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REFLEXIONA Y RESUELVE

Concepto de primitiva

■ NÚMEROS Y POTENCIAS SENCILLAS

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{a) } \int 1 \, dx = x \qquad \text{b) } \int 2 \, dx = 2x \qquad \text{c) } \int \sqrt{2} \, dx = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{a) } \int 2x \, dx = x^2 \qquad \text{b) } \int x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \qquad \text{c) } \int 3x \, dx = \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{a) } \int 7x \, dx = \frac{7x^2}{2} \qquad \text{b) } \int \frac{x}{3} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{6} \qquad \text{c) } \int \sqrt{2}x \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}x^2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{a) } \int 3x^2 \, dx = x^3 \qquad \text{b) } \int x^2 \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \qquad \text{c) } \int 2x^2 \, dx = \frac{2x^3}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{a) } \int 6x^5 \, dx = x^6 \qquad \text{b) } \int x^5 \, dx = \frac{x^6}{6} \qquad \text{c) } \int 3x^5 \, dx = \frac{3x^6}{6} = \frac{x^6}{2}$$

■ POTENCIAS DE EXPONENTE ENTERO

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{a) } \int (-1)x^{-2} \, dx = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{b) } \int x^{-2} \, dx = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{-1}{x}$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{5}{x^2} \, dx = \frac{-5}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \text{a) } \int \frac{1}{x^3} \, dx = \int x^{-3} \, dx = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2} = \frac{-1}{2x^2}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{2}{x^3} \, dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x^3} \, dx = \frac{-2}{2x^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ a) } \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^3} dx = \int (x-3)^{-3} dx = \frac{(x-3)^{-2}}{-2} = \frac{-1}{2(x-3)^2}$$

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

■ LAS RAÍCES TAMBIÉN SON POTENCIAS

$$\textcircled{9} \text{ a) } \int \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2} dx = x^{3/2} = \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{x} dx = \int \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2} dx = x^{3/2} = \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \text{ a) } \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{3}{2} x^{1/2} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\text{b) } \int 7\sqrt{x} dx = 7 \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{14}{3} \sqrt{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \text{ a) } \int \sqrt{3x} dx = \int \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{x} dx = \int \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x} dx = \sqrt{3} \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sqrt{x^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{3x^3}}{3}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{5} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{15} \sqrt{x^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2x^3}}{15}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \text{ a) } \int \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} dx = x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \text{ a) } \int \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 3 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = 3\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{b) } \int 5\sqrt{x^3} dx = 5 \int x^{3/2} dx = 5 \frac{x^{5/2}}{5/2} = 2\sqrt{x^5}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \text{ a) } \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{5x}} dx = \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{6}{5} \sqrt{5x}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \sqrt{7x^3} dx = \sqrt{7} \int \sqrt{x^3} dx = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{7x^5}$$

■ ¿RECUERDAS QUE $D(\ln x) = 1/x$?

$$\textcircled{15} \text{ a) } \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x|$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{1}{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5}{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} \ln |5x|$$

$$\textcircled{16} \text{ a) } \int \frac{1}{x+5} dx = \ln |x+5|$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{3}{2x+6} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2}{2x+6} dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln |2x+6|$$

■ ALGUNAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\textcircled{17} \text{ a) } \int \cos x dx = \text{sen } x$$

$$\text{b) } \int 2 \cos x dx = 2 \text{sen } x$$

$$\textcircled{18} \text{ a) } \int \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) dx = \text{sen} \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{b) } \int \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen } 2x$$

$$\textcircled{19} \text{ a) } \int (-\text{sen } x) dx = \cos x$$

$$\text{b) } \int \text{sen } x dx = -\cos x$$

$$\textcircled{20} \text{ a) } \int \text{sen}(x - \pi) dx = -\cos(x - \pi)$$

$$\text{b) } \int \text{sen } 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2 \text{sen } 2x dx = \frac{-1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$\textcircled{21} \text{ a) } \int (1 + \text{tg}^2 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2(1 + \text{tg}^2 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{tg } 2x$$

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

■ ALGUNAS EXPONENCIALES

$$\textcircled{22} \text{ a) } \int e^x dx = e^x$$

$$\text{b) } \int e^{x+1} dx = e^{x+1}$$

$$\textcircled{23} \text{ a) } \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}$$

$$\text{b) } \int e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2e^{2x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+1}$$

