

Facit til kursusgang 24: Ubestemte integraler 3

1. Svarene er:

$$-\frac{1}{3} \cos(3x + 1) + c, \quad -\frac{1}{2} \sin(-2x + 1) + c, \quad \frac{1}{5} e^{5x-3} + c.$$

2. Svarene er

$$\ln(x^3 + x - 1) + c, \quad \frac{1}{6}(x + 1)^6 + c, \quad \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^4 - x + 12 \right)^4 + c.$$

3. Svarene er

$$\frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{2} + c, \quad \frac{e^{x^3-1}}{3} + c, \quad \frac{\sin(x^2 - 1)}{2} + c.$$

4. Svarene er:

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c, \quad (x + 1) \ln(x + 1) - (x + 1) + c, \quad -\cos(x^2 - 1) + c.$$

5. Svarene er:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos(x) \sin(x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + c. \\ \int \sin^3(x) \cos(x) dx &= \frac{1}{4} \sin^4(x) + c. \\ \int (3x^2 - 1) \cos(x^3 - x + 2) dx &= \sin(x^3 - x + 2) + c. \end{aligned}$$

6. Lad a og b være reelle tal. Bestem stamfunktioner til funktionerne

$$-\frac{1}{a} \cos(ax + b), \quad \frac{1}{a} \sin(ax + b), \quad \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b}, \quad \frac{1}{a} ((ax + b) \ln(ax + b) - (ax + b)) + c.$$

7. Svaret er:

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + c.$$

EKSTRAOPGAVER:

8. Da $\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$ kan vi substituere $u = \cos(x)$ og få at $\frac{du}{-\sin(x)} = dx$, hvilket giver

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln(u) + c = -\ln(\cos(x)) + c.$$

9. Vi har at

$$\frac{d}{dx}(F(g(h(x))) + c) = F'(g(h(x)))g'(h(x))h'(x) = f(g(h(x)))g'(h(x))h'(x).$$

10. Lad os først bruge integration ved substitution til at udregne

$$\int (x+1)^a dx,$$

for $a \neq -1$. Substituerer vi $u = x+1$ får vi at $du = dx$ og

$$\int (x+1)^a dx = \int u^a du = \frac{1}{a+1} u^{a+1} = \frac{1}{a+1} (x+1)^{a+1}.$$

Ved at bruge denne mellemregning for $a = \frac{1}{2}$ og $a = \frac{3}{2}$ får vi at

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \frac{2}{3}x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \int (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{15}(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

For at udregne

$$\int \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

substituerer vi $u = \sqrt{x}$ og får

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{x}du = dx \Leftrightarrow 2udu = dx.$$

Dette giver at

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int u\sqrt{1+u} du \\ &= \frac{4}{3}u(1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{15}(1+u)^{\frac{5}{2}} + c \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{8}{15}(1+\sqrt{x})^{\frac{5}{2}} + c. \end{aligned}$$

Bemærk at begge facit kan reduceres yderligere.