

RESOLUCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES

Actividades iniciales

1. Una función F es primitiva de otra f siempre y cuando la derivada de F sea f , es decir:

$$F \text{ es primitiva de } f \Leftrightarrow F' = f$$

Encuentra dos primitivas de cada una de las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x) = 2x$

b) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$

c) $f(x) = e^{-x}$

d) $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$

a) Primitivas de $f(x) = 2x$ son:

$$F(x) = x^2 + 7; \quad G(x) = x^2 - \sqrt{2}$$

b) Primitivas de $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$ son:

$$F(x) = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3}; \quad G(x) = -\cos x$$

c) Primitivas de $f(x) = e^{-x}$ son:

$$F(x) = -e^{-x} + \sqrt{5}; \quad G(x) = -e^{-x} - 3$$

d) Primitivas de $f(x) = \frac{3}{x+2}$ son:

$$F(x) = 3 \cdot \ln |x+2| + \frac{3}{2}; \quad G(x) = 3 \ln |x+2| + 1$$

2. ¿Comprueba, en cada caso, que F es primitiva de f ?:

a) $F(x) = -\ln(1-x) - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + 7$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)}$$

b) $F(x) = \frac{(2-x) \operatorname{sen}(2x)}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) - \sqrt{3}$

$$f(x) = (2-x) \cos(2x)$$

a) Veamos que $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$F(x) = -\ln(1-x) - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + 7$$

$$F'(x) = -\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1+x^2 - (1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = f(x)$$

b) Veamos que $F'(x) = f(x)$.

$$F(x) = \frac{(2-x) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(2x)}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) - \sqrt{3}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{-\operatorname{sen} 2x}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\cos(2x) \cdot (2-x)}{2} - \frac{1}{4} [-2 \operatorname{sen}(2x)] =$$

$$= \frac{-\operatorname{sen} 2x}{2} + (2-x) \cdot \cos(2x) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(2x) =$$

$$= (2-x) \cdot \cos(2x) = f(x)$$

Actividades de Enseñanza-Aprendizaje

1 Resuelve las siguientes integrales por el método de integración de integrales inmediatas:

a) $\int (2x^2 - 4x + 5) dx$ b) $\int \left(3x + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx$

c) $\int \left(2 \sqrt[4]{x^3} - \frac{5}{x}\right) dx$ d) $\int \left[\frac{x^3 - 3x\sqrt{x} + 2}{x}\right] dx$

e) $\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ f) $\int (2x^2 + 3)^2 \cdot 5x dx$

g) $\int \frac{3x}{x^2 + 5} dx$ h) $\int \frac{4x + 8}{x^2 + 4x} dx$

i) $\int 4x^2 \sqrt{1-x^3} dx$ j) $\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + 1}} dx$

k) $\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ l) $\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x - \operatorname{sen} 2x} dx$

m) $\int \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$ n) $\int 3x \cdot 3^{x^2} dx$

ñ) $\int \frac{e^{\ln x}}{x} dx$ o) $\int \frac{dx}{4 + 7x^2}$

p) $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}} dx$ q) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

r) $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$ s) $\int \frac{3x}{x^2+9} dx$

t) $\int \frac{3}{x^2+9} dx$ u) $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2) \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x} dx$

v) $\int \frac{1 - \ln x}{x \cdot \ln x} dx$ w) $\int \frac{3x}{x^4 + 16} dx$

x) $\int \operatorname{sen}^3 2x \cdot \cos 2x dx$ y) $\int \frac{3^x}{1+9^x} dx$

z) $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx$

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

b) $\int \left(3x + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) dx = \int (3x + x^{-2}) dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x} + C$

c) $\int \left(2 \sqrt[4]{x^3} - \frac{5}{x}\right) dx = \int \left(2x^{\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{5}{x}\right) dx = \frac{8 \sqrt[4]{x^7}}{7} - 5 \ln |x| + C$

d) $\int \frac{x^4 - 3x\sqrt{x} + 2}{x} dx = \int \left(x^3 - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{x}\right) dx =$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - 2\sqrt{x^3} + 2 \ln|x| + C$$

e) $\int \frac{(1+x)^2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx = \int (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx =$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} + \frac{4\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{x^5}}{5} + C$$

f) $\int (2x^2 + 3)^2 \cdot 5x \cdot dx = \frac{5}{4} \int (2x^2 + 3)^2 \cdot 4x dx =$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \frac{(2x^2 + 3)^3}{3} + C$$

g) $\int \frac{3x}{x^2 + 5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 5| + C$

h) $\int \frac{4x + 8}{x^2 + 4x} dx = 2 \int \frac{2x + 4}{x^2 + 4x} dx = 2 \ln|x^2 + 4x| + C$

i) $\int 4x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^3} dx = \frac{4}{-3} \int (1-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-3x^2) dx =$

$$= -\frac{4}{3} \frac{2\sqrt{(1-x^3)^3}}{3} = \frac{-8}{9} \sqrt{(1-x^3)^3} + C$$

j) $\int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2+1}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (3x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 6x \cdot dx =$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3x^2+1} + C$$

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

$$= 2\sqrt{x} + 2x + \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + C$$

l) $\int \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x - \sin 2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 - 2 \cos 2x}{2x - \sin 2x} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x - \sin 2x| + C$$

m) $\int \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = 2 \int \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot dx = 2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

n) $\int 3x \cdot 3^{x^2} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int 3^{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3^{x^2}}{\ln 3} + C$

ñ) $\int \frac{e^{\ln x}}{x} \cdot dx = e^{\ln x} + C$

o) $\int \frac{dx}{4+7x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}\right)^2} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{2}\right) + C$$

p) $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^8}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{\sqrt{1-(x^4)^2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arc} \cdot \operatorname{tg}(x^4) + C$

q) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{-2} \int (4-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{(4-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} =$

$$= -\sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$

r) $\int \frac{3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = 3 \int \frac{1/2}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} dx = 3 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$

s) $\int \frac{3x}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+9} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2+9| + C$

t) $\int \frac{3}{x^2+9} dx = \int \frac{1/3}{1+\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$

u) $\int \frac{1}{(1+x^2) \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x} dx = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$

v) $\int \frac{1 - \ln x}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1/x}{\ln x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|\ln x| - \ln x + C$

w) $\int \frac{3x}{x^4+16} dx = \int \frac{\frac{3x}{16}}{1+\frac{x^4}{16}} dx = \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{\frac{2x}{4}}{1+\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^2} dx =$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \cdot \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right) + C$$

x) $\int \operatorname{sen}^3 2x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\operatorname{sen} 2x)^3 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos 2x dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(\operatorname{sen} 2x)^4}{4} + C$$

y) $\int \frac{3^x}{1+9^x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int \frac{3^x \cdot \ln 3}{1+(3^x)^2} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(3^x) + C$$

z) $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{-\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$

