5.5. Aufgaben zur Integralrechnung

Aufgabe 1: Stammfunktionen

Bestimmen Sie jeweils alle Stammfunktionen für die folgenden Funktionen:

a)
$$f(x) = 0$$

$$f) \quad f(x) = x^2$$

f)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
 k) $f(x) = x^n \text{ mit n } \epsilon \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$

p)
$$f(x) = 16x^4 + x - 7 + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{30}{x^3}$$

b)
$$f(x) = 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

1)
$$f(x) = 5x^2 - 3x + 6$$

q)
$$f(t) = \frac{3}{2}t - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

d)
$$f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$n) \quad I(x) = x$$

n)
$$f(u) = 4u^3 - 3u^2 + 7u$$

s)
$$f(t) = \sin t$$

e)
$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(x) = x^{-1}$$

b)
$$f(x) = 1$$
 g) $f(x) = x^3$ l) $f(x) = 5x^2 - 3x + 6$ q) $f(t) = \frac{3}{2}t - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}$ c) $f(x) = 2$ h) $f(x) = x^{-3}$ m) $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$ r) $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{x-1} + ... + a_1 x + a_0$ d) $f(x) = a \in \mathbb{R}$ i) $f(x) = x^{-2}$ n) $f(u) = 4u^3 - 3u^2 + 7u$ s) $f(t) = \sin t$ e) $f(x) = x$ j) $f(x) = x^{-1}$ o) $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x + \sqrt{x} - 5$ t) $f(t) = \cos t$

$$f(t) = \cos t$$

Aufgabe 2: Hauptsatz und Eigenschaften des Integrals

Berechnen Sie die folgenden Integrale:

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

a)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{3}{2}) dx$$
 d)
$$\int_{1}^{2} x^2 dx$$
,
$$\int_{2}^{3} x^2 dx$$
 und
$$\int_{1}^{3} x^2 dx$$
 (Intervalladditivität)

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

b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (x^3 + x^2) dx$$
 e) $\int_{2}^{1} x^2 dx$ (Vertauschung der Grenzen bzw. $dx < 0$)

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

c)
$$\int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx$$
 f)
$$\int_{0}^{3} (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx$$
 (Flächen unterhalb der x-Achse bzw. $f(x) < 0$)

Aufgabe 3: Flächen unterhalb der x-Achse

Berechnen Sie den Gesamtinhalt F aller Flächen, die von den Senkrechten x = a bzw. x = b sowie von der x-Achse und dem Schaubild von f begrenzt werden:

a)
$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$
 mit $a = -1$ und $b = -1$

d)
$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$
 mit $a = -1$ und $b = 1$

a)
$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$
 mit $a = -1$ und $b = 2$
b) $f(x) = -x^2 - 4x - 3$ mit $a = -4$ und $b = -1$
c) $f(x) = x^3$ mit $a = -1$ und $b = 2$

e)
$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$
 mit $a = -1$ und $b = 2$

c)
$$f(x) = x^3 \text{ mit } a = -1 \text{ und } b = 2$$

f)
$$f(t) = \sin t \text{ mit } a = -\pi \text{ und } b = \pi$$

Aufgabe 4: Flächen unterhalb der x-Achse

Berechnen Sie den Gesamtinhalt der Flächen, die durch das Schaubild von f und die x-Achse eingeschlossen werden. a) $f(x) = -x^2 + 1$ b) $f(x) = x^3 - 4x$ c) $f(x) = -x^4 + x^2$ d) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$

a)
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 1$$

b)
$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x$$

c)
$$f(y) = -y^4 + y^4$$

1)
$$f(y) = y^3 - 3y^2 + 2y$$

Aufgabe 5: Flächen zwischen zwei Schaubildern

Berechnen Sie den Gesamtinhalt A aller Flächen, die durch die Schaubilder der Funktionen f und g sowie die Senkrechten x = a und x = b eingeschlossenen werden.

