

Kedyž narazíte na čertene' smítko, popřemýšlejte o tom, jaké úplny lgly provedeny (extra důsledně)

Vypočítejte délku křivky

$$y = \ln(\sin(x)), \quad x \in \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{3} \rangle$$

$$L = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{1 + [\ln(\sin(x))']^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{|\sin(x)|} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x)}{\sin^2(x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin(x)}{1 - \cos^2(x)} dx = \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{-1}{1-t^2} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln|1+t| - \ln|1-t| \right]_1^{\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| \right]_1^{\frac{3}{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} - \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^+} \ln \left| \frac{2}{1-t} \right| \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\ln 3 - \infty \right] = +\infty$$

interval, na kterém integrujeme:



⇒ Bližme se k 1 zleva