Integratie dx

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1. Inleiding

2. Basisvormen

In wat volgt beschrijven we de elementaire basisvormen van de integraalrekening.

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \quad n \neq -1 \qquad (2.1) \qquad \int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x \qquad (2.11)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x|$$
 (2.2)
$$\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x$$
 (2.12)

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$
(2.13)

$$\int e^x dx = e^x \tag{2.4}$$

$$\int \frac{a}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x + a}{x - a} \right|$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x$$
(2.14)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$
 (2.15)

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \qquad \qquad \int \frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, dx = \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \qquad (2.16)$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x \qquad (2.8) \qquad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, dx = \cosh^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \qquad (2.17)$$
$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| \tag{2.9}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$$
 (2.18)
$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$$
 (2.10)
$$= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})$$



