

$$3) \quad 2) \int \frac{x^4 + 1}{(x-1)^2 (x+1)} dx$$

↙

$$(x^2 + 1 - 2x)(x+1) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 - 2x^2 - 2x =$$

$$= x^3 - x^2 - x + 1$$

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{c}
 x^4 \\
 - x^4 + x^3 + x^2 - x \\
 \hline
 0 + x^3 + x^2 - x \\
 - x^3 + x^2 + x - 1 \\
 \hline
 2x^2 + 1
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{c} x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 \\ x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

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

$$B = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{(x+1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$C = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(-2)^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$S(-) \quad x=0$$

$$0 = \frac{A}{-1} + \frac{1}{-1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = -\frac{-2A + 2 + 1}{2} \rightarrow 0 = \frac{-2A + 3}{2} \rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}$$

Cos i

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} dx = \int \left(x^4 - 1 + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{2(x-1)} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{3}{2} \log|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \log|x+1| + C$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(x-9)} \circ_x$$

$$t = \sqrt{x} ; t^2 = x, 2t dt = \circ_x$$

$$\int \frac{2t}{t(t^2-9)} \circ_t = 2 \int \frac{1}{(t+3)(t-3)} \circ_t =$$

$$\frac{1}{(t-3)(t+3)} = \frac{A}{t-3} + \frac{\beta}{t+3} =$$

$$= \frac{A(t+3) + \beta(t-3)}{(t-3)(t+3)}$$

$$A = \lim_{t \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{t-3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$t \rightarrow 3 \quad t \rightarrow$$

$$\text{B: } \lim_{t \rightarrow -3} \frac{1}{t-3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Quirsi

$$\int \frac{1}{t+3(t-3)} dt = \int \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t+3} \right) dt =$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \left(\frac{1}{t-3} - \frac{1}{t+3} \right) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{t-3}{t+3} \right| + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{\sqrt{x+3}} \right| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{|\sqrt{x-3}|}{\sqrt{x+3}} \leftarrow \text{Schrift positiv}$$

$$d) \int \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx =$$

$$= x \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int x \cdot d(\log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})) =$$

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

$$= x \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \left(\frac{x}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x+1+x^2} \cdot x}{\cancel{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} \right) \cdot (x =$$

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

$$t = 1+x^2, \quad dt = 2x dx$$

$$\therefore x \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot (t =$$

$$= x \lg(x + \sqrt{1+x}) - \sqrt{c} + C =$$

$$= x \lg(x + \sqrt{1+x}) - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

5) a) $\int_1^{\pi} \frac{\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right) \cdot x}{x^{\alpha}}$

SIA

$$f(x) = \frac{\operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)}{x^{\alpha}}$$

$x \rightarrow 10$
arctan(x)

MÉTODO 1, INTERVALO $[0, 2]$, f c' positiva.

El periodo de integración es 0.

Para $x \rightarrow 0^+$ $\operatorname{arctan}(1/x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{x^{\alpha}}$$

DURANTE LA CIRCUITACIÓN SI HA PERDIDO

$$b) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}\right)}{x^{\alpha}} dx$$

Sia $f(x)$ una pratica

$f(x)$ esponente positivo, $[1, +\infty)$

Per $\alpha > 1$ la funzione è finita

Più $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}}{x^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha + \frac{1}{3}}}$$

E' dunque la convergenza si ha

Più $\alpha + \frac{1}{3} > 1$, ossia $\alpha > \frac{2}{3}$

$$c) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{(e^x - 1)^{\alpha}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx$$

SIR

$$f(x) = \frac{(e^x - 1)^{\alpha}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \circ x$$

pt X $\cancel{\rightarrow} 0^+$

$L \in \text{FURTHOK}$ C' positive na $[0, \infty]$, \leftarrow

Ic' $f(x)$ do L $\rightarrow 0^+$.

Pi' $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{x^\alpha}{2x} \sim \frac{1/\alpha}{x^{\alpha-1}}$$

Quando $\alpha > 1$ $f(x) \rightarrow \infty$ se $x \rightarrow 0$

$1-\alpha < n$ se $\alpha > 0$

$$0 \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{(e^x - 1)^\alpha}{e^x - e^{-x}} \circ x$$

SIR

$$f(x) = \frac{(e^x - 1)^{\alpha}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

La funzione è positiva nell'intervallo

$(2, +\infty)$, e il punto di intersezione con l'asse x

$P(x) \rightarrow \infty$ per $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$P(x) \approx \frac{(e^x)^{\alpha}}{e^x} = \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{e^x} = e^{\alpha x - x} =$$

$$= e^{x(\alpha - 1)}$$

La convergenza si ha se $\alpha - 1 < 0$,

ossia $0 < 1$

$$\text{d}) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(x+2)(x-1)^2}{x(x^2-1)^{\alpha}} dx$$

ζ_1

$$f(x) = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)^2}{x(x^4-1)^\alpha}$$

$$x^4 - 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) = (x-1)(x+1)(x^2 + 1)$$

f is positive in $(1, +\infty)$. Up to now

at irregular point $x=1$: $1 \leftarrow +\infty$

plus $x \rightarrow 1$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{3(x-1)^2}{4^\alpha(x-1)^\alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{(x-1)^{\alpha-2}} = \frac{C}{(x-1)^{\alpha-2}}$$

Quasi C' Convexity for $\alpha > 1$, $\alpha < 3$.

plus $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{x^3}{x^{4\alpha-2}} = \frac{x^3}{x^{4\alpha-2}} = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}}$$

QUIRIL C¹ MECHANICS PLANE CA

Concurrente (tric) $\alpha - 2 > 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\alpha > \frac{3}{k}$$

Impresión Cr 2 CONDICIONES, LINEALIZACION

Impresión C¹ CONVERGENTE SOL C

$$SOLUTAMENTE SC \frac{3}{k} < \alpha < 3$$