2 Resuelve las siguientes integrales por el método de integración por partes:

$$a) \int x^2 \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$b) \int x^3 \cdot \ln x \, dx$$

$$c) \int x^2 \cdot e^x \, dx$$

$$d) \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$e) \int 2^x \cdot \sen x \, dx$$

$$f) \int \ln x \, dx$$

$$g) \int \text{arc sen } x \, dx$$

$$h) \int \text{arc tg } x \, dx$$

$$i) \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x \, dx$$

$$j) \int (1 - 3x) 3^x \, dx$$

$$k) \int x^3 \cdot \sen 2x \, dx$$

$$l) \int e^{-x} \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$m) \int e^{-2x} (2x + 1)^2 \, dx$$

$$n) \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \ln^2 x \, dx$$

$$o) \int x \sen x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$p) \int x^3 \ln^2 x \, dx$$

$$q) \int \frac{x \text{ arc sen } x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx$$

$$a) \int x^2 \cdot \cos x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = x^2 &\Rightarrow du = 2x \cdot dx \\ dv = \cos x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \sen x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x^2 \cdot \cos x \cdot dx = x^2 \cdot \sen x - \int 2x \cdot \sen x \cdot dx$$

Aplicamos de nuevo el método de integración por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = 2x &\Rightarrow du = 2 \cdot dx \\ dv = \sen x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x^2 \sen x - \left[-2x \cos x - \int 2 \cdot (-\cos x) \cdot dx \right] =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \sen x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sen x + C$$

Por tanto:

$$\int x^2 \cdot \cos x \, dx = x^2 \cdot \sen x + 2x \cdot \cos x - 2 \sen x + C$$

$$b) \int x^3 \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \ln x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^3 dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x^3 \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \int \frac{x^4}{4x} dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \frac{x^4}{16} + C$$

$$c) \int x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = x^2 &\Rightarrow du = 2x \cdot dx \\ dv = \cos x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \sen x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot dx = x^2 \cdot e^x - \int 2x \cdot e^x \cdot dx \Rightarrow$$

Aplicamos de nuevo el método de integración por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = 2x &\Rightarrow du = 2 dx \\ dv = e^x dx &\Rightarrow v = e^x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot dx = x^2 e^x - \left[2x e^x - \int 2 e^x dx \right] =$$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\int x^2 \cdot e^x \cdot dx = x^2 \cdot e^x - 2x e^x + 2 e^x + C$$

$$d) \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \cos 2x &\Rightarrow du = -2 \sen 2x \cdot dx \\ dv = e^x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = e^x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \cos 2x - \int -2 e^x \sen 2x \, dx =$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2 \int e^x \cdot \sen 2x \cdot dx$$

Aplicamos de nuevo el método de integración por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \sen 2x &\Rightarrow du = 2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx \\ dv = e^x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = e^x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x + 2 \left[e^x \sen 2x - \int 2 e^x \cdot \cos 2x \, dx \right] =$$

$$= e^x \cos 2x + 2 e^x \sen 2x - 4 \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^x \cdot \cos 2x + 2 e^x \cdot \sen 2x - 4 I \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{e^x \cos 2x + 2 e^x \sen 2x}{5} + C$$

$$e) \int 2^x \cdot \sen x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = 2^x &\Rightarrow du = 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot dx \\ dv = \sen x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int 2^x \cdot \sen x \cdot dx = -2^x \cdot \cos x + \int 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \cos x \cdot dx$$

Aplicando de nuevo este método, obtenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} u = 2^x &\Rightarrow du = 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot dx \\ dv = \cos x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen} x \\ I &= \int -2^x \cdot \cos x + \\ &+ \ln 2 \left[2^x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - \int 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx \right] = -2^x \cdot \cos x + \\ &+ 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - (\ln 2)^2 \int 2^x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow I &= -2^x \cdot \cos x + 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - (\ln 2)^2 \cdot I \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow I &= \frac{-2^x \cdot \cos x + 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}{1 + (\ln 2)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \int \ln x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \ln x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \\ I &= \int \ln x \cdot dx = x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = x \cdot \ln x - x \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \int \ln x \cdot dx &= x \ln x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \\ I &= \int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx = x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \\ &= x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{1}{2} \int (1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-2x) dx = \\ &= x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$h) \int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \\ I &= \int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \cdot dx = x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \\ &= x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$= x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| + C$$

$$i) \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = \ln x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = \sqrt{x} \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} \\ I &= \int \sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x \cdot dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} \ln x - \int \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} \ln x - \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{x^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$j) \int (1-3x) \cdot 3^x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = (1-3x) &\Rightarrow du = -3 dx \\ dv = 3^x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \\ I &= \int (1-3x) \cdot 3^x \cdot dx = \frac{(1-3x) \cdot 3^x}{\ln 3} - \int -\frac{3 \cdot 3^x}{\ln 3} dx = \\ &= \frac{(1-3x) \cdot 3^x}{\ln 3} + \frac{3 \cdot 3^x}{(\ln 3)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$k) \int x^3 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x^3 &\Rightarrow du = 3x^2 \cdot dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \\ I &= \int x^3 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx = -\frac{x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} - \int \frac{-3x^2 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{-x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

A esta última integral la aplicamos de nuevo el método de integración por partes:

$$\begin{aligned} u = x^2 &\Rightarrow du = 2x \cdot dx \\ dv = \cos 2x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{2} \\ I &= \int \frac{-x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{2} - \int 2x \cdot \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{2} \cdot dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{-x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \int x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx \end{aligned}$$

Aplicando de nuevo el método, obtenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} u = x &\Rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \left[\frac{-x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3x^3 \cdot \sin 2x}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{-x \cdot \cos 2x}{2} - \int \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} dx \right] \right] = \frac{-x^3 \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3x^2 \cdot \sin 2x}{4} + \frac{3x \cos 2x}{4} - \frac{3 \sin 2x}{8} + C$$

$$l) \int e^{-x} \cdot \cos x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = e^{-x} &\Rightarrow du = -e^{-x} \cdot dx \\ dv = \cos x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = \sin x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int e^{-x} \cos x \, dx = e^{-x} \cdot \sin x - \int -e^{-x} \cdot \sin x \cdot dx =$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \sin x + \int e^{-x} \cdot \sin x \cdot dx$$

Aplicando de nuevo este método a la última integral, obtenemos:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = e^{-x} &\Rightarrow du = -e^{-x} \cdot dx \\ dv = \sin x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = e^{-x} \sin x + \left[-e^{-x} \cdot \cos x - \int (-e^{-x}) (-\cos x) dx \right] =$$

$$= e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \cdot \cos x \cdot dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x - I \Rightarrow I = \frac{e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x}{2} + C$$

$$m) \int e^{-2x} \cdot (2x + 1)^2 \, dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = (2x + 1)^2 &\Rightarrow du = 2(2x + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot dx \\ dv = e^{-2x} \, dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int e^{-2x} \cdot (2x + 1)^2 \cdot dx = \frac{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} -$$

$$- \int \frac{2 \cdot (2x + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} \cdot dx = \frac{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} +$$

$$+ 2 \int (2x + 1) \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot dx$$