a)
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2$$
, $g(x) = -x^2 + 3$, $a = -1$ und $b = 1$

d)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = x$, $a = 0$ und $b = 2$

b)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = 2$, $a = -1$ und $b = 1$

d)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = x$, $a = 0$ und $b = 2$
e) $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = x^3$, $a = -2$ und $b = -1$

c)
$$f(x) = 3x$$
, $g(x) = -x + 2$, $a = 0$ und $b = 1$

f)
$$f(t) = \sin t$$
, $g(t) = \cos t$, $a = -\frac{\pi}{4}$, $b = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Aufgabe 6: Flächen zwischen zwei Schaubildern

Berechnen Sie den Gesamtinhalt A der Flächen, die durch die Schaubilder der Funktionen f und g eingeschlossen a) $f(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = 2 - x^2$ b) $f(x) = x^3$, $g(x) = x^2$ c) $f(x) = x^3$, g(x) = x d) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$, $g(x) = 2x^2$

a)
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = 2 - x^2$

b)
$$f(x) = x^3$$
, $g(x) = x^2$

c)
$$f(x) = x^3$$
, $g(x) = x$

d)
$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x$$
, $g(x) = 2x^2$

1

Aufgabe 7: Variable Grenzen

Geben Sie an, für welches t die Fläche A(t) genau 2 FE groß wird.

a)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (-x^2 + \frac{7}{3}) dx$$
 c) $A(t) = \int_{1}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx$ e) $A(t) = \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 + t) dx$

c)
$$A(t) = \int_{1}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx$$

e)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{2} (x^2 + t) dx$$

b)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + 1)dt$$

d)
$$A(t) = \int_{2}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - 1)dx$$

b)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + 1)dx$$
 d) $A(t) = \int_{2}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - 1)dx$ f) $A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{2}{3}tx + 2)dx$

Aufgabe 8: Substitutionsmethode

Berechnen Sie die folgenden Integrale mit Hilfe der Substitutionsmethode:

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

a)
$$\int_{0}^{3} (2x \cdot e^{x^{2}-2}) dx$$
 f) $\int_{0}^{9} \frac{1}{(x+1)^{2}} dx$

k)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(x - \frac{2tx}{x^2 + t} \right) dx$$

$$p) \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{2} (4x \cdot e^{x^2 - 4}) dx$$

b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (4x \cdot e^{x^{2}-4}) dx$$
 g) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{4x-10}{(x^{2}-5x+6)^{2}} dx$ l) $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{11x-4}{x-1} dx$ q) $\int_{2}^{3} \frac{(\ln x)^{2}}{x} dx$

1)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{11x-4}{x-1} dx$$

q)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$$

c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{3x+1} dx$$

c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{3x+1} dx$$
 h) $\int_{0}^{0.5} \frac{2x}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1} dx$

m)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2 + t}{x + t} dx$$

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

d)
$$\int_{0}^{5} e^{-x} dx$$

i)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$d) \quad \int\limits_0^5 e^{-x} dx \qquad \qquad i) \quad \int\limits_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} \, dx \qquad \qquad n) \quad \int\limits_{-1}^1 \frac{t^2-1}{t^2} \, x dx \qquad \qquad s) \quad \int\limits_e^{2e} \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$$

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

e)
$$\int_{2}^{0} e^{1-x} dx$$

j)
$$\int_{0}^{4} \frac{x}{x^{2}-1} dx$$

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

t)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} dx$$

Aufgabe 9: Produktregel

Berechnen Sie die folgenden Integrale mit Hilfe der Produktregel:

a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} (x \cdot e^{x}) dx$$

c)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x \cdot e^{2x}) dx$$

a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} (x \cdot e^{x}) dx$$
 c) $\int_{-1}^{1} (x \cdot e^{2x}) dx$ e) $\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot e^{-x}) dx$
b) $\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot e^{x}) dx$ d) $\int_{1}^{2} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx$ f) $\int_{0}^{e^{2}} x \cdot \ln x dx$

g)
$$\int_{1}^{3} (\ln x)^2 dx$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot e^{x}) dx$$

d)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx$$

f)
$$\int_{0}^{e^{2}} x \cdot \ln x \, dx$$

h)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

Aufgabe 10: Substitutions- und Produktregel mit beliebigen Grenzen

Zeigen Sie durch Integration von f(x) über ein beliebiges Intervall [a; b], daß F(x) eine Stammfunktion von f(x) ist.

