Applied analysis

Exercise sheet 10

Exercise 37. Use Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem to compute the following limits:

$$(a) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{n^3}x}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, dx$$

$$(b) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nx}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, dx$$

$$(c) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 nx e^{-nx^2} \, dx$$

$$(d) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^\infty nx e^{-nx^2} \, dx$$

$$(e) \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 nx^{-nx^2} dx$$

(e)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 nx^{-nx^2} dx$$
(f)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\log(n+x)}{n} e^{-x} dx$$

(g)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^\infty e^{-xy} \cos x \, dx$$

(h) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x^2(t^2+1)}}{t^2+1} \, dt$

(h)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x^2(t^2+1)}}{t^2+1} dt$$

(each 1 point)

Exercise 38. Show that the following functions are continuous (as functions of a) on the given interval.

$$(a)\quad \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2}\,dx \text{ on } [0,\infty)$$

(b)
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax} dx \text{ on } (0, \infty)$$

(c)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \, dx \text{ on } \mathbb{R}$$

(d)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$$
 on $(0, \infty)$

(e)
$$\int_0^2 x^2 \cos ax \, dx$$
 on \mathbb{R}

(f)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^a} dx \text{ on } (1, \infty)$$

(each 2 points)

Exercise 35. Check that the substitution $\sin x = y$ is not allowed on the whole interval of integration for

$$\int_0^{5\pi} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx.$$

Compute the integral!

(2+4 points)

Exercise 36. Prove the following statement: If f is Laplace transformable, then the Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}(f)$ is infinitely many times differentiable on $(abs(f), \infty)$ and

$$(\mathcal{L}f)^{(n)}(x) = \mathcal{L}[(-t)^n f(t)](x) \quad \forall x > abs(f).$$
 (3 points)