Aplicamos de nuevo este método a esta última integral:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = 2x + 1 &\Rightarrow du = 2 \, dx \\ dv = e^{-2x} \, dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \frac{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} + 2 \left[\frac{(2x + 1) e^{-2x}}{-2} - \int \frac{2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{-2} - (2x + 1) \cdot e^{-2x} + \frac{2 e^{-2x}}{-2} + C =$$

$$= -\frac{(2x + 1)^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}{2} - (2x + 1) e^{-2x} - e^{-2x} + C$$

$$n) \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \cos(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = -\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx = x \cdot \cos(\ln x) -$$

$$- \int -x \cdot \sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + \int \sin(\ln x) \, dx$$

Aplicamos este método a la última integral y obtenemos:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \sin(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + \left[x \cdot \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cdot \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] =$$

$$= x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + x \cdot \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + x \cdot \sin(\ln x) - I \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + x \sin(\ln x)}{2} + C$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \ln^2 x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \ln^2 x &\Rightarrow du = 2 \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int \ln^2 x \cdot dx = x \cdot \ln^2 x - \int 2 \cdot x \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx =$$

$$= x \cdot \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x \cdot dx$$

Aplicamos este método a esta última integral:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \ln x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x \cdot \ln^2 x - 2 \left[x \cdot \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \right] =$$

$$= x \cdot \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

$$o) \int x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x \cdot dx = I = \int \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{2} dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{-x \cdot \cos 2x}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos 2x \cdot dx = \frac{-x \cos 2x}{4} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{8} + C$$

$$p) \int x^3 \cdot \ln^2 x \cdot dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u \ln^2 x \Rightarrow du = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = x^3 dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x^3 \cdot \ln^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln^2 x - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^3 \cdot \ln x \cdot dx$$

Aplicando este método a la última integral, obtenemos:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^3 dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \ln x - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln^2 x - \frac{x^4}{8} \ln x + \frac{x^4}{32} + C$$

$$q) \int \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ dv = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \Rightarrow v = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int \frac{x \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x -$$

$$- \int \frac{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x + x + C$$

3 Resuelve las siguientes integrales por el método de integración de funciones racionales:

$$a) \int \frac{x}{x-2} dx \qquad b) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x}$$

$$c) \int \frac{x^3}{x^2-1} dx \qquad d) \int \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$e) \int \frac{-x^2+6x-1}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} dx \qquad f) \int \frac{3x^2+5x-7}{x^3-2x^2+x-2} dx$$

$$g) \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^3-x} dx \qquad h) \int \frac{x^2-x}{x^3+x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$i) \int \frac{dx}{x^3-1} \qquad j) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+x+1}$$

$$k) \int \frac{x^3+4x}{x^2+1} dx \qquad l) \int \frac{x^4+2x-6}{x^3+x^2-2x} dx$$

$$m) \int \frac{2x^2+4x+2}{x+1} dx \qquad n) \int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \frac{x+3}{x^3-3x^2+3x-1} dx \qquad o) \int \frac{x^3-3x^2}{x^2-4} dx$$

$$p) \int \frac{x^2-1}{3x^3-11x^2+12x-4} dx \qquad q) \int \frac{x^4}{(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$a) \int \frac{x}{x-2} dx = \int \frac{x-2}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{2}{x-2} dx = x + 2 \ln|x-2| + C$$

$$b) \int \frac{dx}{x^3-3x^2+2x}$$

Descomponemos la fracción integrando en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-1)(x-2)} =$$

$$= \frac{A(x-1)(x-2) + B \cdot x \cdot (x-2) + C \cdot x(x-1)}{x(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$\bullet x=1 \Rightarrow -B=1 \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\bullet x=0 \Rightarrow 2A=1 \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet x=2 \Rightarrow 2C=1 \Rightarrow C=\frac{1}{2}$$

La integral pedida vale:

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3-3x^2+2x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| - \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-2| + C = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x}(x-2)}{x-1} \right| + C$$

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

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

$$d) \int \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} dx$$

Descomponemos la fracción en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{Bx + C}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A(1+x^2) + (Bx + C)(1-x)}{(1-x)(1+x^2)}$$

- $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A = 2 \Rightarrow A = 1$
- $x = 0 \Rightarrow A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -1$
- $x = -1 \Rightarrow 2A - 2B + 2C = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

La integral pedida vale:

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

$$= -\ln|1-x| - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$e) \int \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)} dx$$

Descomponemos la fracción en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{-x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1}$$

$$\frac{-x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)} =$$

$$= \frac{A(x+1) + B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1)^2}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)}$$

- $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A = 4 \Rightarrow A = 2$
- $x = -1 \Rightarrow 4C = -8 \Rightarrow C = -2$
- $x = 0 \Rightarrow A - B + C = -1 \Rightarrow B = 1$

La integral pedida vale:

$$\int \frac{-x^2 + 6x - 1}{(x-1)^2 \cdot (x+1)} dx = \int \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx +$$

$$+ \int \frac{-2}{x+1} dx = -\frac{2}{x-1} + \ln|x-1| - 2 \ln|x+1| + C =$$

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

$$f) \int \frac{3x^2 + 5x - 7}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

Descomponemos la fracción dada en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{3x^2 + 5x - 7}{(x-2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 5x - 7}{(x-2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A(x^2+1) + (Bx + C)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x^2+1)}$$

- $x = 2 \Rightarrow 5A = 15 \Rightarrow A = 3$
- $x = 0 \Rightarrow A - 2C = -7 \Rightarrow C = 5$
- $x = 1 \Rightarrow 2A - B - C = 1 \Rightarrow B = 0$

La integral pedida vale:

$$\int \frac{3x^2 + 5x - 7}{(x-2)(x^2+1)} dx = \int \frac{3}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{5}{x^2+1} dx =$$

$$= 3 \ln|x-2| + 5 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$g) \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^3 - x} dx$$

Procediendo de forma análoga a las anteriores obtenemos:

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

$$+ \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx = -\ln|x| + \ln|x-1| + \ln|x+1| =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x} \right| + C$$

$$h) \int \frac{x^2 - x}{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} dx$$

Procediendo de modo análogo, obtenemos:

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

$$= \ln|x+1| - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$i) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 1}$$

Descomponemos la función en suma de fracciones simples y obtenemos:

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2+x+1} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3}x}{x-1} + \frac{\frac{-1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}}{x^2+x+1}$$

La integral pedida vale:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x+2}{x^2+x+1} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{3}{x^2+x+1} dx \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2+x+1| - \frac{3}{6} \int \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2+x+1| -$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| -$$

$$-\frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \sqrt[6]{\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + x + 1}} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$j) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + x + 1} = \int \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4} + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2} dx = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

$$k) \int \frac{x^3 + 4x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x(x^2 + 1) + 3x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int x dx +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 1| + C$$

$$l) \int \frac{x^4 + 2x - 6}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{(x-1)(x^3 + x^2 - 2x) + (3x^2 - 6)}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} dx = \int (x-1) dx +$$

$$+ \int \frac{3x^2 - 6}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \int \frac{3}{x} dx + \int \frac{-1}{x-1} dx +$$

$$+ \left| \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + \ln \left| \frac{x^3 \cdot (x+2)}{x-1} \right| + C$$

