

Matematica ed elementi di statistica
Corso di laurea in Scienze e tecnologie per i beni culturali - a.a. 2014-15
Esercizi 11: Integrali

Integrali indefiniti. Calcolare i seguenti integrali indefiniti, verificando il risultato indicato.

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

$$2. \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \, dx = \frac{3}{11}\sqrt[3]{x^{11}} + c = \frac{3}{11}x^3\sqrt[3]{x^2} + c$$

$$3. \int (4x^5 + 3x^4 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 7x + 2) \, dx = \frac{2}{3}x^6 + \frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^2 + 2x + c$$

$$4. \int \left(\sqrt[5]{x} - \frac{5}{x^3} - 3 \sin x + \frac{9}{x} \right) \, dx = \frac{5}{6}\sqrt[5]{x^6} + \frac{5}{2x^2} + 3 \cos x + 9 \ln|x| + c$$

$$5. \int \left(4 \cos x - \frac{6}{x^2+1} + 2e^x - \frac{1}{x^4} \right) \, dx = 4 \sin x - 6 \arctan x + 2e^x + \frac{1}{3x^3} + c$$

$$6. \int (2x + 1)^7 \, dx = \frac{1}{16}(2x + 1)^8 + c$$

$$7. \int x(x^2 + 1)^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{8}(x^2 + 1)^4 + c$$

$$8. \int \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + c$$

$$9. \int x \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(1 - x^2)^3} + c$$

$$10. \int \sin x \cos^4 x \, dx = -\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + c$$

$$11. \int (2x - 1)(x^2 - x)^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 - x)^4 + c$$

$$12. \int (2x^3 + 1) \sqrt{x^4 + 2x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(x^4 + 2x)^3} + c$$

$$13. \int \sqrt{3 - x} \, dx = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(3 - x)^3} + c$$

$$14. \int x \sqrt[3]{4 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{3}{8}\sqrt[3]{(4 + x^2)^4} + c$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x}} \, dx = 2\sqrt{2+x} + c$$

$$16. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \, dx = -\sqrt{9-x^2} + c$$

$$17. \int \frac{1}{3x+2} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\ln|3x+2| + c$$

$$18. \int \frac{1}{1-6x} \, dx = -\frac{1}{6}\ln|1-6x| + c$$

$$19. \int \frac{x}{x^2+10} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+10| + c$$

$$20. \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+4x+1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln|x^2+4x+1| + c$$

$$21. \int \frac{x^2-2}{x^3-6x} \, dx = \frac{1}{3}\ln|x^3-6x| + c$$

$$22. \int \frac{x-1}{x+5} \, dx = x - 6 \ln|x+5| + c$$

$$23. \int \frac{x-4}{x-2} dx = x - 2 \ln|x-2| + c$$

$$24. \int \frac{1-x}{x+3} dx = -x + 4 \ln|x+3| + c$$

$$25. \int e^{-3x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} + c$$

$$26. \int x \cdot e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + c$$

$$27. \int e^{2-x} dx = -e^{2-x} + c$$

$$28. \int x^2 \cdot e^{x^3+4} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{x^3+4} + c$$

Integrali di funzioni razionali fratte. Calcolare i seguenti integrali, verificando il risultato indicato.

$$1. \int \frac{x-16}{x^2-2x-8} dx = 3 \ln|x+2| - 2 \ln|x-4| + c$$

$$2. \int \frac{3x-4}{x^2-3x+2} dx = \ln|x-1| + 2 \ln|x-2| + c$$

$$3. \int \frac{12x+27}{x^2+x-12} dx = 3 \ln|x+4| + 9 \ln|x-3| + c$$

$$4. \int \frac{2x+5}{x^2-4} dx = \frac{9}{4} \ln|x-2| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+2| + c$$

$$5. \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+25} dx = \ln(x^2+25) + \frac{1}{5} \arctan \frac{x}{5} + c$$

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

$$7. \int \frac{x^2-6x+4}{x^2+2x+4} dx = x - \ln(x^2+2x+4) + \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}(x+1)}{3}\right) + c$$

$$8. \int \frac{1}{4x^2+12x+9} dx = \frac{-1}{2(2x+3)} + c$$

$$9. \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4x+4} dx = 3 \ln|x-2| - \frac{4}{x-2} + c$$

$$10. \int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+6x+9} dx = 2 \ln|x+3| + \frac{3}{x+3} + c$$

Integrali per sostituzione. Calcolare i seguenti integrali per sostituzione, verificando il risultato indicato.

