

### Aufgabe 13.22

Berechnen Sie folgende unbestimmte Integrale:

- a)  $\int (2e^{-3x} + 4 \cos 5x + 1) dx,$       b)  $\int (9x^2 + 2x + 5) \sqrt[5]{3x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 8} dx,$   
 c)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 36} dx,$       d)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 37} dx,$   
 e)  $\int \frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^{2x}} dx,$       f)  $\int (x + 5) \ln x dx !$

### Lösung:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int (2e^{-3x} + 4 \cos 5x + 1) dx &= -\frac{2}{3} \int e^{-3x} d(-3x) + \frac{4}{5} \int \cos 5x d5x + \int dx \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} e^{-3x} + \frac{4}{5} \sin 5x + x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int \sqrt[5]{3x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 8} (9x^2 + 2x + 5) dx &= \int \sqrt[5]{3x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 8} d(3x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 8) \\ &= \frac{5}{6} (3x^3 + x^2 + 5x + 8)^{(6/5)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 36} = \frac{1}{36} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x}{6}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{6}{36} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{x}{6}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{x}{6} + C$$

$$\text{d) } \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 37} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2 + 36} = \frac{1}{36} \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{6}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{6}{36} \int \frac{d\left(\frac{x+1}{6}\right)}{\left(\frac{x+1}{6}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{6} \arctan \frac{x+1}{6} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } \int \frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^{2x}} dx &= \int (e^{-x} + e^{-2x} \cos x) dx, \\ \int e^{-2x} \cos x dx &= e^{-2x} \sin x + 2 \int e^{-2x} \sin x dx \\ &= e^{-2x} \sin x + 2 \left( -e^{-2x} \cos x - 2 \int e^{-2x} \cos x dx \right) \\ &= e^{-2x} \sin x - 2e^{-2x} \cos x - 4 \int e^{-2x} \cos x dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$5 \int e^{-2x} \cos x dx = e^{-2x} \sin x - 2e^{-2x} \cos x + \tilde{C},$$

$$\int \frac{e^x + \cos x}{e^{2x}} dx = -e^{-x} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} \sin x - \frac{2}{5} e^{-2x} \cos x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f) } \int (x + 5) \ln x dx &= \frac{(x+5)^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{(x+5)^2}{2x} dx = \frac{(x+5)^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(x + 10 + \frac{25}{x}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( (x+5)^2 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 10x - 25 \ln x \right) + C = \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right) \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} - 5x + C \end{aligned}$$

Bemerkung: Für  $\int \frac{dx}{x}$  braucht hier nicht  $\ln|x|$  geschrieben werden, da ohnehin  $x > 0$  sein muss, damit der Integrand existiert.