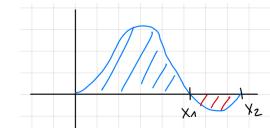
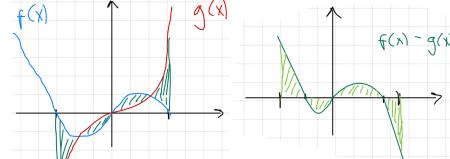


Integral (Aufleitung)
unbestimmtes Integral: $F(x) \rightarrow$ Stammfunktion wenn $F'(x) = f(x)$
Versch. Stammfunktionen können selbe Funktion haben: $f(x) = 3x + 2 \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x + c \rightarrow$ y-Offset
$\int f(x) dx = F(x) \quad dx \rightarrow$ nach x Variabel
bestimmtes Integral: <u>DEF:</u> Fläche unter Kurve
$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \cdot \Delta x = \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$
Erster Hauptsatz der Integralrechnung: → Variabel Obergrenze $f(x) \rightarrow [a, b] \rightarrow F_a(x)$ von $f(x)$ differenzierbar $F'_a(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = f(x)$
Zweiter Hauptsatz der Integralrechnung: → Fläche $f(x) \rightarrow [a, b] \rightarrow F(x)$ Stammfunktion $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$

Rechenregeln
unbestimmtes Integral: $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x+a} dx = \ln(x+a) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$
$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$
$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}x^{\alpha+1} + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x+a} dx = \ln(x+a) + C$
$\int a^x dx = a^x \cdot \ln(a) + C$
$\int \ln(x) dx = x \cdot \ln(x) - x + C$
$\int \log_a(x) dx = \frac{x \cdot \ln(x) - x}{\ln(a)} + C$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$
$\int a_1 e^{bx} dx = a_2 e^{bx} + C \quad \rightarrow (a_2 = a_1 \cdot \frac{1}{b})$
$\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$
$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$
$\int \tan(x) dx = -\ln(\cos(x)) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin(x) + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arccos(x) + C$
Integral Tricks: $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int (x-1)^{-2} dx = -(x-1)^{-1} + C$ $\int \frac{1}{(x-1)^3} dx = \int (x-1)^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1)^{-2} + C$ $\int (\frac{1}{2}x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2}x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$
Substitution für Formen wie: $\int \frac{6}{(2-3x)^2} dx$ $\sin \cos \tan \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

Spezielle Integrale																					
$\int \cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\cos(x) \cdot \sin(x) + x) + C$																					
Substitution/Partielle Integration Wenn nicht $f(x)$ in folgendem Format:																					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$f(x)$</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$F(x)$</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$x^n, n \neq -1$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\ln x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">e^x, a^x</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$e^x, \frac{1}{\ln(a)}a^x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\sin(x)$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$-\cos(x)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\cos(x)$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\sin(x)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\sinh(x)$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\cosh(x)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\cosh(x)$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\sinh(x)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\tan(x)$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">$\arctan(x)$</td> </tr> </table>		$f(x)$	$F(x)$	$x^n, n \neq -1$	$\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$	$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x $	e^x, a^x	$e^x, \frac{1}{\ln(a)}a^x$	$\sin(x)$	$-\cos(x)$	$\cos(x)$	$\sin(x)$	$\sinh(x)$	$\cosh(x)$	$\cosh(x)$	$\sinh(x)$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$\tan(x)$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan(x)$
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Integral Rechnungen	
$\int_a^b \sqrt{x} dx = \int_a^b x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_a^b = F_b - F_a$	
Rechenregeln: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$	$\int_a^0 f(x) dx = 0$
$\int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx$	
Negative Flächen:	
	
$A = \left \int_a^{x_1} f(x) dx \right + \left \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx \right + \dots$	
Integral berechnen zwischen zwei Funktionen	
Zwischen zwei Funktionen interhalb Intervall:	
	
$f(x) = x - x^3$	$g(x) = x^3$
Schnittpunkte von $f(x)$ und $g(x)$:	
$f(x) - g(x) = x - 2x^3 \rightarrow 0 = x - 2x^3 = x \cdot (1 - 2x^2) \rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_{2,3} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	
Fläche:	
$A = \left \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x - 2x^3 dx \right + \left \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^0 x - 2x^3 dx \right + \dots$	