(*) Esta integral la obtendremos descomponiendo la fracción

$$\frac{3x^2 - 6}{x(x-1)(x+2)} \text{ en suma de fracciones simples:}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 6}{x(x-1)(x+2)} = \frac{3}{x} + \frac{-1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$m) \int \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 2}{x+1} dx = \int \frac{(2x+2)(x+1)}{x+1} dx =$$

$$= \int (2x+2) dx = x^2 + 2x + C$$

$$n) \int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+1) \cdot x - x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx =$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+1)^{-1}}{-1} + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + \frac{1}{2(x^2+1)} + C$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \frac{x+3}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} dx = \int \frac{x+3}{(x-1)^3} dx$$

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

$$= \int (x-1)^{-2} dx + 4 \int (x-1)^{-3} dx = \frac{-1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} + C$$

$$o) \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x-3) + 4x - 12}{x^2 - 4} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{(x^2 - 4)(x-3)}{x^2 - 4} dx + \int \frac{4x - 12}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int (x-3) dx +$$

(*)

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

$$+ 5 \ln|x+2| = \frac{x^2}{2} - 3x + \ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^5}{x-2} \right| + C$$

(*) Esta integral la resolvemos descomponiendo la fracción

$$\frac{4x-12}{x^2-4} \text{ en suma de fracciones simples:}$$

$$\frac{4x-12}{x^2-4} = \frac{-1}{x-2} + \frac{5}{x+2}$$

$$p) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{3x^3 - 11x^2 + 12x - 4} dx = \int \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-2)(3x-2)} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{x+1}{(x-2)(3x-2)} dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{3x-2} dx =$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt[4]{(x-2)^3}}{\sqrt[12]{(3x-2)^5}} \right| + C$$

(*) Descomponemos la fracción $\frac{x+1}{(x-2)(3x-2)}$ en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{x+1}{(x-2)(3x-2)} = \frac{3/4}{x-2} + \frac{-5/4}{3x-2}$$

$$q) \int \frac{x^4}{(x-1)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x^2+2x+3)(x-1)^2 + 4x-3}{(x-1)^2} dx =$$

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

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

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

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

$$+ \frac{(x-1)^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 3x + 4 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{(x-1)} + C$$

4] Resuelve las siguientes integrales por el método de integración de cambio de variable.

$$a) \int x \sqrt{x-1} dx$$

$$b) \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx$$

$$c) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\ln x}}{x} dx$$

$$d) \int \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} dx$$

$$e) \int \frac{dx}{(x+5)\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$f) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+2} dx$$

$$g) \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln^2 x}$$

$$h) \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} 3x}{\sqrt[3]{1+3 \cos 3x}} dx$$

$$i) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx$$

$$j) \int \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} dx$$

$$k) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} dx$$

$$l) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x+4}}$$

$$m) \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx$$

$$n) \int \sqrt{25-x^2} dx$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$o) \int \frac{dx}{e^x(e^x-3)}$$

$$p) \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{1-\cos x} dx \quad q) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}}$$

$$a) \int x \cdot \sqrt{x-1} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio de variables:

$$x-1=t^2 \Rightarrow dx=2t dt$$

$$\int x \cdot \sqrt{x-1} dx = \int (t^2+1) \cdot t \cdot 2t dt = \int (2t^4+2t^2) dt =$$

$$= \frac{2t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} + C$$

Desahaciendo el cambio $t=\sqrt{x-1}$, obtenemos:

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

$$b) \int \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = - \int \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = -\ln|1+e^{-x}| + C$$

También se puede hacer mediante el cambio de variable: $1+e^{-x}=t$

$$c) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+\ln x}}{x} dx = \int (1+\ln x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{(1+\ln x)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{4/3} =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{(1+\ln x)^4} + C$$

También se puede hacer con el cambio de variable: $1+\ln x=t$.

$$d) \int \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio de variable:

$$2x-3=t^2 \Rightarrow dx=t dt$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} dx = \int \frac{t}{t+1} \cdot t dt = \int \frac{t^2}{t+1} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{(t+1)(t-1)+1}{t+1} dt = \int (t-1) dt + \int \frac{1}{t+1} dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln|t+1| + C$$

Desahaciendo el cambio: $t=\sqrt{2x-3}$, obtenemos:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}}{\sqrt{2x-3}+1} dx = \frac{2x-3}{2} - \sqrt{2x-3} + \ln|\sqrt{2x-3}+1| + C$$

$$e) \int \frac{dx}{(x+5)\sqrt{x+1}}$$

Hacemos el cambio: $x+1=t^2 \Rightarrow dx=2t dt$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+5)\sqrt{x+1}} = \int \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+4) \cdot t} = \int \frac{2}{t^2+4} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1/2}{1+t^2/4} dt = \int \frac{1/2}{1+(t/2)^2} dt = \text{arc tg}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + C =$$

$$= \text{arc tg}\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2} + C \text{ tras deshacer el cambio con } t = \sqrt{x+1}.$$

$$f) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+2} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio: $x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+2} dx = \int \frac{t}{t^2+2} \cdot 2t \cdot dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2+2} dt =$$

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

$$= 2t - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = 2t - 2 \int \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} dt =$$

$$= 2t - 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1+\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} dt = 2t - 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{arc tg}\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\right) =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \text{arc tg}\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} + C$$

al deshacer el cambio con $t = \sqrt{x}$.

$$g) \int \frac{dx}{x \cdot \ln^2 x} = \int (\ln x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{(\ln x)^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{-1}{\ln x} + C$$

También se puede hacer mediante el cambio de variable $\ln x = t$.

$$h) \int \frac{\text{sen } 3x}{\sqrt[3]{1+3 \cos 3x}} dx = \int (1+3 \cos 3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \text{sen } 3x \cdot dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{-9} \int (1+3 \cos 3x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (-9 \text{sen } 3x) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{9} \frac{(1+3 \cos 3x)^{2/3}}{2/3} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+3 \cos 3x)^2}}{6} + C$$

También se puede hacer mediante el cambio de variable:

$$1+3 \cos 3x = t^3$$

$$i) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio $x^2+1 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{t dt}{x}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} dx = \int \frac{t}{x} \cdot \frac{t dt}{x} = \int \frac{t^2}{x^2} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{t^2-1} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2-1+1}{t^2-1} dt = \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^2-1} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = t + \int \frac{1/2}{t-1} dt +$$

$$+ \int \frac{-1/2}{t+1} dt = t + \frac{1}{2} \ln |t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t+1| + C =$$

$$= t + \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{t+1}} \right| + C = \sqrt{x^2+1} + \ln \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1}} + C$$

$$j) \int \sqrt{\frac{2-x}{2+x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{2-x} \cdot \sqrt{2-x}}{\sqrt{2+x} \cdot \sqrt{2-x}} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx =$$

