

Integrationsregeln

Fragen?

$$\int_{3}^{3} \times \cos \times dx$$

Partielle Integration. Wiederholung der Formel (Siehe dazu DorFuchs auf YouTube, erste Minute):

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = \underbrace{f(x)g(x)} - \int f(x)g'(x)dx \text{ oder}$$

$$\int f(x)g(x)dx = \underbrace{F(x)g(x)} - \int F(x)g'(x)dx \text{ mit } F' = f$$

Anwendung: Integration eines <u>Roduktes</u> und g wird durch <u>Alleiten</u> bester Berechnen Sie folgende Integrale:

Lösung. Siehe zu a)-f) DorFuchs Mathe-Song auf YouTube zur partiellen Integration:

a)
$$\int \frac{x}{3} \frac{\cos x}{5} dx = \frac{\sin x \cdot x}{5} - \frac{\int \sin x \cdot 1}{5} dx = \frac{x \cdot \sin x + \cos x + c}{1 - \cos x + c}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} dx = \left[\times \sin_{\Lambda} x + \cos_{\Lambda} x \right]_0^{\pi} = \left(\pi \cdot \sin_{\Lambda} \pi + \cos_{\Lambda} \pi \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \cdot \sin_{\Lambda} x}{\partial x} + \frac{\cos_{\Lambda} x}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

c)
$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln x}{dx} dx = \frac{(-x + x \ln x) \cdot x - \int (-x + x \ln x) \cdot 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln x}{3} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln x}{3} dx = \frac{x}{x} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{x} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x \ln x - x + C}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \frac{\ln x}{3} dx = \frac{x \ln x}{3} - \int \frac{x}{x} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x \ln x - x + C}{x}$$

e)
$$\int \frac{\cos x}{g} \frac{\sin x}{dx} dx = \frac{\sin x \cdot \sin x}{g} - \int \frac{\sin x}{g} \cos x dx \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \int ... dx = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow \int ... dx = \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} + c$$

$$f) \int \frac{x^2}{g} \frac{e^x}{f} dx = \frac{e^x}{f} \cdot x^2 - \int \frac{e^x}{f} \cdot 2x dx = e^x \cdot x^2 - \left(e^x \cdot 2x - \int e^x \cdot 2 dx\right) = e^x \cdot x^2 - e^x \cdot 2x + 2e^x + c$$

$$+ c$$

$$\int \int \frac{x^2}{g} \frac{e^x}{f} dx = e^x \cdot x^2 - \left(e^x \cdot 2x + 2e^x - \left(e^x \cdot 2x - \int e^x \cdot 2 dx \right) \right) = e^x \cdot 2x + 2e^x + 2e^x$$

$$= e^{\times} \cdot (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C$$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

g)
$$\int \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{f} dx = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} - \int \underbrace{e^{\times} (-\sin x)}_{e} dx = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} - \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x \cdot dx}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \sin x}_{e} = \underbrace{e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} + \underbrace{\int e^{\times} \cos x}_{e} +$$

Nochmal part. Int.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2. $\int ... dx = e^{\times} \cos x + e^{\times} \sin x + C$

$$\int ... dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\cos x + \sin x) + C$$

Substitution

Substitutions regel. Wiederholung der Formel:

Kathewepel

$$z = u(x)$$

$$\int f'(u(x))u'(x)dx = f(ux) + c = f(z) + c = \int f(z) dz \quad \text{oder}$$

$$\int f(u(x))u'(x)dx = f(u(x)) + c = f(z) + c = \int f(z) dz \quad \text{mit } F' = f(z) + c = f(z) dz$$

Anwendung: Integration eines <u>Produktes</u> und innere Funktion u ist <u>absolutet un tauder</u> Berechnen Sie folgende Integrale:

a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} dx$$
 e) $\int \cos^{3}(x) \cdot \sin(x) dx$

b)
$$\int x \cdot e^{x^2} dx$$

c)
$$\int \sqrt{5x + 12} dx$$

f)
$$\int \frac{\arctan(z)}{1 + z^2} dz$$

d)
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} dx$$
 g) $\int \frac{2x+6}{x^2+6x-12} dx$

