

$$7) \int 4x \, dx = \frac{4x^2}{2} + C = 2x^2 + C$$

$$8) \int 9x^2 \, dx = \frac{9x^3}{3} + C = 3x^3 + C$$

$$10) \int 5 \, dx = 5x + C$$

$$13) \int (4x+3) \, dx = \frac{4x^2}{2} + 3x + C = 2x^2 + 3x + C$$

$$16) \int (x^2 + 5x) \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5x^2}{2} + C$$

$$19) \int (5x^4 - 2x^3) \, dx = \frac{5x^5}{5} - \frac{2x^4}{4} + C = x^5 - \frac{x^4}{2} + C$$

$$26) \int (2-x)^4 \, dx = \frac{(2-x)^5}{-1 \cdot 5} + C = -\frac{(2-x)^5}{5} + C$$

$$30) \int 20(7 - \frac{2}{3}x)^4 \, dx = 20 \cdot \frac{(7 - \frac{2}{3}x)^5}{-\frac{2}{3} \cdot 5} + C = \frac{20(7 - \frac{2}{3}x)^5}{-\frac{10}{3}} + C = -6(7 - \frac{2}{3}x)^5 + C$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2}{x} + C$$

$$9) \int \frac{-12}{(5-3x)^2} dx = -12 \cdot \int (5-3x)^{-2} dx = -\frac{12 \cdot (5-3x)^{-1}}{-2 \cdot (-3)} + C$$

$$= \frac{-12}{3(5-3x)} + C = \frac{-4}{5-3x} + C$$

$$15) \int \left(\frac{5}{3x-1} \right)^6 dx = 5 \cdot \int (3x-1)^{-6} dx = \frac{5 \cdot (3x-1)^{-5}}{-5 \cdot 3} + C$$

$$\frac{(3x-1)^{-5}}{-3} + C = -\frac{1}{3(3x-1)^5} + C$$

$$2) \int -\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -3 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} dx = -3 \int \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = -6 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$= -6\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+1}}}{\frac{2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2x+1} + C$$

$(\sqrt{f(x)})' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$

$$7) F'(x) = 10x(x^2-1)^4$$

Maxima \rightarrow bei Enden

$$x^2-1=t$$

$$2x \cdot dx = dt$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{2x}$$

$$\int 10x t^4 dx =$$

$$\int 10x t^4 \frac{dt}{2x} = \int 5t^4 dt = \frac{5}{5} t^5 + C = t^5 + C = (x^2-1)^5 + C$$

$$F(x) = (x^2-1)^5 + C$$

$$F(\sqrt{2}) = 2$$

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$$[(\sqrt{2})^2 - 1]^5 + C = 2$$

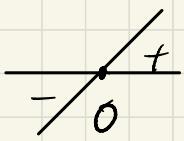
$$1 + C = 2$$

$$\boxed{C = 1}$$

$$F(x) = (x^2 - 1)^5 + 1$$

$$F(x) = 10x(x^2 - 1)^4$$

לפיה פונקציית הערך המוחלט מוגדרת על ידי $F(x) = |10x(x^2 - 1)^4|$.



כגון: $x = 0$: $f(x) = 0$

(0,0) : $f(x)$ נולית ב-

. min

27) $F'(x) = 4x+2$: 10

13) $y = 10x - 13$

so die Steigung ist 10

$F'(x) = 10$

$$4x + 2 = 10$$

$$\underline{x = 2}$$

$$y = 10 \cdot 2 - 13 = 7$$

$$F(2) = 7 \quad : \text{Wert }(2, 7) \text{ einsetzen}$$

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

$$F(x) = 2x^2 + 2x + C$$

$$7 = 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + C$$

$$C = -5$$

$$F(x) = 2x^2 + 2x - 5$$

$$15) F''(x) = 6x + a \quad (\text{such that } a)$$

$$\begin{cases} -1, 1 \\ x=3 \end{cases} \quad | \begin{matrix} 13 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\int (6x + a) dx = \frac{6x^2}{2} + ax + C = 3x^2 + ax + C$$

