Aufgaben 3

11. Aufgabe

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln(x)}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}} dx \qquad u = \ln(x), du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 + u^{2}}} du$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + u^{2}} + C$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln(x)}{x \cdot \sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}} dx = \left[\sqrt{1 + (\ln(x))^{2}}\right]_{1}^{e}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + (\ln(e))^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + (\ln(1))^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + 1^{2}} - \sqrt{1 + 0^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - 1 \approx 0.4142$$

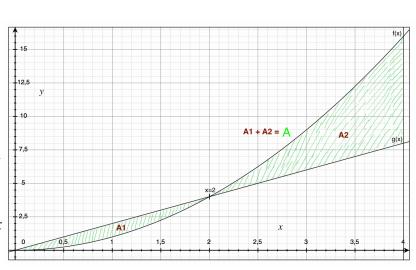
12. Aufgabe

$$f(x) = x^{2}, \quad g(x) = 2x \quad [0, 4]$$

$$A = A_{1} + A_{2}$$

$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} (g(x) - f(x)) dx$$

$$A_{2} = \int_{2}^{4} (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$



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$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} (g(x) - f(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (2x - x^{2}) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} -x^{2} + 2x dx$$

$$\int -x^{2} + 2x dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} + C$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + x^{2} \right]_{0}^{2}$$

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

$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 4 \right) - (0 + 0)$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{12}{3} = \frac{12}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$A_{2} = \int_{2}^{4} (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{4} x^{2} - 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x^{2} + C$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x^{2} \right]_{2}^{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}4^{3} - 4^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3}2^{3} - 2^{2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{64}{3} - 16 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4 \right)$$

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$$= \left(\frac{64}{3} - \frac{48}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{24}{3} = 8$$

13. Aufgabe

$$\int_0^1 x \cdot \ln(x) \ dx$$

Unstetigkeitsstelle = 0, stetig im Intervall (0, 1] Unbeschränkt für $x \rightarrow 0$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2\ln(x) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C = x^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} + C\right)$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{1} x \cdot \ln(x) \ dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} \left[x^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right]_{\alpha}^{1}$$

$$= 1^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(1) - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{1}{\alpha > 0} \frac{1}{2} \alpha^{2} \ln(\alpha) - \frac{1}{4} \alpha^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} - \lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} \alpha^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha) - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

L'Hospital:

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} \alpha^2 \ln(\alpha) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} \frac{\ln(\alpha)}{\frac{1}{\alpha^2}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}}{\frac{2}{\alpha^3}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0, \ \alpha > 0} -\frac{\alpha^3}{2\alpha} \to 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} - 0 = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{konvergent}$$

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14. Aufgabe

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+x^2)}} dx$$
$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x^3}} dx$$

Für
$$\int_{1}^{\infty}$$
:

$$\left| f(x) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x + x^3}} = \frac{1}{\left(x + x^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \le \frac{1}{\left(x^3 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} > 1 \to \text{Konvergenz (Majorantenkriterium)}$$

Da sowohl die Grenze $\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ und } 1\right)$ als auch der Bereich im Intervall $\left(\text{zwischen } \frac{1}{2} \text{ und } 1\right)$ einsetzbar sind und keine Unstetigkeitsstellen existieren, ist dieser Abschnitt konvergent und somit das ganze umeigentliche Integral.

15. Aufgabe

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -\pi < x \le 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} 1 \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} x \, dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[[x]_{-\pi}^{0} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{0}^{\pi} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left((0 - (-\pi)) + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\pi + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\pi} + \frac{\pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} + \frac{\pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{2\pi + \pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{2\pi + \pi^2}{4\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$