

Prop: la funzione $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\ln x}$ è integrabile
in senso improprio in $[2, +\infty)$.

infatti:

$\frac{\sin x}{\ln x} \in C^0([2, a]) \quad \forall a > 2 \Rightarrow$ integrabile in senso
darnico in $[2, a] \quad \forall a > 2$

Considero $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^t \frac{\sin x}{\ln x} dx &\stackrel{\text{P.P.}}{=} -\frac{\cos x}{\ln x} \Big|_2^t + \int_2^t \frac{\cos x}{x \ln^2 x} dx = \\ &= \frac{\cos 2}{\ln 2} - \frac{\cos t}{\ln t} + \int_2^t \frac{\cos x}{x \ln^2 x} dx \end{aligned}$$

da cui, passando al $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty}$ si ha $\frac{\cos t}{\ln t} \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &\in \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x \ln^2 x} dx \quad \text{converge} \quad \text{essendo} \quad \frac{|\cos x|}{|x \ln^2 x|} \leq \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \gg 1 \\ \text{cte è integrabile} \\ \text{in senso} \\ \text{improprio} \\ \text{per } x \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \\ &\Rightarrow \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\ln x} dx \quad \text{converge.} \quad \left(\text{infatti: } \frac{1}{x \ln^2 x} = -\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x) \right) \end{aligned}$$