a)
$$f(x) = 4e^{2x}$$
 mit $F(x) = 2e^{2x}$

h)
$$f(x) = e^{-0.5x-1}$$
 mit $F(x) = -2e^{-0.5x-1}$

a)
$$f(x) = 4e^{2x} mit F(x) = 2e^{2x}$$

b) $f(x) = e^{-0.5x - 1} mit F(x) = -2e^{-0.5x - 1}$
c) $f(x) = -6e^{-3x + 1} mit F(x) = 2e^{-3x + 1}$

d)
$$f(x) = 2x \cdot e^{0.5x^2}$$
 mit $F(x) = 2e^{0.5x^2}$

e)
$$f(x) = -6x \cdot e^{x^2+1}$$
 mit $F(x) = -3 e^{x^2+1}$

f)
$$f(x) = (4x - 2) e^{-x^2 + x - 1}$$
 mit $F(x) = -2 e^{-x^2 + x - 1}$

g)
$$f(x) = (x + 3)e^x$$
 mit $F(x) = (x + 2)e^x$

h)
$$f(x) = (-2x - 1)e^x \text{ mit } F(x) = (-2x + 1)e^x$$

i) $f(x) = x^2e^x \text{ mit } F(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x$

i)
$$f(x) = x^2 e^x$$
 mit $F(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x$

j)
$$f(x) = (x + 3)e^{-x}$$
 mit $F(x) = -(x + 4)e^{-x}$

k)
$$f(x) = (-3x + 11)e^{3x}$$
 mit $F(x) = (-x + 4)e^{3x}$

j)
$$f(x) = (x + 3)e^{-x}$$
 mit $F(x) = -(x + 4)e^{-x}$
k) $f(x) = (-3x + 11)e^{3x}$ mit $F(x) = (-x + 4)e^{3x}$
l) $f(x) = -(6x + 1)e^{-3x + 1}$ mit $F(x) = (2x + 1)e^{-3x + 1}$

m)
$$f(x) = (2x - 5)e^{2x + 1}$$
 mit $F(x) = (x - 3)e^{2x + 1}$

n)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$$
 mit $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1)$

o)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+4)^2} \text{ mit } F(x) = -\frac{1}{4x+8}$$

p)
$$f(x) = 1 + \ln(x) \text{ mit } F(x) = x \cdot \ln(x)$$

q)
$$f(x) = (\ln(x))^2 \text{ mit } F(x) = x \cdot (\ln(x))^2 - 2x \cdot \ln(x) + 2x$$

r)
$$f(x) = 1 - (\ln(1-x))^2$$
 mit $F(x) = (1-x) \cdot (1-\ln(1-x))^2$

Aufgabe 11: Uneigentliche Integrale

Schreiben Sie die folgenden uneigentlichen Integrale als Grenzwert und berechnen sie ihn:

a)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

c)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1,5}} dx$$

e)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$
 g)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^{2}} dx$$

g)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^{2}} dx$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx$$
 d) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} dx$

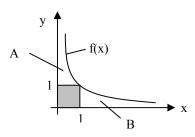
d)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} dx$$

f)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx$$

h)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx$$

Aufgabe 12: Uneigentliche Integrale

Geben Sie alle n > 0 an, für die die Flächen A bzw. B zwischen der Hyperbel $f(x) = x^{-n}$ und der y-Achse bzw, x-Achse endlich sind und berechnen Sie ihren Inhalt in Abhängigkeit von n.



5.5. Lösungen zu den Aufgaben zur Integralrechnung

Aufgabe 1: Stammfunktionen (c $\epsilon \mathbb{R}$)

a)
$$F_c(x) = c$$

b)
$$F_c(x) = x + c$$

c)
$$F_c(x) = 2x + c$$

d)
$$F_c(x) = ax + c$$

e)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$$

f)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$$

g)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + c$$

h)
$$F_c(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + c$$

i)
$$F_c(x) = -x^{-1} + c$$

j) $F_c(x) = \ln x + c$

j)
$$F_c(x) = \ln x + c$$

k)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + c$$

1)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{5}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x + c$$

