

### Aufgabe 13.10

Berechnen Sie folgende unbestimmte Integrale durch Substitution:

a)  $\int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x}) dx$ ,    b)  $\int (2 \sin 3x + 3 \cos 4x) dx$ ,    c)  $\int \sqrt[7]{6x+5} dx$ ,  
 d)  $\int \frac{(\ln x^3)^2}{x} dx$ ,    e)  $\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$ ,    f)  $\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}+5} dx$ ,    g)  $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + 3}} dx$ ,  
 h)  $\int e^{x^5+x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1} (5x^4+4x^3+3x^2+2x+1) dx$ ,    i)  $\int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx$  !

**Hinweis:**  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \operatorname{Arsinh} x + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + C$

### Lösung:

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

(Dabei sind die Substitutionen  $t = -x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = -1$ ,  $dx = -dt$  und  $t = -2x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = -2$ ,  $dx = -\frac{1}{2} dt$  verwendet worden.)

b)  $\int (2 \sin 3x + 3 \cos 4x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \sin 3x d3x + \frac{3}{4} \int \cos 4x d4x = -\frac{2}{3} \cos 3x + \frac{3}{4} \sin 4x + C$

(Dabei sind die Substitutionen  $t = 3x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 3$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$  und  $t = 4x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 4$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{4} dt$  verwendet worden.)

c)  $\int \sqrt[7]{6x+5} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int (6x+5)^{\frac{1}{7}} d(6x+5) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{7}{8} (6x+5)^{\frac{8}{7}} + C = \frac{7}{48} (6x+5) \sqrt[7]{6x+5} + C$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = 6x+5$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 6$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{6} dt = \frac{1}{6} d(6x+5)$  verwendet worden.)

d)  $\int \frac{(\ln x^3)^2}{x} dx = \int (3 \ln x)^2 \frac{dx}{x} = 9 \int (\ln x)^2 d \ln x = 9 \frac{1}{3} (\ln x)^3 + C = 3 (\ln x)^3 + C$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = \ln x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{x} = dt = d \ln x$  verwendet worden.)

e)  $\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{1+(x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + C$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = x^2$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 2x$ ,  $dx = \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} dx^2$  verwendet worden.)

f)  $\int \frac{e^{3x}}{e^{3x}+5} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d(e^{3x}+5)}{e^{3x}+5} = \frac{1}{3} \ln(e^{3x}+5) + C$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = e^{3x}+5$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = 3e^{3x}$ ,  $e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} dt$  verwendet worden.)

g)  $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + 3}} dx = \int \frac{d \sin x}{\sqrt{\sin^2 x + 3}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3}} = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}) + C = \ln\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1}\right) + C = \ln\frac{t + \sqrt{t^2 + 3}}{\sqrt{3}} + C \\
&= \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 3}) - \ln\sqrt{3} + C = \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 3}) + D = \ln(\sin x + \sqrt{\sin^2 x + 3}) + D
\end{aligned}$$

(Dabei sind die Substitutionen  $t = \sin x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = \cos x$ ,  $\cos x dx = dt$  und  $u = \frac{t}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $\frac{dt}{\sqrt{3}} = du$  verwendet worden.)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{h) } \int e^{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} (5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1) dx &= \int e^{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} d(x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) \\
&= e^{x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} + C
\end{aligned}$$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ ,  $dt = (5x^4 + 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1) dx$  verwendet worden.)

$$\text{i) } \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx = \int \frac{\tan^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \tan^3 x d \tan x = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = \tan x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = dt = d \tan x$  verwendet worden.)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{oder } \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx &= \int \frac{\sin^2 x \sin x dx}{\cos^5 x} = - \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x}{\cos^5 x} = - \int (\cos^{-5} x - \cos^{-3} x) d \cos x \\
&= \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 x} - \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + D = \frac{1 - 2 \cos^2 x}{4 \cos^4 x} + D \\
&\left( = \frac{1 - 2 \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x}{4 \cos^4 x} + C = \frac{\sin^4 x}{4 \cos^4 x} + C = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(Dabei ist die Substitution  $t = \cos x$ ,  $\frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin x$ ,  $\sin x dx = -dt = -d \cos x$  verwendet worden.)