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1. Calcula las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int 7x^4 dx$

b) $\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{x} dx$

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

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

f) $\int \sqrt{x} dx$

g) $\int \frac{7x^4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{x^2} dx$

h) $\int \sqrt[3]{5x^2} dx$

i) $\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{5x^3}}{3x} dx$

j) $\int \frac{\sqrt{5x^3}}{\sqrt[3]{3x}} dx$

a) $\int 7x^4 dx = 7 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} + k = \frac{7x^5}{5} + k$

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

c) $\int \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{x} dx = \int \left(x^3 - 5x + 3 - \frac{4}{x} \right) dx = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 3x - 4 \ln |x| + k$

d) $\int \frac{x^3}{x-2} dx = \int \left(x^2 + 2x + 4 + \frac{8}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 4x + 8 \ln |x-2| + k$

e) $\int \frac{x^4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{x+1} dx = \int \left(x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 7 - \frac{11}{x+1} \right) dx =$
 $= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 7x - 11 \ln |x+1| + k$

f) $\int \sqrt{x} dx = \int x^{1/2} dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + k = \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + k$

g) $\int \frac{7x^4 - 5x^2 + 3x - 4}{x^2} dx = \int \left(\frac{7x^4}{x^2} \right) dx - \int \left(\frac{5x^2}{x^2} \right) dx + \int \left(\frac{3x}{x^2} \right) dx - \int \left(\frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx =$
 $= \int 7x^2 dx - \int 5 dx + \int \frac{3}{x} dx - \int \frac{4}{x^2} dx =$
 $= \frac{7x^3}{3} - 5x + 3 \ln |x| + \frac{4}{x} + k$

$$h) \int \sqrt[3]{5x^2} dx = \int \sqrt[3]{5} x^{2/3} dx = \sqrt[3]{5} \cdot \frac{x^{5/3}}{5/3} + k = \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{5x^5}}{5} + k$$

$$i) \int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{5x^3}}{3x} dx = \int \frac{x^{1/3}}{3x} dx + \int \frac{\sqrt{5} x^{3/2}}{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^{-2/3} dx + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \int x^{1/2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{1/3}}{1/3} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + k = \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}x^{3/2}}{9} + k$$

$$j) \int \frac{\sqrt{5x^3}}{\sqrt[3]{3x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{5} \cdot x^{3/2}}{\sqrt[3]{3} \cdot x^{1/3}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \int x^{7/6} dx = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt[3]{3}} \cdot \frac{x^{13/6}}{13/6} + k = \frac{6\sqrt{5} \sqrt[6]{x^{13}}}{13\sqrt[3]{3}} + k$$

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$$2. a) \int (3x - 5 \operatorname{tg} x) dx = 3 \int x dx - 5 \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} - 5 (-\ln |\cos x|) + k =$$

$$= \frac{3x^2}{2} + 5 \ln |\cos x| + k$$

$$b) \int (5 \cos x + 3^x) dx = 5 \int \cos x dx + \int 3^x dx = 5 \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + k$$

$$c) \int (3 \operatorname{tg} x - 5 \cos x) dx = 3 \int \operatorname{tg} x dx - 5 \int \cos x dx = 3 (-\ln |\cos x|) - 5 \operatorname{sen} x + k =$$

$$= -3 \ln |\cos x| - 5 \operatorname{sen} x + k$$

$$d) \int (10^x - 5^x) dx = \frac{10^x}{\ln 10} - \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + k$$

$$3. a) \int \frac{3}{x^2 + 1} dx = 3 \operatorname{arctg} x + k$$

$$b) \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \ln |x^2 + 1| + k$$

$$c) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{-2}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx = x - 2 \operatorname{arctg} x + k$$

$$d) \int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx = x + \ln |x^2 + 1| + k$$

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1. Calcula:

$$\text{a) } \int \cos^4 x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\text{b) } \int 2^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$\text{a) } \int \cos^4 x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = - \int \cos^4 x (-\operatorname{sen} x) \, dx = -\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + k$$

$$\text{b) } \int 2^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int 2^{\operatorname{sen} x} \cos x \cdot \ln 2 \, dx = \frac{2^{\operatorname{sen} x}}{\ln 2} + k$$

2. Calcula:

$$\text{a) } \int \operatorname{cotg} x \, dx$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{5x}{x^4 + 1} \, dx$$

$$\text{a) } \int \operatorname{cotg} x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \, dx = \ln |\operatorname{sen} x| + k$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{5x}{x^4 + 1} \, dx = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2x}{1 + (x^2)^2} \, dx = \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} (x^2) + k$$

