

Aufgabe 1

$$\int_1^5 f(x) dx = 8,$$

$$\int_5^1 f(x) dx = -8$$

Aufgabe 2

$$\int_0^1 (x+1)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{7}{3}$$

Aufgabe 3

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

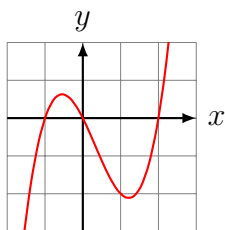
Aufgabe 4

$$f: y = x^3 - x^2 - 2x = x(x-2)(x+1)$$

(a) Nullstellen: $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^3 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 = \infty$$



(b) Stammfunktion: $F(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2$ (einmal notieren genügt)

$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$A_2 = - \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_2^0 f(x) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{37}{12}$$

Aufgabe 5

$$\int_{-1}^2 (3x^2 + p^2) dx = 21$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + p^2x\right]_{-1}^2 = 21$$

$$(8 + 2p^2) - (-1 - p^2) = 21$$

$$3p^2 + 9 = 21$$

$$3p^2 = 12$$

$$p = \pm 2$$

Aufgabe 6

$$\int_0^a (3x^2 - 6x + 4) dx = 32$$

$$\left[x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x\right]_0^a = 32$$

$$a^3 - 3a^2 + 4a - 32 = 0$$

$$a = 4$$

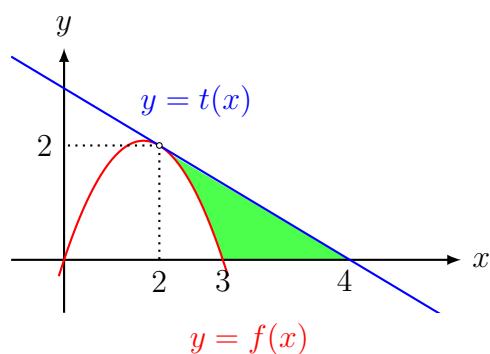
Aufgabe 7

$$f(x) = 3x - x^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(x) = 3 - 2x$$

Die Tangente entspricht dem Taylorpolynom 1. Ordnung:

$$t(x) = f(2) + f'(2)(x - 2) = 2 + (-1)(x - 2) = 4 - x$$

Nullstelle von t : $x = 4$; linke Nullstelle von f : $x = 3$



$$A = A_{\text{Dreieck}} - A_{\text{Parabelstück}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 - \int_2^3 (3x - x^2) dx$$

$$= 2 - \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_2^3 = 2 - \frac{7}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$$