2. La funzione integrale – Il teorema di Torricelli-Barrow

Definizione di funzione integrale

Sia f(x) una funzione continua in [a;b]. Per ogni $x \in [a;b]$ poniamo

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt.$$

La funzione F(x) prende il nome di **funzione integrale** della f(x), mentre la funzione f(x) si chiama **funzione integranda**.

Teorema fondamentale del calcolo integrale (Teorema di Torricelli-Barrow)

Se f(x) è una funzione continua in [a;b], la funzione integrale

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

è derivabile $\forall x \in [a; b]$ e risulta

$$F'(x) = f(x) \qquad F(a) = 0.$$

Quindi il teorema afferma che:

- una funzione f(x) continua in [a; b] ammette primitive
- la funzione integrale F(x) è una primitiva della funzione integranda f(x)
- F(x) è quella particolare primitiva che si annulla per x=a.

Regola di calcolo dell'integrale definito

Se f(x) è continua in [a;b] e $\varphi(x)$ è una sua primitiva su [a;b] allora per il calcolo dell'integrale definito vale la seguente formula fondamentale:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(t)dt = \varphi(b) - \varphi(a)$$

formula che si scrive anche nella forma

$$\int_a^b f(t)dt = [\varphi(x)]_a^b$$

La primitiva $\varphi(x)$ si determina calcolando l'integrale indefinito:

$$\int f(x)dx = \varphi(x) + c$$

Esercizi

(gli esercizi con asterisco sono avviati)

Calcolare i seguenti integrali definiti:

*1)
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx$$
;

*3)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x \ dx$$

* 5)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx$$

*7)
$$\int_0^4 |2 - x| x^2 dx$$

*9)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2}+6x+9}} dx$$

*11)
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

*13)
$$\int_0^1 x \log(2x+1) dx$$

15)
$$\int_0^1 x^2 arctgx dx$$

*17)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x \cdot \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx$$

$$19) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x) dx$$

*21)
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin 4x \cdot \sin 2x) dx$$

23)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx$$

*25)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3+x}{x^{3}-2x^{2}-3x} dx$$

*27)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot arctgx \, dx$$

*29)
$$\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)} dx$$

$$31) \int_0^\pi \sin x (\sin x + \cos x) \ dx$$

*33)
$$\int_0^1 x^5 e^{x^3} dx$$

*35)
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ctg^2 x \ dx$$

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

$$4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) dx$$

*6)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \cos x \, dx$$

*8)
$$\int_{1}^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} \ dx$$

*10)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot arcsinx \, dx$$

*12)
$$\int_{1}^{e} log^{2}x \, dx$$

14)
$$\int_0^1 x^2 \log(x+1) dx$$

*16)
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

18)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^2 x) dx$$

*20)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 3x \cdot \cos x) dx$$

22)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{(x+2)^3}} dx$$

24)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{5-x}{1+x^2} dx$$

*26)
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x \cdot \cos x + \sin x) \ dx$$

*28)
$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} logx(logx + 1) dx$$

30)
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + 3x} \ dx$$

*32)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{3-2x}{x^{2}-4x} dx$$

*34)
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{x^{2}-4x+5} dx$$

*36)
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{x^4 - 1} \ dx$$

Soluzioni

*1.5.
$$\log \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$
; $\left(\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \log(x^2+1)\right]_{-1}^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\log 5 - \log 2) = \cdots\right)$;

*2. S.
$$3log \frac{3}{2} - \frac{5}{2}$$
; $(\frac{x^2 + 3x - 1}{1 - x} = -x - 4 - \frac{3}{x - 1})$;

*3. S.
$$\frac{4}{3}$$
; $(\sin^3 x = \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x = \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x))$;

4.S.
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{6}$$
;

*5. S.
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
; $\cos^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos^2\left[2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)\right] = \frac{1 + \cos^4\left(x + \frac{\pi}{12}\right)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ quindi
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \dots = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

*6. S.
$$\frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{2e^{2\pi}}$$
; (integrando per parti $(f'(x)=e^{-x},g(x)=\cos x,f(x)=-e^{-x},g'(x)=-\sin x)$) $\int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x - \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\sin x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -e^{-x}\cos x + \int e^{-x}\cos x \, dx = -$

integrando ancora per parti l'ultimo integrale , ponendo $f'(x)=e^{-x}$ e g(x)=sinx , si ha $\int e^{-x}cosxdx=-e^{-x}cosx+e^{-x}sinx-\int e^{-x}cosxdx$

portando l'integrale a primo membro e sommando :

$$2 \int e^{-x} \cos x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} \sin x + c' \quad \Rightarrow \int e^{-x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) + c;$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x)]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2\pi}) = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{2e^{2\pi}});$$

