

0.1 115. Hausaufgabe

0.1.1 Analysis-Buch Seite 256, Aufgabe 15h

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx &= \int_0^{\infty} x^2 (-e^{-x})' dx = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-x^2 e^{-x} - \int 2x (-e^{-x}) dx \right]_0^{\alpha} = \\ \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x (-e^{-x})' dx \right]_0^{\alpha} &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[-x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left(-x e^{-x} - \int -e^{-x} dx \right) \right]_0^{\alpha} = \\ \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left[e^{-x} (-x^2 - 2x - 2) \right]_0^{\alpha} &= 2; \end{aligned}$$

0.1.2 Analysis-Buch Seite 256, Aufgabe 16

a) Für $n \neq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^a \frac{\ln x}{x^n} dx &= \int_1^a \left(\frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \right)' \ln x dx = \left[\frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \ln x - \underbrace{\int \frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx}_{\frac{x^{-n}}{1-n}} \right]_1^a = \left[\frac{x^{1-n}}{1-n} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{1-n} \right) \right]_1^a = \\ \frac{a^{1-n}}{1-n} \left(\ln a - \frac{1}{1-n} \right) &+ \left(\frac{1}{1-n} \right)^2; \end{aligned}$$

Für $n = 1$: $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int I(\ln x) (\ln x)' dx = \int I(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$ mit $I(t) = t$;

$$\text{c) } \int_0^a x^n \ln x dx = \left[\int \frac{\ln x}{x^{-n}} dx \right]_0^a = \left[\frac{x^{1+n}}{1+n} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{1+n} \right) \right]_0^a = \frac{a^{1+n}}{1+n} \left(\ln a - \frac{1}{1+n} \right);$$

Speziell für $a = 1$:

$$\int_0^1 x^n \ln x dx = - \left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right)^2;$$