3. Aufgabe

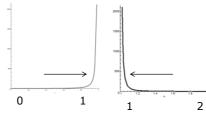
Untersuchen Sie das uneigentliche Integral

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^{2}} dx$$

auf Konvergenz und bestimmen Sie ggf. seinen Wert.

Lösung uneigentliches Integral 2.Art

1 Unstetigkeitsstelle von $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x-1)^2}$



unbeschränkt für $x \rightarrow 1$ f stetig in $[0,1)\cup(1,2]$ Integrationsbereich



$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx$$

$$2 Stammfunktion von f bestimmen$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

$$0 < \beta < 1: \int_{0}^{\beta} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x-1} \right]_{0}^{\beta} = -\frac{1}{\beta-1} - \left(-\frac{1}{0-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{\beta-1} - 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x-1} + C$$

$$\text{③ Bestimmte Integrale}$$

$$0 < \beta < 1: \int_0^\beta \frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x-1}\right]_0^\beta = -\frac{1}{\beta-1} - \left(-\frac{1}{0-1}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\beta-1} - 1$$

$$1 < \alpha < 2: \int_{\alpha}^2 \frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x-1}\right]_{\alpha}^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2-1}\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}\right)$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{\alpha-1}$$
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$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \lim_{\beta \to 1, \atop 0 < \beta < 1} \int_{0}^{\beta} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \lim_{\beta \to 1, \atop 0 < \beta < 1} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta - 1} \right) - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx} = \lim_{\substack{\beta \to 1, \\ 0 < \beta < 1}} \int_{0}^{\beta} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{\beta \to 1, \\ 0 < \beta < 1}} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta - 1} \right) - 1$$

$$= -\infty$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \lim_{\substack{\alpha \to 1, \\ 1 < \alpha < 2}} \int_{\alpha}^{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx = -1 + \lim_{\substack{\alpha \to 1, \\ 1 < \alpha < 2}} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta - 1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \infty$$

 \Rightarrow Das uneigentliche Integral $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} dx$ existiert nicht.

