

6 - II מילון

$[a, b] \ni x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } f \in R[a, b]$

הוכחה: לנניח כי הינה קיימת

$$F(x) = f(x) \text{ ו } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t)^n dt$$

$$\sqrt{n!} \quad \text{ות} \quad f(x) = f(a) + \int_a^x f'(t) dt$$

$$R_{n+1}(x, a) = f(x) - \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{n+1}(x, a) &= \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+1)}(t)(x-t)^n dt - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n+1)}\left[\frac{-(-x-t)^{n+1}}{n+1}\right] \Big|_a^x - \frac{1}{n!} \int_a^x f^{(n+2)}(t)\left(\frac{-(-x-t)^{n+1}}{n+1}\right) dt - \frac{f^{(n+1)}(a)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_a^x f^{(n+2)}(t)(x-t)^{n+1} dt \end{aligned}$$

$\varphi: [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ ו $f \in R[a, b]$ הינה קיימת

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt \iff \text{הינה קיימת}$$

הערה: נזקן כיוון ש φ' ו f continuous

$[a, b]$ בנוסף f continuous $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ continuous

הוכחה: בנוסף $G(y) = F(\varphi(y))$ continuous

$$F(\varphi(b)) - F(\varphi(a)) = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$\int_a^b G'(y) dy = \int_a^b f(\varphi(y)) \varphi'(y) dy$$

$$F(b) - F(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

הוכחה:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\varphi(y)) \varphi'(y) dy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{\varphi: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [0, 1]}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\sin^2 t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt \stackrel{\text{ריבוע}}{\rightarrow} \cos^2 t = \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2}$$

$(x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t)$ נסמן $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx$

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

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4}}}$$

ובן-הוקם dx, dt בינה-

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{הוכחה}}{\Rightarrow} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\tilde{x}_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$x \rightarrow \varphi(t) \quad dt \rightarrow \varphi'(t) dt$$

הוכיחו (בוחנו) $x_i = \varphi(t_i)$ והיו t_i , $\tilde{x}_i = \varphi(t_i)$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leftarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f(\tilde{x}_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\varphi(t_i)) [\varphi(t_{i+1}) - \varphi(t_i)] =$$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f(\varphi(t_i)) [\varphi'(t_i)] \Delta t_i$

Wallis

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

Wallis

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-2)(2n-2)2n}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$n! \approx \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

הוכיחו

$$I_m = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m(x) dx \stackrel{\text{ריבוע}}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} (-\cos x) \sin^{m-1}(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sin^{m-1}(x) dx$$

Wallis $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$$= -\cos x \sin^{m-1}(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\cos x (m-1) \sin^{m-2}(x) \cos(x) dx =$$

$$= (m-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^{m-2}(x) dx = (m-1)(I_{m-2} - I_m)$$

$$I_m = (m-1)I_{m-2} - (m-1)I_m$$

$$I_m = \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right) I_{m-2}$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^0(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} ; \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x) dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow I_m = \frac{m-1}{m} I_{m-2} = \frac{m-1}{m} \frac{m-3}{m-2} I_{m-4} = \dots \frac{(m-1)!!}{m!!} \frac{\pi}{2} ; \quad m=2n \quad \text{פ. נ.}$$

$$I_m = \frac{m-1}{m} I_{m-2} = \dots = \frac{(m-1)!!}{m!!} 1 ; \quad \text{פ. נ. } m=2n+1 \quad \text{פ. נ.}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin^{2n+1} x \leq \sin^{2n} x \leq \sin^{2n-1} x$$

הוכיחו $\sin^k x < \sin^{k+1} x$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x dx$$

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \leq \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

לימוד נרחב ל-6-II

ב-6-II נרחב ל-Wallis וטברנשטיין

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{(2n-2)!!(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!(2n-3)!!}$$

$$b_n - a_n = \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 \frac{1}{2n(2n+1)} \leq \frac{1}{2n} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

ב-6-II נרחב ל-טברנשטיין: $b_n - a_n \rightarrow 0$

$$\left| a_n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{ו} \quad \left| b_n - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| \rightarrow 0$$

טברנשטיין: Wallis מוכיח $b_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2}$ ב-6-II

טברנשטיין מוכיח $\int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \cos(nx) dx \leq M \frac{\pi}{n}$

Given $f \in C^1([0, \pi/2])$, $M = \sup_{[0, \pi/2]} |f'|$. Then $\int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \cos(nx) dx \leq M \frac{\pi}{n}$

$$\left| \int_0^{\pi/2} f(x) \cos(nx) dx \right| = \left| f(x) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} f'(x) \frac{\sin(nx)}{n} dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{n} \pi$$