

Lezione del 27 Aprile 2021

Presenti in aula (su auto dichiarazione)

SM 6000 694

SM 6000 683

SM 6000 712

SM 6000 687

SM 6000 695

SM 6000 699

SM 6000 706

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \ln \sqrt{2} \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} dx$$

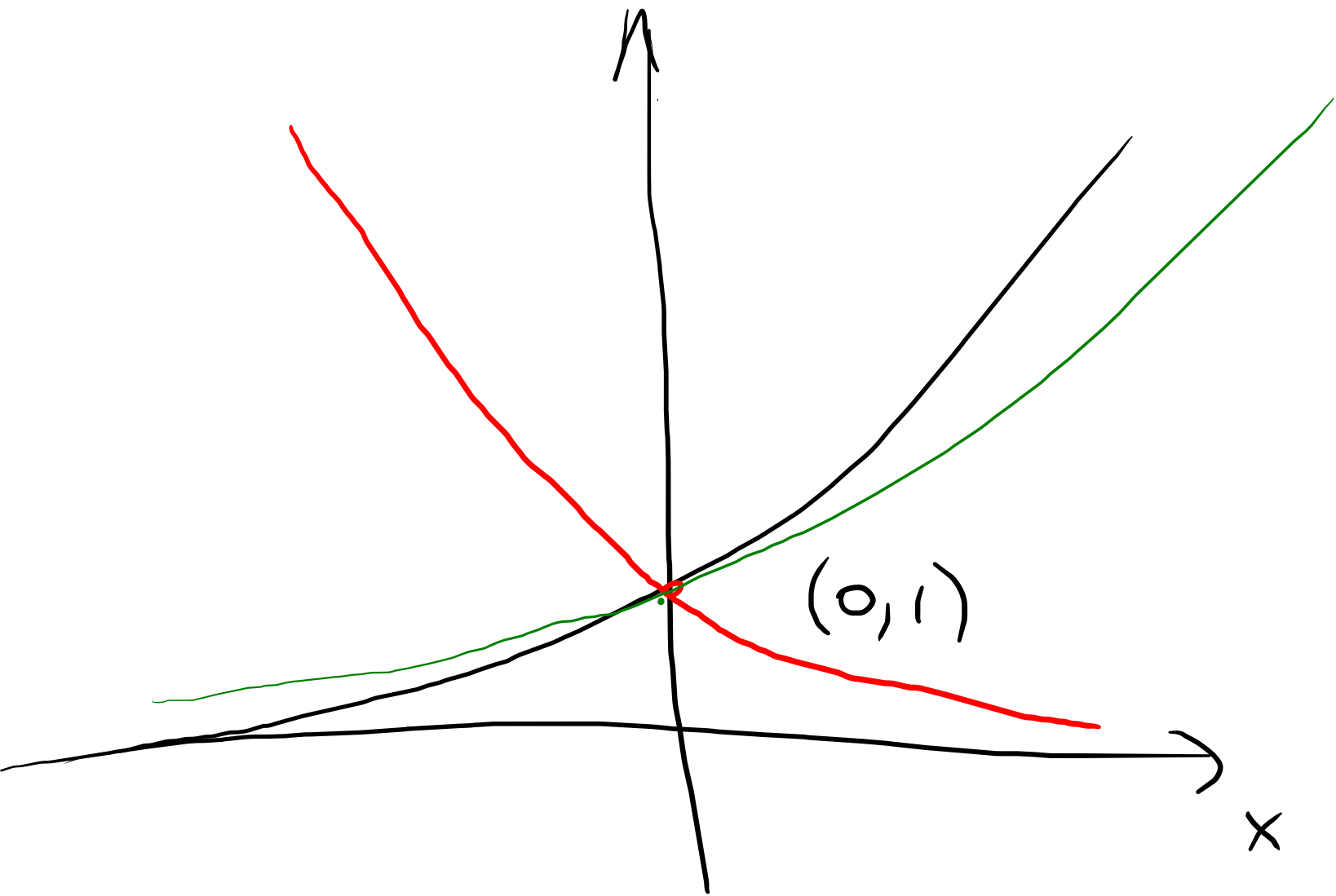
$$\ln \sqrt{2} = \ln 2^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$e^{2x} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$e^{2x} \geq 1$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} 2x \xrightarrow{e} e^{2x} \rightarrow e^{2x} - 1 \rightarrow \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} \quad \boxed{x > 0}$$

$2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$



Poiché  $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 > 0$  e  $\ln 2 > \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

allora la funzione integranda risulta

ben definita e continua in  $[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2, \ln 2]$

Quindi si può applicare il Teorema

Fondamentale del Calcolo Integrale.

