

Aufgabe 3.1

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{3x+1} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = 3x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 3 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(0) = 1, u(1) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 \sqrt{u} \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_1^4 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{14}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.2

$$\int x e^{x^2} \, dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int x e^u \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int e^u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^u = \frac{1}{2} e^{(x^2)} + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.3

$$\int \frac{4 \cdot \ln x}{x} \, dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = \ln |x| \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dx = x \cdot du$$

$$\dots = 4 \int \frac{u}{x} \cdot x \, du = 4 \int u \, du = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} u^2 = 2(\ln |x|)^2 + C$$

Aufgabe 3.4

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

$$\text{Substitution: } u = -\frac{1}{2}x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow dx = -2 \cdot du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(-2) = 1, u(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int_1^0 e^u \cdot (-2) \cdot du = (-2) \int_1^0 e^u du \\ &= (-2) [e^u]_1^0 = -2(1 - e) = 2e - 2 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.5

$$\int \ln |5x| dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = 5x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot du$$

$$\dots = \int \ln |u| \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot du = \frac{1}{5} u(\ln |u| - 1) = x(\ln |5x| - 1) + C$$

Aufgabe 3.6

$$\int (2x - 1)^3 dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = 2x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(1) = 1, u(2) = 3$$

$$\dots = \int_1^3 u^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot du = \frac{1}{8} [u^4]_1^3 = \frac{1}{8}(81 - 1) = 10$$

Aufgabe 3.7

$$\int x^2 \sin(x^3) dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{3x^2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int x^2 \sin(u) \cdot \frac{1}{3x^2} du = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin(u) du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos u + C_u \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos(x^3) + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.8

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = x^2 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(0) = 1, u(1) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int_1^2 \frac{2x}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= [\ln |u|]_1^2 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = \ln(2) \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.9

$$\int \frac{6}{(4-3x)^2} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = 4 - 3x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = -3 dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = -\frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= 6 \int \frac{1}{u^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{3} du = -2 \int \frac{1}{u^2} du \\ &= 2 \int u^{-1} + C_u = 2 \int (4-3x)^{-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.10

$$\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+1}} dt = \dots$$

$$u(x) = t + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = dx$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(0) = 1, u(3) = 4$$

$$\dots = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = 2 \int_1^4 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du = 2[\sqrt{u}]_1^4 = 2(2-1) = 2$$

Aufgabe 3.11

$$\int \sqrt[3]{(3x-8)^2} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = 3x - 8 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 3 dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[3]{u^2} du = \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{2}{3}} du \\ &= \frac{3}{3 \cdot 5} u^{\frac{5}{3}} + C_u = \frac{1}{5} u^{\frac{5}{3}} + C_u = \frac{1}{5} (3x-8)^{\frac{5}{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.12

$$\int_0^1 \ln(x^2+1) dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = x^2 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 2x dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(0) = 1, u(1) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int_1^2 x \ln |u| \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \ln |u| du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [u(\ln |u| - 1)]_1^2 \stackrel{2}{=} \frac{1}{2} [2(\ln(2) - 1) - 1(\ln(1) - 1)] = \frac{1}{2}(2 \ln(2) - 1) = \ln(2) - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.13

$$\int x(x^2 + 1)^2 dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = x^2 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = 2x dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\dots = \int x \cdot u^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{6}(x^2 + 1)^3 + C$$

Aufgabe 3.14

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = e^x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = e^x dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = e^{-x} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{e^x}{u} \cdot e^{-x} du = \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \ln |u| + C_u = \ln |e^x - 1| + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.15

$$\int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = \sqrt{x} + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = 2\sqrt{x} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{\ln(u)}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} du = 2 \int \ln(u) du \\ &= 2u(\ln |u| - 1) + C_u = 2(\sqrt{x} + 1)(\ln |\sqrt{x} + 1| - 1) + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.16

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad du = -\sin x dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{-1}{\sin x} du$$

$$\dots = \int u^2 \sin x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sin x} du = - \int u^2 du = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos^2 x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{3} [\cos^3 x]_{\pi}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} (\cos^3 \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^3 \pi) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Aufgabe 3.17 (*)

$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{x}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan u + C_u = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.18 (*)

$$\int \frac{3+2t}{5+2t} dt = \dots$$

$$u(t) \stackrel{(*)}{=} 5+2t \Rightarrow du = 2 dt \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3+2t}{u} du \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3+(u-5)}{u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u-2}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \int 1 du - \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2}u - \ln u + C_u = \frac{1}{2}(5+2t) - \ln(5+2t) + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.19

$$\int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-x-1}} dx = \dots$$

$$u = x^2 - x - 1 \Rightarrow du = (2x-1) dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2x-1} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{2x-1} du = \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \\ &= 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_u = 2\sqrt{x^2-x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.20

$$\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow du = x^{-1} dx \Rightarrow dx = x du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{u^2}{x} \cdot x du = \int u^2 du \\ &= \frac{1}{3}u^3 + C_u = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.21 (★)