m)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + c$$

n)
$$F_c(u) = u^4 - u^3 + \frac{7}{2}u^2 + c$$

o)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{1,5} - 5x + c$$

p)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{16}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 7x + c - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{15}{x^2}$$

q)
$$F_c(t) = \frac{3}{4}t^2 - \sqrt{t} + c$$

r)
$$F_c(x) = \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \frac{a_{n-1}}{n} x^n + ... + \frac{a_1}{2} x^2 + a_0 x + c$$

s)
$$F_c(t) = -\cos t + c$$

t)
$$F_c(t) = \sin t + c$$

Aufgabe 2: Hauptsatz und Eigenschaften des Integrals

a)
$$\int_{1}^{1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - x + \frac{3}{2}\right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{6}x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \frac{3}{2}x\right]_{1}^{1} = -\frac{1}{6}\left[x^{3} + 3x^{2} - 9x\right]_{-1}^{1} = -\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right) - \left(-\frac{11}{6}\right) = \frac{8}{3} \text{ FE}$$

b)
$$\int_{-1}^{2} (x^3 + x^2) dx = \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^{2} = (4 + \frac{8}{3}) - (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}) = 6\frac{3}{4} \text{ FE}$$

c)
$$\int_{-3}^{-2} (x^2 + 3x + 2) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 2x \right]_{-3}^{-2} = \frac{1}{6} \left[2x^3 + 9x^2 + 12x \right]_{-3}^{-2} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ FE}$$

d)
$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{7}{3}$$
 FE, $\int_{2}^{3} x^{2} dx = \frac{19}{3}$ FE, $\int_{1}^{3} x^{2} dx = \frac{26}{3}$ FE,

e)
$$\int_{2}^{1} x^{2} dx = -\frac{7}{3}$$
 FE

f)
$$A = \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx \right| + \left| \int_{1}^{3} (x^2 - 4x + 3) dx \right| = \left| \frac{4}{3} \right| + \left| -\frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{8}{3} \text{ FE}$$

Aufgabe 3: Flächen unterhalb der x-Achs

a)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 - 1) dx \right| + \left| \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 - 1) dx \right| = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ FE}$$

b)
$$A = \left| \int_{-4}^{-3} (-x^2 - 4x - 3) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-3}^{-1} (-x^2 - 4x - 3) dx \right| = \left| -\frac{4}{3} \right| + \left| \frac{4}{3} \right| = \frac{8}{3} \text{ FE}$$

e)
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} \int_{-1}^{0} x^3 dx \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \int_{0}^{2} x^3 dx \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} + 4 = \frac{17}{4} \text{ FE}$$

d)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ FE}$$

e)
$$A = \left| \int_{1}^{0} (x^3 - x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{1}^{2} (x^3 - x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{11}{3} \text{ FE}$$

f)
$$A = 2 \left| \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin t) dt \right| = 4 \text{ FE}$$

Aufgabe 4: Flächen unterhalb der x-Achse

a)
$$A = 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (-x^{2} + 1) dx = 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + x \right]_{0}^{1} = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ FE}$$

b)
$$A = 2 \cdot \left| \int_{0}^{2} (x^3 - 4x) dx \right| = 2 \cdot \left| \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 - 2x^2 \right]_{0}^{2} \right| = 2 \cdot \left| -4 \right| = 8 \text{ FE}$$

c)
$$A = 2 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} (-x^4 + x^2) dx = 2 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{5} x^5 + \frac{1}{3} x^2 \right]_{0}^{1} = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$
 FE

d)
$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx + |\int_{1}^{2} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx| = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 + x^2\right]_{0}^{1} + |\left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - x^3 + x^2\right]_{1}^{2}| = \frac{1}{4} + |-\frac{1}{4}| = \frac{1}{2} \text{ FE}$$

Aufgabe 5: Flächen zwischen zwei Schaubildern

a)
$$A = \int_{-1}^{1} 1 dx = 2 \text{ FE}$$

b)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{1} (x^2 - 2) dx \right| = 3\frac{1}{3} \text{ FE}$$

c)
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} (4x - 2)dx + \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{vmatrix} (4x - 2)dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ FE}$$

d)
$$A = \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^2 - x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 - x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = 1 \text{ FE}$$

e)
$$A = \left| \int_{2}^{-1} (x^3 - x^2) dx \right| = 6 \frac{1}{12} \text{ FE}$$

f)
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 0.25\pi \\ \int_{-0.75\pi} (\cos t - \sin t) dt \end{vmatrix} = 2\sqrt{2}$$
 FE

