

Modul 109 Integrationstechniken

## Integrationstechniken

- Partielle Integration
- Integration durch Substitution
- Partialbruchzerlegung

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = ?$$

Partielle Integration

## Produktregel

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

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$$u'v = (uv)' - uv'$$

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$$\int u'v \, dx = uv - \int uv' \, dx$$

$$\int_a^b u'v \, dx = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b uv' \, dx$$



## Produktregel

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$$u'v = (uv)' - uv'$$

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$$\int u'v \, dx = uv - \int uv' \, dx$$

$$\int_a^b u'v \, dx = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b uv' \, dx$$

Teufel durch Beelzebub ausgetrieben?

Beispiel  $\int xe^x dx = ?$

Beispiel  $\int x e^x dx = ?$

$$\int u'v dx = uv - \int uv' dx$$


Beispiel

$$\int x e^x dx = ?$$

Motivation :

$$v' = x' = 1$$

$$\int u'v dx = uv - \int uv' dx$$


$$\int x e^x dx$$


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$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x \cdot 1 dx$$


Beispiel

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Motivation :

$$v' = x' = 1$$

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Beispiel

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$$v' = x' = 1$$

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$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - \underbrace{\int e^x \cdot 1 dx}_{e^x + C_1}$$

$$\int x e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C$$



$$\int x e^x dx = \underbrace{x e^x - e^x + C}$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten :

$$(x e^x - e^x + C)'$$

$$\int xe^x dx = \underbrace{xe^x - e^x + C}$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten :

$$(xe^x - e^x + C)' = 1 \cdot e^x + xe^x - e^x + 0 = 0$$

$$\int xe^x dx = \underbrace{xe^x - e^x + C}$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$(xe^x - e^x + C)' = 1 \cdot e^x + xe^x - e^x + 0 = xe^x \quad \text{O.K.}$$

Kurzschreibweise:

$$\int \overset{\uparrow}{u'} \overset{\downarrow}{v} dx = \underbrace{uv}_{\substack{\text{beide} \\ \text{"oben"}}} - \int uv' dx$$

$$\int \overset{\downarrow}{x} \overset{\uparrow}{e^x} dx = xe^x - \int e^x \cdot 1 dx$$

↑ "muss integriert werden"

↓ "muss abgeleitet werden"

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = ?$$

Produkt von zwei Funktionen?

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Produkt von zwei Funktionen?

$$\int \sin(x)\sin(x) dx$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = ?$$

$$\int \overbrace{\sin(x)}^{\uparrow} \overbrace{\sin(x)}^{\downarrow} dx$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \int \overbrace{\sin(x)} \overbrace{\sin(x)} dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) - \int (-\cos(x))\cos(x) dx \end{array}$$



$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = ?$$

$$\int \overbrace{\sin(x)}^{\uparrow} \overbrace{\sin(x)}^{\downarrow} dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) - \int (-\cos(x))\cos(x) dx$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) + \int (\cos(x))^2 dx$$



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Wo die Not groß ist, ist Rettung nahe.

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) + \int \underbrace{(\cos(x))^2}_{1-(\sin(x))^2} dx$$

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$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) + \underbrace{\int 1 dx}_{x+C_1} - \int (\sin(x))^2 dx$$

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$$2 \int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) + x + C_1$$



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$$2 \int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\cos(x)\sin(x) + x + C_1$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos(x)\sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}x + C$$



$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C\right)' =$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}(-\sin(x)) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C\right)' &= -\frac{1}{2}(-\sin(x)) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= +\frac{1}{2} (\sin(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\cos(x))^2}_{1 - (\sin(x))^2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}(-\sin(x)) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\cos(x))^2}_{1-(\sin(x))^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int (\sin(x))^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Kontrolle durch Ableiten:

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2} x + C\right)' = -\frac{1}{2}(-\sin(x)) \sin(x) - \frac{1}{2} \cos(x) \cos(x) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\cos(x))^2}_{1-(\sin(x))^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= +\frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x))^2 + \frac{1}{2} = (\sin(x))^2 \quad \text{O.K.}$$

Beispiel:  $\int \ln(x) dx = ?$

Produkt von zwei Funktionen?



