ANA 04 9) } entx) U = ln(x) $\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} dx = x \cdot dv$ S & ln(x) dx $\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot v \cdot x \, dv = \int v \, dv = \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\ln(x)^2}{2}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{e} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx = \frac{\ln(e)^{2}}{2} - \frac{\ln(1)^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ 5 x3+x dx $\int \frac{1}{x^{5}+x} dx = \int \frac{x^{2}+1-x^{2}}{x(x^{2}+1)} dx = \int \frac{x^{2}+1}{x(x^{2}+1)} - \frac{x^{2}}{x(x^{2}+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^{2}+1} dx$ = 5 \frac{1}{x} dx - 5 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = ln(x) - 5 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx U=x2+1 du=2x dx=1 du ln(x) - 5 & . 2x du = ln(x) - 2.5 & du = ln(x) - 2. ln(v) = ln(x) - 1/2. ln(x2+1) J 1 dx = ln(2) - 1 ln(22+1) - (ln(1) - 1 ln(12+1)) = $ln(2) - \frac{ln(5)}{2} - (0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot ln(2)) = ln(2) - \frac{ln(5)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot ln(2)$ = 3 · ln(2) - 2 · ln (5)