Aufgabe 6: Flächen zwischen zwei Schaubildern

a)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{1} (2x^2 - 2) dx \right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

b)
$$A = \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - x^2) dx \right| = \frac{1}{12}$$

c)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{0}^{1} (x^3 - x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

d)
$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^{0} (x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{0}^{3} (x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x) dx \right| = \frac{7}{12} + \frac{45}{4} = \frac{71}{6}$$

Aufgabe 7: Variable Grenzen

a)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (-x^2 + \frac{7}{3}) dx = -\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{7}{3}t = 2 \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 7t + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1$$

b)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x + 1)dx = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{2}{3}t^2 + t = 2 \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 2t^2 + 3t - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

c)
$$A(t) = \int_{1}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}) dx = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{3}t - \frac{1}{3}t + \frac{1}{3}t = 2 \Leftrightarrow t^3 - t - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 2$$

d)
$$A(t) = \int_{2}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x - 1)dx = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{2}{3}t^2 - t - \frac{8}{3}t^3 + \frac{8}{3}t^2 - 2t^2 - 3t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 3$$

e)
$$A(t) = \int_{1}^{2} (x^2 + t) dx = \frac{1}{3} 2^3 + 2t - \frac{1}{3} 1^3 - 1t = \frac{7}{3} + t = 2 \Leftrightarrow 14 + 6t = 12 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{3}$$

f)
$$A(t) = \int_{0}^{t} (x^2 - \frac{2}{3}tx + 2)dx = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{t}{3}t^2 + 2t = 2 \Leftrightarrow 2t = 2 \Rightarrow t = 1$$

Aufgabe 8: Substitutionsmethode

a)
$$\int_{0}^{3} (2x \cdot e^{x^2 - 2}) dx = \int_{2}^{7} e^z dz = e^7 - e^{-2} \approx 1096,50 \text{ mit } z(x) = x^2 - 2$$

b)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (4x \cdot e^{x^{2}-4}) dx = 2 \int_{1}^{2} 2x \cdot e^{x^{2}-4} dx = 2 \int_{-3}^{0} e^{z} dz = 2(1 - e^{-3}) \approx 1,90 \text{ mit } z(x) = x^{2} - 4$$

c)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{3x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} 3 \cdot e^{3x+1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{4} e^{z} dz = \frac{1}{3} (e^{4} - e) \approx 17,29 \text{ mit } z(x) = 3x + 1$$

d)
$$\int_{0}^{5} e^{-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{5} (-1) \cdot e^{-x} dx = -\int_{0}^{-5} e^{z} dz = -(e^{-5} - 1) \approx 0,99 \text{ mit } z(x) = -x$$

e)
$$\int_{-3}^{0} e^{1-x} dx = -\int_{-3}^{0} (-1) \cdot e^{1-x} dx = -\int_{4}^{1} e^{z} dz = -(e - e^{4}) \approx 51,88 \text{ mit } z(x) = 1 - x$$

f)
$$\int_{0}^{9} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = \int_{1}^{10} \frac{1}{z^2} dz = \left[-\frac{1}{z} \right]_{1}^{10} = 0.9 \text{ mit } z(x) = x+1$$

g)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{4x-10}{(x^2-5x+6)^2} dx = \left[-\frac{2}{x^2-5x+6} \right]_{0}^{1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

h)
$$\int_{0}^{0.5} \frac{2x}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 1} dx = \int_{0}^{0.5} \frac{2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \right]_{0}^{0.5} = \frac{1}{3}$$

i)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln 2$$

j)
$$\int_{2}^{4} \frac{x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) \right]_{2}^{4} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$$

k)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(x - \frac{2tx}{x^{2} + t} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x dx - \int_{0}^{1+t} \frac{t}{z} dz = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right]_{0}^{1} - t \ln z \Big|_{t}^{1+t} = \frac{1}{2} - t (\ln(1+t) - \ln t) \text{ mit } z(x) = x^{2} + t$$