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Produkt von zwei Funktionen?

$$\int 1 \cdot \ln(x) dx$$



Der Trick mit der Eins:  
Künstlich eine Funktion  
hinein mogeln

Beispiel:  $\int \ln(x) dx = ?$

$$\int \overset{\uparrow}{1} \cdot \overbrace{\ln(x)}^{\downarrow} dx$$

Der Trick mit der Eins:  
Künstlich eine Funktion  
hinein mogeln

Beispiel:  $\int \ln(x) dx = ?$

$$\int \overset{\uparrow}{1} \cdot \overset{\downarrow}{\ln(x)} dx = x \ln(x) - \underbrace{\int x \frac{1}{x} dx}_{\int 1 dx = x + C_1}$$

Der Trick mit der Eins:  
Künstlich eine Funktion  
hinein mogeln

Beispiel:  $\int \ln(x) dx = ?$

$$\int \overset{\uparrow}{1} \cdot \overset{\downarrow}{\ln(x)} dx = x \ln(x) - \underbrace{\int x \frac{1}{x} dx}_{\int 1 dx = x + C_1}$$

$$\int \ln(x) dx = x \ln(x) - x + C$$

$$\int \ln(x) \, dx = x \ln(x) - x + C$$

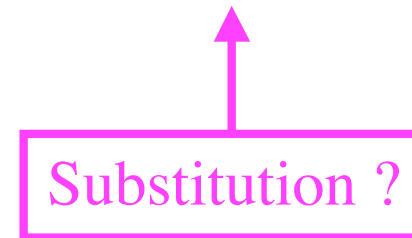
Kontrolle durch Ableiten

$$(x \ln(x) - x + C)' = 1 \cdot \ln(x) + x \frac{1}{x} - 1 + 0 = \ln(x) \quad \text{O.K.}$$

## Substitution

substituieren = ersetzen

Die Schweizer bevorzugen traditionelle Guetzli.  
Beim Teig wird immer häufiger zu Fertigprodukten gegriffen.

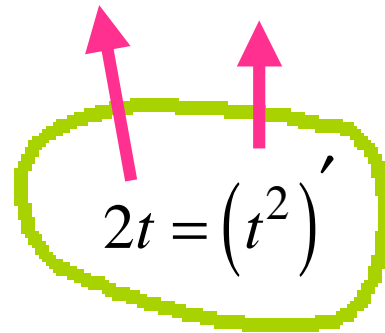


Substitution  
substituieren = ersetzen

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$

Substitution  
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$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$



$2t = (t^2)'$

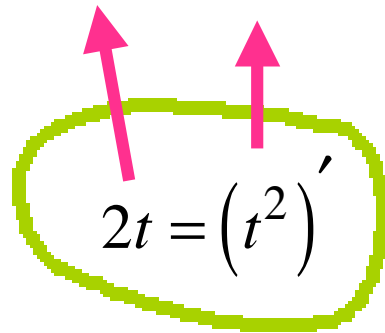




# Substitution

substituieren = ersetzen

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$


$$2t = (t^2)'$$

Substitution:

$$\varphi = t^2$$

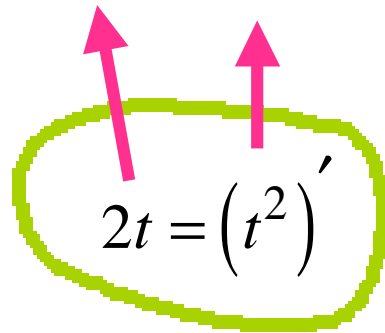
$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \quad \Rightarrow \quad d\varphi = 2t dt$$



# Substitution

substituieren = ersetzen

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$


$$2t = (t^2)'$$

Substitution:

$$\varphi = t^2$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow d\varphi = 2t dt$$

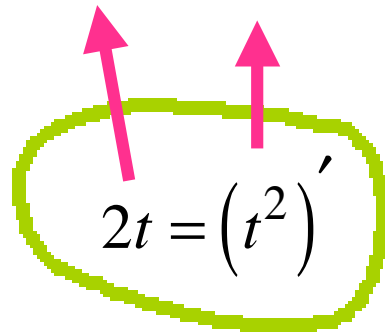
$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \int \cos(\varphi) d\varphi$$



## Substitution

substituieren = ersetzen

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$


$$2t = (t^2)'$$

Substitution:

$$\varphi = t^2$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \quad \Rightarrow \quad d\varphi = 2t dt$$

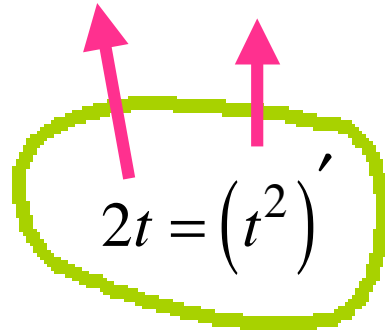
$$\begin{aligned} \int 2t \cos(t^2) dt &= \int \cos(\varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \sin(\varphi) + C \end{aligned}$$



