx + 6 \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} \cdot f(t) \frac{dt}{2} \right)$$

$$I_n = \frac{-1}{n+1} \left(-3 \cdot I_{n+1} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} \cdot I_{n+1} \right) = I_{n+1} \cdot \frac{3}{n+1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{3} \cdot I_n \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}} \quad , \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{3} I_0 \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} I_0$$

$$I_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^2}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot I_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^2}}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{3}{3} \cdot I_2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^3}} = \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot I_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2^3}}$$

$$I_n = \frac{n!}{3^n} \cdot I_0 \cdot \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{2^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{2^n})}$$

Докажи се индукцијом

5) $f: [1,3] \rightarrow (-1,1)$ непрекидна функција таква да је

$$\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 0$$

a) Ако је $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt$, доказати да за свако $x \in [1,3]$ важи $F(x) \leq \min\{x-1, 3-x\}$.

b) Доказати да је: $\int_1^3 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \leq \ln \frac{4}{3}$.

a) $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt \leq \int_1^x 1 dt$ јер је $f(x) < 1$ за све $x \in [1,3]$

$$F(x) \leq x-1$$

Да ли је $F(x) \leq 3-x$?

$$g(x) = F(x) + x - 3$$

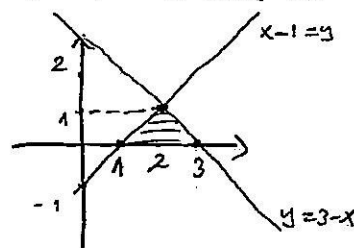
$$g'(x) = F'(x) + 1 = f(x) + 1 > 0 \text{ због } \text{кодомена } \text{ог } f \text{ (} f(x) > -1 \text{)}$$

$\Rightarrow g \uparrow$ на $[1,3]$

$$g(3) > g(x) \quad \forall x \in [1,3]$$

$$g(3) = F(3) = \int_1^3 f(t) dt = 0$$

$$g(x) = F(x) + x - 3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \leq 3-x$$



Можемо да се корисимо:
 $F(x) \leq x-1$ за $x \in [1,2]$
 $F(x) \leq 3-x$ за $x \in [2,3]$

b) $\int_1^3 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \left(\begin{array}{l} u = \frac{1}{x} \quad du = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ dv = f(x) dx \quad v = \int f(t) dt = F(x) \end{array} \right)$ (једна од опција бјер?)
 преди прети на $F \rightarrow$ корисно!

$$= F(x) \frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^3 - \int_1^3 \frac{-F(x)}{x^2} dx = \frac{F(3)}{3} - \frac{F(1)}{1} + \int_1^3 \frac{F(x)}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{F(x)}{x^2} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{F(x)}{x^2} dx \leq \int_1^2 \frac{x-1}{x^2} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{3-x}{x^2} dx = \dots = \ln \frac{4}{3}$$

\uparrow $x^2 > 0$ да важи