

9) If  $f$  is continuous on  $(-\infty, 1)$  or  $(1, +\infty)$  -1-

we need to show

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } x_0 = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} &\stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x \ln x)'}{(1-x)'} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (-\ln x - 1) = -1 = f(1) \end{aligned}$$

and  $f$  is continuous on  $x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow f$  is continuous

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Using } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{x \ln x}{1-x} - (-1)}{x - 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x + 1 - x}{(x - 1)^2} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 0 - 1}{2(x - 1) \cdot 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{2(x - 1)} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2 \cdot 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \Rightarrow f \text{ is continuous on } x_0 = 1 \text{ (i.e. } f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

10) If  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{O} \Rightarrow f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{O}$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{ax} = 1, \text{ and } f(0) = \sin 0 + a = a. \text{ Apply } \boxed{a = 1}$$

Via  $a=1$   $\varepsilon \neq 0$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x + 1, & x \leq 0 \\ e^{\beta x}, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  -2-

if  $f$  is continous on  $0$  also  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0}$

was  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} \stackrel{f(0)=1}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x + 1 - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{\beta x} - 1}{x} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\beta e^{\beta x}}{1} = \beta$

App  $\boxed{\beta = 1}$

was  $f'(0) = 1$

(11)  $f(x) = x - \ln(e^x + 1), x \in \mathbb{R}$

(a)  $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \frac{e^x + 1 - e^x}{e^x + 1} = \frac{1}{e^x + 1} > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow f$  strictly increasing

$f''(x) = -\frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} < 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  also  $f$  is concave.

(b)  $f$  is a strictly increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$  as strictly increasing, but not strictly concave

are to write up the answer to

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = f(-\infty, +\infty) \stackrel{f \uparrow}{=} \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \right) =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x - \ln(e^x + 1)) = -\infty - (0) = -\infty$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \ln(e^x + 1) \stackrel{u = e^x + 1}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \ln u = 0$$

$u_0 = \ln(e^x + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 1$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(e^x + 1) \stackrel{u = e^x + 1}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \ln u = +\infty$$

$u_0 = \ln(e^x + 1) = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln(e^x + 1)) \stackrel{+\infty - (+\infty)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( 1 - \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x} \right)$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(e^x + 1)}{x} \stackrel{\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \stackrel{\frac{+\infty}{+\infty}}{=} \text{D'H}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x} = 1 \quad (\text{ε-δ proof})$$

$$\text{Oplus } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x - \ln(e^x + 1)) \stackrel{x = \ln e^x}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln e^x - \ln(e^x + 1))$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \right) \stackrel{u = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1}}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow 1} \ln u = 0$$

$u_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} = 1$

Αρα το  $f(\mathbb{R}) = (-\infty, 0)$ .

δ) λόγω Θ.Μ.Τ. στο διαστήμα  $[0, x]$  υπάρχει  $f(t)$

$f$  είναι συνεχής στο  $[0, x] \quad \forall x > 0$

και γνησίως φθίνουσα στο  $(0, x) \quad \forall x > 0$

Αρα από ΘΜΤ υπάρχει  $\theta \in (0, x)$   
 τέτοιος ώστε  $f'(t) = \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{f(x) - \ln 2}{x}$

για κάθε  $x > 0$

Οπως  $f$  είναι  $\rightarrow f'$  γνησίως φθίνουσα άρα

για  $t < x \Rightarrow f'(t) > f'(x)$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - \ln 2}{x} > f'(x) \Leftrightarrow x f'(x) < f(x) - \ln 2$

για κάθε  $x > 0$

(12)  $f(x) = a^x - \ln(x+1), \quad x > -1, \quad 0 < a \neq 1$

Επειδή  $f(0) = 1 - \ln 1 = 0$ , ισχύει ότι  $f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq f(0)$

για κάθε  $x > -1$ . Αρα η  $f$  παρουσιάζει μινίμο στο 0

Επιπλέον,  $f$  αυξάνει για  $f'(x) = a^x \ln a - \frac{1}{x+1}$

Αρα από Θεώρημα Fermat ισχύει ότι  $\boxed{f'(0) = 0} \Leftrightarrow$



$$d^0 \ln a - \frac{1}{1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln a = 1 \Leftrightarrow \ln a = \ln e \quad -5-$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{a = e}$$

