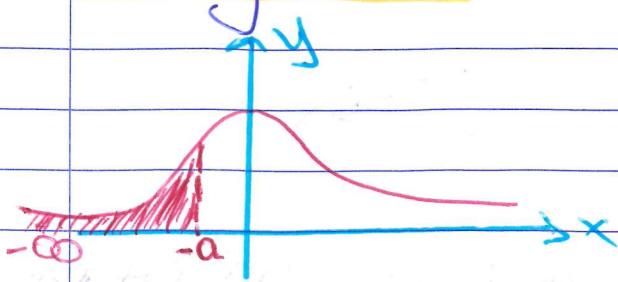


Kategoria 2 - Fenixupenva συγκέντρωση

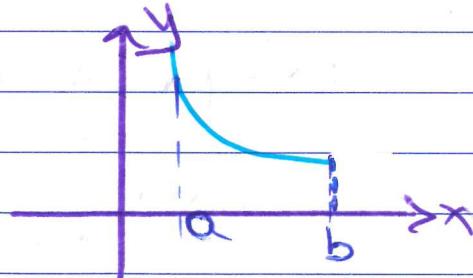


Οι τύποι συγκέντρωσης:

- Εγενέντεια αναστρέψιμη συγκέντρωση $[a, +\infty)$ ή $(-\infty, -a]$
- Εγενέντεια που δεν είναι απόπειρτο συγκέντρωση $[a, b]$

* Άλλη εγενέντεια είναι η προβολή σε υποχώρη $M > 0$ όπου $|f(x)| \leq M$

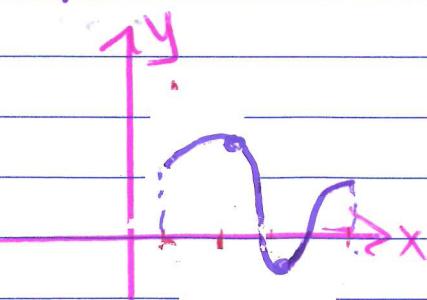
Συγκέντρωση από την επανάστρεψη της γενικής γενικής συγκέντρωσης

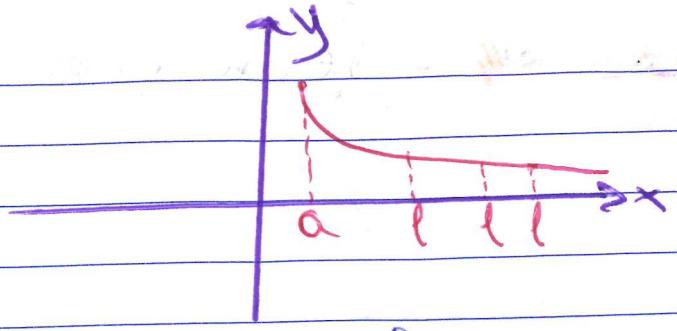


Οριόσημο: Αν f είναι
εγενέντεια στο $[a, +\infty)$
τότε η $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$ συγκέντρωση

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

οι γενικές: $\int_{-a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^l f(x) dx$





An der Stelle $x=a$ mischen sich die zu integrierende
Grafik mit dem Wert $f(a)$ des Funktionswertes an und kann in die Grafik eingeschlossen werden.

Um f einen Wert aus $(-a, b]$ zuteilen
mögen:

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow -\infty} \int_l^b f(x) dx$$



ausgezeichneten:

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

$$= \lim_{l \rightarrow -\infty} \int_l^a f(x) dx + \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^l f(x) dx$$

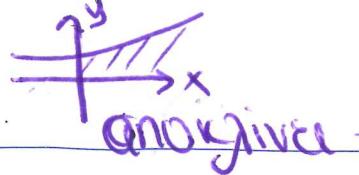
Nach der Definition $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$.

geschieht es wie da oben beschrieben

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

Geschieht

Integrals von links



1) $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^l f(x) dx$

2) $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{l \rightarrow -\infty} \int_l^a f(x) dx$

3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$

i) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^L \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^L = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{L} + \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= 0 + 1 = 1 //$$

$$\text{ii)} \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{e^x}{3-2e^x} = \lim_{L \rightarrow -\infty} \int_L^0 \frac{e^x}{3-2e^x}$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow -\infty} -\left[\frac{\ln|3-2e^x|}{2} \right]_L^0$$