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1. Calcula: $\int x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$

$$\text{Llamamos } I = \int x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = x, \quad du = dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x \, dx, \quad v = -\cos x \end{array} \right\} I = -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx = -x \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x + k$$

2. Calcula: $\int x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$

$$\text{Llamamos } I = \int x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x, \quad du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx \\ dv = x \, dx, \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) \, dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} [x - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x] + k = \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k = \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2} x + k \end{aligned}$$

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3. Calcula: $\int x^4 e^x dx$

$$I = \int x^4 e^x dx$$

Resolvámosla integrando por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= x^4 \rightarrow du = 4x^3 dx \\ dv &= e^x dx \rightarrow v = e^x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I = x^4 e^x - \int e^x 4x^3 dx = x^4 e^x - 4 \int x^3 e^x dx$$

$$I_1 = \int x^3 e^x dx = x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6e^x$$

(Visto en el ejercicio resuelto 2 de la página 344)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= x^4 e^x - 4[x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6e^x] + k = \\ &= x^4 e^x - 4x^3 e^x + 12x^2 e^x - 24x e^x + 24e^x + k \end{aligned}$$

4. Calcula: $\int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx$

$$I = \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx$$

Resolvámosla integrando por partes:

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x - \int (-\cos x) \cos x dx = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x dx = \\ &= -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + \int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) dx = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + \int dx - \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx = \\ &= -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + x - \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

Es decir:

$$I = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + x - I \rightarrow 2I = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + x \rightarrow I = \frac{x - \operatorname{sen} x \cos x}{2} + k$$

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1. Calcula: $\int \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 1}{x - 4} dx$

$$\int \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 1}{x - 4} dx = \int \left(3x + 7 + \frac{29}{x - 4} \right) dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 7x + 29 \ln |x - 4| + k$$

2. Calcula: $\int \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 1}{2x + 1} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x^2 - 5x + 1}{2x + 1} dx &= \int \left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{13}{4} + \frac{17/4}{2x + 1} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{13}{4}x - \frac{17}{8} \ln |2x + 1| + k = \\ &= \frac{3x^2}{4} - \frac{13}{4}x - \frac{17}{8} \ln |2x + 1| + k \end{aligned}$$

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3. Calcula:

a) $\int \frac{5x - 3}{x^3 - x} dx$

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

a) Descomponemos la fracción:

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

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

$$5x - 3 = A(x - 1)(x + 1) + Bx(x + 1) + Cx(x - 1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C dando a x los valores 0, 1 y -1 :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = 0 &\Rightarrow -3 = -A \Rightarrow A = 3 \\ x = 1 &\Rightarrow 2 = 2B \Rightarrow B = 1 \\ x = -1 &\Rightarrow -8 = 2C \Rightarrow C = -4 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Así, tenemos que:

$$\int \frac{5x - 3}{x^3 - x} dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{4}{x + 1} \right) dx = 3 \ln|x| + \ln|x - 1| - 4 \ln|x + 1| + k$$

b) Descomponemos la fracción:

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 6 = A(x - 1)^2 + B(x - 1) + C$$

Dando a x los valores 1, 0 y 2, queda:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = 1 &\Rightarrow 5 = C \\ x = 0 &\Rightarrow 6 = A - B + C \\ x = 2 &\Rightarrow 6 = A + B + C \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} A &= 1 \\ B &= 0 \\ C &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 2x + 6}{(x-1)^3} dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{5}{(x-1)^3} \right) dx = \ln|x-1| - \frac{5}{2(x-1)^2} + k$$

4. Calcula:

a) $\int \frac{x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8}{x^4 - 4x^2} dx$

b) $\int \frac{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x} dx$

a) $x^4 - 4x^2 = x^2(x^2 - 4) = x^2(x-2)(x+2)$

Descomponemos la fracción:

$$\frac{x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8}{x^2(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8}{x^2(x-2)(x+2)} =$$

$$= \frac{Ax(x-2)(x+2) + B(x-2)(x+2) + Cx^2(x+2) + Dx^2(x-2)}{x^2(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8 = Ax(x-2)(x+2) + B(x-2)(x+2) + Cx^2(x+2) + Dx^2(x-2)$$