Apoi  $f(x) = e^x - \ln(x+1)$

(p)  $f'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{(x+1)e^x - 1}{x+1}, \quad x > -1$

Erw  $g(x) = (x+1)e^x - 1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

$g'(x) = e^x + (x+1)e^x = e^x(x+2) > 0$  so  $\forall x > -1$

also  $g'$  strictly increasing for  $g(0) = 0$

also so  $\forall x > 0$   $\begin{cases} \uparrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{cases} g(x) > g(0) \Leftrightarrow g(x) > 0$   
 $\begin{cases} \downarrow \\ \Rightarrow \end{cases} g(x) < g(0) \Leftrightarrow g(x) < 0$   
 $x < 0$

Opus  $f'(x) = \frac{g(x)}{x+1}, \quad x > -1$  finally  $= 0$

and  $f'(x) > 0$  so  $x > 0$  and  $f'(x) < 0$  so  $-1 < x < 0$

also  $f$  strictly increasing on  $[0, +\infty)$  and strictly decreasing

on  $[-1, 0]$

(8) D. Bolzano

Εστω  $\gamma$ .  $\frac{f(\beta)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(\gamma)-1}{x-2} = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow \beta, \gamma \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

$\Leftrightarrow (f(\beta)-1)(x-2) + (x-1)(f(\gamma)-1) = 0$

Ορίζω την  $\varphi(x) = (f(\beta)-1)(x-2) + (x-1)(f(\gamma)-1)$

Η  $\varphi$  είναι συνεχής στο  $[1, 2]$   $\Rightarrow$  ρηθμική.

$\varphi(1) = -(f(\beta)-1)$   
 $\varphi(2) = f(\gamma)-1$   
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(2) = -(f(\beta)-1)(f(\gamma)-1)$

Η  $f$  ρηθμική, άρα στο  $0$  από  $f(x) \geq f(0) = e^{-1} > 0$

Άρα  $f(x) \geq 1$  για κάθε  $x > -1 \Rightarrow$

$f(\beta), f(\gamma) > 1$  άρα  $\beta, \gamma \in (1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

άρα  $f(\beta)-1 > 0$  και  $f(\gamma)-1 > 0$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(1) \cdot \varphi(2) < 0$

Από D. Bolzano η  $\varphi(x) = 0$  έχει ρίζα στο  $(1, 2)$

άρα και  $\gamma$   $\frac{f(\beta)-1}{x-1} + \frac{f(\gamma)-1}{x-2} = 0$

(13)  $f(x) = (x-2) \ln x + x - 3, x > 0$

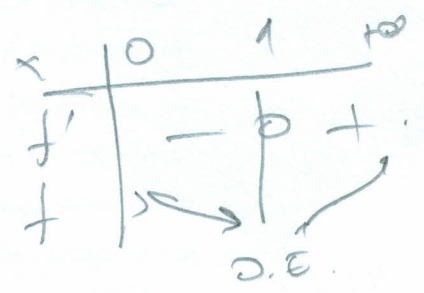
(a)  $f'(x) = \ln x + \frac{x-2}{x} + 1, x > 0 \quad (f'(1) = 0)$

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x - (x-2)}{x^2} = \frac{x + x - x + 2}{x^2} = \frac{x+2}{x^2} > 0$   
 für  $x > 0$

also  $f'$  streng wachsend.

also für  $x > 1 \xrightarrow{f' \uparrow} f''(x) > f''(1) = 0$

$0 < x < 1 \xrightarrow{f' \uparrow} f'(x) < f'(1) = 0$



Ergebnis:  $f(0, 1] = [f(0), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)] = [-2, +\infty)$

oder  $f([1, +\infty) = [f(1), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)] = [-2, +\infty)$

weil  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} ((x-2) \ln x + 3) = (0-2) \cdot (-\infty) + 3 = +\infty$

$f(1) = 0 + 1 - 3 = -2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} ((x-2) \ln x + 3) = (+\infty) \cdot (+\infty) + 3 = +\infty$

