- 5. Berechnen Sie (mit Herleitung/Begründung, keine fertigen Ergebnisse aus Nachschlagewerken/Integralrechnern) die folgenden bestimmten oder unbestimmten Integrale:
 - (a) $\int \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx$

$$u = \sin(x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos(x)$$

$$du = \cos(x) dx$$

$$\int \sin^2(x) \cos(x) dx = \int u^2 \cos(x) dx$$

$$= \int u^2 du$$

$$= \frac{u^3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3(x)}{3}$$

(b)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3}(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}(x) \sin(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}(x)) \sin(x) dx$$

$$u = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin(x)$$

$$du = -\sin(x) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}(x)) \sin(x) dx = -\int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos^{2}(x))(-\sin(x)) dx$$

$$= -\int_{1}^{-1} (1 - u^{2}) du$$

$$= -\left(\int_{1}^{-1} 1 du - \int_{1}^{-1} u^{2} du\right)$$

$$= -\left[u\right]_{1}^{-1} - \left[\frac{u^{3}}{3}\right]_{1}^{-1}$$

$$= -(-1 - 1) - \left(\frac{-1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \sin(x) \sin^3(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & f' = \sin(x) \\ & g = \sin^3(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) - \int -\cos(x) \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin^3(x))}{\mathrm{d}x} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \cos(x) \sin^2(x) \cos(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int (\cos^2(x) \sin^2(x)) \cos(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int (1 - \sin^2(x)) \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int (1 - \sin^2(x)) \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) - \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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$$= \cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 3 \int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - 3 \int \sin^4(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \cos(x) \sin(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= -\cos(x) \sin(x) + 3 \int \sin^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

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$$= -\cos(x) \sin^3(x) + 3 \int \sin^3($$

 $f' = e^{-2x}$

(d)
$$\int e^{-2x} \sin(x) dx$$

$$\begin{split} g &= \sin(x) \\ \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{e^{-2x} \sin(x)}{2} - \int -\frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{2} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\frac{e^{-2x} \sin(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \cos(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ f' &= e^{-2x} \\ g &= \cos(x) \\ \int e^{-2x} \cos(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{2} - \int -\frac{e^{-2x} (-\sin(x))}{2} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right) \\ &= -\frac{e^{-2x} \sin(x)}{2} - \frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \\ \frac{5 \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x}{4} = -\frac{e^{-2x} \sin(x)}{2} - \frac{e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{4} \\ \int e^{-2x} \sin(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{2e^{-2x} \sin(x) - e^{-2x} \cos(x)}{5} + C \\ &= -\frac{e^{-2x} (2 \sin(x) - \cos(x))}{5} + C \end{split}$$

(e)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1}{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$u = x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1$$

$$du = (4x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1}{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - x + 2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 1}{u} dx$$

$$= \int_2^4 \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= [\ln |u|]_2^4$$

$$= \ln(4) - \ln(2)$$

$$= \ln(2)$$