

Analisi Matematica 1 - Lista n. 19

Calcolo della primitiva per sostituzione

Titolo nota

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Calcolare le seguenti primitive ricorrendo ad un'opportuna sostituzione $x = g(t)$.

- 1) $\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{x}{2} (\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x))$
- 2) $\int e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = (3\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 6\sqrt[3]{x} + 6) e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}$
- 3) $\int (e^x + 7)^8 e^x dx = \frac{1}{9} (e^x + 7)^9$
- 4) $\int (x+2)^{50} x^2 dx = \frac{(x+2)^{51}}{53} \left(x^2 - \frac{x}{13} + \frac{2}{51 \cdot 13} \right)$
- 5) $\int x \sqrt{x+5} dx = \left(\frac{2}{5} x^2 + \frac{2}{3} x - \frac{20}{3} \right) \sqrt{x+5}$
- 6) $\int \cos \sqrt{2x+1} dx = \cos \sqrt{2x+1} + \sqrt{2x+1} \cdot \sin \sqrt{2x+1}$
- 7) $\int \sin \sqrt[3]{x+2} = (6 - 3\sqrt[3]{(x+2)^2}) \cdot \cos \sqrt[3]{x+2} + 6\sqrt[3]{x+2} \cdot \sin \sqrt[3]{x+2}$
- 8) $\int \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{x+1}}} dx =$
 $= \frac{8}{9} \left(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{x+1}}} \right)^9 - \frac{72}{7} \left(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{x+1}}} \right)^7 + \frac{184}{5} \left(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{x+1}}} \right)^5 - 40 \left(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{4 + \sqrt{x+1}}} \right)^3$
- 9) $\int \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \arcsin x$
- 10) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+9}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+9})$
- 11) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}} dx = \ln(x+1 + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2})$
- 12) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+8}} dx = \ln(x+2 + \sqrt{x^2+4x+8})$

Calcolare le seguenti primitive delle forme $\int F(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}) dx$.

$$13) \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$14) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}|$$

$$15) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2-2x}} dx = \arcsin(x+1)$$

$$16) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4x-12}} dx = \ln |x+2 + \sqrt{x^2+4x-12}|$$

$$17) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{8} x (2x^2+1) \sqrt{x^2+1} - \frac{1}{8} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$$

$$18) \int \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + \arccos x$$

$$19) \int (x^2-1) \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{8} x (2x^2-5) \sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{3}{8} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-1}|$$

$$20) \int (x^3-x) \sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{1}{5} (x^2-1)^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}$$

$$21) \int x^2 \sqrt{x^2+2x+2} dx = (6x^3+2x^2+x-11) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+2}}{24} + \frac{3}{8} \ln(x+1 + \sqrt{x^2+2x+2})$$

$$22) \int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^3 - \frac{7}{24} x^2 + \frac{35}{96} x - \frac{35}{64} \right) \sqrt{x^2+x} + \frac{35}{128} \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{x^2+x} \right)$$

$$23) \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+8x+17}} dx = \sqrt{x^2+8x+17} - 3 \ln(x+4 + \sqrt{x^2+8x+17})$$

$$24) \int (2x+3) \sqrt{9x^2+6x+5} dx = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^2 + \frac{29}{18} x + \frac{41}{54} \right) \sqrt{9x^2+6x+5} + \frac{14}{9} \ln(3x+1 + \sqrt{9x^2+6x+5})$$

$$25) \int \frac{x^5 + 8x^3 + 16x + 32}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx = \frac{1}{5} (x^2+4)^2 \sqrt{x^2+4} + 32 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+4})$$