Also  $0 \in [-2, +\infty) = f(0, 1]$  oder  $0 \in f([1, +\infty)$   
 Also  $\exists f(x) = 0$  eine Wert existiert für  $x$  über  $(0, 1]$  oder



401)  $f: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ( $f(x) = -2 \neq 0$ )  $f$  είναι συνεχής και  $f - 8$

είναι επίσης συνεχής στο  $(0, 1]$  και  $[1, +\infty)$   
 οι ρίζες της  $f(x) = 0$  σε κάθε διαστήματά της  
 είναι κοινές

Άρα η  $f(x) = 0$  έχει δύο διακριτές ρίζες  $x_1$  και  $x_2$   
 για  $x_1 \in (0, 1)$  και  $x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$

(β) Όσοι  $x$  είναι  $x f'(x) - f(x) = 0$ ,  $x > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x f'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = 0, x > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{f(x)}{x} \right)' = 0, x > 0$$

Όσοι  $x$  είναι  $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ ,  $x \in [x_1, x_2] \subset (0, +\infty)$

Η  $g$  είναι συνεχής στο  $[x_1, x_2]$ , οπότε στο  $(x_1, x_2)$

ως η  $g$  να είναι ομοιόμορφη στο  $[x_1, x_2]$  με  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$

Άρα από Rolle υπάρχει  $\xi \in (x_1, x_2)$  με  $g'(\xi) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$$



(14) (a)  $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3 + 11$   $x \in \mathbb{R}$  maxim us  
min us

$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x^2 = 4x^2(x-3)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 24x = 12x(x-2)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2(x-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$  ni  $x = 3$

$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2(x-3) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 3$

$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 12x(x-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$  ni  $x = 2$

$f''$   $\begin{matrix} x & 0 & 2 \\ + & - & + \end{matrix}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$0$	$2$	$3$	$+\infty$
$f'$	-	0	-	-	+
$f''$	+	0	-	+	+
$f$	$+\infty$	$11$	$-5$	$-16$	$+\infty$

$\nearrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$ 
 $\searrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$ 
 $\searrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$ 
 $\searrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$   $\rightarrow$   $\infty$

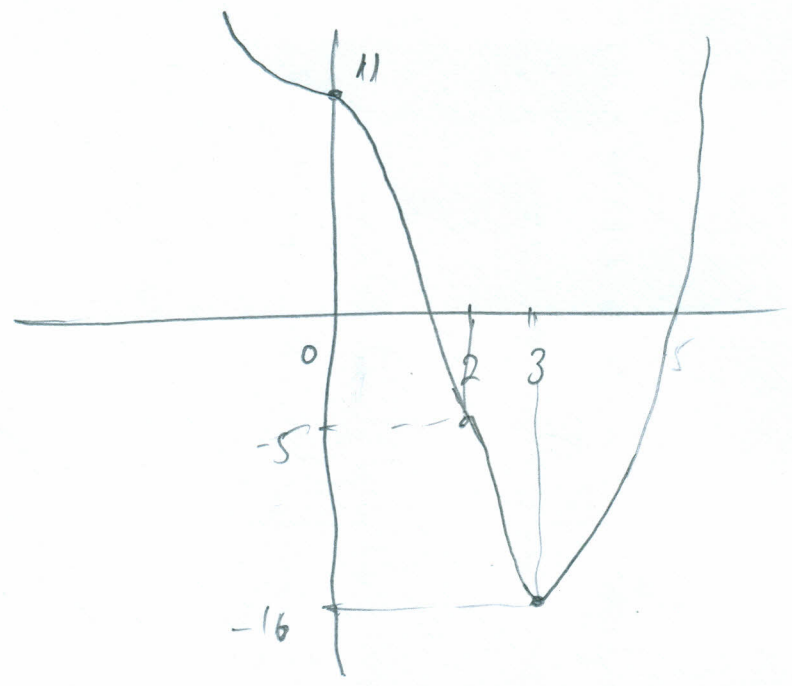
$f(0) = 11$   $f(2) = 16 - 32 + 11 = -5$   
max us min us