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

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

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

$$e^{2x} = (e^x)^2$$

$$e^0 = 1 = e^{2x - 2x}$$

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

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

$$\boxed{e^{-x} = u}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x} \Downarrow \boxed{-e^{-x} dx = du}$$

$$-du = e^{-x} dx$$

$$= - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \left\{ -\arcsin u + C \right\}$$

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$$C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \left. -\operatorname{arcsin} \frac{e^{-x}}{1} + C \right\}$$


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$$\int_{\ln \sqrt{2}}^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \left[ -\operatorname{arcsin} e^{-x} \right]_{\ln \sqrt{2}}^{\ln 2} \quad u = e^{-x}$$

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

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$$= -\operatorname{arcsin} e^{-\ln 2} + \operatorname{arcsin} e^{-\ln \sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{-\ln 2} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln 2}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$e^{-\ln \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln \sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln 2}} = \left( \frac{1}{e^{\ln 2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

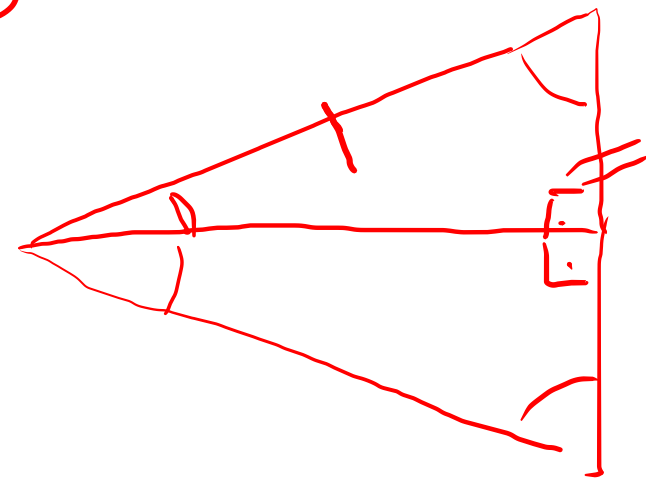
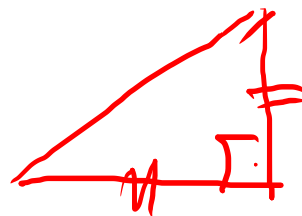
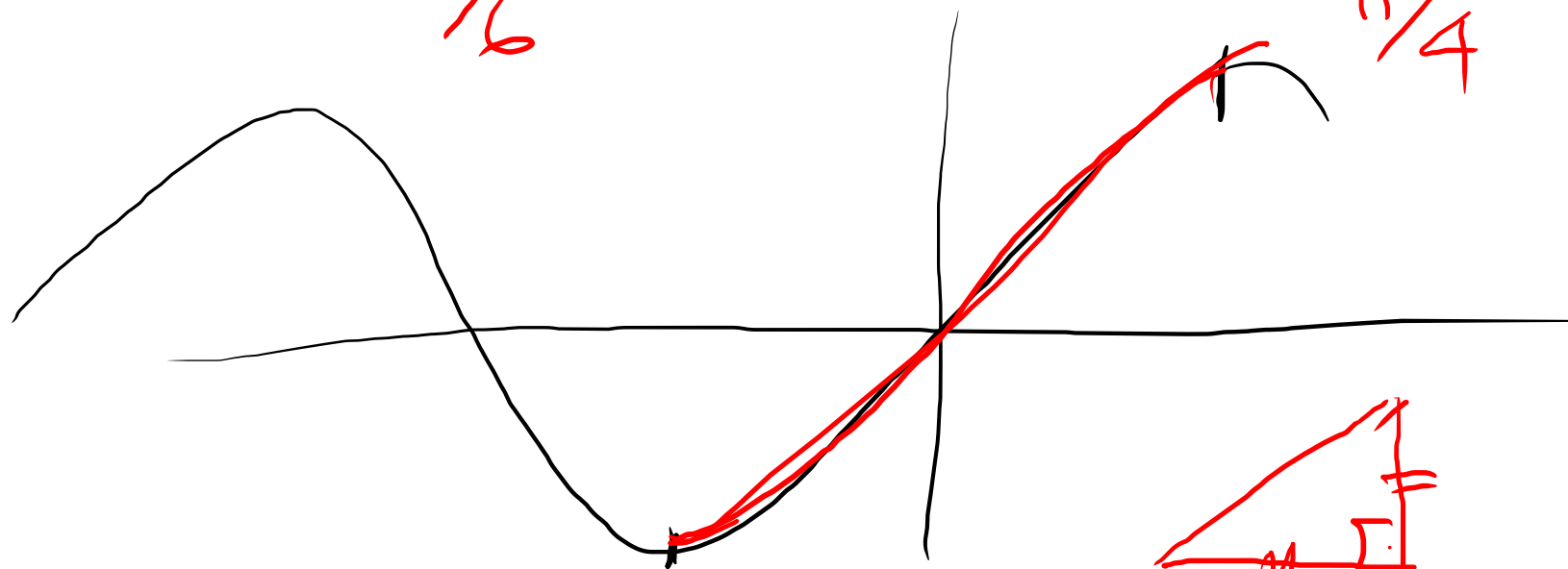