$\ln 1 = 0$

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

$$= -\ln \frac{3}{2} //$$

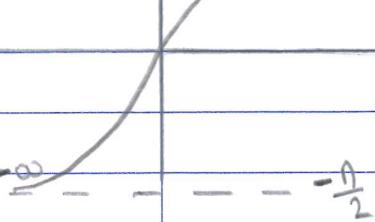
$$\text{iii)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

unendliche Fläche
oder unendliche Distanz)

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

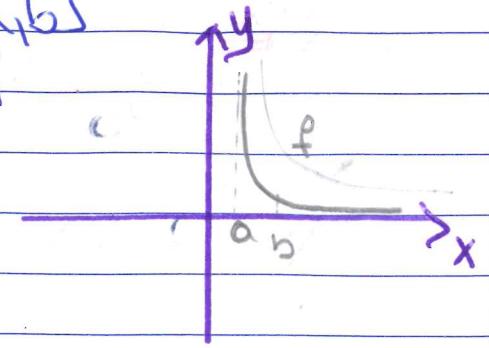
$$= \int_0^L \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^L \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow -\infty} [\operatorname{arctan} x]_L^0 + \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} [\operatorname{arctan} x]_L^0$$

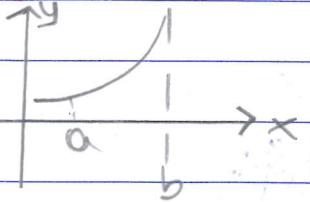


$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi //$$

Av f éina funktis ón $[a, b]$
 in $(a, b]$ onda $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ in
 $f(x) \rightarrow -\infty$ kaiis, $x \rightarrow b^-$ in
 $x \rightarrow a^+$, TOTE op̄ijapt
 to yπr̄kepiο oπ̄icampia



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^L f(x) dx$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow a^+} \int_L^b f(x) dx$$

Av f éina funktis ón $[a, b]$ ye elypten
 Eva op̄eio $c \in [a, b]$ ón onda f
 tenia ón $+\infty$ in ón $-\infty$, TOTE tos

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ oujiveri av kai nivo av za}$$

$$\int_a^c f(x) dx \text{ kai } \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

oujiveri kai $\int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$

$$\int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx$$

H f(x) sei eine Funktion mit x=9. Existe

$$\int_0^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow 9^-} \int_0^L \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 9^-} \int_0^L \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx$$

$$\left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x}} dx \right) \left((\sqrt{9-x})^{-1/2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{9-x}}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 9^-} -2 [(9-x)^{1/2}]_0^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 9^-} \left(-2 \left((9-L)^{1/2} - (9-0)^{1/2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 9^-} \left(-2 (9-L)^{1/2} - 2 \right) = -2 \sqrt{6} - 2(-3) \\ = 6$$

$$\int_{-3}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$$

H f(x) dev einen singulären Punkt $x = -3$.
Exakte:

$$\int_{-3}^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow -3^+} \int_L^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow -3^+} \int_L^1 x(9-x^2)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow -3^+} [-x(9-x)^{1/2}]_L^1$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow -3^+} (-1(9-1)^{1/2} + L(9-L)^{1/2})$$

$$= -8^{1/2} + 0 = -\sqrt{8} //$$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

W f(x) ist eine abwärts gerichtete Kurve für $x = 2 \in [0, 3]$
jedoch da x größer als 2 ist:

Aber

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 2^-} \int_0^L \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \lim_{L \rightarrow 2^+} \int_L^3 \frac{1}{x-2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 2^-} [\ln|x-2|]_0^L + \lim_{L \rightarrow 2^+} [\ln|x-2|]_L^3$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 2^-} (\ln(L-2) - \ln(-2)) +$$

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow 2^+} (\ln(3-2) - \ln(L-2))$$

Anmerkung:

Wir wissen $\lim_{L \rightarrow 2^-} \ln(L-2) = -\infty$, da

der Grenzwert \nexists (unendlich).

