

str. 151 př. 1**a)**

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right]_2^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2x^2} \right) = 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

b)

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4} = \left[-\frac{1}{3(x-1)^3} \right]_{-\infty}^0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{1}{3(x-1)^3} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3(x-1)^3} \right) = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

c)

$$\int_{-8}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \left[\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right]_{-8}^0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -8} \left(\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} \right) = 0 - 6 = -6$$

d)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4}} dx = \left[4x^{\frac{1}{4}} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} = \infty - 0 = \infty$$

e)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \sin(x) dx = \left[-\cos(x) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-\cos(x)) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\cos(x)) = \text{neexistuje} + 1 \Rightarrow \text{neexistuje}$$

f)

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx = \left[e^x \right]_{-\infty}^0$$

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

g)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+5} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^2-4x+5} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x-4}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+5|$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^2-4x+5} dx = 3 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1} dx = 3 \arctan(x-2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^2-4x+5} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+5| + 3 \arctan(x-2) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+5| + 3 \arctan(x-2) \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-4x+5| + 3 \arctan(x-2) \right) =$$

$$= \left(\infty + \frac{3}{2} \pi \right) - \left(\infty - \frac{3}{2} \pi \right) = \infty - \infty + 3\pi \Rightarrow \text{neexistuje}$$

str. 151 př. 2 (per-partes, l'Hospital)

a)

$$\int_{1/2}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \left[-\frac{2x+1}{4e^{2x}} \right]_{1/2}^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{2x+1}{4e^{2x}} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \left(-\frac{2x+1}{4e^{2x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{2}{8e^{2x}} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \left(-\frac{2x+1}{4e^{2x}} \right) = \left(-\frac{1}{\infty} \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{4e^1} \right) = 0 + \frac{1}{2e} = \frac{1}{2e}$$

b)

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

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

c)

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^4 e^{-x} dx = \left[(-e^{-x})(x^4 + 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 24x + 24) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-x})(x^4 + 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 24x + 24) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-e^{-x})(x^4 + 4x^3 + 12x^2 + 24x + 24) = 0 - (-24) = 24$$

d)

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^2 \ln^2 x dx = \left[-\left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right) \right]_1^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} -\left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \right) = 0 + 2 = 2$$

e)

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \cos(3x) dx = \left[\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x \right) = 0 - \left(-\frac{2}{13} \right) = \frac{2}{13}$$

f)

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2x} \sin(3x) dx = \left[-\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{3}{13} e^{-2x} \cos x - \frac{2}{13} e^{-2x} \sin x \right) = 0 - \left(-\frac{3}{13} \right) = \frac{3}{13}$$

str. 151 př. 3

a)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 3} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2 \left(\left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + 1 \right)} dx = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2x-2) \right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2x-2) \right) \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} (2x-2) \right) \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

b)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x+5}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^2+2+x} dx.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \ln|x^2+2x+5|$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{3}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right)^2+1} dx = \frac{3}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2x+5}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \left[\ln|x^2+2x+5| + \frac{3}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln|x^2+2x+5| + \frac{3}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\ln|x^2+2x+5| + \frac{3}{4} \arctan\left(\frac{x+2}{2}\right) \right) =$$

$$= \left(\infty + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(8 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \infty$$

c)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{-2} \frac{dx}{x^2-2x-3} = \int_{-\infty}^{-2} \left(-\frac{1}{4(x+1)} + \frac{1}{4(x-3)} \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right| \right]_{-\infty}^{-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right| \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+1} \right| \right) = \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln 5 \right) - 0 = \frac{1}{4} \ln 5$$

d)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x+4}{(x+1)(x^2+3x+2)} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx = \left[-\frac{3}{x+1} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right| \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{3}{x+1} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right| \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(-\frac{3}{x+1} + 2 \ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x+1} \right| \right) = (0) - (-3 + 2 \ln 2) = 3 - \ln 4$$

str. 151 př. 4 (substitute)

a)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{2x} + 4e^x + 3} = \left| \frac{e^x = t}{dx = dt} \right| = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2(t+1)} - \frac{1}{2(t+3)} dt = ? chyba$$

b)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \left| \frac{t = e^x}{dx = \frac{1}{t} dt} \right| = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t + \frac{1}{t}} \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} = \left[\arctan(e^x) \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(e^x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \arctan(e^x) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

c)

$$\int_0^e \frac{dx}{x(\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x + 5)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int_0^e \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^2 + 1} dt = \left[\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\ln x + 1}{2}\right) \right]_0^e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\ln x + 1}{2}\right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{-\infty + 1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = -\infty$$

d)

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x(\ln^2 x + 3 \ln x + 2)} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \ln x = t \\ \frac{1}{x} dx = dt \end{array} \right| = \int_1^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2 + 3t + 2} = \int_1^8 \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t+2} dt = \left[\ln \left| \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} \right| \right]_1^8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} \right| \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} \right| \right) = 0 - \left(\ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = \ln 2$$

e)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} \right| \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\ln \left| \frac{\ln x + 1}{\ln x + 2} \right| \right) = 0 - \left(\ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = \ln 2$$

$$\int_3^\infty \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = t^2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int_3^\infty \frac{2t}{(t^2 + 1)t} dt = 2 \arctan(t) = \left[2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) \right]_3^\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} 2 \arctan(\sqrt{x}) = (\pi) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \pi \right) = \frac{1}{3} \pi$$

f)

$$\int_6^\infty \frac{dx}{(x-1)\sqrt{x+3}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} x+3 = t^2 \\ x = t^2 - 3 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \int_6^\infty \frac{2t}{(t^2 - 3 - 1)t} dt = 2 \int_6^\infty \frac{1}{(t-2)(t+2)} = 2 \int_6^\infty \frac{1}{4(t-2)} - \frac{1}{4(t+2)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |t-2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t+2| = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-2}{t+2} \right| \right]_6^\infty$$