# Substitution

substituieren = ersetzen

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$$


$$2t = (t^2)'$$

Substitution:

$$\varphi = t^2$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow d\varphi = 2t dt$$

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \int \cos(\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \sin(\varphi) + C$$

$$= \sin(t^2) + C$$



$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \sin(t^2) + C$$

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \sin(t^2) + C$$

Kontrolle :

$$\left( \sin(t^2) + C \right)' = \cos(t^2) \cdot 2t \quad \text{O.K.}$$

Innere  
Ableitung



Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

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Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \sin(t^2) + C \quad \text{wie gehabt}$$



Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \sin(t^2) + C \quad \text{wie gehabt}$$

Grenzen einsetzen:

$$\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = \sin(t^2) \Big|_2^3 = \sin(9) - \sin(4)$$

Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

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Zweiter Lösungsweg: Grenzen ebenfalls substituieren

$$\varphi = t^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c|c} t & \varphi = t^2 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

Zweiter Lösungsweg: Grenzen ebenfalls substituieren

$$\varphi = t^2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} t & \varphi = t^2 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

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Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

Zweiter Lösungsweg: Grenzen ebenfalls substituieren

$$\varphi = t^2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} t & \varphi = t^2 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow d\varphi = 2t dt$$

$$I = \int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt$$

Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

Zweiter Lösungsweg: Grenzen ebenfalls substituieren

$$\varphi = t^2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} t & \varphi = t^2 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow d\varphi = 2t dt$$

$$I = \int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt \stackrel{\substack{= \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Substitution} \\ \text{einsetzen}}}{=} \int_4^9 \cos(\varphi) d\varphi$$

Bestimmtes Integral  $\int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt = ?$

Zweiter Lösungsweg: Grenzen ebenfalls substituieren

$$\varphi = t^2 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} t & \varphi = t^2 \\ \hline 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 2t \Rightarrow d\varphi = 2t dt$$

$$I = \int_2^3 2t \cos(t^2) dt \stackrel{\substack{= \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Substitution} \\ \text{einsetzen}}}{=} \int_4^9 \cos(\varphi) d\varphi = \sin(\varphi) \Big|_4^9 = \sin(9) - \sin(4)$$

Mit Umkehrfunktion

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx$$



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$$x = \cos(\varphi)$$

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$$x = \cos(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \sin(\varphi)$$
$$dx = -\sin(\varphi) \, d\varphi$$

Mit Umkehrfunktion

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx$$

Substitution:

$$x = \cos(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \sin(\varphi)$$

$$dx = -\sin(\varphi) \, d\varphi$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = -\int (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi$$

Mit Umkehrfunktion

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx$$

Substitution:

$$x = \cos(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \sin(\varphi)$$

$$dx = -\sin(\varphi) \, d\varphi$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = -\int (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi$$

Schon gehabt:

$$I = -\int (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi + C$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \quad \text{Substitution: } x = \cos(\varphi)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi + C$$

Substitution rückgängig machen

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi + C$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \quad \text{Substitution: } x = \cos(\varphi)$$

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Substitution rückgängig machen

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Substitution rückgängig machen

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\cos(\varphi)}_x \underbrace{\sin(\varphi)}_{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\varphi}_{\uparrow \arccos(x)} + C$$

Umkehrfunktion

$$I = \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \quad \text{Substitution: } x = \cos(\varphi)$$

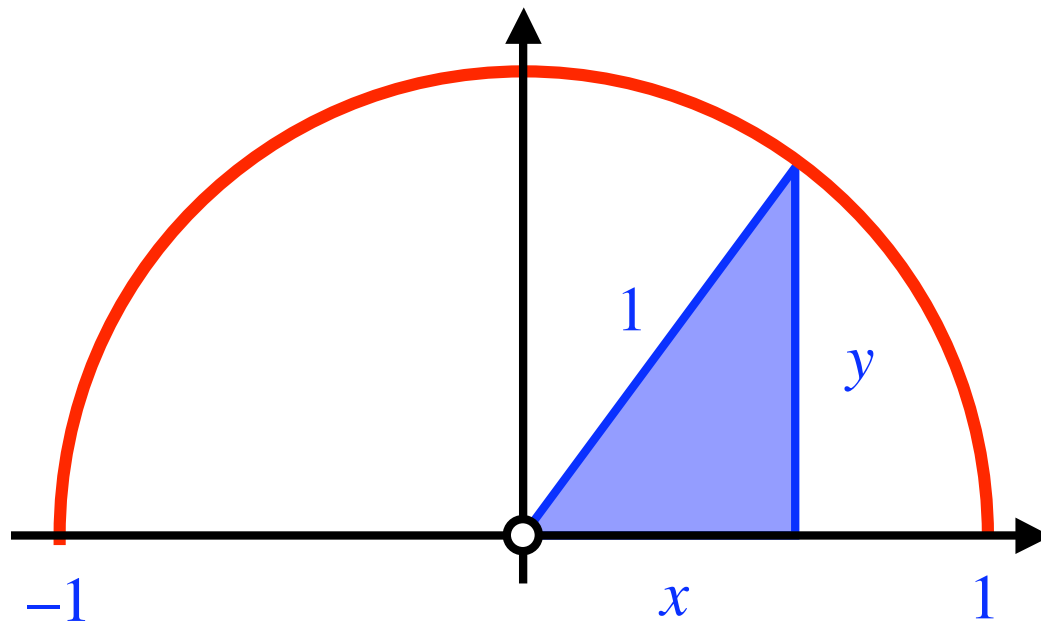
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\varphi) - \frac{1}{2} \varphi + C$$

