

Tutorium Mathematik I M WM Lösungen

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

Es gilt mit Hilfe von partieller Integration

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \ln(x^2) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \ln(x^2) & u' = \frac{2x}{x^2} \\ v' = \frac{1}{x^2} & v = -\frac{1}{x} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= -\frac{\ln(x^2)}{x} + \int \frac{2}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln(x^2)}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1-r} dr$

Partielle Integration führt zu

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 r^2 \sqrt{1-r} dr \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = r^2 & v' = (1-r)^{1/2} \\ u' = 2r & v = -\frac{2}{3}(1-r)^{3/2} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \underbrace{-\frac{2r^2}{3}(1-r)^{3/2}}_{=0} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 r (1-r)^{3/2} dr \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = r & u' = 1 \\ v' = (1-r)^{3/2} & v = -\frac{2}{5}(1-r)^{5/2} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \left\{ \underbrace{-\frac{2r}{5}(1-r)^{5/2}}_{=0} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{5} \int_0^1 (1-r)^{5/2} dr \right\} \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{7} (1-r)^{7/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{16}{105} \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx$

Wir erhalten mit der Substitution $u = e^x$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = e^x, & x = \ln u \quad 1 \rightarrow e \\ dx = \frac{dx}{du} du = \frac{1}{u} du & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int_1^e \frac{u}{(1+u)^2} \frac{du}{u} = \int_1^e (1+u)^{-2} du \\ &= -(1+u)^{-1} \Big|_1^e = -\frac{1}{1+e} + \frac{1}{1+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1+e} \end{aligned}$$

(d) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$

Die naheliegendste Substitution ist $u = e^x$:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \\ du = e^x dx \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int \frac{u}{u + \frac{1}{u}} \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{u}{u^2 + 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln |u^2 + 1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln |e^{2x} + 1| + C; \end{aligned}$$

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

Hier substituieren wir für den Logarithmus:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{array} \right| = \int u^2 du = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} u^3 + C = \frac{\ln^3 x}{3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

(f) $\int e^x \cosh(e^x) e^{(e^x)} dx$

Hier substituiert man $u = e^x$:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int e^x \cosh(e^x) e^{(e^x)} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} u = e^x \\ du = e^x dx \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int \cosh(u) e^u du = \frac{1}{2} \int (e^u + e^{-u}) e^u du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (e^{2u} + 1) du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2u} + u \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [e^{2e^x} + 2e^x] + C \end{aligned}$$

(g) $\int_1^2 \frac{(x-27) dx}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x}$

Nullsetzen des Nenners liefert

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = x(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$$

und mit $x_1 = 0$, $x_{2,3} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+3}$ setzen wir eine Partialbruchzerlegung an

$$\frac{x-27}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

Multiplikation mit dem gemeinsamen Nenner liefert

$$x - 27 = A(x-3)(x+1) + Bx(x+1) + Cx(x-3),$$

und die Einsetzmethode ergibt

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = 0 : & -27 = -3A & A = 9 \\ x = 3 : & -24 = -12B & B = -2 \\ x = -1 : & -28 = 4C & C = -7. \end{array}$$

Damit können wir das Integral sofort ermitteln:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{9}{x} - \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{7}{x+1} \right) dx \\ &= [9 \ln |x| - 2 \ln |x-3| - 7 \ln |x+1|]_1^2 \\ &= 9(\ln 2 - \ln 1) - 2(\ln 1 - \ln 2) - 7(\ln 3 - \ln 2) \\ &= 18 \ln 2 - 7 \ln 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(h) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - 6x - 7}{(x-2)^2(x^2+1)} dx$$

Die Polynomdivision entfällt wegen Grad Zähler = 2 < 4 = Grad Nenner. Nun setzen wir eine Partialbruchzerlegung an

$$\frac{x^2 - 6x - 7}{(x-2)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{(x-2)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

Multiplikation mit dem gemeinsamen Nenner ergibt

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 6x - 7 &= A(x-2)(x^2+1) + B(x^2+1) \\ &\quad + (Cx+D)(x-2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Wir sortieren auf beiden Seiten nach Potenzen:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 6x - 7 &= (A+C)x^3 + (-2A+B-4C+D)x^2 \\ &\quad + (A+4C-4D)x + (-2A+B+4D) \end{aligned}$$

Man erhält das Gleichungssystem

$$\begin{aligned} A+C &= 0, \\ -2A+B-4C+D &= 1, \\ A+4C-4D &= -6, \\ -2A+B+4D &= -7 \end{aligned}$$

mit der Lösung $A = 2, B = -3, C = -2, D = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{3}{(x-2)^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[2 \ln|x-2| + \frac{3}{x-2} - \ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} - 3 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$