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

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

$$= 2 \text{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(4-x^2)^{1/2}}{1/2} + C =$$

$$= 2 \text{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \sqrt{4-x^2} + C$$

$$k) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio $1-x^3 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-2t dt}{3x^2}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{t} \cdot \frac{-2t dt}{3x^2} = \frac{-2}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} dt =$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{-2}{3} \text{arc sent} = \frac{-2}{3} \text{arc sen}(\sqrt{1-x^3}) + C$$

$$l) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x+4}}$$

Hacemos el cambio $x+4 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x+4}} = \int \frac{2t dt}{(t^2-4) \cdot t} = \int \frac{2}{t^2-4} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1/2}{t-2} dt + \int \frac{-1/2}{t+2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln |t-2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |t+2| + C =$$

$$= \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{t-2}{t+2}} \right| + C = \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{x+4}-2}{\sqrt{x+4}+2}} \right| + C$$

$$m) \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{25}}} dx = 5 \int \frac{1/5}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{5}\right)^2}} dx =$$

$$= 5 \cdot \text{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + C$$

También se puede hacer mediante el cambio: $x = 5 \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \Rightarrow dx = 5 \cos t \cdot dt$, quedando:

$$\int \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-25 \operatorname{sen}^2 t}} \cdot 5 \cos t dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{25 \cos t}{5 \cos t} dt = 5t = 5 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + C$$

después de deshacer el cambio $t = \operatorname{arc} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right)$

$$n) \int \sqrt{25-x^2} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio $x = 5 \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \Rightarrow dx = 5 \cdot \cos t \cdot dt$

$$\int \sqrt{25-x^2} \cdot dx = \int \sqrt{25-25 \operatorname{sen}^2 t} \cdot 5 \cdot \cos t \cdot dt =$$

$$= \int 5 \cos t \cdot 5 \cos t dt = 25 \int \cos^2 t \cdot dt =$$

$$= 25 \int \frac{1+\cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{25}{2} \int dt + \frac{25}{2} \int \cos 2t \cdot dt =$$

$$= \frac{25}{2} t + \frac{25}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2t + C = \frac{25}{2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{25}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{sen} t \cdot \cos t + C = \frac{25}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{25}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{5} \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{25}} +$$

$$+ C = \frac{25}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{x}{5} \right) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{25-x^2} + C$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \frac{x}{x+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio $x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\int \frac{t^2}{t^2+t} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{t+1} dt = \int \frac{2(t+1)(t-1)+2}{t+1} dt =$$

$$= \int 2(t-1) dt + \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt = t^2 - 2t + 2 \ln |t+1| + C =$$

$$= x - 2\sqrt{x} + 2 \ln |\sqrt{x} + 1| + C$$

$$o) \int \frac{dx}{e^x(e^x-3)}$$

Hacemos el cambio $e^x = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{e^x}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{e^x(e^x-3)} = \int \frac{1}{t(t-3)} \cdot \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{1}{t^2(t-3)} dt =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3} \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{1}{t-3} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{9} \ln |t| + \frac{1}{9} \ln |t-3| + C = \frac{1}{3e^x} + \ln \sqrt[9]{\frac{e^x-3}{e^x}} + C$$

Hemos descompuesto la fracción $\frac{1}{t^2(t-3)}$ en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{1}{t^2(t-3)} = \frac{-1/3}{t^2} + \frac{-1/9}{t} + \frac{1/9}{t-3}$$

$$p) \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{1-\cos x} dx$$

Hacemos el cambio: $\cos x = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{-\operatorname{sen} x}$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{1-\cos x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \cdot t}{1-t} \cdot \frac{dt}{-\operatorname{sen} x} = \int \frac{t}{t-1} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{t-1+1}{t-1} dt = \int \frac{t-1}{t-1} dt + \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt = t + \ln |t-1| =$$

$$= \cos x + \ln |\cos x - 1| + C$$

$$q) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}}$$

Hacemos el cambio $x = t^4 \Rightarrow dx = 4t^3 dt$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt[4]{x}} = \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^2-t} = \int \frac{4t^2}{t-1} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{4(t-1)(t+1)+4}{t-1} dt = 4 \int (t+1) dt + 4 \int \frac{1}{t-1} dt =$$

$$= 2t^2 + 4t + 4 \ln |t-1| = 2\sqrt{x} + 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4 \ln |\sqrt[4]{x}-1| + C$$

5 Resuelve las siguientes integrales por el método de integración más conveniente:

$$a) \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x+1}} dx \quad b) \int x^2 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x dx$$

$$c) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x-x^2}} dx \quad d) \int \operatorname{sen}^3 x dx$$

$$e) \int \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad f) \int \frac{3x}{x^4+16} dx$$

$$g) \int \frac{[\ln x]^5}{x} dx \quad h) \int \frac{dx}{x[\ln x-1]}$$

$$i) \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{2x} dx \quad j) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

$$k) \int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx \quad l) \int \frac{x^5+x^4-8}{x^3-4x} dx$$

$$m) \int \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) \cdot dx \quad n) \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \ln[x + \sqrt{1+x^2}] dx \quad o) \int \frac{6x^3-x}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p) & \int x \ln(x^2 - 1) dx & q) & \int \frac{6x^3 - 7x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx \\
 r) & \int x \cdot \ln \left[\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right] dx & s) & \int \frac{x^5 + 1}{x^4 - 1} dx \\
 t) & \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx & u) & \int \operatorname{sen}^4 5x \cdot \cos 5x dx \\
 v) & \int \frac{\cos 5x}{\operatorname{sen}^4 5x} dx & w) & \int \sqrt{6-5x^2} dx \\
 x) & \int \frac{\sqrt{2+x^2}}{\sqrt{4-x^4}} dx & y) & \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx \\
 z) & \int \frac{1}{x(4+\ln^2 x)} x & & \\
 a) & \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x+1}} dx & &
 \end{aligned}$$

La resolvemos por el método de cambio de variable haciendo: $x+1 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt &= \int \frac{2(t+1)-2}{t+1} dt = \int 2 dt - \int \frac{2}{t+1} dt = \\
 &= 2t - 2 \ln|t+1| = 2\sqrt{x+1} - 2 \ln|\sqrt{x+1} + 1| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \int x^2 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x dx = I$$

La resolvemos por el método de integración por partes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 dv = x^2 dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int x^2 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