Substitution rückgängig machen

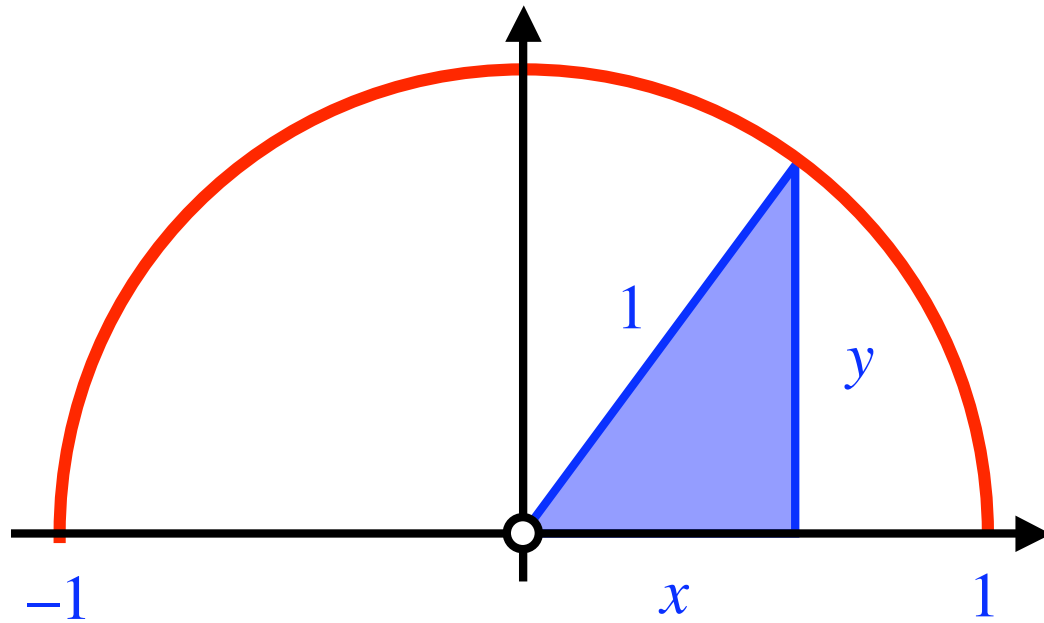
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\cos(\varphi)}_x \underbrace{\sin(\varphi)}_{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\varphi}_{\uparrow \arccos(x)} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) + C$$

