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Ισχυρόν 44

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^h (2 + \sin x) dx}{h} \cdot \sin x \geq -1 \quad (= 2 + \sin x \geq 1)$$

$\therefore \int_x^h (2 + \sin x) \geq \int_x^h$. Εάντων $f(x) = \int_x^h$, ή $f(x)$ είναι γν. ανέπαγμα

όπως το εβαδίου της σε όχικαν νε-του x' συνεχίστα

ανέπαγμα. Οπότε $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_x^h f(x) = 0$ και από $\int_x^h (2 + \sin x) \geq \int_x^h$

$$\int_x^{x+1} (2 + \sin x) dx \geq \int_x^h (2 + \sin x) dx \geq 0$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{x+1} (2 + \sin x) dx}{h} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_h^1 (2 + \sin h) dx$$

$$\int_h^1 (2 + \sin h) \geq \int_h^1 \cdot \text{Επίσης } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_h^1 = 0 \cdot \text{ήπα}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_h^1 (2 + \sin h) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_h^1 (2 + \sin h) = 0$$

Ισχυρόν 45

$$\text{Εάντων } k(x) = \int_x^y G(t) dt \quad t \in [a, b] \quad \vee \quad k'(x) = g(x)$$

Μηδε το πρώτο, δεξιώνες δειπνής λογισμού:

$$\left(\int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} G(t) dt \right)' = \left(\int_{f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} G(t) dt - \int_a^{f_1(x)} G(t) dt \right)' \quad \text{χειροτονίας}$$

του καθηγα της συνοίσσας

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(k(f_2(x)) - k(f_1(x)) \right)' = k'(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) - k'(f_1(x)) f'_1(x) \\ & = G(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) - G(f_1(x)) f'_1(x) \end{aligned}$$

Γενετρική επίνεια:

Λν το x ηεταθητικαίνεται μετό Δx το $f_2(x)$ ήα

ανέπαγμα κατί. $f'_2(x) \Delta x$, ονα $f'_2(x)$ ο πυλίσ ηεταθητικαίνεται $f_2(x)$.

Ηπα το ολοκληρωτικό ηεταθητικαίνεται $G(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) \Delta x$.

Το $f_1(x)$ ηεταθητικαίνεται $f'_1(x) \Delta x$, ηεταθητικαίνεται $f'_1(x)$ ο πυλίσ

ηεταθητικαίνεται $f_1(x)$. Ηπα το ολοκληρωτικό ηεταθητικαίνεται $f'_1(x) \Delta x$ το ηεταθητικαίνεται $G(f_1(x)) f'_1(x) \Delta x$. Ηπα ηεταθητικαίνεται $f'_1(x) \Delta x$ είναι:

$$G(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) \Delta x - G(f_1(x)) f'_1(x) \Delta x$$

$$\underline{G(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) \Delta x - G(f_1(x)) f'_1(x) \Delta x} = G(f_2(x)) f'_2(x) - G(f_1(x)) f'_1(x)$$

Σημαδίνητα παραγόντας το ολοκληρωτικό

i) Aplikau 46

$$(a') \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx$$

Παρατηρήσεις στην άκρη του ορθογώνιου είναι ότι

$$0, \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ και } \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

To ο ορθογώνιο περιέχει $\cos x$ και $\sin x$, για τα οποία:

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos(x) \quad \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin(x)$$

$$\text{Οπότε } x = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} - y \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$$

$$\text{Όποια } (x) dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y\right) dy \Rightarrow dx = -dy$$

$$\text{Για } x = 0 \text{ λε } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y \Rightarrow y = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Για } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ λε } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y \Rightarrow y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Όποια } & \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx = \int_{\pi/2}^0 -\frac{(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24}}{(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24} + (\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24}} dy \\ &= -\int_{\pi/2}^0 \frac{(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24}}{(\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24} + (\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - y))^{1/24}} dy \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin(y))^{1/24}}{(\sin(y))^{1/24} + (\cos(y))^{1/24}} dy \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Όποια } P = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx \quad (1) \quad \text{όποια } x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx \quad (2)$$

