

Lösungen zu den 19. Aufgabenblatt für MfI 2

1. Aufgabe :

(a) Partialbruchzerlegung:

$$\frac{x^2 + 3x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 3x &= x^2A + x(2A + B) + A + B + C \\A &= 1 \\B &= 1 \\C &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Daraus folgt,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 3x}{(x+1)^3} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3} dx \\ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+1} dx &= [\ln(x+1)]_0^1 \\ &= \ln(2) \\ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx &= \left[\frac{-1}{x+1} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \int_0^1 \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3} dx &= \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} \\ \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + 3x}{(x+1)^3} dx &= \ln(2) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \ln(2) - \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

(b) Substitutionsregel:

$z(x) = 1 + 4x^2$ liefert $dx = \frac{dz}{8x}$, daraus folgt,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+4x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{z(x)} \frac{dz}{8x} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_{z(0)}^{z(1)} \frac{dz}{z(x)} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} [\ln(z)]_{z(0)}^{z(1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} [\ln(z)]_1^5 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \ln(5)\end{aligned}$$

(c) partielle Integration:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin(x) dx &= [-x^2 \cos(x)]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi 2x(-\cos(x)) dx \\
 &= \pi^2 + 2 \int_0^\pi x \cos(x) dx \\
 &= \pi^2 + 2 [x \sin(x)]_0^\pi - 2 \int_0^\pi x \sin(x) dx \\
 &= \pi^2 + 0 - 2 [-\cos(x)]_0^\pi \\
 &= \pi^2 - 4
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Aufgabe :

$$\int_a^b \frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int_a^b \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx + \int_a^b \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

Beide Summanden berechnet man mittels Substitutionsregel. Für den ersten Summanden setzen wir $u(x) = e^x$, dann ist $\frac{du}{dx} = e^x = u'(x)$. Daraus folgt,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_a^b \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \int_a^b \frac{u'(x)}{u^2(x) + 1} dx \\
 &= \int_{u(a)}^{u(b)} \frac{du}{u^2(x) + 1} \\
 &= [\arctan(u)]_{u(a)}^{u(b)} \\
 &= \arctan(u(b)) - \arctan(u(a)) \\
 &= \arctan(e^b) - \arctan(e^a)
 \end{aligned}$$

Für den zweiten Summanden wählen wir $v(x) = e^{2x} + 1$, dann ist $\frac{dv}{dx} = 2e^{2x}$. Daraus folgt,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_a^b \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{v'(x)}{v(x)} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{v(a)}^{v(b)} \frac{dv}{v(x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln |v|]_{v(a)}^{v(b)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln |v(b)| - \ln |v(a)|) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \left(\frac{e^{2b} + 1}{e^{2a} + 1} \right) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Aufgabe :

Induktion über n :
 Ind.Anfang: $n = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2 \cdot 0 + 1}(x) dx &= [\sin(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 &= 1 \\
 \frac{4^0(0!)^2}{(2 \cdot 0 + 1)!} &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Ind.Voraussetzung:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2(n-1)+1}(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n-1}(x) dx \\ &= \frac{4^{n-1}((n-1)!)^2}{(2n-1)!}\end{aligned}$$

Ind.Behauptung:

Es gilt:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1}(x) dx = \frac{4^n(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

Beweis: Schritt von $n-1 \rightarrow n$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1}(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n}(x) \cos(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n}(x) \sin'(x) dx \\ &= [\cos^{2n}(x) \sin(x)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2n \cos^{2n-1}(x) (-\sin(x)) \sin(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2n \cos^{2n-1}(x) \sin^2(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2n \cos^{2n-1}(x) (1 - \cos^2(x)) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2n \cos^{2n-1}(x) - 2n \cos^{2n+1}(x) dx \\ &= 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n-1}(x) dx - 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1}(x) dx \\ I_n &= 2nI_{n-1} - 2nI_n \\ (2n+1)I_n &= 2nI_{n-1} \\ I_n &= \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

IV benutzen:

$$\begin{aligned}I_n &= \frac{2n}{2n+1} \frac{4^{n-1}((n-1)!)^2}{(2n-1)!} \\ &= \frac{2n \cdot 2n}{(2n+1) \cdot 2n} \frac{4^{n-1}((n-1)!)^2}{(2n-1)!} \\ &= \frac{4^n(n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}\end{aligned}$$