# Berechnung der Kreisfläche

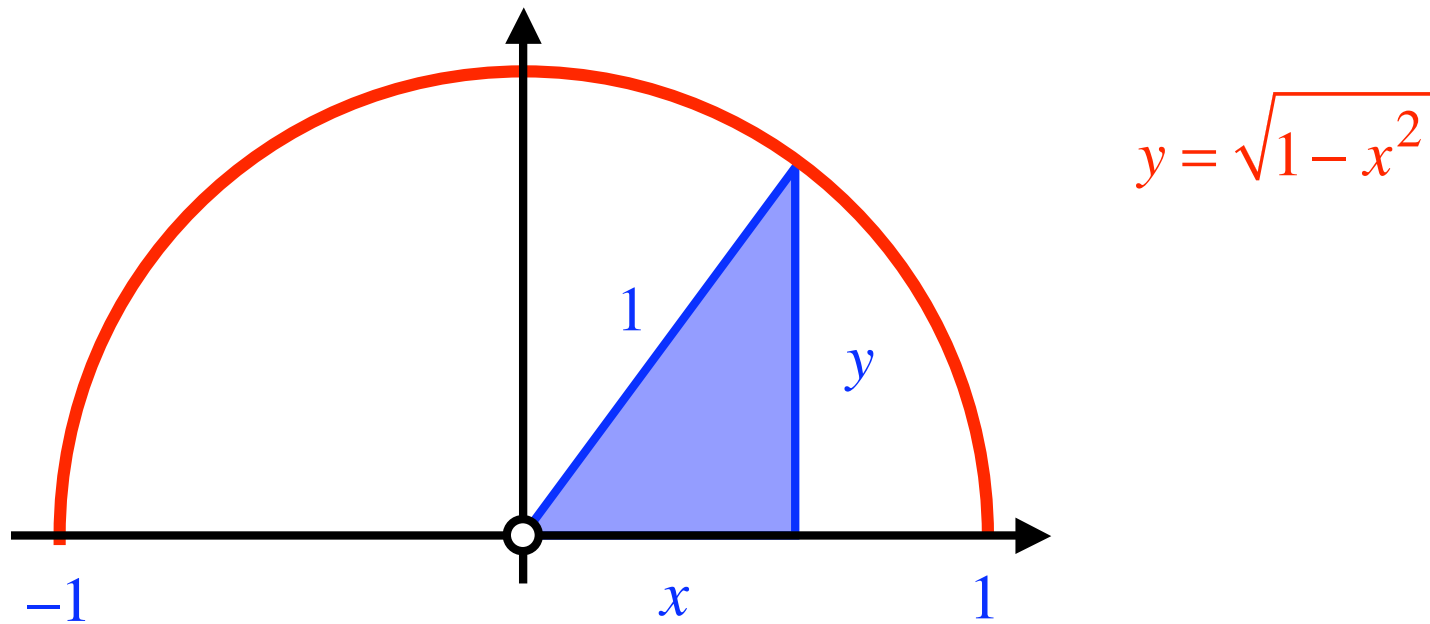


# Berechnung der Kreisfläche



$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

## Berechnung der Kreisfläche



$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx$$

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Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) + C$$

$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) + C$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) + C$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\arccos(1)}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\arccos(-1)}_{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Wurzel-  
ausdruck  
verschwindet



$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

Erster Lösungsweg

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) + C$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \arccos(x) \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\arccos(1)}_0 + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\arccos(-1)}_{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Wurzel-  
ausdruck  
verschwindet

**Kreisfläche =  $\pi$**

$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

Zweiter Lösungsweg

$$x = \cos(\varphi) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & \varphi = \arccos(x) \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ -1 & \pi \end{array}$$

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$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{=} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Grenzen} \end{array} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi$$

vertauschen

$$\text{Halbe Kreisfläche} = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

Zweiter Lösungsweg

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{= \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Grenzen}}}{=} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin(\varphi))^2 \, d\varphi = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos(\varphi) \sin(\varphi) + \frac{1}{2} \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

vertauschen

Kreisfläche =  $\pi$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$



$$I = \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$e^x = t$$

$$x = \ln(t) \quad \text{Umkehrfunktion}$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

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$$x = \ln(t) \quad \text{Umkehrfunktion}$$

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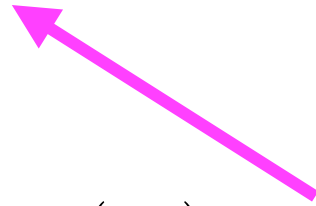
$$I = \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

Wie weiter?

$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

Wie weiter?

$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$



$$\frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2t - (t+1)}{(t+1)t} = \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2t - (t+1)}{(t+1)t} = \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$



Wer sieht das schon!

$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

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$$I = 2 \ln(e^x + 1) - \ln(e^x) + C = 2 \ln(e^x + 1) - x + C$$

$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

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$$I = \int \frac{t-1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \left( \frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt$$

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$$I = 2 \ln(e^x + 1) - \ln(e^x) + C = 2 \ln(e^x + 1) - x + C$$

$$\int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx = 2 \ln(e^x + 1) - x + C$$

## Partialbruchzerlegung

$$\frac{2t-(t+1)}{(t+1)t} = \frac{2}{t+1} - \frac{1}{t}$$

Wie kommen wir auf so etwas?