(B') Προσθέτουμε τις (1), (2) κατά τέλη

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{(\cos x)^{1/24} + (\sin x)^{1/24}} dx = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow [x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2P \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = 2P \Rightarrow 2P = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \Rightarrow P = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Aufgabe 4.7

$$(a') \int t^2 \cos t dt = \int t^2 (\sin t)' dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int t^2 (\sin t)' dt = t^2 \sin t - \int 2t \sin t dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int t^2 (\sin t)' dt = t^2 \sin t - \int 2t (-\cos t)' dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int t^2 (\sin t)' dt = t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(B') \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t^2 \cos t dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \frac{\pi}{4} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi^2}{16} \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{16} + \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{2} - 2\sqrt{2}$$

Aufgabe 4.9

$$\int_{-n}^n \sin(x) \sin(x) dx$$

Festw $f(x) = \sin(x) \sin(x)$ $\rightarrow DF = [-n, n]$

Für jede $x \in DF, -x \in DF$

Für jede $x \in DF, f(-x) = -f(x)$, d.h. $f(x)$ ist eine ungerade Funktion

Einheitsperiode der Einheit ist n für $f(x)$ ungerade

Deshalb $x = -y$ ist

$$(x) dx = (-y) dy \Rightarrow dx = -dy$$

$$\text{Für } x = -n \text{ ist } x = -y \Rightarrow -n = -y \Rightarrow y = n$$

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$$\text{Für } x = n \text{ ist } x = -y \Rightarrow n = -y \Rightarrow y = -n$$

$$\int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = \int_n^{-n} -f(x) dx = \int_n^{-n} -f(-y) dy$$

$$= \int_{-n}^n f(-y) dy = - \int_{-n}^n f(y) dy$$

$$\text{U.a. } \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = - \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx$$

$$= 12 \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-n}^n f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\text{U.a. } \int_{-n}^n \sin(\ln(\sin x)) dx = 0$$

Übungsaufgabe 49

$$(a') \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_1^h \frac{\sqrt{x} \ln(x)}{h^2} dx$$

$$\text{Zu zeigen: } \forall \epsilon > 0: \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ mit } \forall h < N: \left| \int_1^h \frac{\sqrt{x} \ln(x)}{h^2} dx \right| < \epsilon$$

Wir zeigen, dass $\ln(x)/\sqrt{x}$ monoton abnehmend ist.

$\ln(x)/\sqrt{x} \geq 0$, da $\ln(x) \geq 0$ für $x \geq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(x)/\sqrt{x} &\geq 0 \Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \ln(x)/\sqrt{x} dx \geq \int_1^\infty 0 dx = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \int_1^\infty \ln(x)/\sqrt{x} dx = 0. \text{ U.a.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_1^h \frac{\sqrt{x} \ln(x)}{h^2} dx \stackrel{H \rightarrow 0}{\underset{D \rightarrow H}{\approx}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h} \ln(h)}{2h} \stackrel{H \rightarrow 0}{\underset{D \rightarrow H}{\approx}} \frac{\ln(h) + 2}{2h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(h) + 2}{h \sqrt{h}} \stackrel{H \rightarrow 0}{\underset{D \rightarrow H}{\approx}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{h}}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{h}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{h}}{2h} \stackrel{H \rightarrow 0}{\underset{D \rightarrow H}{\approx}} \frac{1}{2} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{h}}$$

$$\stackrel{H \rightarrow 0}{\underset{D \rightarrow H}{\approx}} 0$$

$$(B') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \stackrel{\infty}{\text{DLH}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{2}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{2}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{2}{x}} \stackrel{\infty}{\text{DLH}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{-\frac{2}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\frac{2}{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot x^2}{2x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} (e^{\infty})}{2} = \infty \end{aligned}$$

$$(j') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0, \text{ cupo} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 = 0 \text{ si} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty$$

Aproximación 50

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{10 + 5e^{\frac{1}{x^3}}}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\tan x}{10 + 5e^{\frac{1}{x^3}}} = 0, \text{ cupo} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = \infty \text{ si} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \tan x = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan x}{10 + 5e^{\frac{1}{x^3}}} = 0, \text{ cupo} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x^3}} = 0 \text{ si} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{x^3}}} = 0$$

$$(B') \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\ln(n)}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^7$$

$$\stackrel{\infty}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7(\ln(n))^6 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 7(\ln(n))^6 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(42(\ln(n))^5 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + 7(\ln(n))^6 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(42(\ln(n))^5 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 7(\frac{\ln(n)}{\sqrt{n}})^6 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{42(\ln(n))^5}{n} 2\sqrt{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7(\ln(n))^6}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{\infty}{\text{DLH}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{210(\ln(n))^4}{n} \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + \frac{42(\ln(n))^5}{\sqrt{n}} \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{42(\ln(n))^5 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} = 0 + 0$$