*7. S. 24;
$$(\int_0^2 (2-x)x^2 dx + \int_2^4 (x-2)x^2 dx = \cdots);$$

*8.S.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
; $(\int \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx = \sin(\log x) + c)$;

***9.S.**
$$\log \sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{5}}$$
; $(\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+6x+9}} dx \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x(x+3)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+3}\right) dx = \cdots)$;

*10. S.
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$
; (per parti($f'(x) = x$, $g(x) = arcsinx$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,
$$\int x \cdot arcsinx dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 arcsinx - \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 arcsinx + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1-x^2-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 arcsinx - \frac{1}{2}arcsinx + \frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$
, quindi

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot \arcsin x \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^{2} \arcsin x - \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x\right]_{-1}^{1} + \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Per calcolare l'ultimo integrale si può osservare che rappresenta l'area $\frac{\pi}{2}$ del semicerchio di centro O(0;0) e raggio 1 posto nel semipiano y \geq 0, oppure rivedere esercizio 53 del par,4 o l'esempio 4 del par.5 del capitolo Integrali indefiniti

$$\int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + c \quad);$$

*11. S.
$$\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1$$
; $\left(\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$;

*12. S.
$$e-2$$
; (per parti $\int_1^e log^2x \ dx = [xlog^2x - 2xlogx + 2x]_1^e \dots$);

*13. S.
$$\frac{3}{8}log3$$
; (per parti $\int_0^1 xlog(2x+1) dx = \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right)log(2x+1) - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x\right]_0^1 \dots \dots$);

14. S.
$$-\frac{5}{18} + \frac{2}{3} log 2$$
; **15. S.** $\frac{\pi - 2}{12} + \frac{1}{6} log 2$;

*16. S. 2;
$$\left(\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 x}{1+\cos x} dx\right) = \int_0^\pi \frac{(1+\cos x)(1-\cos x)\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx = \int_0^\pi (1-\cos x)\sin x dx = \left[\frac{(1-\cos x)^2}{2}\right]_0^\pi = 2$$
);

*17. S.
$$\frac{\pi}{24}$$
; $(\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta)])$;

18. S.
$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$
; **19.** S. $\frac{\pi}{8}$;

*20. S.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
; $(\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$);

*21. S. 0;
$$(\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)])$$

22. S.
$$\frac{5}{2} \left(\sqrt[5]{16} - \sqrt[5]{9} \right)$$
; **23.S.** $\log 3$; **24.S.** $\log \sqrt{2} + \frac{5\pi}{4}$;

*25. S.
$$\frac{1}{2}log\frac{3}{16}$$
; $(\frac{3+x}{x^3-2x^2-3x}=\frac{1}{2(x-3)}+\frac{1}{2(x+1)}-\frac{1}{x})$;

*26. S. 0; (basta osservare che la funzione è dispari);

*27. S. $\frac{\pi-2}{2}$; (si osserva che la funzione integranda è pari , quindi $\int_{-1}^{1} x \cdot arctgx \ dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot arctgx \ dx$, quindi si integra per parti

$$\int x \cdot arctgx \ dx = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)arctgx - \frac{x}{2} + c);$$

*28. S.
$$3e^2 - 1$$
; ($\int_1^{e^2} logx(logx + 1) dx = [xlog^2x - xlogx - x]_1^{e^2} = \cdots$);

*29 .S.
$$2log \frac{3}{2}$$
; $(\int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)} dx = [2log(\sqrt{x}+1)]_{1}^{4} = \cdots)$;

30.S.
$$\frac{59}{3}log2 - \frac{15}{2}$$
; **31.S.** $\frac{\pi}{2}$;

*32.S.
$$\log \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[4]{3}$$
; $(\frac{3-2x}{x^2-4x} = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x-4})$;

*33.5.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
; $(\int x^5 e^{x^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 (3x^2 e^{x^3}) dx = \frac{1}{3} [x^3 e^{x^3} - \int 3x^2 e^{x^3} dx] + c = \cdots)$;

*34. S.
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
; $(\int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1} dx = arctg(x-2) + c)$;

*35. S.
$$1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$
; $(\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ctg^2x \ dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-1 - ctg^2x + 1) \ dx = -[ctgx + x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4})$;

*36. S.
$$-\frac{\pi}{12} + \log \sqrt[4]{2 - \sqrt{3}}$$
; $(\frac{1}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{1}{4(x - 1)} - \frac{1}{4(x + 1)} - \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 1)}...)$.