

Vorkurs Mathematik, Blatt 5

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} dx \sin x \cos^2 x = - \int_1^{-1} du u^2 = \int_{-1}^1 du u^2 = 2 \int_0^1 du u^2 = 2 \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$u = \cos x$; $du = -\sin x dx$

$$(b) I = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^b dx \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2-2}} = \int_0^{b^2-2} du \frac{3}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$u = x^2 - 2; \quad du = 2x dx$$

$$I = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} u^{1/2} \Big|_0^{b^2-2} = 3\sqrt{b^2-2}$$

$$(2) (a) I = \int_0^b dx \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad u = 1-x^2; \quad du = -2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = - \int_1^{\sqrt{1-b^2}} \frac{du}{2} u^{-1/2} = \int_{\sqrt{1-b^2}}^1 du \frac{1}{2} u^{-1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{u} \Big|_{\sqrt{1-b^2}}^1 = 1 - \sqrt{1-b^2}$$

$$(b) \int_{-\pi/2}^0 dx \frac{\cos x}{2-\sin x} = I; \quad u = 2-\sin x; \quad du = -\cos x dx$$

$$= - \int_2^3 \frac{du}{u} = \int_2^3 \frac{du}{u} = \ln u \Big|_2^3 = \ln \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(c) \int_0^b dx \frac{x^4}{1-ax^5} = I; \quad u = 1-ax^5; \quad du = -5ax^4 \quad (2)$$

$$I = - \int_1^{1-ab^5} \frac{du}{5a} \frac{1}{u} = \int_{1-ab^5}^1 du \frac{1}{5au} = \frac{1}{5a} \ln u \Big|_{1-ab^5}^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5a} \ln(1-ab^5)$$

$$(d) \int_0^b dx \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} = I$$

$$u = \cos x; \quad du = -\sin x \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I = - \int_1^{\cos b} du \frac{u}{1+u^2} = \int_{\cos b}^1 du \frac{u}{1+u^2}$$

$$v = 1+u^2; \quad dv = 2u \, du$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_{1+\cos^2 b}^2 dv \frac{1}{2v} = \frac{1}{2} \ln v \Big|_{1+\cos^2 b}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2}{1+\cos^2 b} \right)$$

$$(e) \int_0^{\pi/(2a)} dx \, a \sin(ax) \cos^{2n}(ax) = I$$

$$u = \cos(ax); \quad du = -dx \cdot a \sin(ax)$$

$$I = \int_0^1 du \, u^{2n} = \frac{1}{-2n+1} u^{-2n+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$(8) I = \int_0^b dx x^2 \exp(-x^3)$$

(3)

$$u = x^3 ; du = dx 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{b^3} du \exp(-u) = -\frac{1}{3} \exp(-u) \Big|_0^{b^3} = \frac{1}{3} [1 - \exp(-b^3)]$$

$$(9) \int_0^{(\pi/4+1)^{1/3}} dx \frac{x^2}{\cos^2(x^3-1)} = I$$

$$u = x^3 - 1 ; du = dx 3x^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{\pi/4} \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \frac{1}{3} \tan u \Big|_{-1}^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{3} (1 + \tan 1)$$