

Am1c – Tutorato VII

Integrali II

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Esercizio 1 Utilizzando la relazione goniometrica fondamentale $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ otteniamo

$$\int \sin^{2007} x dx = \int \sin^{2006} x \sin x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^{1003} \sin x dx$$

ora posto $t = \cos x \Rightarrow dt = -\sin x dx$ avremo

$$\begin{aligned} \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^{1003} \sin x dx &= -\int (1 - t^2)^{1003} dt = -\int \left[\sum_{k=0}^{1003} \binom{1003}{k} (-1)^k t^{2k} \right] dt = \sum_{k=0}^{1003} \left[\binom{1003}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \int t^{2k} dt \right] = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{1003} \binom{1003}{k} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{t^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + k = \sum_{k=0}^{1003} \binom{1003}{k} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{2k+1} \cos^{2k+1} x + k \end{aligned}$$

Esercizio 2 Calcolare i seguenti integrali:

(1) Dato che $x^2 - 5x + 6 = (x-2)(x-3)$ imponiamo che

$$\frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} = \frac{(A+B)x - (3A+2B)}{x^2-5x+6}$$

e quindi $\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 3A+2B=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-3 \\ B=4 \end{cases}$ da cui

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-5x+6} dx = -3 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{x-3} = -3 \ln|x-2| + 4 \ln|x-3| + k$$

(2) Dato che $x^2 - 3x + 2 = (x-1)(x-2)$ imponiamo che

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

e quindi $\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A+B=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=-2 \\ B=3 \end{cases}$ da cui

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-3x+2} dx = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x-2} = -2 \ln|x-1| + 3 \ln|x-2| + k$$

(3) Dato che $x^3 - x^2 - x + 1 = (x+1)(x-1)^2$ imponiamo che

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

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A+C=0 \\ A-B+C=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1/2 \\ B=1/2 \\ C=1 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - x^2 - x + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{x-1} + k$$

(4) Imponiamo che

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

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ -2A+B+C=0 \\ A-2B+2C=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=4/9 \\ B=5/9 \\ C=1/3 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{(x+2)(x-1)^2} dx = \frac{4}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \frac{5}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{4}{9} \ln|x+2| + \frac{5}{9} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + k$$

(5) Imponiamo che

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

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A=1 \\ -2A+B=0 \\ A-B+C=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=2 \\ C=3 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x-1)^3} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} = \ln|x-1| - \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{3}{2(x-1)^2} + k$$

(6) Dato che $x^3 - 1 = (x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)$ imponiamo che

$$\frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{(A+B)x^2+(A-B+C)x+A-C}{x^3-1}$$

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ A-B+C=4 \\ A-C=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=3 \\ B=-2 \\ C=-1 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+4x+4}{x^3-1} dx = 3 \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = 3 \ln|x-1| - \ln(x^2+x+1) + k$$

(7) Dato che $x^5 - x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1 = (x-1)(x^2+1)^2$ imponiamo che

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x^5-x^4+2x^3-2x^2+x-1} &= \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x^4 + (-B+C)x^3 + (2A+B-C+D)x^2 + (-B+C-D+E)x + A-C-E}{x^5-x^4+2x^3-2x^2+x-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -B+C=1 \\ 2A+B-C+D=2 \\ -B+C-D+E=0 \\ A-C-E=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=-1 \\ C=0 \\ D=1 \\ E=0 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3+2x^2+1}{x^5-x^4+2x^3-2x^2+x-1} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) - \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} + k$$

(8) Imponiamo che

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

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2B-C=0 \\ A-2C=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=3/5 \\ B=2/5 \\ C=4/5 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2-1}{(x-2)(1+x^2)} dx &= \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{3}{5} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{5} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{4}{5} \arctan x + k \end{aligned}$$

(9) Imponiamo che

$$\frac{5x^2 + 11x - 2}{(x+5)(x^2+9)} = \frac{A}{x+5} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+9} = \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (5B+C)x + 9A+5C}{(x+5)(x^2+9)}$$

$$\text{e quindi } \begin{cases} A+B=5 \\ 5B+C=11 \\ 9A+5C=-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=3 \\ C=-4 \end{cases} \text{ da cui}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{5x^2 + 11x - 2}{(x+5)(x^2+9)} dx &= 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+5} + \int \frac{3x-4}{x^2+9} dx = 2 \ln|x+5| + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+9} dx - 4 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+9} = \\ &= 2 \ln|x+5| + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2+9) - \frac{4}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + k \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}} dx = \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{(x^2+3)^2}} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+3} dx = \ln(x^2+3) + k$$