Hallamos A, B, C y D dando a x los valores 0, 2, -2 y 1:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \Rightarrow 8 = -4B \Rightarrow B = -2 \\ x = 2 \Rightarrow 80 = 16C \Rightarrow C = 5 \\ x = -2 \Rightarrow 112 = -16D \Rightarrow D = -7 \\ x = 1 \Rightarrow 19 = -3A - 3B + 3C - D \Rightarrow -3A = -9 \Rightarrow A = 3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 + 22x^2 - 12x + 8}{x^4 - 4x^2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{5}{x-2} - \frac{7}{x+2} \right) dx = \\ &= 3 \ln|x| + \frac{2}{x} + 5 \ln|x-2| - 7 \ln|x+2| + k \end{aligned}$$

b) La fracción se puede simplificar:

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

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

EJERCICIOS Y PROBLEMAS PROPUESTOS

PARA PRACTICAR

Integrales casi inmediatas

1 Calcula las siguientes integrales inmediatas:

a) $\int (4x^2 - 5x + 7) dx$

b) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[5]{x}}$

c) $\int \frac{1}{2x + 7} dx$

d) $\int (x - \operatorname{sen} x) dx$

a) $\int (4x^2 - 5x + 7) dx = \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 7x + k$

b) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[5]{x}} = \int x^{-1/5} dx = \frac{x^{4/5}}{4/5} + k = \frac{5\sqrt[5]{x^4}}{4} + k$

c) $\int \frac{1}{2x + 7} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2x + 7| + k$

d) $\int (x - \operatorname{sen} x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + \operatorname{cox} x + k$

2 Resuelve estas integrales:

a) $\int (x^2 + 4x)(x^2 - 1) dx$

b) $\int (x - 1)^3 dx$

c) $\int \sqrt{3x} dx$

d) $\int (\operatorname{sen} x + e^x) dx$

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

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

c) $\int \sqrt{3x} dx = \int \sqrt{3} x^{1/2} dx = \sqrt{3} \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + k = \frac{2\sqrt{3}x^{3/2}}{3} + k$

d) $\int (\operatorname{sen} x + e^x) dx = -\operatorname{cos} x + e^x + k$

s3 Calcula las integrales siguientes:

a) $\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}} dx$

b) $\int \operatorname{sen}(x-4) dx$

c) $\int \frac{7}{\cos^2 x} dx$

d) $\int (e^x + 3e^{-x}) dx$

a) $\int \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \int x^{1/3} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} + k = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^4}{2}} + k$

b) $\int \operatorname{sen}(x-4) dx = -\cos(x-4) + k$

c) $\int \frac{7}{\cos^2 x} dx = 7 \operatorname{tg} x + k$

d) $\int (e^x + 3e^{-x}) dx = e^x - 3e^{-x} + k$

s4 Halla estas integrales:

a) $\int \frac{2}{x} dx$

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) $\int \frac{3}{1+x^2} dx = 3 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k$

5 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int \frac{dx}{x-4}$

b) $\int \frac{dx}{(x-4)^2}$

c) $\int (x-4)^2 dx$

d) $\int \frac{dx}{(x-4)^3}$

a) $\int \frac{dx}{x-4} = \ln|x-4| + k$

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

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

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

6 Halla las siguientes integrales del tipo exponencial:

a) $\int e^{x-4} dx$

b) $\int e^{-2x+9} dx$

c) $\int e^{5x} dx$

d) $\int (3^x - x^3) dx$

a) $\int e^{x-4} dx = e^{x-4} + k$

b) $\int e^{-2x+9} dx = \frac{-1}{2} \int -2e^{-2x+9} dx = \frac{-1}{2} e^{-2x+9} + k$

c) $\int e^{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int 5e^{5x} dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{5x} + k$

d) $\int (3^x - x^3) dx = \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + k$

7 Resuelve las siguientes integrales del tipo arco tangente:

a) $\int \frac{2 dx}{1+9x^2}$

b) $\int \frac{5 dx}{4x^2+1}$

c) $\int \frac{4 dx}{3+3x^2}$

d) $\int \frac{dx}{4+x^2}$

a) $\int \frac{2 dx}{1+9x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{3 dx}{1+(3x)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg}(3x) + k$

b) $\int \frac{5 dx}{4x^2+1} = \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{2 dx}{(2x)^2+1} = \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{arc\,tg}(2x) + k$

c) $\int \frac{4 dx}{3+3x^2} = \int \frac{4 dx}{3(1+x^2)} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} x + k$

d) $\int \frac{dx}{4+x^2} = \int \frac{1/4}{1+(x/2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1/2}{1+(x/2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc\,tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + k$