$$- \arcsin e^{-\ln 2} + \arcsin e^{-\ln \sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= - \arcsin \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \arcsin \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \checkmark$$

$-\pi/6$

$\pi/4$



$$u = e^{-x}$$

$$- \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du =$$

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

$$\ln \sqrt{2}$$

$$\left[ -\arcsin u \right]_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{1/2}$$

$$x_0 = \ln \sqrt{2} \quad u_0 = e^{-x_0}$$

$$x_1 = \ln 2 \quad u_1 = e^{-x_1}$$

$$= \left[ \arcsin \right]_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}/2}$$

$$\sqrt{2}/2 > 1/2 \quad \checkmark$$

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

$p = -2 \quad (\neq -1)$

Oss

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{x^2} > 0}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{-2+1} \cdot x^{-2+1} + C \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{1}{x} + C \right\} = \left\{ -x^{-1} + C \right\}$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

||  $\frac{1}{x^2}$  NON è  
continua in  $x_0=0$   
e  $0 \in [-1, 2]$

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$-\frac{1}{x}$  è una primitiva di  $\frac{1}{x^2}$

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

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

Se  $f$  non è continua in uno  
dei due estremi dell'intervallo di integrazione  
si deve provare a calcolare un limite del  
valore dell'integrale.

Più precisamente se  $f$  è continua in  
 $(a, b] = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \leq b \} = ]a, b]$

MA non è continua in  $a$

Si definisce INTEGRALE IMPROPRIO  
o INTEGRALE GENERALIZZATO di  
 $f$  in  $[a, b]$ , il Limite SE ESSO

ESISTE FINITO, ~~di~~  $\lim_{s \rightarrow a^+}$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow a^+} \int_s^b f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+}$$

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

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+}$$

$$\left[ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$= +\infty$$



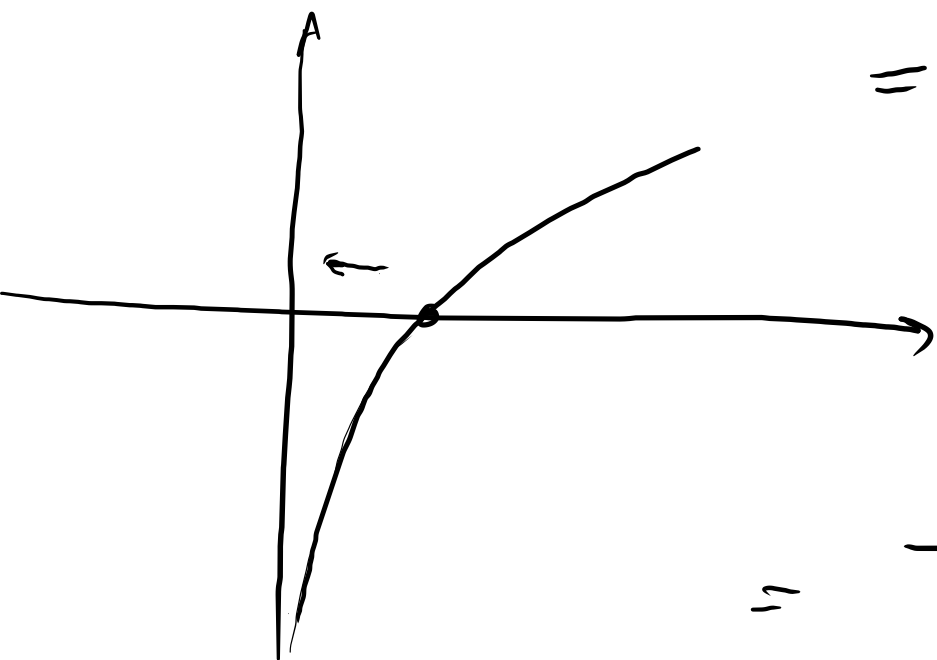
$$\left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]$$