$f(3) = 81 - 108 + 11 = -16$

Ashtawarun outyabzpe Gorin us d'ax'oto

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 - 4x^3 + 11 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 - 4x^3 + 11 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 = +\infty$$



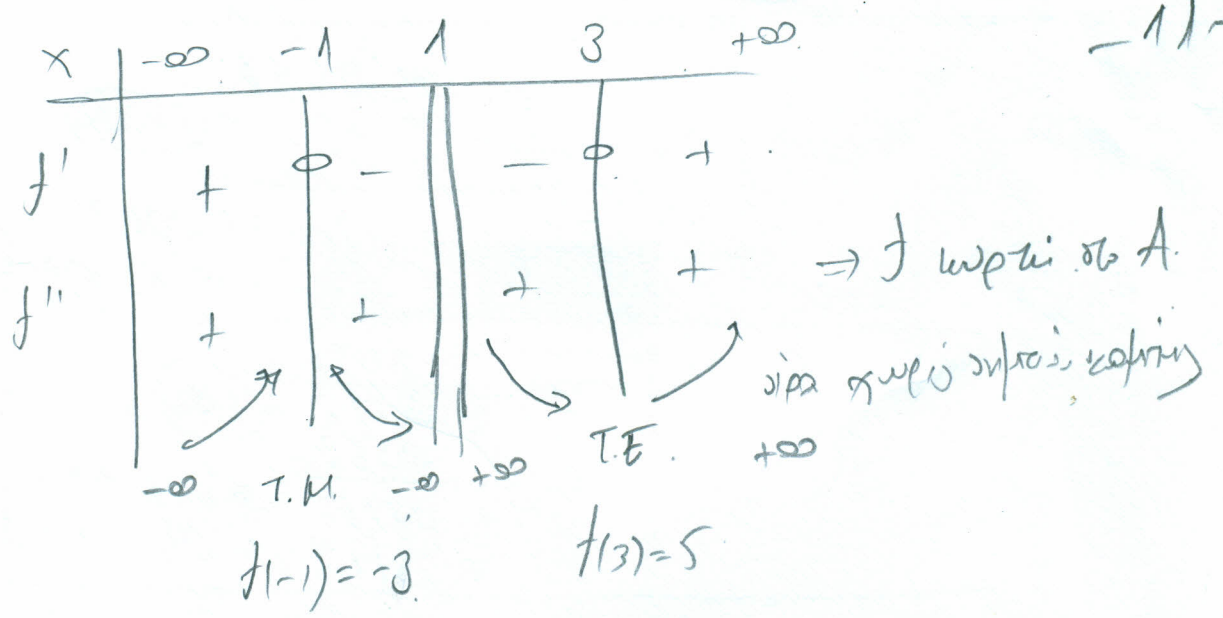
(B)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1}$ ,  $x \neq 1$  on  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$ .

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x - 1)(x - 1) - (x^2 - x + 4) \cdot 1}{(x - 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{(x - 1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x - 2)(x - 1)^2 - (x^2 - 2x - 3) \cdot 2(x - 1)}{(x - 1)^4} = \frac{8}{(x - 1)^3} > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Delta = 4 + 12 = 16$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} \in \{3, -1\}$$