Lösung.
$$u(x)^{l} f(u(x)) + (u(x))$$

Losung.
a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{z} \int_{0}^{1} 2x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{z} \left(e^{x^{2}} \right) \left(e^{x^{2}} \right) \left(e^{x^{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{z} (e^{-1}).$$

b)
$$\int xe^{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C$$
.

c)
$$\frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\frac{15x+12}{5x+12}} \cdot \frac{5}{5} dx = \frac{1}{5} \frac{(5x+12)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c = \frac{2}{15} \sqrt{\frac{5x+12}{5x+12}} + c$$

$$\int (\frac{1}{5})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(\frac{1}{5})^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} + c$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \int (1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(1+x^3)^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + c = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1+x^3} + c$$

$$(2) - \int (\cos(x))^{3} (-\sin x) dx = -\frac{(\cos(x))^{6}}{4} + c = -\frac{1}{4} \cos^{4}(x) + c$$

$$f$$
) $\int (axtanz)^1 \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = \frac{(axtanz)^2}{2} + c$

g)
$$\int (x^2+6x-12)^{-1}(2x+6) dx = \frac{1}{2} |x^2+6x-12| + C$$

oder lag. Int:
$$\int \frac{2x+\zeta}{x^2+6x-12} dx = \ln \left| \frac{x^2+6x-12}{x^2+6x-12} \right| + C$$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Notation JL:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{u} du = \frac{1}{2} e^{u} + c = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^{2}} + c$$

C)
$$\int \sqrt{5x+12} dx = \int \sqrt{x} \frac{dx}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \int \sqrt{x} dx = \dots$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 5 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dx}{5}$$

· - ·

a)
$$\int \frac{3x^3 - x^2 - 5x + 9}{x^2 + x - 2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

NST such a: With sunds f.

b) $\int \frac{-2x^2 + x + 8}{x^2 + x - 8} dx$

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$$
Not such a: Without obs

b)
$$\int \frac{-2x^2 + x + 8}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} dx$$
NST sucher: Withousehist.

NST sucher: Withousehist.

c)
$$\int \frac{2x^2 - 3x + 3}{(x - 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

Lösung. Siehe dazu DorFuchs Mathe-Song auf YouTube zur PBZ:

Hausaufgabe: selbst aufsdreiben!

Lusate PBZ bei quadratischen Falderen

$$\frac{2x^2-3x+3}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} = \frac{A\cdot(x^2+1)+(Bx+C)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} \quad \forall ergleichen!$$

$$\times = 0 \text{ einsotzen}: \quad 20^2 - 3 \cdot 0 + 3 = \cancel{A} \cdot (0^2 + 1) + \cancel{(B \cdot 0 + C)(0 - 1)} \Rightarrow 3 = \cancel{A} - \cancel{C}(1)$$

$$X=1$$
 einsetzen: $Z=A\cdot Z$ \Rightarrow $\underline{A}=\Lambda$ (\mathbb{T})

$$(II) in (I) : 3 = 1 - C \Rightarrow \underline{C} = -2 in (III) : 5 = 5 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{8} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{2x^{2}-3x+3}{(x-1)(x^{2}+1)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{x-2}{x^{2}+1} dx = \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^{2}+1| - 2 \arctan(x) + C$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} |x-1| + C \int \frac{1}{x^{2}} \frac{2x}{x^{2}+1} dx = \lim_{x \to 1} |x^{2}+1| + C$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} |x^{2}+1| + C \int \frac{2}{x^{2}+1} dx = \lim_{x \to 1} |x^{2}+1| + C$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} |x^{2}+1| + C$$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

In Video: Wie intersist man
$$\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2-x+2} dx$$
 human $\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2-x+2} dx$

$$\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2-x+2} dx = \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x+2} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2-x+2} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} |x| = \frac{3}{x^2-x+2} = \frac{3}{x^2-2\cdot\frac{1}{2}x+(\frac{1}{2})^2-(\frac{n}{2})^2+2} = \frac{3}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{3}{\frac{7}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{(x-\frac{1}{2})^3+1}{\frac{7}{4}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} |x| = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{4}^{\frac{n}{4}}(x-\frac{1}{2}))^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} |x| = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{4}^{\frac{n}{4}}(x-\frac{1}{4}))^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{x$$