

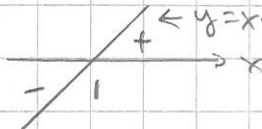
$$= (3 \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^4) - (3 \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4) = (6 - 4) - (3 - \frac{1}{4}) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$b) \int_{-3}^{25} \frac{x^2 - 81}{x+9} dx = \int_{-3}^{25} \frac{(x-9)(x+9)}{x+9} dx = \int_{-3}^{25} (x-9) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 9x \right]_{-3}^{25}$$

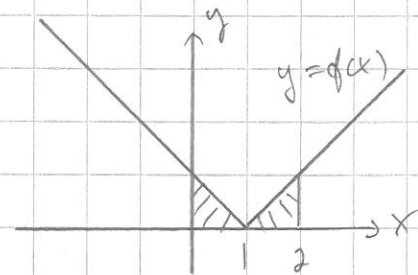
$$= (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 25^2 - 9 \cdot 25) - (\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-3)^2 - 9 \cdot (-3)) = 56$$

5.19 $f(x) = |x-1|$

a) $f(x) = |x-1| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x-1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$

b)  Testpunkte $x=0: 0-1 = -1 < 0$
 $x=2: 2-1 = 1 > 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-1) = -x+1, & x < 1 \\ x-1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



c) $\int_0^2 |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 (-x+1) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 1\right) - 0 \right] + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 - 2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - 1\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

5.16 a) $\int_0^2 \left(\int_1^3 (2x+t) dx \right) dt = \int_0^2 \left(\int_1^3 \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2 + tx \right) dt \right) dx$

$$= \int_0^2 \left((3^2 + t \cdot 3) - (1^2 + t \cdot 1) \right) dt = \int_0^2 (2t + 8) dt$$

$$= \left[2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 8t \right]_0^2 = (2^2 + 8 \cdot 2) - 0 = \underline{\underline{20}}$$

6. Potenzfunktion integrieren

Exim. $\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} x^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{3} x\sqrt{x} + C$

6.3 a) $\int -3\sqrt{x} dx = -3 \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = -3 \left(\frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \right) = -2x\sqrt{x} + C, x > 0$

b) $\int \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4 \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \right) = 8\sqrt{x} + C, x > 0$

c) $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^1 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + C, x > 0$