

Exercise 12: integration

Exercise 37

- a) Assume $[a, b] \subset (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. Simplify

$$\int_a^b \tan(t) dt$$

using the substitution rule.

- b) Assume $0 < a < b$ and $c > 0, c \neq 0$. Simplify

$$\int_a^b \log_c(x) dx$$

using integration by parts.

- c) Simplify for $-1 < x < 1$

$$\int \arcsin(x) dx.$$

Exercise 38

- a) Show that the inverse function of $\cosh|_{\mathbb{R}^+} : \mathbb{R}_0^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called **area cosinus hyperbolicus**,

$$\operatorname{Arcosh} : [1, \infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

exists. Check that

$$\operatorname{Arcosh}(s) = \ln \left(s + \sqrt{s^2 - 1} \right), \quad s \geq 1$$

holds.

- b) Using the substitution $x = \cosh(t)$ and a) compute

$$\int_a^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$$

for $1 < a < b$.

Exercise 39

Find a primitive

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - 5}$$

using the partial fraction expansion.