Analysis | fúr 161 Blaff 12 Lõsungsvorschlag

Aufgabe 1

a, Stammfkt bestimmen

(i)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} = \frac{-1}{x}$$

(ii)
$$\int \sqrt{x/x^2} dx = \int (x-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{4}} dx = \int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}}$$

(iii)
$$\int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \sqrt{x} dx + 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 2 \cdot \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(iv)
$$\int x e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}x e^{3x} - \int \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3}x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9}e^{3x}$$

(v)
$$\int x^{\frac{1}{3}} \ln |x| dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \ln |x| - \int \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \ln |x| - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

(vi)
$$\int \ln |x| dx = \int \int \ln |x| dx = x \ln |x| - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln |x| - \chi$$

(vii)
$$\int \frac{\sin(R)}{\pi^2} dx = 2 \cdot \int \frac{1}{2R} \cdot \sin(R) dx = -2 \cdot \cos(R)$$

(riii)
$$\int \frac{1}{x \ln(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{x \ln(x)} dx = \ln(|\ln x||)$$

(ix)
$$\int \chi^2 \sqrt{\chi^3 + 1} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3\chi^3 \sqrt{\chi^3 + 1} \, d\chi = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\chi^3 + 1)^{3/2}$$

(k)
$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int (x-1)^{-2} dx = -(x-1)^{-1} = \frac{-1}{x-1}$$

(xi)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-4} dx$$

Berechne PZB von
$$\frac{1}{x^2-4}$$
: $\frac{1}{x^2-4} = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{c_1}{x-2} + \frac{c_2}{x+2}$

Hit Euhaltemethode:
$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2)}}\Big|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{4}$$
; $C_2 = \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)}\Big|_{x=-2}$

Also ist
$$\frac{1}{x^2-y} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{x-2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{x+2}$$
 und damit folyt

$$\int \frac{-x^2 + x + 4}{(1-x)^2 (3x+1)} dx$$

Berechne PEB. Da -x2+x+4 zwei reelle Not. hat, folgt

$$\frac{-x^{2}+x+y}{(1-x)^{2}(3x+1)} = \frac{c_{1}}{1-x} + \frac{c_{2}}{(1-x)^{2}} + \frac{c_{3}}{3x+1}$$

Hit Euhaltemethode folgo $C_2 = \frac{-x^2 + x + 4}{(3x+1)[1-x]^2}\Big|_{x=1} = 1$; $C_3 = \frac{-x^2 + x + 4}{(3x+1)[1-x]^2}\Big|_{x=-\frac{1}{3}} = 2$ Also:

$$\frac{-\chi^{2}+\chi+4}{(l+\chi)^{2}(3\chi+1)} = \frac{C_{l}}{1-\chi} + \frac{1}{(l-\chi)^{2}} + \frac{2}{3\chi+1}$$

Setre beliebigen west für x ein, um eine Gleichung für C, zu bekommen zB x=0:

$$\frac{4}{1\cdot 1} = c_1 + 1 + 2 \leftarrow \frac{c_1 - 1}{2}$$

Also ist

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

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x) \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 \cdot \sin^{2}(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot 2$$

$$= \cos(2x) \cdot \left(1 - \sin^{2}(2x)\right) = \cos^{3}(2x)$$

$$\cos^{3}(2x)$$

Aufgabe 2

a, $g: [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stet., $f: [a,5] \rightarrow [c,d]$ stet. diff'bas. $\int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} g(f(x)) f'(f) df$

Beweis Da g stetig gist es eine Stammflet. G(x) = \(\int g(x) \text{dem thoughtents folgt} \)

Nit dem Hauptents folgt

(15)

j (6)
g (1) dx = G (f(6))-G(f(a)) = (Gof) (b) - (Gof) (a)

Da (Gof) stet diff bar folgt mit ketteniegel $(G \circ f)'(f) = (G(f(f)))' = G'(f(f)) \cdot f'(f)$

und mit dem Hauptsatz, $G(f(b)) - G(f(a)) = {_a} \int G'(f(t))f'(t)dt$

Ø

b) $e^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{e^{3}} \frac{1}{x \ln(x) \ln(\ln(x))} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{e^{t} + \ln(t)} \cdot e^{t} dt = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{t \ln(t)} dt$ $= \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{t \ln(t)} dt = \left[\ln(\ln(t)) \right]_{2}^{3} = \ln(\ln(3)) - \ln(\ln(2))$

Aufgabe 3

a) Da
$$f(x) \ge g(x)$$
 in dem Intovall [s, , sz], wobei s, und sz die beiden Schnittstellen bezeichnen, ist
$$A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Berechne Schnittpunkte:

$$Sin x = (os x = 1) \frac{sin x}{cos x} = 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1$$

ola tan() II-peciacisch ist
$$S_1 = \frac{T_4}{4}$$
 and $S_2 = \frac{5\pi}{4}$

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} \int_{-\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} \int_{-\pi/4}^{5\pi$$

b) (i)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} 2x \cdot e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{x^{2}} \right]_{-1}^{1} = 0$$

(ii)
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2}{x - 1} dx$$
 Zāhleyrad? Nennegrad => Polynomdivisian

$$\frac{(2x^3 - 7x^2 + 7x - 2) \cdot (x - 1)}{-(2x^3 - 2x^2)} = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$$

$$\frac{-(2x^3 - 2x^2)}{-5x^2 + 7x}$$

$$\frac{-(-5x^2+5x)}{2x-2}$$

$$\frac{-(2x-2)}{-(2x-2)}$$
=> kein lest => heine PZB notig i

$$= \sum_{-1}^{6} \frac{2x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 7x - 2}{x - 1} dx = \int_{-1}^{6} 2x^{2} - 5x + 2 dx = \left[\frac{2x^{3}}{3} - \frac{5x^{2}}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^{6}$$

$$= 0 - \left(-\frac{5\%}{3} \right) = 58\%$$

(iii)
$$\int \frac{\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
 Han rechnet noch $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
Also stell da $\int f(x) \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[f^2(x) \right]^2$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2}) \right)^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$