* ~~DX~~ Načrtite avto razvojna
opravnost

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^L \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx$$

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

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

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

$\arcsin x + C$

$-(1-x^2)^{1/2} + C$

~~Apa~~
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^L \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 1^-} \left[- (1-x^2)^{1/2} + \arcsin x \right]_0^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 1^-} \left(- ((1-L^2)^{1/2} + \arcsin 1) + (1-0^2)^{1/2} + \arcsin 0 \right)$$

$$= \pi/2 + 1 //$$

~~Na~~ Na budi je skoro resenje
neko nekorak i u razljin

$$y = \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{kor dojva } x \neq \pm 2$$

$$\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^L \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} dx = 8 \int \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$1 = A(x+2) + B(x-2)$$

$$\text{kor } x=2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{-4} = -4B \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4} = B$$

$$\text{kor } x=-2 \Rightarrow 1 = 4A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{onite } 8 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4} dx = 8 \int \frac{1}{4(x-2)} dx - \int \frac{1}{4(x+2)} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x-2| - 2 \ln|x+2| = 2 \ln \frac{|x-2|}{|x+2|}$$

$$\text{Ara} \quad \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \left[2 \ln \frac{|x-2|}{|x+2|} \right]_3^L$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} * \ln \frac{(L-2)}{(L+2)} + \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \ln \frac{L}{5}$$

$$= \ln 1 - 2 \ln \frac{1}{5} = -2 \ln \frac{1}{5} //$$

$$* \ln \frac{(L-2)}{(L+2)} = 1$$

Wiederholung:

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^L f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow -\infty} \int_L^0 f(x) dx$$

Avn f anupigjau ee kändio ce $[a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow c^-} \int_a^L f(x) dx + \lim_{L \rightarrow c^+} \int_L^b f(x) dx$$

Kasives Del' Hospital

Definición I

Entonces $\lim f(x) = 0$ para $\lim g(x) = 0$:

Av $\lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$ ó sea $L \in \mathbb{R}$ si $+00$ si -00

TOMA $\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

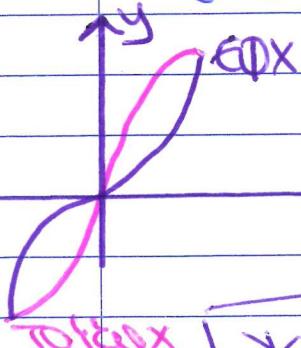
\lim even even and $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow a}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-}, \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty}$

1) ~~Ex~~ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{\tan 5x} = 0$

Av DLT $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sin 3x)'}{(\tan 5x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos 3x}{5 \sec^2 5x} = 3/5$

2) $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{u \tan^{-1} u}{1 - \cos u} = 0$



$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u \tan^{-1} u)'}{(1 - \cos u)'} = \frac{\tan^{-1} u + u \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2}}{\sin u}$$

Por lo tanto $\tan^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Año DLH:

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan^{-1} v + v) \cdot \frac{1}{1+v^2}}{(\sin v)'} = \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+v^2} + \frac{1+v^2 - v^2}{(1+v^2)^2}}{\cos v}$$
$$= 0 //$$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 - e^x - e^{-x}}{2x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$

DLH $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 - e^x - e^{-x})'}{(2x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x + e^{-x}}{4x}$

DLH $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(-e^x + e^{-x})}{(4x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-e^x - e^{-x}}{4} = -\frac{2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} //$

4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{\frac{\ln x}{x^4 - 1}} = \frac{0}{0}$

DLH $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)'}{(x^4 - 1)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{4x^4} = \frac{1}{4} //$

Año $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sqrt[4]{x} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

16x06a año ja
Carácter 70 $\left(\frac{\ln x}{x^4 - 1}\right)^5$ dx.
ano pesa con
Carácter 70 ayer verán env 5%

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x \ln x} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\text{Durch } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln(\ln x))' = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x (\ln x + 1)} = 0$$

Dissociation: Kationas DLT sen
penoxazole nanta

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \frac{\sec x}{\tan x} = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x} = \sec$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\sin x)' &= \cos x \\ (\cos x)' &= -\sin x.\end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{(\sec x)'}{(\tan x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\tan x}{\sec x}$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\tan x}{\sec x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sec x}{\tan x}.$$

⇒ New features of report

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x \sin x} = \boxed{1}$$

Axes asymptotes propriétés

0.oo, Proportionnalité via l'approximation binaire

Antilog

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \downarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

Note:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) \right)' \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{(x-1)-(x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-2}{x^2-1} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\partial x^2}{x^2-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\partial x^2}{x^2} = 2 //$$