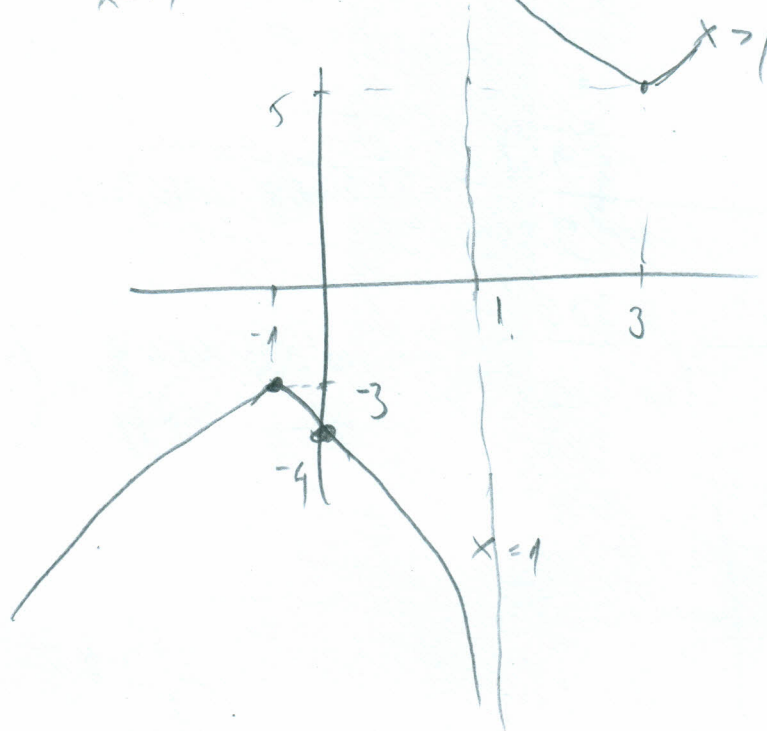
$f(-1) = -3$        $f(3) = 5$

Analisis w'k'w'k' s'p'ny'k'p'p'k'p'k'       $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x = -\infty$

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

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - x + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{x - 1} = 4 \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - x + 4}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2 - x + 4) \cdot \frac{1}{x - 1} = 4 \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$



$f(1) = -4$   
 $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$   
 $x^2 - x + 4 = 0$   
 $\Delta = 1 - 12 < 0$   
 D'ku' r'p'p'k' r'k' s'k' x'x'



(15)  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}, x > 0$

(a) # f axis

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}, x > 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - 2x(1 - \ln x)}{x^4} = \frac{-x(3 + 2\ln x)}{x^4}, x > 0$$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = e$

0	$e$	$+\infty$
$1 - \ln x$	+	-

$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 + 2\ln x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln x = -\frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = e^{-3/2}$

0	$e^{-3/2}$	$+\infty$
$3 + 2\ln x$	-	+

axis

$x$	0	$e^{-3/2}$	$e$	$+\infty$
$f'$	+	+	0	-
$f''$	+	0	-	-
$f$	$-\infty$			0

$x^2 > 0 \forall x > 0$

$-x^3 < 0 \forall x > 0$

S.L., T.M., 0.

$$f(e^{-3/2}) = \frac{\ln e^{-3/2}}{e^{-3/2}} = -\frac{3}{2} e^{3/2}$$

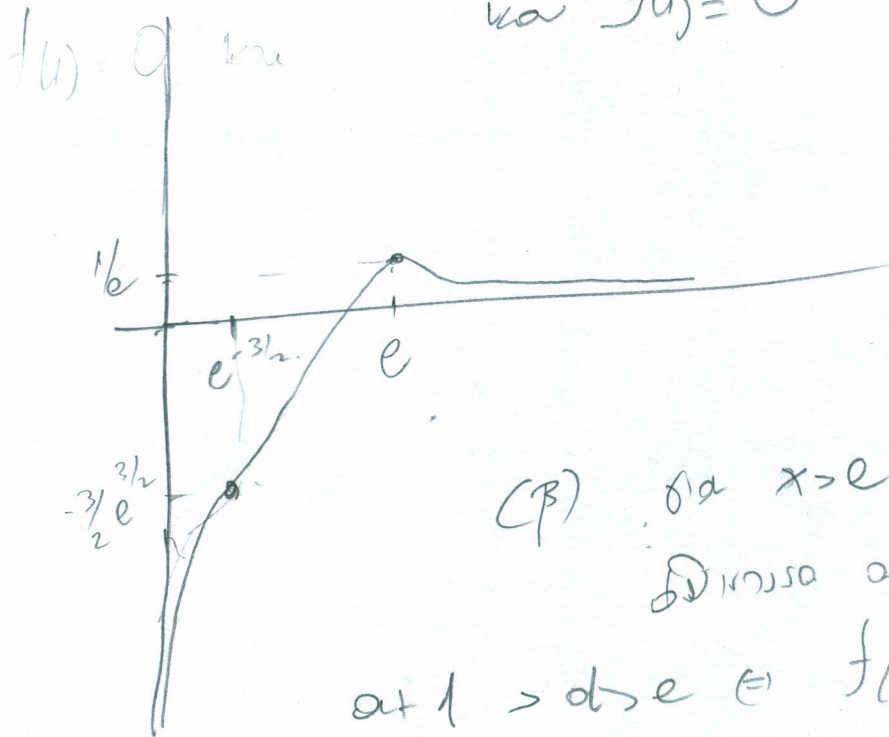
$$f(e) = \frac{1}{e} = e^{-1}$$



Asupitur  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 13-$   
 $= (-\infty) \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty$

