

## Stammfunktionen

(i)  $\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$  für  $\alpha \neq -1$  und entweder  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$  oder  $x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .

(ii)  $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$  für  $x \neq 0$ .

(iii)  $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ .

(iv)  $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$  für  $a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$ .

(v)  $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + C$ .

(vi)  $\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$ .

(vii)  $\int \tan(x) dx = -\ln|\cos(x)| + C$  für  $x \notin \{(n + \frac{1}{2})\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

(viii)  $\int \cot(x) dx = \ln|\sin(x)| + C$  für  $x \notin \{n\pi \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ .

(ix)  $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan(x) + C$ .

(x)  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin(x) + C$  für  $x \in [-1, 1]$ .

## Partialbruchzerlegung

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-x_0)^l} = \begin{cases} \ln|x-x_0| + C & \text{für } l = 1 \\ \frac{-1}{(l-1)(x-x_0)^{l-1}} + C & \text{sonst.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(a+bx)dx}{(x^2+px+q)^l} &= \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{b}{2} \ln(x^2+px+q) + \left(a - \frac{bp}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+px+q} + C & \text{für } l = 1 \\ \frac{-b}{2(l-1)(x^2+px+q)^{l-1}} + \left(a - \frac{bp}{2}\right) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^l} + C & \text{sonst.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^l} &= \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4q-p^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+p}{\sqrt{4q-p^2}}\right) + C & l = 1 \\ \frac{2x+p}{(l-1)(4q-p^2)(x^2+px+q)^{l-1}} + \frac{2(2l-3)}{(l-1)(4q-p^2)} \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^{l-1}} + C & l \neq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## Substitutionen

(i)

$$\int_a^b f(\alpha t + \beta) dt = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\alpha a + \beta}^{\alpha b + \beta} f(x) dx$$

(ii)

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}\right) dx = \int R\left(\frac{t^n - b}{a}, t\right) \frac{n}{a} t^{n-1} dt + C$$

für  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \neq 0$  und einer Funktion  $R(\cdot, \cdot)$  in zwei Variablen.  
Substituiere  $t = \sqrt[n]{ax+b} \implies ax+b = t^n \implies x = \frac{t^n - b}{a}$  und  $dx = \frac{nt^{n-1}}{a} dt$ .

(iii)

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{x^2+1}\right) dx = \int R(\sinh t, \cosh t) \cosh t dt + C$$

mit der Substitution  $x = \sinh t$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2+1} = \cosh t$  und  $dx = \cosh t dt$ .

(iv)

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{x^2-1}\right) dx = \pm \int R(\pm \cosh t, \sinh t) \sinh t dt + C$$

mit der Substitution  $x = \pm \cosh t$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2-1} = \sinh t$  und  $dx = \pm \sinh t dt$ .

(v)

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{1-x^2}\right) dx = \mp \int R(\pm \cos t, \sin t) \sin t dt + C.$$

mit der Substitution  $x = \pm \cos t$ ,  $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sin t$  und  $dx = \mp \sin t dt$ .

(vi)

$$\int R(\cos x, \sin x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} + C$$

mit der Substitution  $t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ ,  $x = 2 \arctan(t)$  und  $dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}$ , so dass gilt

$$\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} = \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \cos(x) \quad \frac{2t}{1+t^2} = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} = \sin(x).$$

(vii)

$$\int R(\cosh x, \sinh x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{t^2+1}{2t}, \frac{t^2-1}{2t}\right) \frac{dt}{t} + C$$

mit der Substitution  $t = e^x$ ,  $x = \ln(t)$  und  $dx = \frac{dt}{t}$ .