A42 i) Behauptung: 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{6-2x^3}} dx = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{4})$$

Beweis:

Definiere 
$$F: [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ f(x) := \sqrt{6-2x^{3/2}}$$
  
 $g(x) := -\frac{1}{3}$ 

fist eine Verkettung von integrierbare Funktionen und somit auch integrierbar

$$= 5f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6-4^3} \cdot (-6x^2) = -3 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{6-2x^3}} \quad und \quad g'(x) = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{6-2x^{5}}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6-2x^3} \right]_0^{1/2} - \int_0^1 f g' dx = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{4'} + \frac{\sqrt{6'}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{6'} - \sqrt{4'})_{1/2}^{1/2}$$

$$f$$
 42 ii) Behauptung:  $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{1+\sin^{2}(x)} dx$ 

Beweis:

Definiere 
$$F: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) := \arctan(\sin(x))$$
  
 $g: [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x) := \sin(x)$ 

fist eine Verkettung von integrierbare Funktionen und somit auch integrierbar

g(x) = sin(x) ist auch auf [0, 1] integrießar

$$= \int f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \quad \text{und} \quad g'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x)\cos(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f'g \, dx$$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f'g \, dx$$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

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$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2(x)} \cdot \cos(x) \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{f'(x)}{1+\sin^2($$

A 42 iii) Behauptung: 
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{5} e^{-x^{2}} dx = -\frac{5}{2e} + 1$$

Beweis:

Definiere 
$$F: [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ F(x) = e^{-x^2}$$
  
 $g: [0,1] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \ g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^4$ 

fist eine Verkettung von integrierbare Funktionen und somit auch integrierbar g(x) ist auch auf [0,1] integrießar

=> 
$$f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$$
 und  $g'(x) = -2x^3$ 

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} dx$$

$$= \left[ f_g J_o^1 - \int_0^1 f_g' dx \right] =$$

$$=e^{-1}(-\frac{1}{2})-1.0-\int_{0}^{1}e^{-x^{2}}(-2x^{3})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2e} - \int_{0}^{1} -2x^{3}e^{x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2e} - \left[f.x^{2}\right]_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} f.(2x)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{ze} - \frac{1}{e} + 0 + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2xe}{-e^{-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{e^{-y^{2}}} \frac{1}{e^{-y^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2e} + \left[ -e^{-x^2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{3}{2e} + \left( -\frac{1}{e} \right) - \left( -1 \right) = -\frac{5}{2e} + 1$$

Behauptung: 
$$\int_{f}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{g} dx = -17(e^{\pi/4}+1)$$

Beweis:

Definiere  $f: fo, \pi/4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = -e^{x}$ 
 $g: fo, \pi/4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g(x) = \cos(4x)$ 

fish eine Verwettung von integrierbare Funktionen und somit auch integrierbar  $g(x) = \cos(4x)$  ist auch and  $f(0, \pi/4)$  integrierbar

 $f(x) = e^{x}$  and  $f(x) = -4\sin(4x)$ 
 $f(x) = e^{x}$  and  $f(x) = -6x$  and  $f(x) = -6x$ . If  $f(x) = -6x$  and  $f(x) = -6x$ 

A 42	V) Behauptung: Sarctan (VIX-1) dx
	Beweis:
	Definiere F:

942 vi) Behauptung: 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{3}y}{sin(2x)} dx = 2-\sqrt{2} - 2 \log(\frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

Beweis:

Definiere  $f: [0, \pi/y] - > R$ ,  $f(x) = \log(1-sin(x))$ 
 $g: [0, \pi/y] - > R$ ,  $g(x) = -sin(x)$ 

Fund  $g$  sind Verkettungen von integrierbase Funktionen und somit integrierbas

$$= > f'(x) = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)} \quad \text{und} \quad g'(x) = -\cos(x)$$

$$= > \int \frac{5in(2x)}{1-sin(x)} dx = \int \frac{2\sin(x)\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{5in(x)\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)} dx$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{5in(2x)}{1-sin(x)} dx = 0 \int \frac{7iy}{1-\sin(x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{5in(x)\cos(x)}{1-\sin(x)} dx$$

$$= 2 \int \left[ \log(1-\sin(x))\sin(x) \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 -\log(1-\sin(x))\cos(x) dx \right]$$

$$= 2 \left( -\log(1-\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 - \int_0^2 -\log(1-\sin(x))\cos(x) dx \right]$$

$$h: [0, \pi/y] - > R, \quad h(x) = (1-\sin(x)) \log(1-\sin(x)) - (1-\sin(x))$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/y} - \log(1-\sin(x))\cos(x) dx$$

$$= \left[ (1-\sin(x)) \log(1-\sin(x)) - (1-\sin(x)) \right]_0^{\pi/y}$$

$$= \left[ (1-\sin(x)) \log(1-\sin(x)) - (1-\sin(x)) \right]_0^{\pi/y}$$

$$= \left[ (1-\sin(x)) \log(1-\sin(x)) - (1-\sin(x)) \right]_0^{\pi/y}$$

$$= \int_{1-5 \text{ in}(x)}^{5/4} dx = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - 2-5\ell\left(\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - 1\right)\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - (2-5\ell)\left(\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - 1\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{2}\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - 2\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) + 2 + \sqrt{2}\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2}) - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2-\sqrt{2} - 2\log(\frac{2-5\ell}{2})$$

A 44	$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n} e^{-nx^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-nx^{2}} dx$
	6 "