Esta última integral la resolvemos por cambio de variables, haciendo $1-x^2 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-t dt}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x^3}{t} \cdot \frac{-t dt}{x} = \int -x^2 \cdot dt = \int (t^2 - 1) dt = \\
 &= \frac{t^3}{3} - t = \frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}{3} - \sqrt{1-x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto, la integral pedida vale:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^2 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x dx &= \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x - \\
 &- \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}{3} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \right] = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}{9} +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{3} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5-(2-x)^2}} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{(2-x)^2}{5}}} dx = - \int \frac{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{2-x}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2}} dx = \\
 &= -\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \left(\frac{2-x}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) \int \operatorname{sen}^3 x \cdot dx &= \int \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot dx = \\
 &= \int \operatorname{sen} x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int \operatorname{sen} x dx - \\
 &- \int (\cos x)^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx = -\cos x + \int (\cos x)^2 (-\operatorname{sen} x) dx = \\
 &= -\cos x + \frac{(\cos x)^3}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) \int \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \int (\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \\
 &= \frac{(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x)^2}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f) \int \frac{3x}{x^4+16} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{3x}{16}}{1+\frac{x^4}{16}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{3x}{16}}{1+\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^2} dx = \\
 &= \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{1+\left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^2} dx = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g) \int \frac{(\ln x)^5}{x} \cdot dx = \int (\ln x)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{(\ln x)^6}{6} + C$$

$$h) \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x - 1)} = \int \frac{1/x \cdot dx}{\ln x - 1} = \ln |\ln x - 1| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i) \int \frac{\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{2x} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x^{-1/2} dx + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \int \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{1/2}}{1/2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C = \\
 &= \sqrt{x} + \frac{(\ln x)^2}{4} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$j) \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

Hacemos esta integral por el método de cambio de variable, haciendo: $x^2 + 2x = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{t dt}{x+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x}} &= \int \frac{1}{(x+1) \cdot t} \cdot \frac{t dt}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+1} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \text{arc tg } t = \\ &= \text{arc tg} \sqrt{x^2+2x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$k) \int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx = I$$

Hacemos esta integral por el método de cambio de variable, haciendo: $\ln x = t \Rightarrow dx = x \cdot dt$

$$I = \int \frac{\ln t}{x} \cdot x dt = \int \ln t \cdot dt$$

Esta última integral la hacemos por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \ln t &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{t} dt \\ dv = dt &\Rightarrow v = t \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\int \ln t \cdot dt = t \cdot \ln t - \int t \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = t \cdot \ln t - t \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} \cdot dx = \ln x \cdot [\ln(\ln x)] - \ln x + C$$

$$l) \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx$$

Ésta es una integral racional en la cual el grado del polinomio numerador es mayor que el grado del polinomio denominador, por tanto dividimos numerador por denominador y obtenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx &= \\ &= \int \frac{(x^3 - 4x)(x^2 + x + 4) + (4x^2 + 16x - 8)}{x^3 - 4x} dx = \\ &= \int (x^2 + x + 4) dx + \int \frac{4x^2 + 16x - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \int \frac{4x^2 + 16x - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx \end{aligned}$$

Esta última integral la resolvemos descomponiendo la fracción $\frac{4x^2 + 16x - 8}{x^3 - 4x}$ en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{4x^2 + 16x - 8}{x^3 - 4x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x-2} + \frac{-3}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx &= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \int \frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{5}{x-2} dx + \\ &+ \int \frac{-3}{x+2} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + 2 \ln|x| + 5 \ln|x-2| - \\ &- 3 \ln|x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$m) \int \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = I$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integración por partes.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \text{sen}(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) -$$

$$- \int x \cdot \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$$

Volvemos a aplicar este método a la última integral:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \cos(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = -\text{sen}(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) - \left[x \cdot \cos(\ln x) - \int -x \text{sen}(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] =$$

$$= x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \text{sen}(\ln x) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = x \text{sen}(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - I \Rightarrow 2I = x \text{sen}(\ln x) -$$

$$- x \cos(\ln x) \Rightarrow I = \frac{x \text{sen}(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x)}{2} + C \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = \frac{x \text{sen}(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x)}{2} + C$$

$$n) \int \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx = I$$

Hacemos esta integral por el método de integración por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = x &\Rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx &\Rightarrow v = \text{tg } x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x \cdot \text{tg } x - \int \text{tg } x \cdot dx = x \cdot \text{tg } x - \int \frac{\text{sen } x}{\cos x} dx =$$

$$= x \cdot \text{tg } x + \ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\tilde{n}) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = I$$

Hacemos esta integral por el método de integración por partes:

$$u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ dv = dx \Rightarrow v = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$I = \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \cdot dx = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = x \cdot \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} o) \int \frac{6x^3 - x}{1+x^4} dx &= \int \frac{6x^3}{1+x^4} dx - \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \\ &= \frac{6}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{1+x^4} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1+(x^2)^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \ln|1+x^4| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}(x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$p) \int x \cdot \ln(x^2 - 1) \cdot dx = I$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integración por partes:

$$u = \ln(x^2 - 1) \Rightarrow du = \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ dv = x dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int x \cdot \ln(x^2 - 1) \cdot dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) - \int \frac{x^3}{x^2 - 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) - \int \frac{(x^2 - 1)x + x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) - \\ &- \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) - \frac{x^2}{2} - \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 1| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q) \int \frac{6x^3 - 7x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx &= \int \frac{6x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx - \int \frac{7x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \\ &= \frac{6}{-4} \int (1-x^4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-4x^3) dx - \frac{7}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1/2} - \frac{7}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen}(x^2) = \\ &= -3\sqrt{1-x^4} - \frac{7}{2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen}(x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$r) \int x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) dx = I$$

Hacemos esta integral por medio del método de integración por partes:

$$u = \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) \Rightarrow du = \frac{-2}{1-x^2} dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ dv = x \cdot dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int x \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{-2}{1-x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \int \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \\ &- \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-1} dx - \\ &- \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - x - \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - x - \int \frac{1/2}{x-1} dx - \int \frac{-1/2}{x+1} dx + \\ &+ \frac{x^2}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + C \end{aligned}$$

(*) En esta integral hemos aplicado el método de integración de funciones racionales, descomponiendo la fracción $\frac{1}{x^2-1}$ en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{1}{(x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{1/2}{x-1} + \frac{-1/2}{x+1}$$

$$s) \int \frac{x^5 + 1}{x^4 - 1} dx$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integrales racionales 1) dividiendo y 2) en la integral que quede descomponiendo la fracción en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^5 + 1}{x^4 - 1} dx &= \int \frac{x(x^4 - 1) + x + 1}{x^4 - 1} dx = \int x dx + \\ &+ \int \frac{x+1}{(x^2+1)(x+1)(x-1)} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + \\ &+ \int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{1/2}{x-1} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{-1}{2} \int \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x^2+1| - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$t) \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integración por cambio de variable, haciendo

$$x = t \Rightarrow dx = (1 + t^2) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx &= \int \frac{t^2 t}{(1+t^2)^2} \cdot (1+t^2) dt = \\ &= \int \frac{t^2 t \cdot dt}{1+t^2} = \int \frac{t^2 t + 1 - 1}{t^2 t + 1} dt = \int \frac{t^2 t + 1}{t^2 t + 1} dt - \\ &- \int \frac{1}{t^2 t + 1} dt = t - \int \cos^2 t dt = t - \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = t - \\ &- \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} = \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}{2} - \frac{\sin[2(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x)]}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u) \int \sin^4 5x \cdot \cos 5x \cdot dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int (\sin 5x)^4 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos 5x dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \frac{(\sin 5x)^5}{5} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v) \int \frac{\cos 5x}{\sin^4 5x} dx &= \frac{1}{5} \int (\sin 5x)^{-4} \cdot 5 \cdot \cos 5x \cdot dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \frac{(\sin 5x)^{-3}}{-3} = \frac{-1}{15 (\sin 5x)^3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$w) \int \sqrt{6-5x^2} \cdot dx$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integración por cambio de variable, haciendo