1)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{11x-4}{x-1} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{11z+7}{z} dz = \int_{1}^{2} \left(11+\frac{7}{z}\right) dz = 11z+7 \ln(z)_{1}^{2} = 11+7 \ln(2) \approx 15,85 \text{ mit } z(x) = x-1$$

$$m) \quad \int\limits_0^1 \frac{x^2 + t}{x + t} \, dx = \int\limits_t^{1 + t} \frac{z^2 - 2tz + t^2 + t}{z} \, dz = \int\limits_t^{1 + t} \left(z - 2t + \frac{t^2 + t}{z}\right) dz = \left[\frac{1}{2}z^2 - 2tz + (t^2 + t)\ln(z)\right]_t^{1 + t} = \frac{1}{2} - t + (t^2 + t)\ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{t}\right) + \frac{1}{2} - t + (t^2$$

n)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2} x dx = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2} \int_{-1}^{1} x dx = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{-1}^{1} = 0$$

o)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \ln(x) dx = x \cdot \ln(x) - x_{1}^{2} = (2 \cdot \ln(2) - 2) - (0 - 1) \approx 0.39 \text{ mit Stammfunktion aus Formelsammlung}$$

p)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} 2x \cdot \ln(x^2 + 1) dx = \int_{1}^{2} \ln(z) dz = \frac{1}{2} \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \approx 0.19 \text{ mit } z(x) = x^2 + 1$$

q)
$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} z^2 dz = \frac{1}{3} (\ln(3))^3 - \frac{1}{3} (\ln(2))^3 \approx 0.33 \text{ mit } z(x) = \ln(x)$$

r)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \int_{\ln 1}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{z} dz = \left[\frac{2}{3} z^{1.5} \right]_{0}^{\ln 2} = \frac{2}{3} (\ln(2))^{1.5} \approx 0.38 \text{ mit } z(x) = \ln(x)$$

s)
$$\int_{0}^{2e} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_{\ln e}^{\ln 2e} z dz = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(2e))^2 - \frac{1}{2} \approx 0.93 \text{ mit } z(x) = \ln(x)$$

t)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} dx = \int_{\ln(1)}^{\ln(2)} z \cdot dz = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(2))^{2} \approx 0.24 \text{ mit } z(x) = \ln(x+1)$$

Aufgabe 9: Produktregel

a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} (x \cdot e^{x}) dx = \left[x \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{2} - \int_{0}^{2} (1 \cdot e^{x}) dx = \left[x \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{2} - \left[e^{x} \right]_{0}^{2} = \left[(x - 1) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{2} = e^{2} + 1 \approx 8,39$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot e^{x}) dx = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (2x \cdot e^{x}) dx = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{1} - 2 \left[(x-1) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{1} = \left[(x^{2} - 2x + 2) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{0}^{1} = e - 2 \approx 0,72$$
(Ergebnis aus a) einsetzen!)

c)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} (x \cdot e^{2x}) dx = \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_{-1}^{1} - \int_{-1}^{1} (1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}) dx = \left[x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_{-1}^{1} - \left[\frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right]_{-1}^{1} = \left[(\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} e^{2} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-2} \approx 1,90$$

d)
$$\int_{1}^{2} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[x \cdot (-e^{-x}) \right]_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} (1 \cdot (-e^{-x})) dx = \left[-x \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{1}^{2} - \left[e^{-x} \right]_{1}^{2} = \left[(-x - 1) \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{1}^{2} = -3e^{-2} + 2e^{-1} \approx 0.33e^{-2}$$

e)
$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[x^{2} \cdot (-e^{-x}) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (2x \cdot (-e^{-x})) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{0}^{1} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot e^{-x}) dx = \left[-x^{2} \cdot e^{-x} \right]$$

f)
$$\int_{e}^{e^{2}} x \cdot \ln(x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \cdot \ln(x) \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} - \int_{e}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \cdot \ln(x) \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} - \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{2} \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} = \left[\frac{1}{4} x^{2} (2 \ln(x) - 1) \right]_{e}^{e^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} e^{2} (3 e^{2} - 1) \approx 39,10$$