8 Expresa el integrando de las siguientes integrales de la forma:

$$\frac{\text{dividendo}}{\text{divisor}} = \text{cociente} + \frac{\text{resto}}{\text{divisor}}$$

y resuélvelas:

a) $\int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x + 1} dx$

b) $\int \frac{2x^2 + 2x + 4}{x + 1} dx$

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

a) $\int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x + 1} dx = \int \left(x - 6 + \frac{10}{x + 1}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 6x + 10 \ln|x + 1| + k$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } \int \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 + x - 1}{x - 2} dx &= \int \left(x^2 - x - 1 - \frac{3}{x - 2} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} - x - 3 \ln|x - 2| + k \end{aligned}$$

9 Halla estas integrales sabiendo que son del tipo arco seno:

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}} \quad \text{b) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} \quad \text{c) } \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx \quad \text{d) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} (*)$$

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - (2x)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{arc sen}(2x) + k$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} = \int \frac{1/2 dx}{\sqrt{1 - (x/2)^2}} = \text{arc sen}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + k$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 - (e^x)^2}} dx = \text{arc sen}(e^x) + k$$

$$\text{d) } (*) \text{ En el libro debería decir: } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} = \int \frac{1/x dx}{\sqrt{1 - (\ln x)^2}} = \text{arc sen}(\ln|x|) + k$$

Integrales de la forma $\int f(x)^n \cdot f'(x) dx$

10 Resuelve las integrales siguientes:

$$\text{a) } \int \cos x \text{sen}^3 x dx \quad \text{b) } \int \frac{3}{(x + 1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 3)^5} \quad \text{d) } \int \frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x dx$$

$$\text{a) } \int \cos x \text{sen}^3 x dx = \frac{\text{sen}^4 x}{4} + k$$

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

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + 3)^5} = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x(x^2 + 3)^{-5} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(x^2 + 3)^{-4}}{-4} + k = \frac{-1}{8(x^2 + 3)^4} + k$$

$$\text{d) } \int \frac{1}{x} \ln^3 x dx = \frac{\ln^4|x|}{4} + k$$

11 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int \operatorname{sen} x \cos x \, dx$

b) $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \, dx}{\cos^5 x}$

c) $\int \frac{2x \, dx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$

d) $\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2+5}}$

a) $\int \operatorname{sen} x \cos x \, dx = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{2} + k$

b) $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x \, dx}{\cos^5 x} = -\int (-\operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \cos^{-5} x \, dx = \frac{-\cos^{-4} x}{-4} + k = \frac{1}{4 \cos^4 x} + k$

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

d) $\int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x(x^2+5)^{-1/2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2+5)^{1/2}}{1/2} = \sqrt{x^2+5} + k$

12 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int \sqrt{x^2-2x} (x-1) \, dx$

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

c) $\int \frac{(1+\ln x)^2}{x} \, dx$

d) $\int \sqrt{(1+\cos x)^3} \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$

a) $\int \sqrt{x^2-2x} (x-1) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2-2x} (2x-2) \, dx =$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2-2x)^{3/2}}{3/2} + k = \frac{\sqrt{(x^2-2x)^3}}{3} + k$$

b) $\int \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{2} + k$

c) $\int \frac{(1+\ln x)^2}{x} \, dx = \int (1+\ln x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \frac{(1+\ln x)^3}{3} + k$

d) $\int \sqrt{(1+\cos x)^3} \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -\int (1+\cos x)^{3/2} (-\operatorname{sen} x) \, dx =$

$$= -\frac{(1+\cos x)^{5/2}}{5/2} + k = \frac{-2\sqrt{(1+\cos x)^5}}{5} + k$$

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Integración por partes

s13 Aplica la integración por partes para resolver las siguientes integrales:

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

b) $\int x e^{2x} \, dx$

c) $\int 3x \cos x \, dx$

d) $\int \ln(2x-1) \, dx$

e) $\int \frac{x}{e^x} \, dx$

f) $\int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$

g) $\int \operatorname{arc} \cos x \, dx$

h) $\int x^2 \ln x \, dx$

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

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x \ln x \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln|x| - \frac{x^2}{4} + k$$

b) $\int x e^{2x} \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^{2x} \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x e^{2x} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + k$$

c) $\int 3x \cos x \, dx = 3 \int x \cos x \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \int x \cos x \, dx &= 3 \left[x \operatorname{sen} x - \int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \right] = 3[x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x] + k = \\ &= 3x \operatorname{sen} x + 3 \cos x + k \end{aligned}$$

d) $\int \ln(2x-1) \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln 2x - 1 \rightarrow du = \frac{2}{2x-1} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