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sin t}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sqrt{6} \cdot \cos t}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{6-5x^2} \cdot dx &= \int \sqrt{6-5 \cdot \frac{6 \sin^2 t}{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6} \cdot \cos t}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot dt = \\ &= \int \frac{6 \cos^2 t}{\sqrt{5}} dt = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}} \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot t + \\ &+ \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}} \sin 2t = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\sqrt{5} x}{\sqrt{6}} + \\ &+ \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin t \cdot \cos t = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} \frac{\sqrt{5} x}{\sqrt{6}} + \\ &+ \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5} x}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} x}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$y) \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de cambio de variable, haciendo $x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx &= \int \frac{t^3 - t}{t^2 + 1} \cdot 6t^5 dt = \int \frac{6t^8 - 6t^6}{t^2 + 1} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{(6t^6 - 12t^4 + 12t^2 - 12)(t^2 + 1) + 12}{t^2 + 1} dt = \\ &= \int (6t^6 - 12t^4 + 12t^2 - 12) dt + \int \frac{12}{t^2 + 1} dt = \\ &= \frac{6t^7}{7} - \frac{12t^5}{5} + \frac{12t^3}{3} - 12t + 12 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t = \\ &= \frac{6\sqrt[6]{x^7}}{7} - \frac{12\sqrt[6]{x^5}}{5} + 4\sqrt{x} - 12\sqrt[6]{x} + 12 \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt[6]{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z) \int \frac{1}{x(4 + \ln^2 x)} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + \left(\frac{\ln x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} x}{1 + \left(\frac{\ln x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\ln x}{2}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

[6] Sea la función primitiva de la función g. Calcula una primitiva de g que se anule en $x = a$.

Si $G(x)$ es una primitiva de $g(x)$, todas las primitivas de $g(x)$ son de la forma $F(x) = G(x) + C$.

La primitiva que se anule para $x = a$ verifica:

$$F(a) = G(a) + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -G(a)$$

es decir la primitiva buscada es:

$$F(x) = G(x) - G(a)$$

[7] Halla la primitiva de la función $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}$ cuya gráfica pase por el punto (2, 2).

Calculamos las primitivas de $f(x)$:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx$$

Resolvemos esta integral por el método de integración de cambio de variable, haciendo $x^2 - 1 = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = \frac{t dt}{x}$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{t}{x} \cdot \frac{t dt}{x} = \int \frac{t^2}{t^2+1} dt = \int \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2+1}{t^2+1} dt - \int \frac{1}{t^2+1} = t - \text{arc tg } t =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2-1} - \text{arc tg } \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$$

Todas las primitivas de $f(x)$ son las funciones:

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \text{arc tg } \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$$

La primitiva buscada que pase por el punto (2, 2) cumple:

$$2 = \sqrt{3} - \text{arc tg } \sqrt{3} + C \Rightarrow C = 2 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

Luego la primitiva buscada es:

$$F(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \text{arc tg } \sqrt{x^2-1} + \left(2 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

Actividades propuestas en pruebas de acceso a la Universidad

8 Estudia si alguna de las siguientes igualdades es cierta:

$$\int 4 \text{sen}(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) dx = \text{sen}^2(2x)$$

$$\int 4 \text{sen}(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) dx = -\cos^2(2x)$$

Veamos si la 1.ª igualdad es cierta o falsa. Para ello, hemos de demostrar que la derivada de la función del segundo miembro es igual a la derivada del integrando.

$$D[\text{sen}^2(2x)] = 2 \cdot \text{sen}(2x) \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot 2 = 4 \text{sen } 2x \cdot \cos 2x$$

Esta igualdad es cierta.

Veamos la segunda:

$$D[-\cos^2(2x)] = -2 \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot [-\text{sen}(2x)] \cdot 2 =$$

$$= +4 \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot \text{sen}(2x)$$

La segunda igualdad también es verdadera.

9 Resuelve la siguiente integral indefinida:

$$I = \int \frac{3x-2}{x^3-3x^2+12x-10} dx$$

$$\int \frac{3x-2}{x^3-3x^2+12x-10} dx$$

Resolvemos esta integral por el método de integración de funciones racionales. Para ello descomponemos la fracción dada en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2-2x+10)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+10}$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{(x-1)(x^2-2x+10)} = \frac{A(x^2-2x+10) + (Bx+C)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2-2x+10)}$$

Igualamos los numeradores:

$$\bullet \text{ Para } x=1 \Rightarrow 9A=1 \Rightarrow A=\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Para } x=0 \Rightarrow 10A-C=-2 \Rightarrow C=\frac{28}{9}$$

$$\bullet \text{ Para } x=-1 \Rightarrow 13A+12B-2C=-5 \Rightarrow B=-\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\int \frac{3x-2}{x^3-3x^2+12x-10} dx = \int \frac{1/9}{x-1} dx +$$

$$+ \int \frac{-1/9x+28/9}{x^2-2x+10} dx = \frac{1}{9} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{x}{x^2-2x+10} dx +$$

$$+ \frac{28}{9} \int \frac{1}{x^2-2x+10} dx = \frac{1}{9} \ln|x-1| -$$

$$- \frac{1}{18} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+10} dx + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)^2+9} dx = \frac{1}{9} \ln|x-1| -$$

$$- \frac{1}{18} \ln|x^2-2x+10| + \int \frac{\frac{3}{9}}{1+\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{9} \ln|x-1| -$$

$$- \frac{1}{18} \ln|x^2-2x+10| + \text{arc tg}\left(\frac{x-1}{3}\right) + C$$

10 Calcula:

$$I = \int \frac{x+1}{x^2-x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2-x} dx$$

Descomponemos la fracción $\frac{x+1}{x^2-x}$ en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{x+1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{x+1}{x(x-1)} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{2}{x-1}$$

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

11 Calcula:

$$I = \int e^{3x} \cdot \text{sen } 2x dx$$

$$I = \int e^{3x} \cdot \text{sen } 2x dx$$

Esta integral la resolvemos por el método de integración de partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = e^{3x} &\Rightarrow du = 3e^{3x} dx \\ dv = \text{sen } 2x \cdot dx &\Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int e^{3x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx = \frac{-e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x}{2} -$$

$$- \int \frac{-3}{2} e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx = \frac{-e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x}{2} +$$

$$+ \int \frac{3}{2} e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot dx$$