$$\int \sqrt{e^{3x} + e^{2x}} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = \ln t &\Rightarrow dx = t^{-1} dt \\ t = e^x & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \sqrt{e^{2x}(e^x + 1)} \, dx \\ &= \int e^x \sqrt{e^x + 1} \, dx = \int e^{\ln t} \sqrt{e^{\ln t} + 1} t^{-1} \, dt \\ &= \int t \sqrt{t + 1} t^{-1} \, dt = \int (t + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (t + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_t = \frac{2}{3} (e^x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.22 (★)

$$\int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = t^2 &\Rightarrow dx = 2t \, dt \\ t = \sqrt{x} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{t^2}} \cdot 2t \, dt = 2 \int \frac{t}{1 + t} \, dt = \dots \\ u = 1 + t &\Rightarrow du = dt \\ \dots &= 2 \int \frac{u - 1}{u} \, du = 2 \int 1 \, du - 2 \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = 2u - 2 \ln |u| + C_u \\ &= 2(1 + t) - 2 \ln |1 + t| + C_t \\ &= 2(1 + \sqrt{x}) - 2 \ln |1 + \sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.23 (★)

$$\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{x(1 - \ln x)} \, dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = e^t &\Rightarrow dx = e^t \, dt \\ t = \ln x & \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = \int \frac{1 + \ln e^t}{e^t(1 - \ln e^t)} e^t \, dt = \int \frac{1 + t}{1 - t} \, dt = \dots$$

$$u = 1 - t \Rightarrow du = -dt \Rightarrow dt = -du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= - \int \frac{2-u}{u} du = \int \frac{u-2}{u} du = \int 1 du - 2 \int \frac{1}{u} du \\ &= u - 2 \ln |u| + C_u = 1 - t - 2 \ln |1-t| + C_t \\ &\stackrel{*}{=} - \ln x - 2 \ln |1 - \ln x| + C \end{aligned}$$

(* Die 1 kann in die Integrationskonstante „integriert“ werden.)

Aufgabe 3.24

$$\int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = \sin x &\Rightarrow f(x) = -\cos x \\ g(x) = x &\Rightarrow g'(x) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= [-x \cos x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos x \cdot 1 dx \\ &= (-\pi \cos \pi - 0) + [\sin x]_0^\pi = -\pi \cdot (-1) + \sin \pi - \sin 0 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.25

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = e^x &\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x \\ g(x) = \sin x &\Rightarrow g'(x) = \cos x \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = e^x &\Rightarrow f(x) = e^x \\ g(x) = \cos x &\Rightarrow g'(x) = -\sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= e^x \sin x - \left(e^x \cos x - \int e^x (-\sin x) dx \right) \\ &= e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

Addiere auf beiden Seiten $\int e^x \sin x dx$:

$$2 \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x) + C$$

Aufgabe 3.26

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \cos x \cos x \, dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \sin x$$

$$g(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = -\sin x$$

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

$$= \sin x \cos x + \int \sin^2 x \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos x + \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \, dx$$

$$= \sin x \cos x + \int 1 \, dx - \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

Addiere auf beiden Seiten $\int \cos^2 x \, dx$:

$$2 \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \sin x \cos x + x$$

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

Aufgabe 3.27

$$\int x^2 e^{-x} \, dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$g(x) = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = 2x$$

$$\dots = -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \int x e^{-x} \, dx$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$g(x) = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = 1$$

$$\dots = -x^2 e^{-x} + 2 \left(-x e^{-x} + \int 1 e^{-x} \, dx \right)$$

$$= -x^2 e^{-x} - 2x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

$$= -(x^2 + 2x + 2)e^{-x} + C$$

Aufgabe 3.28

$$\int x^3 \cdot e^x \, dx = e^x(x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6) + C$$

Aufgabe 3.29

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \dots \text{ p}$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \sin x$$

$$g(x) = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = \cos x$$

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \sin x \sin x - \int \cos x \sin x \, dx$$

Addiere auf beiden Seiten $\int \sin x \cos x \, dx$:

$$2 \int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \sin x \sin x$$

$$\int \sin x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C$$

Aufgabe 3.30

$$\int x \ln |x| \, dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = x \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$g(x) = \ln |x| \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = x^{-1}$$

$$\dots = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot x^{-1} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \int x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln |x| - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$$

$$\int_1^e x \ln |x| \, dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln |x| - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right]_1^e = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - \frac{1}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

Aufgabe 3.31

$$\int \ln^2 x \, dx = \int 1 \cdot \ln^2 x \, dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = \ln^2 x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = 2 \ln x \cdot x^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dots &= x \ln^2 x - 2 \int x \ln x \cdot x^{-1} dx \\
&= x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx \\
&= x \ln^2 x - 2x(\ln x - 1) + C \\
&= x(\ln^2 x - 2 \ln x + 2) + C
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.32

