

Beispiel für Integrationen

direkt mit Hauptsatz

Wir sollen  $\int_2^5 \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} dx$

berechnen.

Polynomdivision:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 (x^3 + x^2 + x) = (x^2 + 1) \cdot (x + 1) \\
 \phantom{(x^3 + x^2 + x)} + (-1) \\
 \hline
 \phantom{(x^3 + x^2 + x)} x^2 \\
 \phantom{(x^3 + x^2 + x)} x^2 + 1 \\
 \hline
 \phantom{(x^3 + x^2 + x)} -1
 \end{array}$$

Also

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

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

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

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right] - \left[ \arctan(x) \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \arctan(x) \right]$$

Sucht wird

$$\int_2^5 \frac{x^3 + x^2 + x}{x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \arctan(x) \right]_2^5$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} 5^2 + 5 - \arctan(5) \right)$$

$$- \left( \frac{1}{2} 2^2 + 2 - \arctan(2) \right) = \dots$$

bedenke:

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

$$\dots = \frac{27}{2} - \arctan(5) + \arctan(2)$$

Bsp für Integration direkt nach  
-Hauptsatz

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left[ x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

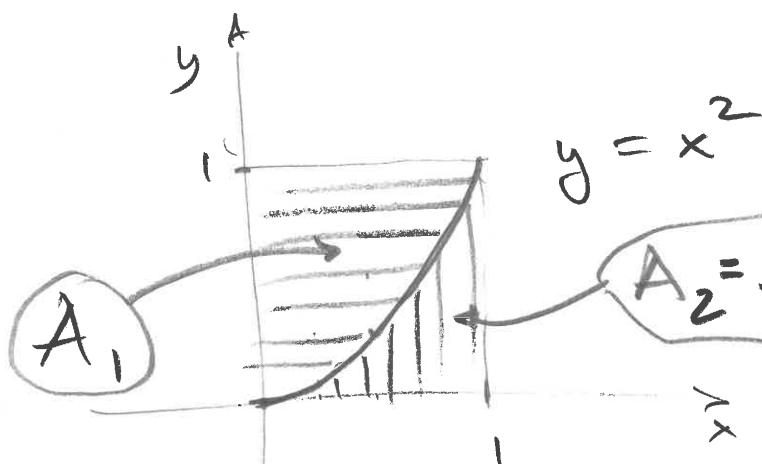
$$= \frac{2}{3} \left( 1^{\frac{3}{2}} - 0^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} [x^3]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Graphisch:



$$A_2 = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = A_1 + A_2$$

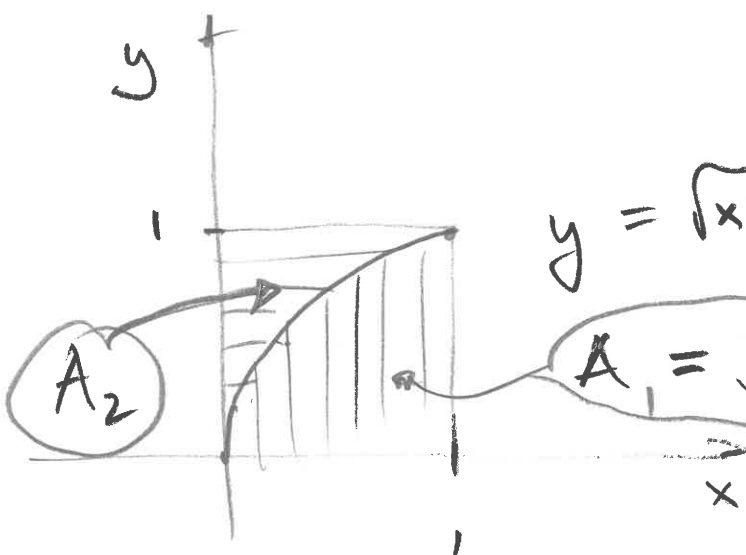
$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$+ \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3},$$

das

paßt



$$A_1 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx$$