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

$\Rightarrow y=0$  garis asimptotik  
 dan  $f(x) = 0$



(P)  $\forall a > e$  u  $f$  é nilai positif  
 dan  $f(a) > f(a+1)$

$$a+1 > a > e \Rightarrow f(a) > f(a+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\ln a}{a} > \frac{\ln(a+1)}{a+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a+1) \ln a > a \ln(a+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln a^{a+1} > \ln (a+1)^a$$

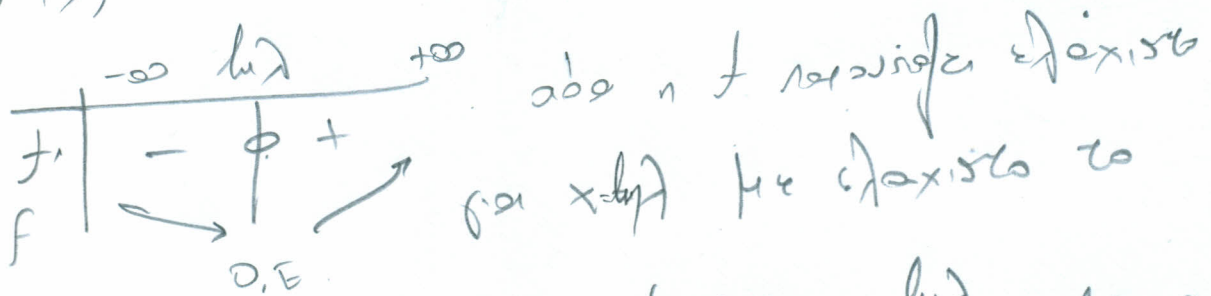
$$\Leftrightarrow a^{a+1} > (a+1)^a$$

(16)  $f(x) = e^x - \lambda x, \lambda > 0$

(a)  $f'(x) = e^x - \lambda$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - \lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = \lambda \Leftrightarrow x = \ln \lambda$

$f'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x - \lambda > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x > \lambda \Leftrightarrow x > \ln \lambda$



$f(\ln \lambda) = e^{\ln \lambda} - \lambda \ln \lambda = \lambda(1 - \ln \lambda)$

(b) To maximize  $e^x \geq \lambda x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow e^x - \lambda x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  since  $f$  reaches its maximum at

$x = 0$  def.  $\lambda(1 - \ln \lambda) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$  or  $1 - \ln \lambda = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0$  or  $\lambda = e \rightarrow$  maximum value

17 (a)  $\int \frac{2x+3}{2x+1} dx = \int \frac{2x+1+2}{2x+1} dx =$  -15-

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

$$= x + \int \frac{2}{2x+1} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u=2x+1 \\ du=2dx \\ \underline{\underline{= x+}} \end{array} \int \frac{1}{u} du = x + \ln u + c$$

$$= x + \ln(2x+1) + c$$

(b)  $\int \frac{x^2-3x+7}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \frac{x^2-5x+6+2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \left( 1 + \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} \right) dx$

$$= x + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx$$

↳ opredelimo enačbo za

$$x^2-5x+6 = (x-2)(x-3)$$

razpisi se na dva faktorja

$$\frac{2x+1}{(x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x+1 = (A+B)x - 3A - 2B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} A+B=2 \\ -3A-2B=1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2A+2B=4 \\ -3A-2B=1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Leftrightarrow \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx = \int \left( \frac{-5}{x-2} + \frac{7}{x-3} \right) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} -A=5 \Leftrightarrow A=-5 \\ B=7 \end{array} \\ \Leftrightarrow -5 \ln|x-2| + 7 \ln|x-3| + c \end{array}$$



