

# Merkzettel „Integralrechnung“

10.2.2016

## Grundlagen:

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1. HS:  | Sei $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig. Dann ist $F(x) = \int_a^x f(\xi) d\xi$ auf $[a, b]$ stetig differenzierbar, und es gilt: $F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(\xi) d\xi = f(x)$   |
| 2. HS:  | Sei $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig, und $F$ sei eine Stammfunktion von $f$ . Dann gilt für $a, b \in I$ : $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) = F(x) \Big _a^b$  |
| 1. MWS: | Sei $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig. Dann $\exists \xi [a, b]$ : $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi) (b - a)$   |
| 2. MWS: | Sei $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ stetig und $\omega: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrierbar, und $\omega(x) \geq 0, x \in [a, b], \int_a^b \omega(x) dx > 0$ .<br>Dann $\exists \xi [a, b]$ : $\int_a^b f(x) \omega(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b \omega(x) dx$ |

## Grundintegrale:

|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$   | $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x  + C$  | $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$  | $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$                      | $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} x + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) + C$ |
| $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$  | $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$   | $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$  | $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$                 |  |
| $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$   | $\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$   | $\int \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} dx = \tanh x + C$  | $\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{coth} x + C$ |  |
| $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C ( x  < 1)$  | $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$   | $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} x + C = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2-1}  + C ( x  > 1)$ |  |  |
| $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \operatorname{artanh} x + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C ( x  < 1)$ | $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \operatorname{arcotanh} x + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} + C ( x  > 1)$ | $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$  |  |  |

## Integrationsmethoden:

|   |   |   |                                     |   |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| a) $\int f'g = fg - \int fg'$   | b) $\int f^n f' dx \dots u = f$   | c) $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx \dots u = f(x)$  | d) $\int R(ax+b) dx \dots u = ax+b$ | e) $\int R(e^{ax}) dx \dots u = e^{ax}$ |
| f) $\int R\left(x, \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) dx \dots u = \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$                           | g) $\int R(\sin x, \cos x, \tan x, \cot x) \dots \tan \frac{x}{2} = u; dx = \frac{2}{1+u^2}; \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}; \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$ |   |                                     |   |
| h) $\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) dx \dots x = a \sinh u$   | i) $\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2-a^2}) dx \dots x = a \cosh u$   | j) $\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2-x^2}) dx \dots x = a \sin u \vee x = a \cos u \rightarrow g)$ |                                     |   |
| k) $\int R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2+(bx^2)}\right) dx \dots x = \frac{b}{a} \tan u$  | l) $\int R(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}) dx \dots$ quadratische Erweiterung $\rightarrow$ h), i) oder j)   |   |                                     |   |
| m) $\int p(x) e^{ax} dx \rightarrow a)$ mit $f' = e^{ax}; g = p(x)$   | n) $\int p(x) \sin(ax) dx \rightarrow a)$ mit $f' = \sin(ax); g = p(x)$   | o) wie n) mit $\cos(ax)$  |                                     |   |
| p) $\int \frac{1}{\cos^m x} dx = \frac{\sin x}{(m-1)\cos^{m-1} x} + \frac{m-2}{m-1} \int \frac{1}{\cos^{m-2} x} dx$ | q) $\int \sin^m x dx = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{m-1} x}{m} + \frac{m-1}{m} \int \sin^{m-2} x dx$   |   |                                     |   |
| r) $\int f^{-1}(x) dx = x f^{-1}(x) - F(f^{-1}(x)) + C$ ; mit $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$                                 | s) $\int f(g(x)) g'(x) dx \dots u = g(x)$   |   |                                     |   |

## Koordinatentransformation:

|         |   |        |   |           |   |
|---------|---|--------|---|-----------|---|
| Jacobi: | $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{pmatrix}$ | Polar: | $\begin{pmatrix} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}; \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \varphi)} \end{pmatrix} = r$  | Zylinder: | $\begin{pmatrix} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{pmatrix}; \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, z)} \end{pmatrix} = r^2$ |
|         |   | Kugel: | $\begin{pmatrix} x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix}; \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(\vartheta, \varphi, r)} \end{pmatrix} = r^2 \sin \vartheta$ |           |   |

## Sonstiges:

|  |  |   |  |                             |   |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Bogenlänge von $\vec{r}(t)$ :  | $s = \int_{t_a}^{t_b}  \vec{r}'(t)  dt = \int_{t_a}^{t_b} \sqrt{\dot{x}(t)^2 + \dot{y}(t)^2 + \dot{z}(t)^2} dt$  | Bogenl. von $y=y(x)$ :  | $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$  | Bogenl. v. $r=r(\varphi)$ : | $s = \int_{\varphi_a}^{\varphi_b} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^2} d\varphi$ |
| Kurvenintegral des Skalarfeldes $\rho(\vec{r})$ entlang d. Kurve $C = \{\vec{r}(t); a \leq t \leq b\}$ : | $\int_C \rho ds = \int_a^b \rho(\vec{r}(t))  \vec{r}'(t)  dt$  | Kurvenintegral des Vektorfeldes $\vec{F}(\vec{r})$ entl. d. Kurve $C$ : | $\int_C \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \int_a^b \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt$          |                             |   |
| Kurvenintegral Gradientenfeld:   | Wenn $\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) = \nabla \phi(\vec{r}(t))$ , dann ist $\int_C \vec{F} d\vec{r} = \phi(\vec{r}(b)) - \phi(\vec{r}(a))$  | Notw. Bed. in $\mathbb{R}^2$ :  | $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_y$                    |                             |   |
| Komplanation $y=y(x)$ (Drehung um x-Achse)   | $O_x = 2\pi \int_a^b y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$   | Komplanation $\vec{r}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ (Drehung um x-Achse)         | $O_x = 2\pi \int_{t_a}^{t_b} y \sqrt{x'^2 + y'^2} dt$                                  |                             |   |
| Volumen $y=y(x)$ (Drehung um x- und y-Achse)   | $V_x = \pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} y^2 dx; V_y = \pi \int_{y_1}^{y_2} x^2 dy = \pi \int_{x_1}^{x_2} x^2 y' dx$  | Volumen $\vec{r}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$                                   | $V_x = \pi \int_{t_a}^{t_b} y^2 \dot{x} dt; V_y = \pi \int_{t_a}^{t_b} x^2 \dot{y} dt$ |                             |   |
| Volumsintegral allg.:  | $I = \int_{a_z}^{b_z} \int_{a_y}^{b_y} \int_{a_x}^{b_x} \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{a_\vartheta}^{b_\vartheta} \int_{a_\varphi}^{b_\varphi} \int_{a_r}^{b_r} r^2 \sin \vartheta \rho(r, \varphi, \vartheta) dr d\varphi d\vartheta = \int_{a_z}^{b_z} \int_{a_\varphi}^{b_\varphi} \int_{a_r}^{b_r} r^2 \rho(r, \varphi, z) dr d\varphi dz$ |   |  |                             |   |
| $I_{Kepler} = \frac{x_e - x_a}{6} (y_a + 4y_m + y_e)$  | $I_{Simpson} = \frac{x_e - x_a}{6n} [y_0 + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots) + y_{2n}]$  |   |  |                             |   |
| Ansatz bei doppelt komplexer NST eines Nenners $(x^2+px+q)^2$ :  | $\int \frac{P(x)}{(x^2+px+q)^2} dx = \frac{Ax+B}{x^2+px+q} + C \int \frac{1}{x^2+px+q} dx \rightarrow$ beide Seiten ableiten nach $x$  |   |  |                             |   |