Steg 2 Satt in granserna;

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x} dx$$
= $\left[\frac{1}{2} \ln |x| - \ln |x - 1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 2| \right]_3^{\infty} (*)$

Shriv om med $\ln \left(\frac{\alpha}{6} \right) = \ln \alpha - \ln 6$
 $\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$
 $\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln \alpha + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln (\alpha) = \ln (\alpha) + \ln 6$$

$$\ln (\alpha) = \ln (\alpha) =$$

$$(*) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right| \right]_3^{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 2x + 1} \right| \right]_3^R$$

$$= \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{R^2 - 2R}{R^2 - 2R + 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$
bratecken
$$= \frac{1 - \frac{2}{R}}{1 - \frac{2}{R} + \frac{1}{R^2}} \to \frac{1 - 0}{1 - 0 + 0} = 1$$
förkorta braket

med dominerande term R

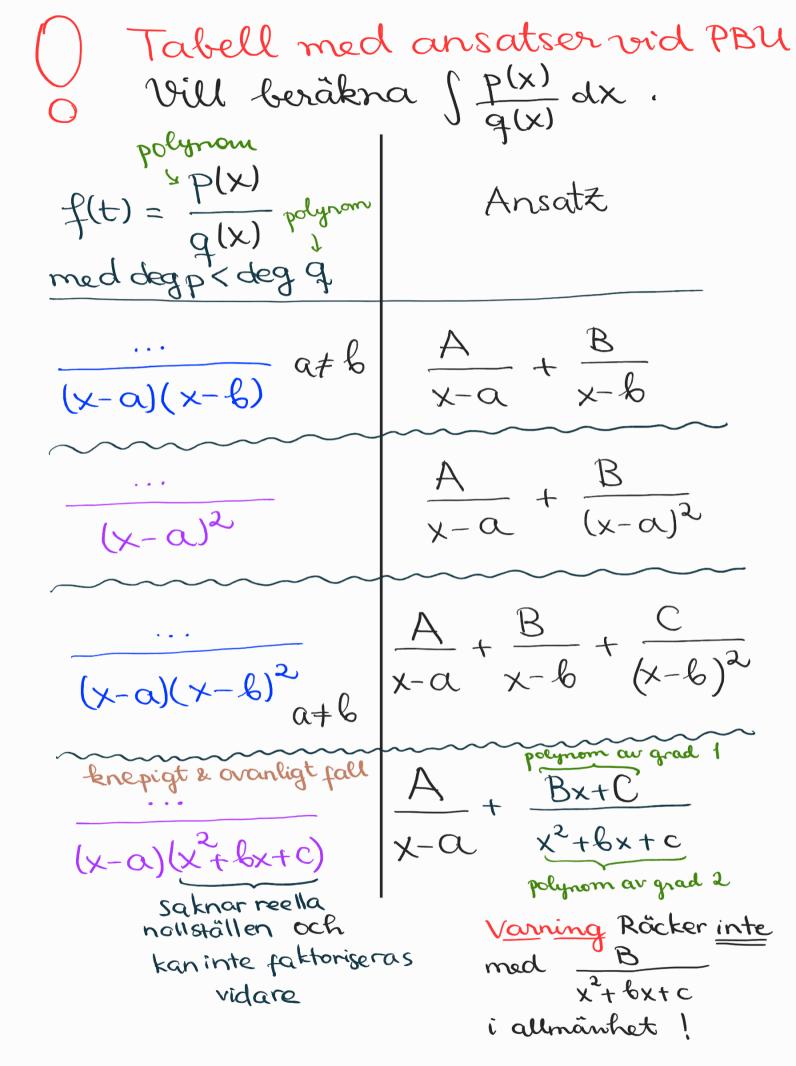
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4}$$

Anm. Det står $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}$ i facit.

Motivering: $-\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3}$

Frivillig: $\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{4}{3} = \ln \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{1/2} = \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$



2013.03.06 #4

#LiW

Beräkna
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 + x^2} dx$$

Lösning Steg! Använd PBU:

$$\frac{2x^2-2x+1}{x^2(x^2+1)}$$

till x4+x2=0

FALL 2 i tabellen

går ej att X=(x-0) går ej att O är en dubbelrot faktorisera vidare

> FALL H i tabellen

 $\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$

 $\frac{-2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1}$

(tänk ekvations system)