

**Problem 1**

Find

$$A = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta$$

**Solution**

Using inequality  $\sin \theta \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \theta$  at interval  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  we have  $e^{-R \sin \theta} \leq e^{-\frac{2}{\pi} R \theta}$ . So,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2}{\pi} R \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R})$$

So we have:

$$0 \leq A \leq \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) = 0$$

that implies  $A = 0$ .

**Problem 2**

Let  $f$  is continuous at  $[A;B]$ . Prove that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^{x+h} (f(t) - f(t-h)) dt = f(x) - f(a), \quad A < a < x < B$$

**Solution**

Consider the antiderivative function  $F$  of function  $f$ . Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{x+h} (f(t) - f(t-h)) dt &= \int_a^{x+h} (F'(t) - F'(t-h)) dt = F(t) - F(t-h) \Big|_{t=a}^{t=x+h} \\ &= F(x+h) - F(x) - (F(a+h) - F(a)) \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^{x+h} (f(t) - f(t-h)) dt &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} \\ &= F'(x) - F'(a) = f(x) - f(a) \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 3**

Find  $F'(a)$  if:

$$F(a) = \int_0^a f(x+a, x-a) dx$$

Function  $f$  is continuously differentiable.

**Solution**

Using continuity of partial derivatives of  $f(u, v)$  and Leibniz formula we have:

$$F'(a) = f(2a, 0) + \int_0^a (f'_u(u, v) - f'_v(u, v)) dx$$

Using

$$\frac{df}{dx} = f'_u + f'_v$$

we have:

$$\int_0^a (f'_u(u, v) - f'_v(u, v)) dx = 2 \int_0^a f'_u dx - f(2a, 0) + f(a, -a)$$

So,

$$F'(a) = f(a, -a) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u dx$$

**Problem 4**

Find  $F''(x)$  if

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x + \xi + \mu) d\mu$$

$h > 0$  and  $f$  is continuous.

**Solution**

Using formula

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(t+w) dt = \int_{\alpha+w}^{\beta+w} f(t) dt$$

and differentiating on parameter we have:

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_{x+\xi}^{h+x+\xi} f(\mu) d\mu \right) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h (f(h+x+\xi) - f(x+\xi)) d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{h^2} \left( \int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(\xi) d\xi - \int_x^{x+h} f(\xi) d\xi \right) \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating again we get:

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} (f(2h+x) - 2f(h+x) + f(x))$$