

ESERCIZIO 2 Calcolare

$$\int_{e^{-2}}^{e^2} \frac{1}{3x+x|\ln^2 x-1|} dx =: I$$

Usando la sostituzione $t = \ln x$ si ottiene

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1}{3+|t^2-1|} dt = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{1}{3+|t^2-1|} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4-t^2} dt + 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^2+2} dt = I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

Poiché
si ha

$$\frac{1}{4-t^2} = \frac{A}{2-t} + \frac{B}{2+t} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2(A+B) = 1 \\ A-B = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1/4 \\ A = B \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{2+t}{2-t} \right| \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

Inoltre:

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{1+s^2} ds \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[\arctan s \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \left(\arctan \sqrt{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Concludendo:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$