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

e) $\int \frac{x}{e^x} dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^{-x} dx \rightarrow v = -e^{-x} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{e^x} dx = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + k$$

f) $\int \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

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

g) $\int \operatorname{arc} \cos x dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \operatorname{arc} \cos x \rightarrow du = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\int \operatorname{arc} \cos x dx = x \operatorname{arc} \cos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \operatorname{arc} \cos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + k$$

h) $\int x^2 \ln x dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^2 dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} - \int \frac{x^2}{3} dx = \frac{x^3 \ln x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + k$$

14 Resuelve las siguientes integrales aplicando dos veces la integración por partes:

a) $\int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$

b) $\int x^2 e^{2x} \, dx$

c) $\int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$

d) $\int (x + 1)^2 e^x \, dx$

a) $\int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x \, dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + \int 2x \cos x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \underbrace{\int x \cos x \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x \rightarrow du_1 = dx \\ dv_1 = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v_1 = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = x \operatorname{sen} x - \int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$$

Por tanto:

$$\int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \cos x + k$$

b) $\int x^2 e^{2x} \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x \, dx \\ dv = e^{2x} \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{2x} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{2x} - \underbrace{\int x e^{2x} \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x \rightarrow du_1 = dx \\ dv_1 = e^{2x} \, dx \rightarrow v_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x}$$

Por tanto:

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

$$c) \int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = e^x \rightarrow du = e^x \, dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -e^x \cos x + \underbrace{\int e^x \cos x \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = e^x \rightarrow du_1 = e^x \, dx \\ dv_1 = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v_1 = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = e^x \operatorname{sen} x - \int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

Por tanto:

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -e^x \cos x + e^x \operatorname{sen} x - \int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = e^x \operatorname{sen} x - e^x \cos x$$

$$\int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = \frac{e^x \operatorname{sen} x - e^x \cos x}{2} + k$$

$$d) \int (x+1)^2 e^x \, dx$$

$$\begin{cases} u = (x+1)^2 \rightarrow du = 2(x+1) \, dx \\ dv = e^x \, dx \rightarrow v = e^x \end{cases}$$

$$\int (x+1)^2 e^x \, dx = (x+1)^2 e^x - 2 \underbrace{\int (x+1) e^x \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = (x+1) \rightarrow du_1 = dx \\ dv_1 = e^x \, dx \rightarrow v_1 = e^x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = (x+1) e^x - \int e^x \, dx = (x+1) e^x - e^x = (x+1-1) e^x = x e^x$$

Por tanto:

$$\int (x+1)^2 e^x \, dx = (x+1)^2 e^x - 2x e^x + k =$$

$$= (x^2 + 2x + 1 - 2x) e^x + k = (x^2 + 1) e^x + k$$

Integrales racionales

15 Aplica la descomposición en fracciones simples para resolver las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 6} dx$

b) $\int \frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4} dx$

c) $\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100} dx$

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

e) $\int \frac{4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$

f) $\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} dx$

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

h) $\int \frac{-16}{x^2 - 2x - 15} dx$

a) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 6} dx$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + x - 6} = \frac{A}{x + 3} + \frac{B}{x - 2} \begin{cases} A = -1/5 \\ B = 1/5 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 6} dx = \int \frac{-1/5}{x + 3} dx + \int \frac{1/5}{x - 2} dx = -\frac{1}{5} \ln |x + 3| + \frac{1}{5} \ln |x - 2| + k$$

b) $\int \frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4} dx$

$$\frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-3x^3 + 12x}{12x} + \frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4} = 3x + \frac{12x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\int \frac{3x^3}{x^2 - 4} dx = \int \left(3x + \frac{12x}{x^2 - 4} \right) dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 6 \ln |x^2 - 4| + k$$

c) $\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100} dx$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & -4 & -25 & 100 \\ 5 & & 5 & 5 & -100 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -20 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + x - 20 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 80}}{2} \begin{cases} x = -5 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100} = \frac{A}{x - 5} + \frac{B}{x + 5} + \frac{C}{x - 4} \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{10}, B = \frac{1}{90}, C = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 4x^2 - 25x + 100} dx = \frac{1}{10} \ln |x - 5| + \frac{1}{90} \ln |x + 5| - \frac{1}{9} \ln |x - 4| + k$$

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

Por el mismo procedimiento:

