

Man berechne die uneigentlichen Integrale, soweit sie existieren:

a) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} dx$

b) $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{5+x}{x^3} dx$

c) $\int_2^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^3} \right) dx$

d) $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{x-2}{x^3} dx$

Beachten Sie: Es lohnt sich das ∞ vorerst durch ein endliches a zu ersetzen, sonst müssen Sie den Limes durch die ganze Rechnung mitschleppen!

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

Nun gilt: $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{2}{x^2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(2 - \frac{2}{a} \right) = 2$

b) Funktion umformen: $\frac{5+x}{x^3} = \frac{5}{x^3} + \frac{x}{x^3} = 5x^{-3} + x^{-2}$

$$\int_3^a (5x^{-3} + x^{-2}) dx = \left[\frac{5x^{-2}}{-2} + \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} \right]_3^a = \left[-\frac{5}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_3^a = \left(-\frac{5}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{a} \right) - \left(-\frac{5}{18} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{11}{18} - \frac{5}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{a}$$

Nun gilt: $\int_3^{\infty} \frac{5+x}{x^3} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{11}{18} - \frac{5}{2a^2} - \frac{1}{a} \right) = \frac{11}{18}$

c) Funktion umformen: $\frac{3}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^3} = 3x^{-4} - 4x^{-3}$

$$\int_2^a (3x^{-4} - 4x^{-3}) dx = \left[\frac{3x^{-3}}{-3} - \frac{4x^{-2}}{-2} \right]_2^a = \left[-\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{x^2} \right]_2^a = \left(-\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{2}{a^2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{4} \right) = \frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{3}{8}$$

Nun gilt: $\int_2^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{x^4} - \frac{4}{x^3} \right) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{3}{8} \right) = -\frac{3}{8}$

d) Funktion umformen: $\frac{x-2}{x^3} = \frac{x}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^3} = x^{-2} - 2x^{-3}$

$$\int_2^a (x^{-2} - 2x^{-3}) dx = \left[-x^{-1} - \frac{2x^{-2}}{-2} \right]_2^a = \left[-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right]_2^a = \left(-\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{4}$$

Nun gilt: $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{x-2}{x^3} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$