Per il  
Teorema  
Fondamentale  
del Calcolo  
Integrale



$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \int_s^1 \ln x \, dx = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \underbrace{x \ln x - x}_{\text{antiderivative}} \right]_s^1 =$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \underbrace{-1}_{\text{at } x=1} - \underbrace{s \ln s}_{\text{at } x=s} + \underbrace{s}_{\text{at } x=s} \right] = -1 \checkmark$$



$$s \ln s = \frac{\ln s}{\frac{1}{s}} \quad \uparrow \quad \frac{1}{s}$$

$s \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \rightarrow \quad 0$

$-\frac{1}{s^2}$

Essiste l'integrale improprio o generato

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = -1$$

Andererseits  $\approx f$  e' continue in  $[a, b]$  =

$$= \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \leq x < b \} = [a, b[$$

si definisce INTEGRALE IMPROPRI o GENERALIZZAZIONE  
di  $f$  in  $[a, b)$  il limite seguente

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

se esso esiste  
fint.

Naturalmente diremo che  $f$  continuo

$$\text{in } ]a, b[ = (a, b) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \quad a < x < b \}$$

summe INTEGRALE IMPROPRIO GENERALIZAL

in  $[a, b)$  se esiste funz il seguente

limite

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

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

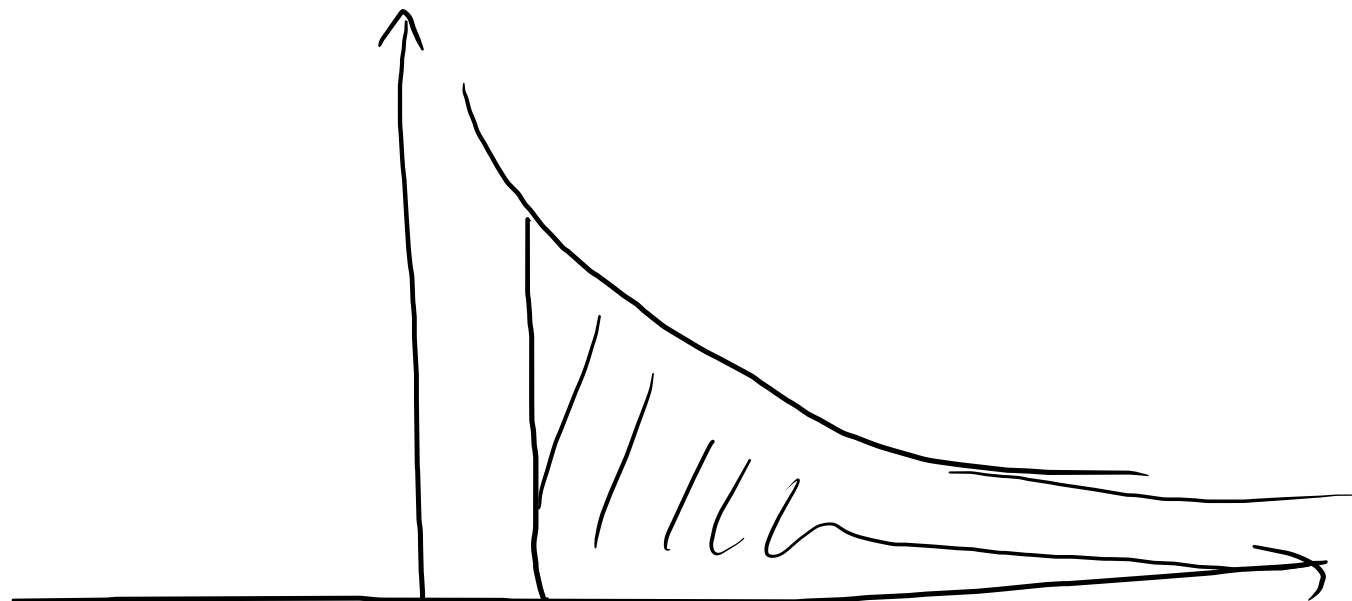
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1+\varepsilon}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