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

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

$$e) \int \frac{4}{x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

$$\frac{4}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x + 2} + \frac{B}{x - 1} \rightarrow A = -\frac{4}{3}, B = \frac{4}{3}$$

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

$$f) \int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} dx$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = 1 - \frac{4x + 3}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = 1 - \left(\frac{A}{x + 3} + \frac{B}{x + 1} \right) \rightarrow A = \frac{9}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4x + 3} dx = \int \left[1 - \left(\frac{9/2}{x + 3} + \frac{-1/2}{x + 1} \right) \right] dx =$$

$$= x - \frac{9}{2} \ln |x + 3| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + 1| + k$$

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

$$\frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} = x + 1 + \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 2)(x - 1)} = x + 1 + \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x - 1} \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

h) Análogamente:

$$\int \frac{-16}{x^2 - 2x - 15} dx = \int \left(\frac{-2}{x - 5} + \frac{2}{x + 3} \right) dx = -2 \ln |x - 5| + 2 \ln |x + 3| + k$$

16 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

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

b) $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx$

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

d) $\int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} dx$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

$$2x-4 = A(x-1)(x+3) + B(x+3) + C(x-1)^2$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=1 \rightarrow -2 = 4B \rightarrow B = -1/2 \\ x=-3 \rightarrow -10 = 16C \rightarrow C = -5/8 \\ x=0 \rightarrow -4 = -3A + 3B + C \rightarrow A = 5/8 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\int \frac{2x-4}{(x-1)^2(x+3)} dx = \int \frac{5/8}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/2}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{-5/8}{x+3} dx =$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \ln|x-1| + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-1)} - \frac{5}{8} \ln|x+3| + k = \frac{5}{8} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + \frac{1}{2x-2} + k$$

b) $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx$

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

$$2x+3 = A(x+5) + B(x-2)$$

Hallamos A y B :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=2 \rightarrow 7 = 7A \rightarrow A = 1 \\ x=-5 \rightarrow -7 = -7B \rightarrow B = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

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

$$= \ln|x-2| + \ln|x+5| + k = \ln|(x-2)(x+5)| + k$$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

$$1 = A(x+3)^2 + B(x-1)(x+3) + C(x-1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 16A \rightarrow A = 1/16 \\ x = -3 \rightarrow 1 = -4C \rightarrow C = -1/4 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 1 = 9A - 3B - C \rightarrow B = -1/16 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x+3)^2} dx &= \int \frac{1/16}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/16}{x+3} dx + \int \frac{-1/4}{(x+3)^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{16} \ln|x+3| + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+3)} + k = \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + \frac{1}{4(x+3)} + k \end{aligned}$$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

$$\frac{3x-2}{(x-2)(x+2)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-2)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$3x-2 = A(x+2) + B(x-2)$$

Hallamos A y B :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \rightarrow 4 = 4A \rightarrow A = 1 \\ x = -2 \rightarrow -8 = -4B \rightarrow B = 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3x-2}{x^2-4} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \int \frac{2}{x+2} dx = \\ &= \ln|x-2| + 2 \ln|x+2| + k = \ln[|x-2|(x+2)^2] + k \end{aligned}$$

PARA RESOLVER
17 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int x^4 e^{x^5} dx$ b) $\int x \operatorname{sen} x^2 dx$ c) $\int \sqrt{(x+3)^5} dx$ d) $\int \frac{-3x}{2-6x^2} dx$

a) $\int x^4 e^{x^5} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int 5x^4 e^{x^5} dx = \frac{1}{5} e^{x^5} + k$

b) $\int x \operatorname{sen} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x \operatorname{sen} x^2 dx = \frac{-1}{2} \cos x^2 + k$

c) $\int \sqrt{(x+3)^5} dx = \int (x+3)^{5/2} dx = \frac{(x+3)^{7/2}}{7/2} = \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{(x+3)^7} + k$

d) $\int \frac{-3x}{2-6x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-12x}{2-6x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln |2-6x^2| + k$

18 Resuelve estas integrales:

a) $\int x \cdot 2^{-x} dx$ b) $\int x^3 \operatorname{sen} x dx$ c) $\int e^x \cos x dx$ d) $\int x^5 e^{-x^3} dx$

a) $\int x \cdot 2^{-x} dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = 2^{-x} dx \rightarrow v = \frac{-2^{-x}}{\ln 2} \end{cases}$$

