

**Aufgabe 2.1**

$$\int x^{10} dx = \frac{1}{11} x^{11} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.2**

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.3**

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \int x^{-2} dx = -x^{-1} + C = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.4**

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.5**

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.6**

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.7**

$$\int 1 dx = x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.8**

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.9**

$$\int \ln |x| dx = x(\ln |x| - 1) + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.10**

$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.11**

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

**Aufgabe 2.12**

$$\int (\sin x + \cos x) \, dx = -\cos x + \sin x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.13**

$$\int (x^5 - x^3 + 2) \, dx = \frac{1}{6}x^6 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + 2x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.14**

$$\int (x - 3)(x + 4) \, dx = \int (x^2 + x - 12) \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 12x + C$$

**Achtung:** Integrale dürfen nicht mit Produkten/Quotienten/Potenzen vertauscht werden! Daher Produkte möglichst als Summen darstellen.

**Aufgabe 2.15**

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + x}{x^2} \, dx &= \int \left( \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{x^2} \right) \, dx = \int 1 \, dx + \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ &= x + \ln|x| + C \end{aligned}$$

**Aufgabe 2.16**

$$\int (e^x + e^{-x}) \, dx = e^x - e^{-x} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.17**

$$\int 5x^4 \, dx = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^5 = x^5 + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.18**

$$\int -4 \sin x \, dx = -4 \int \sin x \, dx = -4(-\cos x) = 4 \cos x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.19**

$$\int 7 \, dx = 7 \int 1 \, dx = 7x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.20**

$$\int (x - 2)^2 \, dx = \int (x^2 - 4x + 4) \, dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.21**

$$\int \frac{3}{x} \, dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = 3 \ln |x| + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.22**

$$\int \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int e^{3x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{3x} \, dx = \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.23**

$$\int (3 \cos x - \tan x) \, dx = 3 \sin x + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.24**

$$\int (2x^4 - 3)^2 \, dx = \int (4x^8 - 12x^4 + 9) \, dx = \frac{4}{9} x^9 - \frac{12}{5} x^5 + 9x + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.25**

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{5x} \, dx &= \int \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{x} \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} x^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

**Aufgabe 2.26**

$$\int 2^x \, dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} + C$$

**Aufgabe 2.27**

$$\int \left( \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^3} \right) dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx + 3 \int x^{-3} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln |x| - \frac{3}{2} x^{-2} + C$$

### Aufgabe 2.28

$$\int_1^3 x^3 dx = \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_1^3 = \frac{81}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{80}{4} = 20$$

### Aufgabe 2.29

$$\int_2^4 (x^2 + 3) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 3x \right]_2^4 = \frac{74}{3}$$

### Aufgabe 2.30

$$\int_1^3 (x^2 - 4x)^2 dx = \int_1^3 (x^4 - 8x^3 + 16x^2) dx = \frac{406}{15}$$

### Aufgabe 2.31

$$\int_2^4 x^5(2x + 5) dx = \int_2^4 (2x^6 + 5x^5) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{7} x^7 + \frac{5}{6} x^6 \right]_2^4 = \frac{56\,032}{7}$$

### Aufgabe 2.32

$$\int_{-1}^0 (3x^2 - kx + k) dx = -2$$

$$\left[ x^3 - \frac{1}{2} kx^2 + kx \right]_{-1}^0 = -2$$

$$(0 - 0 + 0) - \left( -1 - \frac{1}{2} k - k \right) = -2$$

$$1 + \frac{3}{2} k = -2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} k = -3$$

$$k = -2$$

### Aufgabe 2.33

$$\int_1^b (x^2 + x + 1) dx = 144$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_1^b = 144$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{3}b^3 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + b \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = 144$$

$$\frac{1}{3}b^3 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + b - \frac{875}{6} = 0$$

$$b = 7$$

### Aufgabe 2.34

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3}$$

### Aufgabe 2.35

$$\int_0^1 5x\sqrt{x} dx = 5 \int_0^1 x^1 \cdot x^{1/2} dx = 5 \int_0^1 x^{3/2} dx = 5 \left[ \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = 2$$

### Aufgabe 2.36

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = [\sin(x)]_0^{\pi/2} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \sin(0) = 1$$

### Aufgabe 2.37

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sin(2x) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2 \cdot 0) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(0) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

### Aufgabe 2.38

$$\int_1^2 \frac{2}{x} dx = 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = 2[\ln(x)]_1^2 = 2(\ln(2) - \ln(1)) = 2 \ln(2)$$

### Aufgabe 2.39

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_2^3 \frac{x^2 + 4x + 3}{x} dx &= \int_2^3 \left( x + 4 + \frac{3}{x} \right) dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x + 3 \ln|x| \right]_2^3 \\
&= \left( \frac{9}{2} + 12 + 3 \ln|3| \right) - (4 + 8 + 3 \ln|2|) \\
&= \frac{13}{2} + 3(\ln(3) - \ln(2)) \\
&= \frac{13}{2} + 3 \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

### Aufgabe 2.40

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x + C$$

$$f(5) = 5^3 - 4 \cdot 5 + C = 54 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = -51$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 4x - 51$$

### Aufgabe 2.41

$$g'(x) = 5 - x$$

$$g(x) = 5x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$g(-2) = -10 - 2 + C = -12 + C$$

$$-g(2) = -(10 - 2 + C) = -8 - C$$

$$g(-2) = -g(2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad -12 + C = -8 - C \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = 2$$

$$g(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x + 2$$

### Aufgabe 2.42

$$f''(x) = 2x$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + C_1$$

$$f'(2) = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 4 + C_1 = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_1 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + C_2$$

$$f(1) = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{3} + 1 + C_2 = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_2 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x + \frac{5}{3}$$

### Aufgabe 2.43

$$f''(x) = x^2 - 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + C_1$$

$$f'(0) = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_1 = 4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + 4$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x + C_2$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x$$