$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) = x^{-2} &\Rightarrow f(x) = -x^{-1} \\
g(x) = \ln x &\Rightarrow g'(x) = x^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dots &= -x^{-1} \ln x + \int x^{-1} \cdot x^{-1} dx \\
&= -x^{-1} \ln x + \int x^{-2} dx \\
&= -x^{-1} \ln x - x^{-1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.33

$$\int x^4 \ln x dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{5} \right) + C$$

Aufgabe 3.34

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sin^3 x dx &= -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x + \frac{2}{3} \int \sin x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos x + C
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.35

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \cos^4 x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \int \cos^2 x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x + \sin x \cos x) + C \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos^3 x + \frac{3}{8} \sin x \cos x + \frac{3}{8} x + C
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.36

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int (2x^2 + 4x - 5)e^{2x} dx \\
&= e^{2x} \left[\frac{1}{2}(2x^2 + 4x - 5) - \frac{1}{4}(4x + 4) + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 4 \right] + C \\
&= e^{2x} \left[x^2 + 2x - \frac{5}{2} - x - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + C \\
&= e^{2x} [x^2 + x - 3] + C
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.37

$$x = \ln t$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

Grenzen: damit x von 0 nach 1 läuft, muss t von 1 nach e laufen.

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx &= \int_1^e \frac{e^{\ln t}}{1+e^{\ln t}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_1^e \frac{t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt \\
&= \int_1^e \frac{1}{1+t} dt = [\ln |1+t|]_1^e = \ln(1+e) - \ln 2 \\
&= \ln \frac{1+e}{2} \approx 0.6201
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.38

$$\int_0^1 (4x+1)^3 dx = \dots$$

Substitution: $u = 4x + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 4 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{4} du$
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$$\dots = \int_{u(0)}^{u(1)} u^3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^5 u^3 du = \frac{1}{16} [u^4]_1^5 = \frac{1}{16} (625 - 1) = 39$$

Aufgabe 3.39

$$\int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow f(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$g(x) = x \Rightarrow g'(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dots &= [x \cdot (-e^{-x})]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx = [-x \cdot e^{-x}]_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \\
&= [x \cdot (-e^{-x})]_0^1 - \int_0^1 1 \cdot (-e^{-x}) dx \\
&= [-x \cdot e^{-x}]_0^1 + [-e^{-x}]_0^1 \\
&= (-1 \cdot e^{-1} + 0 \cdot e^0) + (-e^{-1} + e^0) = 1 - 2e^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.40

$$\int_0^1 \frac{3x}{x^2 + 9} dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = x^2 + 9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dots &= \int_{u(0)}^{u(1)} \frac{3x}{u} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \frac{3}{2} \int_9^{10} \frac{1}{u} du = \frac{3}{2} \cdot [\ln |u|]_9^{10} \\
&= \frac{3}{2} (\ln(10) - \ln(9)) = \frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\frac{10}{9} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.41

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot e^{(x^3)} dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = x^3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{3x^2} du$$

$$\dots = \int_{u(-1)}^{u(1)} x^2 e^u \cdot \frac{1}{3x^2} du = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^1 e^u du = \frac{1}{3} [e^u]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{3} (e - e^{-1})$$

Aufgabe 3.42

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u = \sin x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos x} du$$

$$\text{Grenzen: } u(0) = 0, u(\pi/2) = 1$$

$$\dots = \int_0^1 u^2 \cdot \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} du = \int_0^1 u^2 du = \frac{1}{3} [u^3]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (1 - 0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Aufgabe 3.43

$$\int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$g(x) = \ln(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x \right]_1^2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 x^2 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \cdot \ln x \right]_1^2 - \left[\frac{1}{9}x^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{3} \cdot \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln 1 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 - \frac{7}{9} \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \ln 2 - \frac{7}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 3.44

$$\int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1)^3 dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution } u(x) = x^2 + 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \frac{1}{2x} du$$

Die Transformation der Grenzen werden hier an Ort und Stelle vorgenommen:

$$\dots = \int_{u(0)}^{u(1)} x \cdot u^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2x} du = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} u^3 du = \frac{1}{8} [u^4]_1^2 = \frac{1}{8} (16 - 1) = \frac{15}{8}$$

Aufgabe 3.45

$$\int_1^e \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x} dx = \dots$$

$$\text{Substitution: } u(x) = \ln(x) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = x du$$

Die Grenzen werden wieder vor Ort substituiert:

$$\dots = \int_{u(1)}^{u(e)} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{x} \cdot x du = \int_0^1 \sqrt{u} du = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Aufgabe 3.46

$$\int 1 \cdot \arccos x dx = \dots$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = \arccos x \quad \Rightarrow \quad g'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\dots = x \arccos x - \int x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \dots$$

$$u(x) = 1 - x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = -\frac{1}{2x} du$$

$$\dots = x \arccos x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{-1}{2x} du$$

$$= x \arccos x + \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= x \arccos x + \sqrt{u} + C = x \arccos x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$