(1)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 210(\ln(n))^4 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_2(\ln(n))^5}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{(3)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(210(\ln(n))^3 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} + 210(\ln(n))^4 \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^4 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{2\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{(4)}{=} 0+0 \quad \square$$

(3)

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 210(\ln(n))^3 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^4}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{(5)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} + 210(\ln(n))^3 \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^3 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{2\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{(6)}{=} 0+0 \quad \square$$

(5)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^3}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{(7)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5040(\ln(n)) \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 2520(\ln(n))^2 \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} \stackrel{(8)}{=} 0+0 \quad \square$$

(7)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5040(\ln(n)) \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2520(\ln(n))^2}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{(9)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5040 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 5040(\ln(n)) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040(\ln(n)) \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}} \stackrel{(10)}{=} 0+0 \quad \square$$

(9)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040 \ln(n)}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{(10)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5040 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040}{\sqrt{n}} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} = 0+0 = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} \stackrel{(10)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5040}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \quad \square$$

(10)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5040 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} \cdot (\ln(n)) \stackrel{(10)}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5040 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 5040 \ln(n) \right) \stackrel{(10)}{=} 0$$

(8)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{\underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(5040 \ln(n) \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 2520(\ln(n))^2 \right) = 0+0$$

\square

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2520(\ln(n))^2}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{\text{DLH}}{\underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5040 \ln(n) \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n}$$

(6)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3400(\ln(n))^3 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 3400(\ln(n))^3 \right) = 0+0$$

\square

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3400(\ln(n))^3}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2520(\ln(n))^2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} = 0$$

(14)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^4 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(3400(\ln(n))^3 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 210(\ln(n))^4 \right) = 0+0$$

\square

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{210(\ln(n))^4}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3400(\ln(n))^3 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} = 0$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{42(\ln(n))^5 \cdot 2\sqrt{n}}{n} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(210(\ln(n))^4 \cdot 2\sqrt{n} + 42(\ln(n))^5 \right) = 0+0$$

\square

$$\cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{42(\ln(n))^5}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{(2)}{\underset{\text{DLH } n \rightarrow \infty}{\approx}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 210(\ln(n))^4 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{n} = 0$$

$$(x') \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\{0 < x < h\}} \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Etw g}(h) := \sup_{\{0 < x < h\}} \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq F(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists h > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in (0, h)$, $|\sin \frac{1}{x}| < \epsilon$

$\exists h > 0$ s.t. $\sup_{\{0 < x < h\}} \sin \frac{1}{x} < 1$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \sup_{\{0 < x < h\}} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

Übungsaufgabe 51

$$(a) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4)}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{(x-2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{4(x-2)} - \frac{1}{4(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(x-2)} dx - \frac{1}{4(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(x-2)} dx - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{(x+2)} dx \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(|x-2|) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(|x+2|) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(B') \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)} dx$$

$$\text{Jetzt } y = x-2 \text{ v. } (y)' dy = (x-2)' dx \Rightarrow dy = dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(y+1)(y-1)y} dy = \int \frac{1}{(y^2-1)y} dy = \int \frac{1}{y^3-y} dy = \int \frac{1}{y^3(1-\frac{1}{y^2})} dy$$

$$\text{Jetzt } u = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2} \text{ v. } (u)' du = (1 - \frac{1}{y^2})' dy = dy = \frac{2}{y^3} du$$

$$\frac{1}{2uy^3} y^3 du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln(|u|) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln((x-3)(x-1)) - \ln(|x-2|) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(|x-3|) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(|x-1|) - \ln(|x-2|) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

Aufgaben 52

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln x^{\sin x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sin x \ln x} = e^0 = 1,$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{\cos x}{(\sin x)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-(\sin x)^2}{x \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$(B') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\sqrt{x} \ln \sqrt{x}} = e^0 = 1,$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} \ln \sqrt{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -2\sqrt{x} = (-2) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(g') \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\tan x)^{\ln(\tan x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\ln(\tan x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\tan x \cdot \ln(\tan x)} = e^0 = 1,$$

$$\cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \ln(\tan x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(\tan x)}{\frac{1}{\tan x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2}}{\frac{-1}{(\tan x)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\frac{-1}{(\tan x)^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{(\tan x)^2}{\tan x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -\tan x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= -\frac{0}{1}$$

$$= 0$$