$$1. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+x\sqrt{x}}} dx = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} + c$$

$$2. \int \frac{e^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = e^{\tan x} + c$$

$$3. \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + c$$

$$4. \int \sin^4 x \cos^3 x dx = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x + c$$

$$5. \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2x-1}} dx = 2 \arctan \sqrt{2x-1} + c$$

$$6. \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{2x+1}} dx = \frac{3}{64} (2x+1)^{\frac{8}{3}} - \frac{3}{20} (2x+1)^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{3}{16} (2x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + c$$

$$7. \int \frac{1}{x(\ln^2 x + 4 \ln x + 5)} dx = \arctan(\ln x + 2) + c$$

Integrazione per parti. Calcolare i seguenti integrali per parti, verificando il risultato indicato.

$$1. \int x \cdot \cos x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + c$$

$$2. \int x \cdot \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + c$$

$$3. \int x^2 \cdot \ln x \, dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + c$$

$$4. \int x \cdot e^x \, dx = xe^x - e^x + c$$

$$5. \int x \cdot e^{-2x} \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} + c$$

$$6. \int x \cdot e^{-x} \, dx = -e^{-x}(x + 1) + c$$

$$7. \int x^3 e^x \, dx = e^x(x^3 - 3x^2 + 6x - 6) + c$$

$$8. \int x^2 \cos x \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + c$$

$$9. \int x^2 \sin x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + c$$

$$10. \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos x + \frac{1}{2}x + c$$

$$11. \int x \arctan x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + c$$

$$12. \int e^x \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x - \cos x) + c$$

$$13. \int e^x \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + c$$

$$14. \int e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{5}e^{2x}(\sin x + 2 \cos x) + c$$

Integrali definiti. Calcolare i seguenti integrali definiti, verificando il risultato indicato.

$$1. \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 4) \, dx = \frac{26}{3}$$

$$2. \int_{-2}^2 (x^3 + 2x) \, dx = 0$$

$$3. \int_0^2 e^{x+2} \, dx = e^4 - e^2$$

$$4. \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt[5]{x} \, dx = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$5. \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$6. \int_0^2 (x^2 - 3x + 1) \, dx = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$7. \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (x + 4) \cos x \, dx = -5 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$8. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (x - 1) \sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

9. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (x+2) \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}\pi - \sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{2}$
10. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (x-6) \cos x \, dx = \frac{\pi}{12} - 4 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
11. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x+3) \sin x \, dx = 4$
12. $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) \, dx = \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$
13. $\int_{-1}^0 x e^{-3x} \, dx = -\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{9}e^3$
14. $\int_0^2 x e^{4x} \, dx = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{7}{16}e^8$
15. $\int_{-4}^1 \ln(x+5) \, dx = 6 \ln 6 - 5$
16. $\int_3^5 \ln(x-2) \, dx = -2 + 3 \ln 3$
17. $\int_5^7 \ln(x-4) \, dx = 3 \ln 3 - 2$
18. $\int_6^9 \ln(x-5) \, dx = 4 \ln 4 - 3$
19. $\int_{-5}^1 \ln(x+6) \, dx = 7 \ln 7 - 6$
20. $\int_1^2 \ln(2x-1) \, dx = \left[x \ln(2x-1) - x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} = \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - 1$
21. $\int_2^3 \frac{2x-1}{x^2-9x+20} \, dx = 16 \ln 2 - 9 \ln 3$
22. $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{x-3}{x^2+x-2} \, dx = \frac{7}{3} \ln 2$
23. $\int_{-2}^5 \frac{3x-2}{x^2-3x-18} \, dx = -\frac{5}{3} \ln 2$
24. $\int_1^6 \frac{x-4}{x^2-7x} \, dx = \frac{1}{7} \ln 6$
25. $\int_{-4}^{-2} \frac{2x-1}{x^2+10x+25} \, dx = 2 \ln 3 - \frac{22}{3}$
26. $\int_5^8 \frac{x-1}{x^2-8x+16} \, dx = \ln 4 + \frac{9}{4}$
27. $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x-3}{x^2+2} \, dx = \ln 2 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$

Aree di figure piane

1. Calcolare l'area della parte di piano delimitata dall'asse delle ascisse e dalla funzione senoide nell'intervallo $[0, \pi]$. [Area = 2]
2. Calcolare l'area della curva delimitata dalla cubica di equazione $y = x^3$ nell'intervallo $[-1, 0]$. [Area = $\frac{1}{4}$]
3. Determinare l'area della parte di piano delimitata dalla curva di equazione $y = -x^2 + 4x - 3$ e dall'asse x . [Area = $\frac{4}{3}$]