DU. 讨论无穷积分敛散性,若收敛,末其极,

新: xt Huzo $\int_{0}^{u} x e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{u} e^{-x^{2}} d(x^{2}) \xrightarrow{t=x^{2}} \int_{0}^{u^{2}} e^{-t} dt = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{u^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{-u^{2}}\right)$ Lim (Xe-x'dx = lim = (1-e-u') = = =

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} X e^{-x^2} dx$$

育: 対
$$\forall V \leq 0$$
, $\int_{V}^{0} X e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-v^{2}} - 1)$, 別

$$\text{At: } \text{RJ } \forall u > 0, \quad \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\text{Jex}} \, dx \, \frac{t^{-e^{x}}}{x^{-\ln t}} \int_{1}^{e^{u}} \frac{1}{\text{Jt}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \, dt = \left(2 t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \Big|_{1}^{e^{u}} = 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}u}\right),$$

$$= - \left[\ln |x| \right]_{1}^{u} - \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{u}{1} + \ln \left[\frac{1+x}{u} \right] \right]_{1}^{u}$$

$$= 1 - \left[\ln 2 - \frac{1}{1} + \ln \left(\frac{1+u}{u} \right) \right]_{1}^{u}$$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{*}(1+x)} = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{N} \frac{1}{x^{2}(1+x)} dx = 1 - [n].$$
(5)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^{2} + 4x + 5}$$
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$$2\frac{1}{2} : \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4x^{2} + 4x + 5} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{2})^{2} + 1} d(x + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} \arctan(x + \frac{1}{2}) + C.$$

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{4x^{2}+4x+1} dx = \lim_{V \to -\infty} \int_{V}^{0} \frac{1}{4x^{2}+4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{4} \arctan \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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$$\mathcal{A}$$
 $\forall u, v, \int_{0}^{u} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} (\sin u + \cos u) + \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_0^{\alpha} e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(8) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{x}, \int \frac{1}{J+X^{2}} dX = (x \mid X + J+X^{2}) + C,$$

双
$$\forall u = 0$$
, $\int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{JHx^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{JHx^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{JHx^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{JHx^{2}} dx +$

$$\int_{u}^{u} \frac{1}{(rx-a)^{p}} dx = \begin{cases} to, & p=1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} \left[(b-a)^{1-p} - (u-a)^{1-p} \right], & p \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{u \to a^{+}} \int_{u}^{b} \frac{1}{(x-a)^{p}} dx = \begin{cases} to, & p = 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-p} (b-a)^{1-p}, & 0 1 \end{cases}$$

簡: 報点为 X=1.
$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right| + C$$

$$x d \forall u \in [0,1), \int_0^u \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \ln \left| \frac{u+1}{u-1} \right| = \ln \frac{u+1}{u-1}.$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 1^-} \int_0^{\lambda} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \to 1^-} \ln \frac{(\lambda + 1)}{\lambda - 1} = +\infty, \quad \text{find} \quad \int_0^{\lambda} \frac{dx}{1-x^2} dx \leq \sqrt[4]{n} + +\infty.$$
(3)
$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{1|x-1|}$$

9 X-1.

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\exists \forall \ u \in [0,1], \\
\int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx &= \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |-x|} dx &= -2 \int |-x| \Big|_{0}^{u} &= 2 (1 - \int |-u|), \\
\lim_{u \to 1^{-}} \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx &= \lim_{u \to 1^{-}} 2 (1 - \int |-u|) &= 2, \ \text{find} \ \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx &= 2.
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\exists \forall \ v \in (1,2], \\
\int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx &= \int_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx &= 2 \int |x-1| \Big|_{0}^{u} &= 2 (1 - \int |v-1|),
\end{array}$$

 $\int_{V}^{2} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx = \int_{V}^{2} \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} dx = 2 \frac{1}{\int |x-1|} \Big|_{V}^{2} = 2(1-\frac{1}{V-1}).$ (im)2 1/14-11 dx = (im 2(1-Jr-1) = 2, Frink 1, Jim dx =2

综上 Calley dx 收敛于4 (4) (1/1-x2 dx

lim 1 hxdx = lim (1-lnu) -1] = -1,

$$x = \frac{t^{2}}{1+t}, \quad dx = \frac{2t}{(1+t^{2})^{2}} dt.$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{2t}{(1+t^{2})^{2}}} dt.$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+t^{2}}} - \frac{1}{(1+t^{2})^{2}} dt.$$

$$= 2 \left(\text{avectant} - \frac{1}{2} \text{avectant} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{1+t^{2}} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{t}{1+t^{2}}} dt.$$

$$= \left(\text{avectann} - \frac{t}{1+t^{2}} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{t}{1+t^{2}}} dx.$$

$$= \frac{t^{2}}{2} - 0 = \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{t}{1+t^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{t}{1+x}} dx.$$

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

$$(2) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(3) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