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx = ?$$

Integrand eine rationale Funktion

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx = ?$$

$$\frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15} \quad \text{Vereinfachen?}$$

CAS

```
> f:=(3*x^4-20*x^3+6*x^2+116*x-105)/(x^2-8*x+15);
```

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

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```
> f:=simplify(f);
```



CAS

```
> f:=(3*x^4-20*x^3+6*x^2+116*x-105)/(x^2-8*x+15);
```

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

```
> f:=simplify(f);
```

$$f := 3x^2 + 4x - 7$$

Lässt sich offenbar „ausdividieren“.

Erinnerung       $3452 : 12 =$

Erinnerung

$$3\overset{\bullet}{4}52 : 12 =$$

Erinnerung       $\overset{\bullet}{3}452 : 12 = 2$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 2 \\ -24 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 2 \\ -24 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 2 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 28 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \end{array}$$



Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 28 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 28 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 28 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 287 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 287 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 : 12 = 287 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \end{array} : 12 = 287$$
$$\begin{array}{r} -24 \\ 105 \\ -96 \\ 92 \\ -84 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \quad : \quad 12 = 287 \bullet \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$



Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \quad : \quad 12 = 287.6 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \phantom{.0} : 12 = 287.6 \\ -24 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 105 \phantom{0} \\ -96 \phantom{0} \\ \hline 92 \phantom{0} \\ -84 \phantom{0} \\ \hline 80 \\ -72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \quad : \quad 12 = 287.6 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline 80 \\ -72 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

Erinnerung

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Erinnerung

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Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \quad : \quad 12 = 287.66 \\ -24 \\ \hline 105 \\ -96 \\ \hline 92 \\ -84 \\ \hline 80 \\ -72 \\ \hline 80 \\ -72 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$



Erinnerung

$$\begin{array}{r} \bullet \\ 3452 \phantom{0} : 12 = 287.666 \\ -24 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 105 \phantom{0} \\ -96 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 92 \phantom{0} \\ -84 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 80 \phantom{0} \\ -72 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 80 \phantom{0} \\ -72 \phantom{00} \\ \hline 80 \phantom{0} \end{array}$$

und so weiter und so fort

Periodischer Dezimalbruch

$$(3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\ & \quad 3x^4 - 24x^3 + 45x^2 \end{aligned}$$

„Zurückrechnen“


$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\ & -3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2 \end{aligned}$$

Vorzeichen ändern

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 4x^3 - 39x^2
 \end{array}$$

Vorzeichen ändern  
und addieren

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 116x
 \end{array}$$


  
Nächste Stelle herunternehmen



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x \\
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 116x
 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

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 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x \\
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 \end{array}$$

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 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 \\
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 \underline{-4x^3 + 32x^2 - 60x} \\
 -7x^2 + 56x - 105 \\
 +7x^2 - 56x + 105 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 \\
 \bullet \\
 \hline
 -3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2 \\
 \hline
 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 116x \\
 -4x^3 + 32x^2 - 60x \\
 \hline
 -7x^2 + 56x - 105 \\
 +7x^2 - 56x + 105 \\
 \hline
 0
 \end{array}$$

„Es geht auf“

Somit:

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 116x - 105}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx$$

$$= \int (3x^2 + 4x - 7) dx$$

$$= x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x + C$$

Jetzt kommt dann sicher ein Beispiel,  
wo es nicht geht.

## Leichte Modifikation des Beispiels

Änderungen

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx = ?$$

> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> f:=simplify(f);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> Int(f, x)=int(f, x)+C;

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx =$$
$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x - \frac{17}{2} \ln(x - 3)$$
$$+ \frac{25}{2} \ln(x - 5) + C$$



> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> Int(f, x)=int(f, x)+C;

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harmlos

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> Int(f, x)=int(f, x)+C;

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx =$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x - \frac{17}{2} \ln(x - 3)}{\quad}$$

$$+ \frac{25}{2} \ln(x - 5) + C$$

harmlos

Woher kommt das?

$$(3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) =$$

$$(3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\ & \quad 3x^4 - 24x^3 + 45x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\ & -3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 \\
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 120x
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x \\
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$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x \\
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 \quad \quad -7x^2 + 60x - 100
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 \\
