

Несобственный интеграл от
неограниченной функции

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1) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$, неограничен при $x=0$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^1) =$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (2 - 2\sqrt{\varepsilon}) = 2$$

2) $\int_{-2}^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x+1}}$ — расхож при $x=-1$

$$J = \int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x+1}} + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x+1}}$$

$x \in [-2, -1]$, $t^3 = x+1$, $x = t^3 - 1$, $dx = 3t^2$

$$J_1 = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3t^2}{t^3 \cdot t} dt \text{ — расх } \parallel \begin{cases} x = -2, t = \sqrt[3]{-1} \\ x = -1, t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 3 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0-0} \int_{-1}^{\varepsilon} \frac{dt}{t^2} = 3 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0-0} \left(-\frac{1}{t} \Big|_{-1}^{\varepsilon} \right) = +\infty$$

$$3) \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + x} = \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x})} =$$

$$\textcircled{x=0} = 2 \int_0^4 \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) \Big|_0^4 =$$

$$= 2 \ln(1 + 2) - 2 \ln(1 + 0) = 2 \ln 3$$

$$4) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x} - 2x + \sqrt{x}} = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(x - 2\sqrt{x} + 1)} =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} \quad \textcircled{x=1}$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1+0} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x} - 1)^2} = 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1+0} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \Big|_0^{1-\varepsilon} \right) =$$

$$= \cancel{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 1+0} \left(-\frac{1}{0-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}-1} \right) \cancel{=}$$

- παροξογ.

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$$5) \int_0^{0,5} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} = \int_0^{0,5} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln^2 x} = \text{---} \quad (x=0)$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+0} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_0^{0,5} \right) =$$

$$= \lim \left(-\frac{1}{\ln 0,5} + \frac{1}{\ln \epsilon} \right) = -\frac{1}{\ln 1/2} =$$

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

$$6) \int_0^e \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = \int_0^e \frac{e^x dx}{e^x(e^x - 1)} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} e^x = t \\ x=0 \\ e^x = 1 = t \\ x=e \\ e^e = t \end{array} \right. = \text{---} \quad (x=0)$$

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$$= \int_0^e \left(-\frac{de^x}{e^x} \right) + \int_0^e \frac{de^x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\int \frac{dt}{t(t-1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t-1} = \frac{At - B + Bt}{t(t-1)} = \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A=-1, B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$1) \rightarrow \int_0^e \frac{de^x}{e^x} = -\ln e^x \Big|_0^e = -e$$

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$$2) \int_0^e \frac{de^x}{e^x - 1} = \ln(e^x - 1) \Big|_0^e =$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln(e - 1) - \underbrace{\ln(e^\varepsilon - 1)}_{\rightarrow -\infty}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-2x+\sqrt{x}}} \text{ - расхож.}$$

Несобственные интегралы с бесконечной
пределом интегрирования

$$1) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^a \frac{dx}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \Big|_2^a \right) = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_{-1}^{+\infty} e^{-3x} dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{+\infty} e^{-3} d(-3x) = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^a e^{-3x} d(-3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-3a} - e^{-3}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin 3x dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a \sin 3x dx = \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x \Big|_0^a \right) - \text{предел не существует} \end{aligned}$$

$\int_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos x$ - предел не существует