Esta última integral la hacemos por el mismo método:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= \frac{3}{2} e^{3x} \Rightarrow du = \frac{9}{2} e^{3x} dx \\ dv &= \cos 2x dx \Rightarrow v = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \frac{-e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot e^{3x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{4} -$$

$$- \int \frac{9}{4} e^{3x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{-e^{3x} \cdot \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{3 e^{3x} \operatorname{sen} 2x}{4} -$$

$$- \frac{9}{4} I \Rightarrow I = \int e^{3x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x \cdot dx = \frac{-2 e^{3x} \cos 2x}{13} +$$

$$+ \frac{3 e^{3x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{13} + C$$

12 Calcula las siguientes integrales indefinidas:

$$I = \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx \quad I = \int \cos \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2+2x+3} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+2x+3} dx =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+2x+3| - \sqrt{2} \int \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2+2x+3| - \sqrt{2} \cdot \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + C$$

$$\bullet \int \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot dx = I = \int 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ dv &= \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \Rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} -$$

$$- \int \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} - 2 \int \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} + 2 \cdot \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

13 Calcula la primitiva de la función $f(x) = [\ln x]^2$ que se anule en $x = e$.

$$\int (\ln x)^2 dx = I$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= (\ln x)^2 \Rightarrow du = 2 (\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv &= dx \Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x \cdot (\ln x)^2 - \int 2 \ln x \cdot dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= 2 \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{2}{x} dx \\ dv &= dx \Rightarrow v = x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int (\ln x)^2 dx = x \cdot (\ln x)^2 - \left[2x \ln x - \int 2 dx \right] =$$

$$= x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

Todas las primitivas de $f(x) = (\ln x)^2$ son las funciones de la forma:

$$F(x) = x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x + C$$

Lo que se anula para $x = e$ verificara:

$$0 = e - 2e + 2e + C \Rightarrow C = -e$$

La primitiva buscada es:

$$F(x) = x (\ln x)^2 - 2x \ln x + 2x - e$$

14 Halla $f(x)$ si sabemos que $f(0) = 1$; $f'(0) = 2$ y $f''(x) = 3x$

$$\text{Si } f''(x) = 3x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2} + C$$

Como $f'(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C = 2$, por tanto:

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} + 2x + C$$

Como $f(0) = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$, luego la función $f(x)$ buscada es:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{2} + 2x + 1$$

15 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

$$I = \int x e^{-x} dx \quad I = \int \frac{5x+8}{2x^2+x-3} dx$$

$$\bullet I = \int x \cdot e^{-x} dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = x &\Rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx &\Rightarrow v = -e^{-x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - \int -e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} +$$

$$+ \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C \Rightarrow \int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{5x+8}{2x^2+x-3} dx$$

$$\frac{5x+8}{(x-1)(2x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{2x+3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5x+8}{(x-1)(2x+3)} = \frac{13/5}{x-1} + \frac{-1/5}{2x+3}$$

$$\int \frac{5x+8}{2x^2+x-3} dx = \int \frac{13/5}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/5}{2x+3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{13}{5} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{10} \ln|2x+3| = \ln \frac{(x-1)^{13/5}}{(2x+3)^{1/10}} + C$$

16 Resuelve $\int \frac{4^x + 5 \cdot 16^x}{1 + 16^x} dx$

$$\int \frac{4^x + 5 \cdot 16^x}{1 + 16^x} dx = \int \frac{4^x}{1 + 16^x} dx + \int \frac{5 \cdot 16^x}{1 + 16^x} dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{4^x}{1 + (4^x)^2} dx + 5 \int \frac{16^x}{1 + 16^x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 4} \int \frac{4^x \cdot \ln 4}{1 + (4^x)^2} dx +$$

$$+ \frac{5}{\ln 16} \int \frac{16^x \cdot \ln 16}{1 + 16^x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 4} \cdot \text{arc tg}(4^x) +$$

$$+ \frac{5}{\ln 16} \cdot \ln|1 + 16^x| + C$$

17 Calcula $\int \frac{1 + \ln^3 x}{x(\ln^2 x - \ln x)} dx$

$$\int \frac{1 + \ln^3 x}{x(\ln^2 x - \ln x)} dx$$

Resolvemos esta integral por el método de integración de cambio de variable, haciendo: $\ln x = t \Rightarrow dx = x dt$

$$\int \frac{1 + \ln^3 x}{x(\ln^2 x - \ln x)} dx = \int \frac{1 + t^3}{x(t^2 - t)} \cdot x \cdot dt = \int \frac{t^3 + 1}{t^2 - t} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{(t^2 - t)(t + 1) + (t + 1)}{t^2 - t} dt = \int (t + 1) dt + \int \frac{t + 1}{t^2 - t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{(t + 1)^2}{2} + \int \frac{-1}{t} dt + \int \frac{2}{t - 1} dt = \frac{(t + 1)^2}{2} -$$

$$- \ln|t| + 2 \ln|t - 1| = \frac{(\ln x + 1)^2}{2} + \ln \left| \frac{(\ln x - 1)^2}{\ln x} \right| + C$$

18 Calcula, integrando por partes $I = \int x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) dx$.

Comprueba el resultado por derivación.

$$I = \int x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) dx$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \text{sen}(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = x dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{sen}(\ln x) - \int \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos(\ln x) dx$$

Esta última integral la resolvemos por el mismo método de integración por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u = \cos(\ln x) &\Rightarrow du = -\text{sen}(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \\ dv = \frac{x}{2} dx &\Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{4} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = \int x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{sen}(\ln x) -$$

$$- \left[\frac{x^2}{4} \cos(\ln x) - \int -\frac{x}{4} \text{sen}(\ln x) dx \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{sen}(\ln x) - \frac{x^2}{4} \cos(\ln x) - \frac{1}{4} I$$

$$\frac{5}{4} I = \frac{x^2}{2} \text{sen}(\ln x) - \frac{x^2}{4} \cos(\ln x) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{4}{5} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \text{sen}(\ln x) - \frac{x^2}{4} \cos(\ln x) \right] + C$$

$$\int x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) dx = \frac{2x^2 \text{sen}(\ln x)}{5} - \frac{x^2 \cos(\ln x)}{5} + C$$

Vamos a comprobar el resultado, para ello veremos que la derivada del segundo miembro es igual a la función del primer miembro.

$$D \left[\frac{2x^2 \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x)}{5} - \frac{x^2 \cdot \cos(\ln x)}{5} \right] + C$$

$$= \frac{4x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) + 2x^2 \cdot \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{5} -$$

$$- \frac{2x \cdot \cos(\ln x) - x^2 \text{sen}(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{4x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x) + 2x \cdot \cos(\ln x) - 2x \cdot \cos(\ln x) + x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x)}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x)}{5} = x \cdot \text{sen}(\ln x)$$