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$$(3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7$$

$$\underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2}$$

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$$-7x^2 + 60x - 100$$

$$-7x^2 + 56x - 105$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \bullet \quad (3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 \\
 \bullet \\
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 \quad 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 120x \\
 \underline{-4x^3 + 32x^2 - 60x} \\
 \quad \quad -7x^2 + 60x - 100 \\
 \quad \quad \quad +7x^2 - 56x + 105
 \end{array}$$

$$(3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100) : (x^2 - 8x + 15) = 3x^2 + 4x - 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{-3x^4 + 24x^3 - 45x^2} \\
 4x^3 - 39x^2 + 120x \\
 \underline{-4x^3 + 32x^2 - 60x} \\
 -7x^2 + 60x - 100 \\
 \underline{+7x^2 - 56x + 105} \\
 4x + 5
 \end{array}$$

Es bleibt ein Rest

$$\frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 + \frac{4x + 5}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$



unverdauter  
Rest



$$\frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} = 3x^2 + 4x - 7 + \frac{4x + 5}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$



unverdauter  
Rest

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx$$

$$= \int 3x^2 dx + \int 4x dx - \int 7 dx + \int \frac{4x + 5}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx$$



Restproblem

> f:=(3\*x^4-20\*x^3+6\*x^2+120\*x-100)/(x^2-8\*x+15);

$$f := \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15}$$

> Int(f, x)=int(f, x)+C;

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 20x^3 + 6x^2 + 120x - 100}{x^2 - 8x + 15} dx =$$

harmlos

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x - \frac{17}{2} \ln(x - 3)}{+ \frac{25}{2} \ln(x - 5)} + C$$

Woher kommt das?

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

>  $f := (4*x+5)/(x^2-8*x+15);$

$$f := \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15}$$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

>  $f := (4*x+5)/(x^2-8*x+15);$

$$f := \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15}$$

>  $\text{Int}(f, x) = \text{int}(f, x) + C;$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx =$$
$$-\frac{17}{2} \ln(x-3) + \frac{25}{2} \ln(x-5) + C$$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

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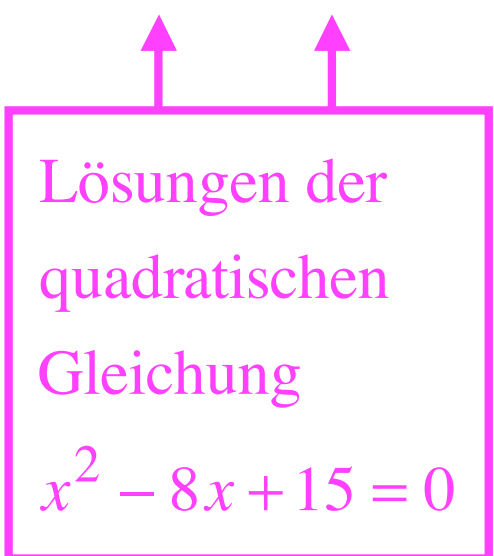
$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = -\frac{17}{2} \ln(x-3) + \frac{25}{2} \ln(x-5) + C$$

Bemerkung:  $(x-3)(x-5) = x^2 - 8x + 15$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 15 = (x - 3)(x - 5)$



Lösungen der  
quadratischen  
Gleichung

$$x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$



Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 15 = (x - 3)(x - 5)$

Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5}$

↑ ↑  
Partialbrüche

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 15 = (x - 3)(x - 5)$

Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5}$

Erweitern:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{a(x-5)}{(x-3)(x-5)} + \frac{b(x-3)}{(x-5)(x-3)}$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

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Gemeinsamer Nenner:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{x(a+b)+(-5a-3b)}{x^2-8x+15}$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

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Vergleich der Zähler:  $4x + 5 = x(a + b) + (-5a - 3b)$

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Koeffizient von  $x$ :  $4 = a + b$

Koeffizient von  $x^0$ :  $5 = -5a - 3b$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = a + b \\ 5 = -5a - 3b \end{array} \right\}$$

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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = a + b \\ 5 = -5a - 3b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{17}{2}; \quad b = \frac{25}{2}$$

Somit:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = -\frac{17}{2} \frac{1}{x-3} + \frac{25}{2} \frac{1}{x-5}$

Restproblem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = ?$

Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5}$

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$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = -\frac{17}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx + \frac{25}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-5} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = -\frac{17}{2} \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x-3} dx}_{\ln(|x-3|)+C_1} + \frac{25}{2} \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x-5} dx}_{\ln(|x-5|)+C_2}$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+15} dx = -\frac{17}{2} \ln(|x-3|) + \frac{25}{2} \ln(|x-5|) + C$$

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$$> f := (4*x+5)/(x^2-8*x+15);$$

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## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5}$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad || \cdot (x-3)$$

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$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad || \cdot (x-3)$$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-5)} = a + \frac{b(x-3)}{x-5}$$



### Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-3)$$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-5)} = a + \frac{b(x-3)}{x-5} \quad \parallel x = 3 \text{ setzen}$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-3)$$

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$$\frac{12+5}{-2} = a + \frac{\cancel{b \cdot 0}}{-2}$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-3)$$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-5)} = a + \frac{b(x-3)}{x-5} \quad \parallel x = 3 \text{ setzen}$$

$$\frac{12+5}{-2} = a + \frac{\cancel{b \cdot 0}}{-2}$$

$$a = -\frac{17}{2}$$

## Schnellmethode für $b$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad || \cdot (x-5)$$

## Schnellmethode für $b$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-5)$$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)} = \frac{a(x-5)}{x-3} + b \quad \parallel x = 5 \text{ setzen}$$

## Schnellmethode für $b$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)(x-5)} = \frac{a}{x-3} + \frac{b}{x-5} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-5)$$

$$\frac{4x+5}{(x-3)} = \frac{a(x-5)}{x-3} + b \quad \parallel x = 5 \text{ setzen}$$