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$$(5) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(7) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(8) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(9) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(10) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(21) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(31) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(42) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(51) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(72) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(73) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(74) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$(75) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

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$$(78) \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{1+x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\int x - x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{\int \frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2} dx = \alpha r c s in (2x - 1) + C$$

Styn ([orf],

21 Y V € [3,1)

$$\int_{u}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^{2}}} dx = 0 - \arcsin(2u-1) = -\arcsin(2u-1),$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{u}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^{2}}} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{u}^{\infty} -\arcsin(2u-1) = -\arcsin(2u-1).$$

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left[-\operatorname{orcsin} \left(2u_{-1} \right) \right] = \operatorname{orcsin} 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

线点, 弱級的 John XX KSAFT.

1 1x-x dx = arcsin (2v-1),

(3) $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+Jx} dx$ $\hat{\beta}_{+}^{2} : \hat{\beta}_{+}^{2} : \hat{\beta$

由 Cauchy 判别法, ∫otor 1+1x dx 发散.

(c) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{\ln (1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$ (d) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{\ln (1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$ (e) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{\ln (1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$ (f) $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{\ln (1+x)}{x^{n}} dx$

由 Couchy 判别法, ftv (n(1+x) dx 发散.

当 n < 1时, 有 (1+x) > [h(1+x)], ∀x ∈ [1, +00),

由于 J, to ln(lnx) dx 发散, lal 由的较原则, J to ln(lnx) dx 也发散.

当 n > 1 时、
$$\oint \sigma = n-1 > 0$$
 ∇v $\int v = v$ $\int v =$

節: 对 V×71 | Sgm (51/hx) | 5 1+x2 < x2 由于 J to 1/2 dx 收益 即

$$\frac{3-50}{|\sqrt{x}|} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}{|\sqrt{x}|} + \frac{x}{|$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln (\ln x)}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \left[1 - \ln (\ln x) \right]}{(\ln x)^2} \qquad (\frac{g'(x) = 0}{\Rightarrow x = e^e})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} + \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \right) = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} \cdot \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}$$

= tw.

Ex3. (7) So x sin x dx

 $\int_{u}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{a}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{1}{x}} \int_{u}^{1} \frac{1}{t^{a}} \sin t \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^{b}}\right) dt = \int_{u}^{\frac{1}{u}} \frac{\sin t}{t^{\frac{2-a}{u}}} dt$ $\int_{u}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{a}} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx \xrightarrow{t=\frac{1}{x}} \int_{u}^{1} |t^{a} \sin t| \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^{b}}\right) dt = \int_{u}^{\frac{1}{u}} \frac{\sin t}{t^{\frac{2-a}{u}}} dt$

知当2-2>1, BP 2<1时, Jthosht dt 2021收敛, 从而

Jo Xa sin x dx 经包收额;

当 0<2-2≤1, PP 1≤2<2时, ∫. +to 5/ht dt 条件收敛, 从而 ∫o √a sin x dx 条件收敛,

当 2-2 ≤0, 別 2 × 2 时 xd Yn EN4, 有

 $\int_{2h\pi}^{2n\pi+\pi} \frac{t^{a-2} \sin t}{t^{a}} dt > \int_{2h\pi}^{2n\pi+\pi} \frac{(2n\pi)^{a-2} \sinh t}{t^{a}} dt$ $= (2n\pi)^{a-2} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\pi} \sinh t dt$

 $\frac{2n\pi+1}{2n\pi} \sin t dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\pi} \sinh t dt = 2.$

由无穷积分收敛的 Counchy 收敛 胜则(置定形式),无穷积分 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1}$ sint of 发散,从而 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1}$ sint of 发散

1-40

(3) $\int_{b}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x \, dx$

解: 1fm=-e-xlnx, x ∈ (0,1]. 171 fm =0, wint fm=+00, fm x=0为f

的瑕点

$$\begin{pmatrix} \chi^{p} \cdot f(x) = \chi^{p} \cdot \left(-\ell^{-k} l_{kx} \right) = \ell^{-k} \cdot \frac{l_{kx}}{-\chi^{-p}} \\ \frac{(l_{k}\chi)'}{(-\chi^{-p})'} = \frac{1}{\chi} \cdot \chi^{p} \rightarrow o \quad (x \rightarrow 0^{+}), \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 lim $\chi_{\rightarrow 0^+}$ χ_{3} · f(x) = lim $\left(e^{-x} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{-\chi_{-3}}\right) = 0$, 由 Counchy 利别法,

帮政称为 [e-x lnxdx 收数.

全 g(x)= e-x lnx, x E[1, +の), 即g(x) >,0, 由于 タナ Vp>), 都有 Lin xp·g(x)= Lim xp·lnx = 0.

网由Cauchy判别法,无穷积分∫the-*lnxdx 收敛.

综上,反常积分 Se e×lnx dx 收敛.