Plenum
$$13/11-14$$

94: 8, 10, 11

95: 1 a.ce, 3abde, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{13}$, $\sqrt{14}$

FMA:

11: 1, 2, $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{5}$

12: 1, 4, 6, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\sqrt{13}$, $\sqrt{5}$, $\sqrt{12}$, $\sqrt{25}$

94: Spexiello telunikker

11) $\int \frac{\sin^3(2x)}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx = \int \sin^3(2x) (\sin x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$

= $\int (2 \sin x \cos x)^3 (\sin x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 8 \int \sin^3(x) (\cos(x) \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos^3(x) dx = 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) (1 - \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

= $8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx - 8 \int \sin^{\frac{1}{2}}(x) \cos(x) dx$

9.5: Utgentlige integraler

1) c)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1!}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1!}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} dx$
 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} dx$

5.)
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} dx$$
? Gjøv generell grense sammenligning med
$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x^{p}}}{\frac{1}{x^{k}}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x^{p-k}}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\frac{\ln x}{x^{p}}}{\frac{1}{x^{k}}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p-k}} = (\Delta)$$

$$\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{p}} = (\Delta)$$

Så hvis p = k eller p < k er grensen ∞ , og denned ikke konvergens (grensesml, testen).

$$\frac{\text{Hris } p > k:}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k-1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k-1}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0 < \infty$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p-k}} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\Delta)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(p-k)x^{p$$

13.) a)
$$I_n = \int_0^1 x (\ln x)^n dx$$

VIS: For alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$ er $I_n = -\frac{n}{2} I_{n-1}$: (*)

Viser first at (#) or
$$\delta x$$
 for $n=1$:

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \times \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \times \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} \times \ln x \, dx = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{2} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{3} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{2} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{3} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{4} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{4} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{4} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{4} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$I_{4} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \, dx$$

$$I_{5} = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{2} \times^{2} \ln x \right]_{x=a}^{2} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2$$

$$=\lim_{\alpha\to 0}\frac{\frac{1}{\alpha}}{-2\frac{1}{\alpha^3}}=\lim_{\alpha\to 0}\frac{-1}{\alpha^2}=0$$

$$T_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$T_0 = \int_0^1 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} I_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 z \, dz = -\frac{1}{2} = T_1$$

Hypotese: Anta at (tx) holder for alle n opn til og med

Vil vise at da er (*) også sann for k+1:

$$I_{k+1} = -\frac{k+1}{2} I_k$$

$$=\lim_{\alpha\to0}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha}x^{2}\left(\ln x\right)^{k+1}\right]_{x=\alpha}^{2}-\int_{x}^{1}\frac{1}{(k+1)}\left(\ln x\right)^{k}\frac{1}{2}x^{2}dx$$

$$=\lim_{\alpha\to0}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha}x^{2}\left(\ln x\right)^{k+1}\right]_{x=\alpha}^{2}-\int_{x}^{1}\frac{1}{(k+1)}\left(\ln x\right)^{k}\frac{1}{2}x^{2}dx$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(k+1)}\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{2}\lim_{\alpha\to0}\alpha\left(\ln \alpha\right)^{k}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(k+1)}\frac{1}{1}$$

$$\underline{M}: \lim_{\alpha \to 0} a^{2} (\ln \alpha)^{k+1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{(\ln \alpha)^{k+1}}{a^{2}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{(\ln \alpha)^{k}}{a^{2}} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{(\ln \alpha)^{k}$$

$$S_{a}^{\circ}$$
: $T_{k+1} = -\frac{k+1}{2}T_{k} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = -\frac{k+1}{2}T_{k}$

Som var det vi ville vise.

Ben's: N=1: $VS: T_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$

 $\frac{HS:}{2^{1+1}} = -\frac{1}{4}$ $S^{*}_{a} VS = HS \implies (\square) \text{ or } OX \text{ for } n=1.$ (2+1=3...)

Hypotese: Anta at (B) holder for alle n opp til le EN.

Induksjonssteg: Vil vise at da holder (D) også for k+1;

 $I_{k+1} = -\frac{k+1}{2} I_{k} = -\frac{k+1}{2} (-1)^{k} \frac{k!}{2^{k+1}}$ $= (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(k+1)!}{2^{(k+1)+1}}$ $k! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot ... \cdot k$ (k+1) k! $= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot ... \cdot k \cdot (k+1)$ = (k+1)!

Som er det vi ville vise.