$$\frac{20+5}{2} = \frac{\cancel{a \cdot 0}}{2} + b$$

$$b = \frac{25}{2}$$

Geändertes Problem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x - 4)(x - 4) = (x - 4)^2$

Zwei gleiche  
Linearfaktoren

Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{x-4} + \frac{b}{x-4} \quad ?$



$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x - 4)(x - 4) = (x - 4)^2$

Anderer Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4}$



quadratischer  
Nenner

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x - 4)(x - 4) = (x - 4)^2$

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Gemeinsame Nenner:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b(x-4)}{(x-4)^2}$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x - 4)(x - 4) = (x - 4)^2$

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Koeffizientenvergleich:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = b \\ 5 = a - 4b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 21; \quad b = 4$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

Faktorzerlegung:  $x^2 - 8x + 16 = (x - 4)(x - 4) = (x - 4)^2$

Anderer Ansatz:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4}$

Gemeinsame Nenner:  $\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b(x-4)}{(x-4)^2}$

Koeffizientenvergleich:  $\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = b \\ 5 = a - 4b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = 21; \quad b = 4$

Somit:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = 21 \int \frac{1}{(x-4)^2} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = 21 \int \frac{1}{(x-4)^2} dx + 4 \int \frac{1}{x-4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} dx = 21 \frac{-1}{x-4} + 4 \ln(|x-4|) + C$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4}$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4} \quad || \cdot (x-4)^2$$

## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-4)^2$$

$$4x+5 = a + b(x-4) \quad \parallel x=4 \text{ setzen}$$



## Schnellmethode für $a$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4} \quad \parallel \cdot (x-4)^2$$

$$4x+5 = a + b(x-4) \quad \parallel x=4 \text{ setzen}$$

$$a = 21$$

## Schnellmethode für $b$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4}$$

Was nun?

## Schnellmethode für $b$

$$\frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+16} = \frac{a}{(x-4)^2} + \frac{b}{x-4}$$

Was nun?

Keine Schnellmethode für  $b$

Koeffizientenvergleich verwenden

Geändertes Problem:  $\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = ?$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = ?$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 18 = 0$$

$$(-8)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 18 = 64 - 72 < 0$$

Keine reelle Lösung

Keine Linearfaktoren

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{4x-16+21}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

Ziel: Oben die Ableitung  
des Nenners hinkriegen.

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{4x-16+21}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2(2x-8)+21}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = ?$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{4x-16+21}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2(2x-8)+21}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$= 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

Das erste Integral ist jetzt easy



$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

Substitution:  $u = x^2 - 8x + 18$ ,  $du = (2x - 8) dx$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

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Substitution:  $u = x^2 - 8x + 18$ ,  $du = (2x - 8) dx$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln(|u|) + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

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Substitution:  $u = x^2 - 8x + 18$ ,  $du = (2x - 8) dx$

$$I_1 = \int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln(|u|) + C_1$$

$$I_1 = \ln\left(|x^2 - 8x + 18|\right) + C_1$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 18 = (x^2 - 8x + 16) + 2 = \underbrace{(x - 4)^2 + 2}$$

Quadrat plus Zahl

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2 \underbrace{\int \frac{2x-8}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_1} + 21 \underbrace{\int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx}_{=I_2}$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 18 = (x^2 - 8x + 16) + 2 = (x - 4)^2 + 2$$

$$I_2 = \int \frac{1}{x^2-8x+18} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-4)^2+2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} dx$$



Quadrat plus Eins

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Quadrat plus Eins

Erinnerung:  $\frac{d}{du} \arctan(u) = \frac{1}{u^2 + 1}$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Quadrat plus Eins

Erinnerung:  $\frac{d}{du} \arctan(u) = \frac{1}{u^2 + 1}$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \arctan(u) + C_2$$

Quadrat plus Eins



$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$u = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$u = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$u = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \sqrt{2} du$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$u = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \sqrt{2} du$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \sqrt{2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(u) + C_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

Substitution:

$$u = \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx \quad \Rightarrow \quad dx = \sqrt{2} du$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} \sqrt{2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(u) + C_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C_2$$

$$\int \frac{4x+5}{x^2-8x+18} dx = 2I_1 + 21I_2$$

$$= 2 \ln \left( \left| x^2 - 8x + 18 \right| \right) + \frac{21}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \left( \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$$