g)
$$\int_{1}^{3} (\ln(x))^{2} dx = (x \ln(x) - x) \cdot \ln(x) \Big|_{1}^{3} - \int_{1}^{3} (x \cdot \ln(x) - x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - x \ln(x) \right]_{1}^{3} - \int_{1}^{3} (\ln(x) - 1) dx = \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - x \ln x \right]_{1}^{3} - (x \ln(x) - x - x) \Big|_{1}^{3} = \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - 2x \ln(x) + 2x \right]_{1}^{3} = 3 \cdot (\ln(3))^{2} - 6 \cdot \ln(3) + 6 - 2 \approx 1{,}03$$

h)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(x) dx = \ln(x) \cdot \ln(x)$$

Aufgabe 10: Substitutions- und Produktregel mit beliebigen Grenzen

a)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} 2 \cdot 2e^{2x} dx = \int_{2a}^{2b} 2e^{z} dz = \left[2e^{z} \right]_{2a}^{2b} = \left[2 \cdot e^{2x} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x)_{a}^{b}$$

b)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left(\frac{1}{-0.5} \right) \cdot (-0.5) e^{-0.5x - 1} dx = \int_{-0.5a - 1}^{-0.5b - 1} -2e^{z} dz = \left[-2e^{z} \right]_{-0.5a - 1}^{-0.5b - 1} = \left[-2e^{-0.5x - 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

c)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} (-6) \cdot e^{-3x+1} dx = \int_{a}^{b} 2 \cdot (-3) e^{-3x+1} dx = \int_{-3a+1}^{-3b+1} 2e^{z} dz = \left[2e^{z} \right]_{-3a+1}^{-3b+1} = \left[2 \cdot e^{-3x+1} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a$$

e)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} (-3) \cdot 2x e^{x^{2} + 1} dx = \int_{a^{2} + 1}^{b^{2} + 1} -3 e^{z} dz = \left[-3 e^{z} \right]_{a^{2} + 1}^{b^{2} + 1} = \left[-3 \cdot e^{x^{2} + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

g)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} (3x^{2} - 2x - 2)e^{x^{3} - x^{2} - 2x + 1}dx = \int_{a^{3} - a^{2} - 2a + 1}^{b^{3} - b^{2} - 2b + 1} e^{z}dz = \left[e^{z}\right]_{a^{3} - a^{2} - 2b + 1}^{b^{3} - b^{2} - 2b + 1} = \left[e^{x^{3} - x^{2} - 2x + 1}\right]_{a}^{b} = F(x)_{a}^{b}$$

$$h) \quad \int\limits_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \, = \left[(x+3) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \, - \int\limits_{a}^{b} 1 \cdot e^{x} dx \, = \left[(x+3) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \, - \left[e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \, = \left[(x+3) e^{x} - 1 e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \, = \left[(x+2) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \, = \left[($$

$$i) \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[(-2x - 1) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (-2) \cdot e^{x} dx = \left[(-2x - 1) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[(-2)e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(-2x - 1)e^{x} - (-2)e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(-2x + 1) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \cdot e^{x}$$

$$j) \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} 2x \cdot e^{x} dx = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[\left[2xe^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} 2e^{x} dx \right] = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[\left[2xe^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[2e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} \right] = \left[x^{2} \cdot e^{x} + 2e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x^{2} - 2x + 2) \cdot e^{x} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \cdot e^{x}$$

k)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[(x+3) \cdot (-e^{-x}) \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx = \left[(-x-3) \cdot e^{-x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[e^{-x} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(-x-3)e^{-x} - 1e^{-x} \right]_{$$

