

Aufgabe 13.92

Berechnen Sie folgende uneigentliche Integrale, wobei α eine beliebige reelle Zahl sei:

a) $\int_0^1 x^\alpha dx$, b) $\int_1^\infty x^\alpha dx$, c) $\int_2^{11} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-2}}$, d) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, e) $\int_0^\infty 2xe^{-2x} dx$!

Lösung:

a) $\alpha \neq -1$: $\int_0^1 x^\alpha dx = \left[\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right]_0^1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right]_\varepsilon^1 = \begin{cases} 1/(\alpha+1) & \alpha > -1 \\ \infty & \alpha < -1 \end{cases}$

$\alpha = -1$: $\int_0^1 x^{-1} dx = [\ln x]_0^1 = \infty$

b) $\alpha \neq -1$: $\int_1^\infty x^\alpha dx = \left[\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \right]_1^\infty = \begin{cases} \infty & \alpha > -1 \\ -1/(\alpha+1) & \alpha < -1 \end{cases}$, $\alpha = -1$: $\int_1^\infty x^{-1} dx = \infty$

c) $\int_2^{11} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = \left[2\sqrt{x-2} \right]_2^{11} = 6$

d) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = [\arctan x]_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

e) $\int_0^\infty 2xe^{-2x} dx = [-xe^{-2x}]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} dx = \left[-\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)e^{-2x} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2}$