

$$a) \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^K \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln(1+x^2) \right]_0^K = \frac{1}{2} \left( \ln(1+K^2) - \ln 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+K^2) = \text{divergent di } K \rightarrow \infty$$

$$b) \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^K x e^{-x} dx = \left[ -e^{-x} \cdot x \right]_0^K + \int_0^K e^{-x} dx = \left[ -e^{-x} \cdot x - e^{-x} \right]_0^K = -e^{-K} \cdot K - e^{-K} - \left( -\cancel{e^0} \cdot 0 - e^0 \right) = -\frac{K}{e^K} - \frac{1}{e^K} + 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

exponent väcker snabbare än potens

$$c) \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^K \frac{\ln(2x-1)}{x^2} dx = \int_1^K \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln(2x-1) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(2x-1) \right]_1^K - \int_1^K -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{2x-1} dx = \int_1^K \frac{2}{x(2x-1)} dx$$

$$= \int_1^K \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{2x-1} dx = \int_1^K -\frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{2x-1} dx = \left[ -2 \ln|x| + 2 \ln|2x-1| \right]_1^K = 2 \left[ \ln \left| \frac{2x-1}{x} \right| \right]_1^K = 2 \left( \ln \frac{2K-1}{K} \right) = 2 \cdot \ln \left( \frac{K}{K} \cdot \frac{2-1/K}{1} \right) = \underline{\underline{2 \ln 2}}$$

⇒ 0

$$2 = 2Ax - A + Bx = (2A+B)x - A, \quad \begin{cases} A = -2 \\ B = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$d) \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^\infty \frac{x}{x^4-1} dx = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=x^2 \quad x=\sqrt{t} \\ dt=2x dx \\ x=2 \quad t=4 \quad x=K \quad t=T \end{array} \right] = \int_4^T \frac{1}{t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_4^T \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} dt$$

(t-1)(t+1)

$$1 = Ax + A + Bx - B = (A+B)x + A - B$$

$$A+B=0 \quad A=-B$$

$$A-B=1 \quad -2B=1 \quad \begin{cases} B=-1/2 \\ A=1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_4^T \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| \right]_4^T = \frac{1}{4} \left( \ln \left( \frac{T}{T} \cdot \frac{1-1/T}{1+1/T} \right) - \ln \left| \frac{3}{5} \right| \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{5}{3}}}$$

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