$$F(x) = 3x^2 + ax + C$$

(such that) $x = -1, 3$ \rightarrow not possible \rightarrow such that $F(-1) = 0$

$$3 \cdot 3^2 + 3a + C = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} C & | a \\ \vdots & \end{matrix}$$

$$3 \cdot (-1)^2 - a + C = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 27 + 3a + C = 0 \\ -3 - a + C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$24 + 4a = 0$$

$$a = -6$$

$$3 - (-6) + C = 0$$

$$C = -9$$

$$F(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3x^2 - 6x - 9) dx &= \\ &= \frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{6x^2}{2} - 9x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + C \\ F(-1) &= 1 \quad \therefore \quad \text{such that} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = (-1)^3 - 3(-1)^2 - 9 \cdot (-1) + C$$

$$C = -4$$

$$F(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x - 4$$

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$$32) F(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y=2 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{f(x)=2} \\ : x \geq -4 \text{ } \rightarrow \text{f(x)=2} \end{array}$$

$$2 = 2x + 8$$

$$2x = -6$$

$$x = -3$$

$$(-3, 2)$$

: D(X) = N

$$F(-3) = 2$$

∴ D(F) folgt

$$2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-3+a}}$$

$$\boxed{a=4}$$

$$\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = 4 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+4}} dx = 4\sqrt{x+4} + C$$

$$f(x) = 4\sqrt{x+4} + C$$

$$f(-3) = 2$$

$$C = -2$$

$$2 = 4\sqrt{-3+4} + C \Rightarrow f(x) = 4\sqrt{x+4} - 2$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+4}}$$

רנ' פונקציית $f(x)$ בנקודה $x=t$ מוגדרת כפונקציית $F(x)$

$$F(t) = 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2$$

$$(t, 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2)$$

לעתה נוכיח שפונקציית $F(x)$ מוגדרת בנקודה $x=t$ בנקודה $(t, 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2)$

בנ' פונקציית $F(x)$ מוגדרת בנקודה $x=t$ בנקודה $(t, 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2)$

$$F'(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t+4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t+4}}$$

בנ' פונקציית $F(x)$ מוגדרת בנקודה $x=t$ בנקודה $(t, 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2)$

$$(1,7) \quad , \quad (t, 4\sqrt{t+4} - 2)$$

$$\frac{\text{פונקציית } F(x) \text{ בנקודה } t=7}{\text{פונקציית } F(x) \text{ בנקודה } t=1} = \frac{4\sqrt{t+4} - 2 - 7}{t-1} = \frac{4\sqrt{t+4} - 9}{t-1}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sqrt{t+4}}{4\sqrt{t+4} - 9}}{t-1} = \frac{\frac{t-1}{2}}{\sqrt{t+4}} \quad / \cdot (t-1) \sqrt{t+4}$$

$$4(t+4) - 9\sqrt{t+4} = 2(t-1)$$

$$4t+16 - 9\sqrt{t+4} = 2t-2$$

$$-9\sqrt{t+4} = -2t-18 \quad /(\text{square})^2$$

$$81(t+4) = 4t^2 + 72t + 324$$

$$81t+324 = 4t^2 + 72t + 324$$

$$4t^2 - 9t = 0$$

$$t(4t-9) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ t=0 & t=\frac{9}{4} \end{matrix}$$

רנינ גורן 2:X0 X763'N W85°E 1431N 10°E

$$F'(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t+4}}$$

$$F'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow I) \left(\frac{m=1}{(1,7)}\right)$$

$$F'\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{5} \quad II) \left(\frac{m=4}{(1,7)}\right)$$

$$y-7 = 2(x-1)$$

$$y = x + 6$$

$$y-7 = \frac{4}{5}(x-1)$$

$$y = \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{31}{5}$$