Si utilizzano i limiti anche per calcolare  
(ove sia possibile) integrali definiti su  
intervalli illimitati, del tipo

$$(a, +\infty) \quad (-\infty, b)$$

oppure  $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$



$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{t} + 1 \right] = 1 \checkmark$$

In general se  $f$  e' continua in  $[a, +\infty)$

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

~~se~~  
finh

se  $f$  e' continua in  $(-\infty, b]$

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

se finh



Se  $f$  è continua in  $\mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-r}^r f(x) dx$$

Ad esempio  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} [\arctan x]_{-r}^r = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

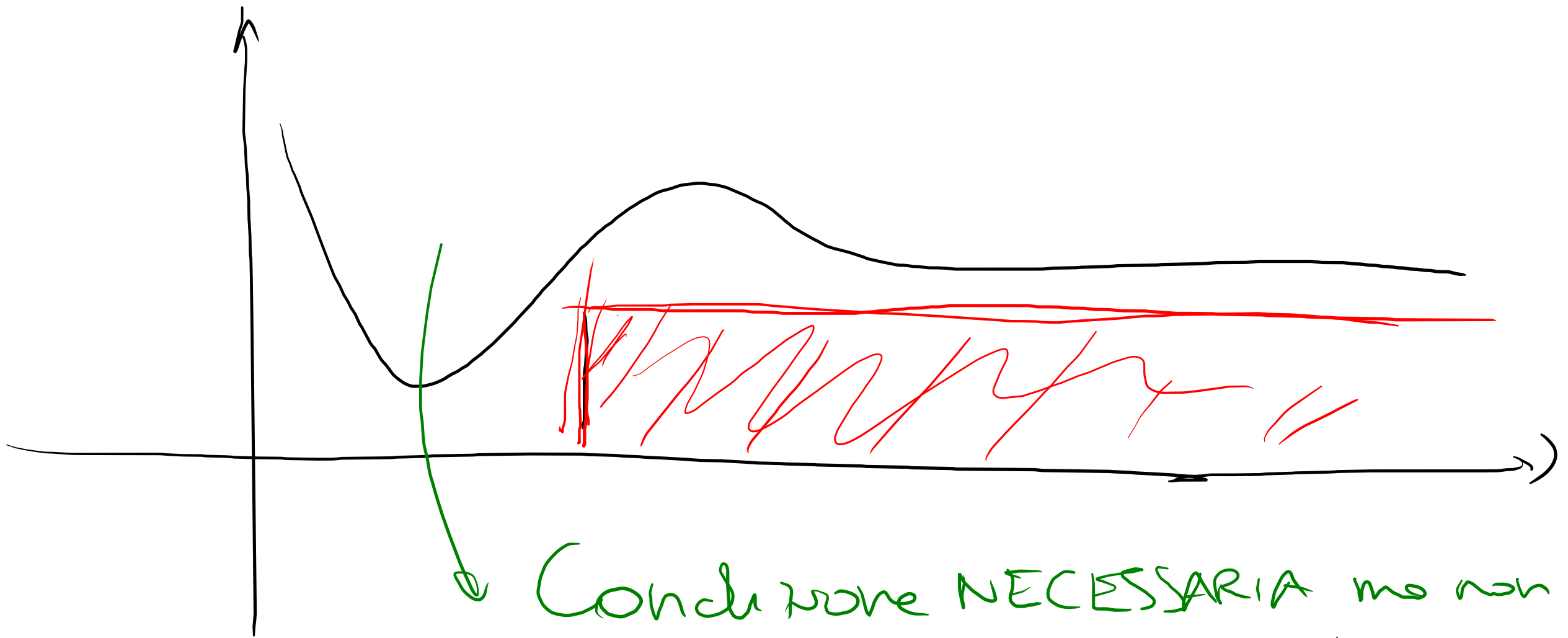
$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} dx$$

