Steg 2 Integralen kan nu beräknas:

$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x^2} dx$$

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

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

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

$$= \int \left(-\frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

=
$$-2\ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x^2 + 1| + \arctan x + C$$

Steg 3 Sätt in gränserna och avsluta:

$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \left[-2\ln|x| - \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x^2 + 1| + \arctan x \right]_1^R$$

$$= \dots = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln 2$$
täxa



Tips Användbar & effektiv genväg "Skarpt öga"

$$\int \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = en|f(x)| + C$$

extersom
$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln |f(x)| = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$
inre
derivation

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

= $\ln(x^2+1) + C$
ty $x^2+1 > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int \frac{x^{2}}{4x^{3}+5} dx = \frac{1}{12} \int \frac{12x^{2}}{4x^{3}+5} dx$$
nämnarens
derivata är
$$12x^{2} = \frac{1}{12} \ln |4x^{3}+5| + C$$



Generaliserad integral

och konvergensegenskapen

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{E}_{X} \cdot \int_{X^{2}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{1}^{\infty} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_{1}^{R} \\ & = \lim_{R \to \infty} -\frac{1}{R} - \left(-1 \right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Integralen sägs konvergera mot 1.

$$\int_{3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\ln x \right]_{3}^{R}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to \infty} \ln R - \ln 3 = \infty$$

$$= \lim_{R \to \infty} \ln x + \ln 3 = \infty$$
intertal

Integralen sägs divergera mot ∞ .

Generallt p-testet

konvergerær om p > 1 $\int \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ divergerær om $p \le 1$ $(mot \infty)$ $tal <math>\alpha > 0$

Fall 2

all $\alpha > 0$ a tal $\alpha > 0$ beonvergerar om p < 1 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^p}} dx$ divergerar om $p \ge 1$ (mot ∞)

om t. ex. p=2:

 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$