(1)
$$I_{o}(a) = \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{1+x} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{2}{3}\left\{(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right\} \quad \tau^{*}\dot{b} \geqslant 0.6$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \neq 0} \alpha^{-\frac{3}{2}} I_{o}(a) = \lim_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{2}{3} \left\{\left(\frac{1}{a} + 1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}\left(0+1\right) - 0 \quad \forall = \left[\frac{1}{3}\right]$$
(2) $I_{n}(a) = \int_{0}^{a} x^{m} \left[1+x\right] dx$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} x^{m} \left\{\frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right\}' dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{n}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{a} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{a} x^{m-1} \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{n}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3} \int_{0}^{a} x^{m-1} \left\{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)\right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{n}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3} \int_{0}^{a} x^{m-1} \left\{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+x)\right\} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a^{n}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3} \left\{I_{m-1}(a) + I_{m}(a)\right\} \quad \tau^{*}\dot{b} \geqslant a$$

$$I_{n}(a) = \frac{2}{3} a^{n}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3} I_{m-1}(a) \quad t^{*}$$

$$I_{m}(a) = \frac{2}{3} a^{n}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3} I_{m-1}(a) \quad t^{*}\dot{b} \geqslant a$$

$$+\hat{c}: \left[I_{m}(a) = \frac{2}{2+2n} - a^{m}(1+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{2+2n} I_{m-1}(a)\right] \quad t^{m}\dot{b}^{n}\dot{b}^$$

 $\phi_{\hat{z}} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \int$

のの南也に Q^{-(→+n)} をかけると

$$\alpha^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+n\right)}I_{n}(\alpha) = \frac{2}{3+2n} \times \frac{\alpha^{n}}{\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \alpha^{m}} (1+\alpha)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3+2n} \times \alpha^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+n-1\right)} \cdot \alpha^{-1}I_{n-1}(\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+m\right)}I_{m}(\alpha) = \frac{2}{3+2n} \times \left(\frac{1}{\alpha}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2n}{3+2n} \times \frac{1}{\alpha} \times \alpha^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+n-1\right)}I_{m-1}(\alpha) - 2$$

$$A^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+1\right)}I_{1}(a) = \frac{2}{3+2\times 1}\left(\frac{1}{a}+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2\times 1}{3+2\times 1}\times\frac{1}{a}\times a^{-\frac{3}{2}}J_{0}(a) \quad x_{1}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha\to\infty}A^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+1\right)}I_{1}(\alpha) = \frac{2}{5}\left(0+1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}\times 0\times\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{5}\times 5\times 7$$

極限値 $\frac{2}{5}$ をも > .

n=k (Rが自然致) のとき

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \left\{ \Omega^{-\left(\frac{3}{2}+k-1\right)} I_{k-1}(\alpha) \right\} = \chi_{k-1} \quad \left\{ \chi_{k-1} \mid 1 \neq \chi \right\} \quad \text{ 在旅值 } \chi_{k-1} \quad \text{ 5 to 5 3 c}$$

$$Q_{xy} = \frac{2}{1 + k} I_{R}(a) = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} \left(\frac{1}{a} + 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{2k}{3 + 2k} \times \frac{1}{a} \times a^{-\left(\frac{3}{2} + k - 1 \right)} I_{R-1}(a) = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} I_{R}(a) = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2k}{3 + 2k} \times 0 \times \alpha = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} I_{R}(a) = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2k}{3 + 2k} \times 0 \times \alpha = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2k}{3 + 2k} \times 0 \times \alpha = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} \times 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2k}{3 + 2k} \times 0 \times \alpha = \frac{2}{3 + 2k} x^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

以上のことから、すべての自然致れて
$$\lim_{a\to\infty} \alpha^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}+n\right)} J_n(a)$$
の値は存在し、 $a\to\infty$ その値は $\frac{2}{3+2n}$ となる