1)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[(-3x + 11) \cdot (\frac{1}{3}e^{3x}) \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (-3) \cdot \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} dx = \left[(-x + \frac{11}{3}) \cdot e^{3x} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[-\frac{1}{3}e^{3x} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(-x + 4)e^{3x} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$m) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[(-6x - 1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x + 1}) \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (-6) \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3x + 1}) dx = \left[(2x + \frac{1}{3}) \cdot e^{-3x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[-\frac{2}{3}e^{-3x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(2x + 1)e^{-3x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

n)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \left[(2x - 5) \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} dx = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) \cdot e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} - \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b} = \left[(x - \frac{5}{2}) e^{2x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x + 1} \right]_{a}^{b}$$

o)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x^{2} + 1} = \int_{a^{2} + 1}^{b^{2} + 1} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z} dz = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(z) \right]_{a^{2} + 1}^{b^{2} + 1} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2} + 1) \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

p)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2x+4)^{2}} dx = \int_{(2a+4)^{2}}^{(2b+4)^{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2}} dz = \left[-\frac{1}{2z} \right]_{(2a+4)^{2}}^{(2b+4)^{2}} = \left[-\frac{1}{2(2x+4)} \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

q)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} (1 + \ln(x))dx = x + x \cdot \ln(x) - x \Big|_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$
 (mit Stammfunktion des ln aus Formelsammlung)

$$r) \quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \ln(x) \cdot \ln(x) dx = \left[(x \ln(x) - x) \ln(x) \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (x \ln(x) - x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - x \ln(x) \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (\ln(x) - 1) dx$$

$$= \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - x \ln(x) \right]_{a}^{b} - x \ln(x) - x - x \Big|_{a}^{b} = \left[x (\ln(x))^{2} - 2x \ln(x) + 2x \right]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

s)
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} 1 - (\ln(1-x))^{2} dx = x \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (\ln(1-x))^{2} dx$$

$$= x \Big|_{a}^{b} + \Big[(1-x)(\ln(1-x))^{2} - 2(1-x)\ln(1-x) + 2(1-x) \Big]_{a}^{b} = \Big[(1-x)(\ln(1-x))^{2} - 2(1-x)\ln(1-x) + (1-x) + 1 \Big]_{a}^{b}$$

$$= \Big[(1-x)((\ln(1-x))^{2} - 2\ln(1-x) + 1) + 1 \Big]_{a}^{b} = \Big[(1-x)(\ln(1-x) - 1)^{2} + 1 \Big]_{a}^{b} = \Big[(1-x)(1-\ln(1-x))^{2} \Big]_{a}^{b} = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$
(Die 1 fällt bei der Differenzbildung weg!)

$$\begin{split} & \text{NR:} - \int\limits_{a}^{b} \left(\ln(1-x) \right)^2 \quad dx \ = \int\limits_{l-a}^{1-b} \ln z \cdot \ln z \quad dz \ = \ \left(z \ln z - z \right) \ln z \, \frac{1-b}{1-a} - \int\limits_{l-a}^{1-b} \left(z \ln z - z \right) \cdot \frac{1}{z} \, dz \\ & = \left[z (\ln z)^2 - z \ln z \right]_{l-a}^{1-b} - \int\limits_{l-a}^{1-b} (\ln z - 1) dz \ = \left[z (\ln z)^2 - z \ln z \right]_{l-a}^{1-b} - \ z \ln z - z - z \, \frac{1-b}{1-a} \ = \left[z (\ln z)^2 - 2z \ln z + 2z \right]_{l-a}^{1-b} \\ & = \left[(1-x) (\ln(1-x))^2 - 2(1-x) \ln(1-x) + 2(1-x) \right]_{a}^{b} \ \text{mit} \ z(x) = 1-x \end{split}$$

Aufgabe 11: Uneigentliche Integrale

a)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$$

c)
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mathbf{x}^{1.5}} \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = 2$$

e)
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2$$

c)
$$\int_{-1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1.5}} dx = 2$$
 e) $\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2$ g) $\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx =$$

d)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} dx = 2$$

$$f) \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$$

b)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx = 1$$
 d) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{0.5}} dx = 2$ f) $\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$ h) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{1}{e}$

Aufgabe 12: Uneigentliche Integrale

Für
$$n < 1$$
 ist $A = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{n}} dx = \left[\frac{1}{1-n} x^{1-n} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{1-n}$ und

$$\text{für } n > 1 \text{ ist } A = \int\limits_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{n}} \, dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{1-n} \, x^{1-n} \, \right]_{0}^{b} = \frac{1}{n-1} \, .$$