

Mathematical analysis II — Tutorial 2

<http://kam.mff.cuni.cz/~tereza/teaching.html>

Problem 1: Find primitive functions (on maximal intervals):

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } \int \left(x^4 + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{16}{x} \right) dx & \text{c) } \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \sqrt[3]{x} \right) dx & \text{e) } \int |x| dx \\ \text{b) } \int (3e^x + \cos x) dx & \text{d) } \int \left(\frac{(1-x)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} \right) dx & \text{f) } \int |\sin x| dx \end{array}$$

Problem 2: Find primitive functions (on maximal intervals) by integration by parts:

$$\text{a) } \int x^3 \ln x dx \quad \text{b) } \int x e^x dx \quad \text{c) } \int (x^3 + 3x - 2) \cos x dx \quad \text{d) } \int \cos^2 x dx$$

Problem 3: Express primitive functions by recurrent formulae. Specify on which intervals your results hold.

$$\text{a) } \int e^x x^n dx \quad \text{b) } \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$$

Problem 4: Find primitive functions (on maximal intervals) using substitutions:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{a) } \int \sqrt[3]{1-3x} dx & \text{e) } \int \frac{1}{1-\sqrt{x}} dx & \text{i) } \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^4}} dx \\ \text{b) } \int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx & \text{f) } \int 2^x dx & \text{j) } \int \sin^7 x \cos x dx \\ \text{c) } \int x e^{-x^2} dx & \text{g) } \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx & \text{k) } \int \cotg x dx \\ \text{d) } \int \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^{100}} dx & \text{h) } \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx & \text{l) } \int \arctan x dx \end{array}$$

Mathematical analysis II — Homework 2

Due: 9:00, 6.3.2019

Write your solution of each problem on a separate sheet of paper of format A4, without torn edges. One part will be marked for credit.

Problem 1: Find primitive function on maximal intervals: $\int |\sin x + \cos x| dx$

Problem 2: Using integration by parts, express $\int \sin^n x dx$ by a recursive formula.

Problem 3: Show that $\int \ln(\ln x) dx$ cannot be expressed using elementary functions.