

Tutorium Mathematik I, M

11. Januar 2013

***Aufgabe 1.** Bestimmen Sie die folgenden Integrale

(a) $\int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx$

(b) $\int 2x^3 \ln(x) dx$

(c) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx, \quad a > 0$

Aufgabe 2. Bestimmen Sie die folgenden Integrale

(a) $\int \tanh(x) dx$

(b) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + x^2}} dx$

(c) $\int \cos^2(x) dx$

(d) $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2(x) \cos^4(x)} dx$

Grundlegende Integrale

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \text{arsinh}(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \text{arcosh}(x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \text{artanh}(x) + C$$

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

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