

Utilizziamo la formula fondamentale:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = [\varphi(x)]_{a}^{b} = \varphi(b) - \varphi(a),$$

dove $\varphi(x)$ è una qualunque primitiva di f(x). Determiniamo le primitive di $3x^2 + x$:

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

Una primitiva è dunque $\varphi(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$.

Pertanto si ha:

$$\int_{1}^{2} (3x^{2} + x) \, dx = \left[x^{3} + \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right]_{1}^{2}.$$

Sostituiamo alla variabile x dentro la parentesi quadra prima 2 e poi 1 e calcoliamo la

$$\left[x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right]_1^2 = (8+2) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{17}{2}.$$

Quindi
$$\int_{1}^{2} (3x^{2} + x) dx = \frac{17}{2}$$
.

Calcola i seguenti integrali definiti.

$$\int_{3}^{4} (5-6x) dx$$

$$\int_{-2}^{0} (3x^2 - x) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + x) \, dx$$

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

55
$$\int_{1}^{2} \left(x^{2} + \frac{1}{x^{2}}\right) dx$$

56
$$\int_{1}^{9} (3\sqrt{x} + 2x) dx$$

57
$$\int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt[3]{x} - x) dx$$

58
$$\int_{2}^{3} \left(2x + \frac{1}{x} + 1\right) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} 4(x+1)^{3} dx$$

$$\int_{-3}^{0} (2x^2 + 5) \, dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} |x-1| dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{x-1}{x} dx$$

$$\int_{2}^{7} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx$$

66
$$\int_{1}^{\pi+1} \sin(x-1) dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{4x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$[-16] \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{68} \\ \mathbf{68} \end{array} \quad \int_{3}^{8} \frac{3\sqrt{x+1}}{2} dx$$

[10]
$$\int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{x^4} - \frac{2}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} dx$

[1]
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3x^3 - 2}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{17}{6} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{72} \\ \bullet \bigcirc \end{array} \qquad \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1-x}{x^{2}} dx$$

[103]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{4x}{1 + 6x^2} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{4}\right]$$
 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{4}{1+4x^2} dx$

$$\left[6 + \ln \frac{3}{2}\right]$$
 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{3} (x^{4} + 1)^{5} dx$

[15]
$$\int_{0}^{2} x(x^2 - 1)^3 dx$$

[33]
$$\int_{-1}^{4} x |3 - x| dx$$

$$[0] \qquad \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} 6x\sqrt{x^2+1} \, dx$$

$$\left[\frac{5}{2}\right]$$
 79 $\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x^3}{x^4 + 1} dx$

[8]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x^2 - 2)^4} dx$$

[3 - 2 ln 2] 81
$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{6 \ln^{2} x}{x} dx$$

$$[2] \qquad \mathbf{82} \qquad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan x \, dx$$

[2]
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{4x+3}{2x^2+3x} dx$$

[2 ln 5] 84
$$\int_{2}^{\sqrt{5}} 6x \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \, dx$$

$$\left[-\frac{3}{2}-\ln 2\right]$$

$$[7 - \ln 4]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{3}\ln 7\right]$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{21}{8}$$

$$\left[\frac{9}{2}\right]$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{4}\ln 2\right]$$

$$\frac{7}{48}$$

$$[\ln 27 - \ln 5]$$

[2]



ESERCIZI

85	\int_{-1}^{1}	2	1.	
	$\int_0^0 x^2$	+6x +	- 9	ax

$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{2x^{2} + x + 1}{2x - 1} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{5} \left(3\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{4} (x + \ln 2 \cdot 2^{x}) \, dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + 1} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) \, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \, dx$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} x \ln\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} (\ln x + x) \, dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 2xe^{x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x \, dx$$

98
$$\int_0^1 (2x-1) 5^{x^2-x} dx$$

$$99 \int_{-1}^{2} xe^{x} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^{x-1} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(\sin x + 1)^2} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^{2}x}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} 2x \ln x \, dx$$

$$\int_{4}^{9} \frac{e^{2\sqrt{x}-4}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\tan x \, dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi^2}{9}} \frac{\cos\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{3 + \cos x}} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{6}\right]$$

[23]

[2]

 $[e^2 + 1]$

 $\left[\frac{1}{e}\right]$

[arcsin ln 2]

 $\left[4\ln 2 - \frac{3}{2}\right]$

 $[8 + \ln 7 - \ln 3]$

 $[11\sqrt{5} - 3]$

 $[\ln 4 - \ln 3]$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{e^{x}}{(e^{x}+1)^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{10}}^{\frac{\pi}{10}} \tan 2x \, dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{0}}^{\pi} (\sin 2x + \cos 4x) dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$$

112
$$\int_{1}^{4} (5x\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{e+1}{3}} \frac{3}{3x-1} dx$$

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x(1+\ln^{2}x)} dx$$

[8 ln 2 - 3]
$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{6x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{e^2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{2}}\right] \frac{116}{x^2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$$

117
$$\int_0^{\ln \frac{1}{4}} \frac{e^x}{\cos^2(\pi e^x)} dx$$
118
$$\int_0^8 \frac{1}{\sqrt{64 - x^2}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{4x}{1+9x^4} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1+9x^{4}}{1+9x^{4}} dx$$

$$\left[e^2 + \frac{2}{e}\right]$$
121
$$\int_0^1 \arctan x \, dx$$

$$\int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{2}{x \ln^{2} x} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \arcsin x \, dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}
\end{bmatrix}$$
126
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{4} \frac{1}{(x-1)\ln(x-1)} dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-2\ln\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} x \cdot 3^{x} dx$$

$$[\sqrt{3} - 1]$$
 128 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos x \, dx$

[4-2
$$\sqrt{2}$$
] 129 $\int_0^2 \frac{x+2}{e^{x-3}} dx$

$$\left[\frac{e^2-1}{2(e^2+1)}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}-3}{4}\right]$$

[0]

$$\left[\ln\frac{3}{2}\right]$$

$$[62 - \ln 4]$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{3}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{3}\right]$$

$$[e^3-e^2]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\pi}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi}{6}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi - \ln 4}{4}\right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\pi-2}{2}\right]$$

$$[\ln \ln 3 - \ln \ln 2]$$

$$\left[\frac{3\ln 3 - 2}{\ln^2 3}\right]$$

D

1

15

$$\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-1\right)\right]$$

$$[3e^3 - 5e]$$