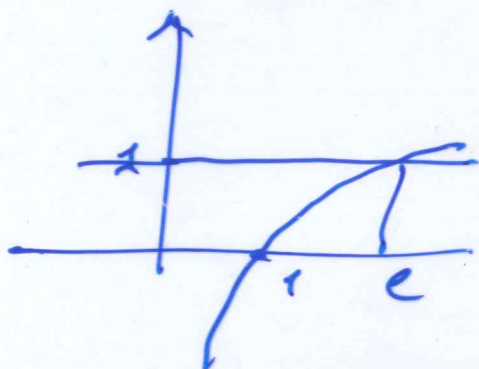


Su  $[2, +\infty)$ :  $\ln x > 0$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} \leq \frac{1}{x^2} \iff \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2 \ln x} \leq 0 \text{ (poiché)}$$

$$x^2 \ln x > 0) \iff 1 - \ln x \leq 0 \iff \ln x \geq 1$$

$$\iff x \geq e$$



$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx = \underbrace{\int_2^e \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx}_{\substack{\text{C.R.} \\ \text{numero}}} + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx$$

Visto che in  $[e, +\infty)$  si ha

$$\frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$e \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \text{ converge (a } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_e = \frac{1}{e} \text{)}$$

Posso dire che  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx$  converge a un certo  $\alpha$

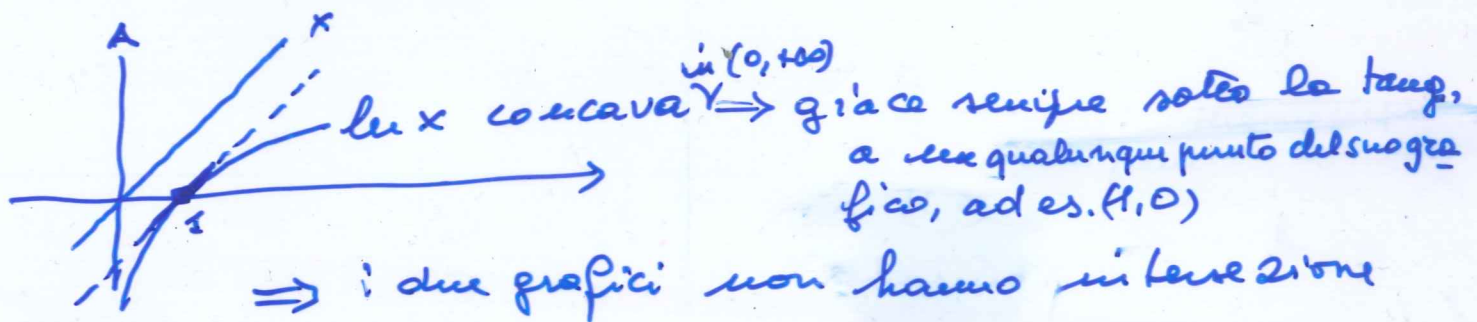
Quindi

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx = \int_2^e \frac{1}{x^2 \ln x} dx + \alpha : \text{ converge.}$$

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} dx$  è divergente perché:

confronto  $\frac{1}{\ln x}$  con  $\frac{1}{x}$  :  $\frac{1}{\ln x} > \frac{1}{x}$

$$\frac{x - \ln x}{x \ln x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > \ln x$$



$$\Rightarrow x > \ln x \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Quindi } \frac{1}{\ln x} > \frac{1}{x} \quad \forall x \in [e, +\infty)$$

Poi che  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = +\infty$  posso dire che anche

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} dx = +\infty \text{ per il teor. del confronto,}$$