converge re  $n > 1$

a

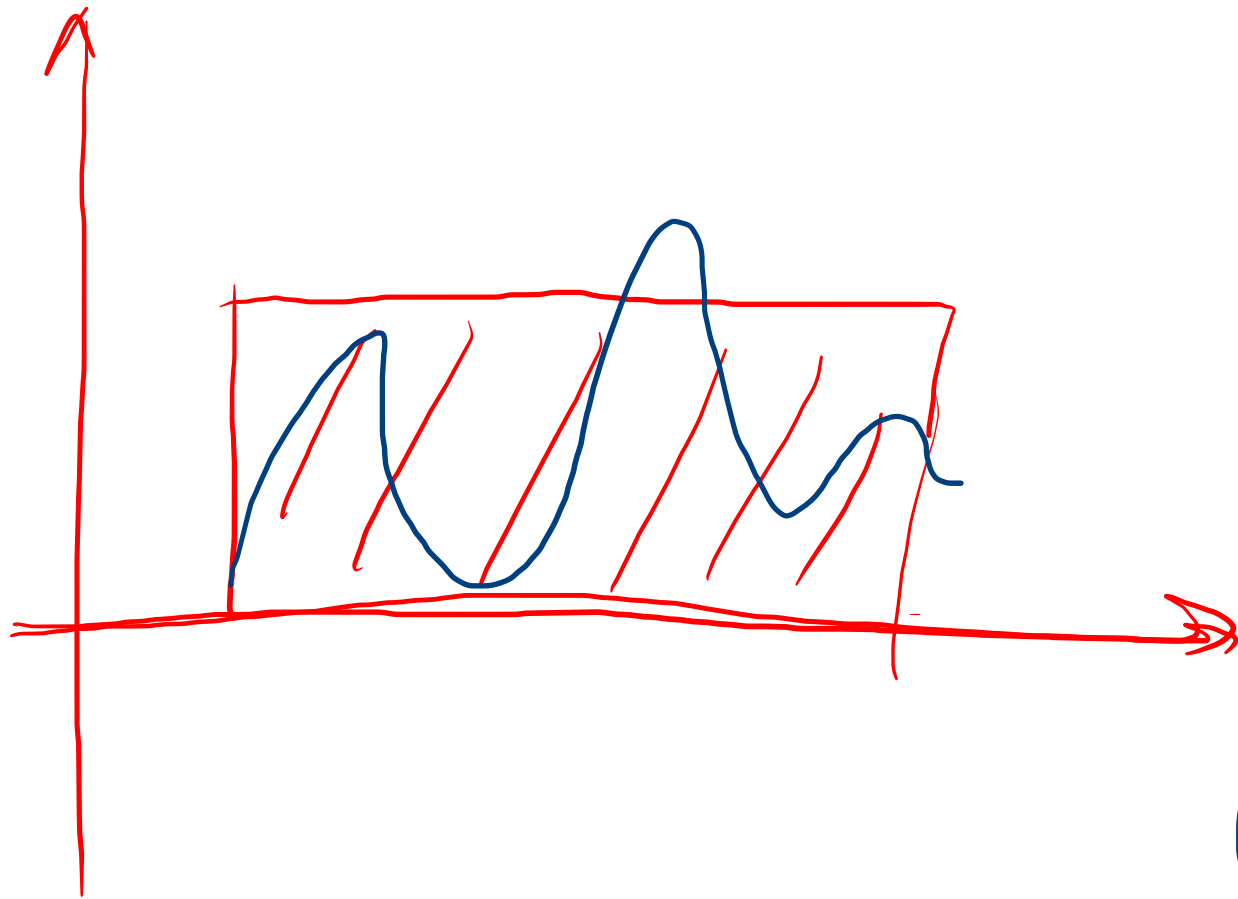
$$\textcircled{n=1}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \ln x \right]_a^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln t - \ln a) = +\infty \checkmark$$



del tipo  $(-\infty, b)$   
 $(a, +\infty)$

Condizione **NECESSARIA** ma non  
 sufficiente affinché esista l'integrale  
 improprio di  $f$  su un intervallo illimitato  
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = c$        $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$



$$\boxed{x' = x}$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = x(t)$$

$\ln x$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int dt = t \quad \left. \int dx = \int x(t) dt \right\}$$

$$\boxed{x = e^t}$$