$\tan - \infty$

Domain:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} = 0.$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x}.$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + (\cos x - x \sin x)} = 0 //$$

$0^\circ, 0^\circ, \infty, 1^\circ$

$\ln(a) = a \ln x$

$$\text{Dx} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 1^\infty$$

$$\text{Example } y = \ln(x^{\frac{1}{x-1}})$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x-1} \ln x. = \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = 0.$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x-1}} = 1 //$$

$$y = \ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{x-1}}\right) \Rightarrow e^y = e^{\ln\left(x^{\frac{1}{x-1}}\right)}$$

$$\text{Aba, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(x^{\frac{1}{x-1}}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^y = e^{\frac{1}{0}} = e^{\infty}$$

D) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + \sin ax)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 1^\infty$

$$\text{Sei } y = \ln(1 + \sin ax)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \sin ax)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \sin ax) = 0$$

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin 2x)}{(x)^1} = \frac{\ln 2 \sin 2x}{x \cdot 0 + 1}$$

$$\cos x = \cos x$$

$$\sin x = \sin x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$y = 2/x$$

Am Anfang wiegt 670 kg nach 10 min wiegt 1000 kg

derzeit 700 kg

$$y = \ln((1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}) \Rightarrow e^y = (1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{Aba, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^y = e^{2/x}$$

$$\text{IX} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3^x + 5^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \infty$$

$$f(x) = e^{\ln f(x)}$$

Definizione

$$y = \ln((3^x + 5^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \frac{\ln(3^x + 5^x)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(3^x + 5^x)}{x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{DLH} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3^x \ln 3 + 5^x \ln 5}{3^x + 5^x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5^x \left(\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x (\ln 3 + \ln 5)\right)}{5^x \left(\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + 1\right)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{0 \cdot \ln 3 + \ln 5}{0 + 1} = \ln 5$$

Aaaa, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (3^x + 5^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\ln f(x)} = e^{\ln 5} = \boxed{5}$

Integration: $\{v \cdot u - \int v \cdot du\}$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

Dann

$$v = \ln x$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$= x \ln x - x + C //$$

$$v = \int dx = x$$

$$\int_0^L \ln x \, dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^L \ln x \, dx$$

Für $\ln x$ Einheit

ausreichend groß.

$$\int_1^L \ln x \, dx = [x \ln x - x]_1^L$$

$$= -L \ln L + L + 1 \ln 1 - 1$$

$$= -L \ln L + L - 1$$

$$\int_0^L \ln x \, dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} \int_L^1 \ln x \, dx$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} (-L \ln L + L - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{-L \ln L}{\frac{1}{e}} + e - 1 \right) \stackrel{0/0}{\rightarrow}$$

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-L}{\frac{1}{e}} + L - 1 = \lim_{L \rightarrow 0^+} L + L - 1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Vereinfachung:

Koeffizienten DL-H

$$\text{Av } \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 0 & \text{in } 0 \\ \infty & \text{in } \infty \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

Beispiel 3:

No. Substituieren in das Integral

i) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^L \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_1^L \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \left[\ln x x^{-1} \right]_1^L - \int_1^L -x^{-2} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$v = \ln x \quad [\ln x x^{-1}]_1^L + \int_1^L \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \frac{\ln L - [1]_1^L}{L} = -\frac{\ln L}{L} - \frac{1}{L} + 1$$

$$v = \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$v = \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$v = -x^{-1}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\ln L}{L} - \frac{1}{L} + 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\ln L}{L} \right) - 0 + 1$$

$$\stackrel{\infty}{\Rightarrow} \text{DLH} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{L}}{\frac{1}{L} + 1} = \underline{1}$$

ii) (Koçta nafay)

$$\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-3x} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^L xe^{-3x} dx.$$

$$\int_0^L xe^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^L x(e^{-3x})' dx.$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3}xe^{-3x} \right]_0^L + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^L e^{-3x} dx.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}Le^{-3L} + 0 + \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x} \right]_0^L$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}Le^{-3L} - \frac{1}{9}e^{-3L} + \frac{1}{9}$$

Ara

$$\int_0^{\infty} xe^{-3x} dx = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}Le^{-3L} - \frac{1}{9}e^{-3L} + \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{L}{e^{3L}} \right) - \frac{1}{9} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{9}$$

8/8

$$\text{DLH} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3e^{3L} + \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{9} \right) \parallel^0$$