Ans  $\int \frac{x^2 - 3x + 7}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = x - 5 \ln|x-2| + 7 \ln|x-3| + c$  (16)

(8)  $\int \frac{2}{x^2-1} dx = \int \frac{2}{(x-1)(x+1)} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx =$   
 $= \ln|x-1| - \ln|x+1| + c.$

(5)  $\int \frac{1+x-x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \int \frac{1-x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx + \int \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx$   
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx$

Substit  $\arcsin x = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$

or  $\int \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx \quad \begin{matrix} u=1-x^2 \\ du = -2x dx \end{matrix} \quad \int \frac{-du}{u^{3/2}}$

$= -\frac{u^{-5/2}}{-5/2} + c = \frac{2}{5} \cdot (1-x^2)^{-5/2} + c$

or  $\int \frac{1+x-x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \arcsin x + \frac{2}{5} (1-x^2)^{-5/2} + c.$

(e)  $\int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \quad \begin{matrix} u=1+e^x \\ du=e^x dx \end{matrix} \quad \int u^{-2} du = \frac{u^{-3}}{-3} + c$   
 $= -\frac{1}{3} (1+e^x)^{-3} + c$



$$(82) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx \stackrel{\text{по частям}}{=} \int \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right)' \ln x dx = -17-$$

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} (\ln x)' dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C = -\frac{\ln x + 1}{x} + C$$

$$(8) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \stackrel{\text{по частям}}{=} \int (x)' \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{11} \quad I = \int e^x \cos 2x dx \stackrel{\text{part}}{=} \int (e^x)' \cos 2x dx =$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x - \int e^x (-2 \sin 2x) dx$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + \int (e^x)' \sin 2x dx = e^x \cos 2x + e^x \sin 2x$$

$$- \int e^x 2 \cos 2x dx \Leftrightarrow I = e^x \cos 2x + e^x \sin 2x - 2I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3I = e^x \cos 2x + e^x \sin 2x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} e^x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} e^x \sin 2x + c.$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \text{a) } I = \int_1^e \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ \ln 1 = 0 \\ \ln e = 1 \end{array} \quad \int_0^1 u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } I = \int_{-2}^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-2}^0 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \parallel u = -x \\ du = -dx \end{array}$$

$$= \int_2^0 \frac{e^{-u} - e^u}{1+u^2} du + \int_0^2 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{1+x^2} - \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = 0$$

Das zu I passende 0-Derivates  $u = -x$  sein kann sein

in  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2}$ ,  $x \neq \mp$  ein nenn.

Man kann  $f(-x) = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{1+(-x)^2} = -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1+x^2} = -f(x)$

(19) Es sei  $f$  eine reelle Funktion wie zu

$$I = \int_0^3 f(x) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 0 dx + \int_2^3 (2-x)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 + 0 + \int_2^3 (4 - 4x + x^2) dx$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 0 + \left[ 4x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_2^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \left( 4 - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) - 0 = \frac{17}{6}$$

(20)  $f(x) = e^{x^2}$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$  für  $f'(x) = 2xe^{x^2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$  monoton

also für  $0 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow f(0) \leq f(x) \leq f(1) \Rightarrow 1 \leq f(x) \leq e$

Obdaraus sich für  $x \in [0, 1]$  von  $\int_0^1 1 dx \leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 e dx$



(21)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt}{x^3} dx$

Es sei  $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt$  dann gilt für  $F'(x) = \sin \sqrt{x^2} \cdot (x^2)'$

Es sei weiter  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{2x \sin \sqrt{x^2}}{3} = \int_0^0 \sin \sqrt{t} dt$

also  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt}{x^3} \stackrel{DLH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt \right)'}{(x^3)'}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x^2} \cdot 2x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3}$

(22) a)  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln t]_2^t$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln t - \ln 2) = +\infty$  also

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  divergiert

b)  $\int_0^{+\infty} 3e^{-3x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^t 3e^{-3x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} [-e^{-3x}]_0^t$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-3t} + 1) = 0 + 1 = 1$