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

b) $\int x^3 \operatorname{sen} x dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^3 \rightarrow du = 3x^2 dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{sen} x dx = -x^3 \cos x + 3 \int \underbrace{x^2 \cos x dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x^2 \rightarrow du_1 = 2x dx \\ dv_1 = \cos x dx \rightarrow v_1 = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = x^2 \operatorname{sen} x - 2 \int \underbrace{x \operatorname{sen} x dx}_{I_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = x \rightarrow du_2 = dx \\ dv_2 = \operatorname{sen} x dx \rightarrow v_2 = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$I_2 = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = -x \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x$$

Así: $I_1 = x^2 \operatorname{sen} x + 2x \cos x - 2 \operatorname{sen} x$

Por tanto:

$$\int x^3 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -x^3 \cos x + 3x^2 \operatorname{sen} x + 6x \cos x - 6 \operatorname{sen} x + k$$

c) $\int e^x \cos x \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = e^x \rightarrow du = e^x \, dx \\ dv = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$I = e^x \operatorname{sen} x - \underbrace{\int e^x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = e^x \rightarrow du = e^x \, dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = -\cos x e^x + \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$I = e^x \operatorname{sen} x - (-\cos x e^x + I)$$

$$2I = e^x \operatorname{sen} x + e^x \cos x$$

$$I = \frac{e^x \operatorname{sen} x + e^x \cos x}{2} + k$$

d) $\int x^5 e^{-x^3} \, dx = \int x^3 \cdot x^2 e^{-x^3} \, dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = x^3 \rightarrow du = 3x^2 \, dx \\ dv = x^2 e^{-x^3} \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{-1}{3} e^{-x^3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^5 e^{-x^3} \, dx &= \frac{-x^3}{3} e^{-x^3} + \int x^2 e^{-x^3} \, dx = \frac{-x^3}{3} e^{-x^3} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-x^3} + k = \\ &= \frac{(-x^3 - 1)}{3} e^{-x^3} + k \end{aligned}$$

19 Calcula las integrales racionales siguientes:

a) $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} \, dx$

b) $\int \frac{1}{(x^2-1)^2} \, dx$

c) $\int \frac{2x^2+7x-1}{x^3+x^2-x-1} \, dx$

d) $\int \frac{2x^2+5x-1}{x^3+x^2-2x} \, dx$

a) $\int \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} \, dx \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \, dx + \int \frac{2}{x^2+1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k$

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

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

$$1 = A(x - 1)(x + 1)^2 + B(x + 1)^2 + C(x + 1)(x - 1)^2 + D(x - 1)^2$$

Calculamos A , B , C y D , dando a x los valores 1, -1, 0 y 2:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 4B \rightarrow B = 1/4 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow 1 = 4D \rightarrow D = 1/4 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 1 = -A + B + C + D \rightarrow 1/2 = -A + C \\ x = 2 \rightarrow 1 = 9A + 9B + 3C + D \rightarrow -3/2 = 9A + 3C \rightarrow -1/2 = 3A + C \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = -1/4 \\ B = 1/4 \\ C = 1/4 \\ D = 1/4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x^2 - 1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{-1/4}{(x - 1)} dx + \int \frac{1/4}{(x - 1)^2} dx + \int \frac{1/4}{(x + 1)} dx + \int \frac{1/4}{(x + 1)^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{-1}{4} \ln|x - 1| - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x - 1)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x + 1)} + k = \\ &= \frac{-1}{4} \left[\ln|x - 1| + \frac{1}{x - 1} - \ln|x + 1| + \frac{1}{x + 1} \right] + k = \\ &= \frac{-1}{4} \left[\ln \left| \frac{x - 1}{x + 1} \right| + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \right] + k \end{aligned}$$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples (para ello, encontramos las raíces del denominador):

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

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

$$2x^2 + 7x - 1 = A(x + 1)^2 + B(x - 1)(x + 1) + C(x - 1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \rightarrow 8 = 4A \rightarrow A = 2 \\ x = -1 \rightarrow -6 = -2C \rightarrow C = 3 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow -1 = A - B - C \rightarrow B = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

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

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

$$2x^2 + 5x - 1 = A(x-1)(x+2) + Bx(x+2) + Cx(x-1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \rightarrow -1 = -2A \rightarrow A = 1/2 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow 6 = 3B \rightarrow B = 2 \\ x = -2 \rightarrow -3 = 6C \rightarrow C = -1/2 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x^2 + 5x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} dx &= \int \frac{1/2}{x} dx + \int \frac{2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/2}{x+2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x| + 2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+2| + k = \\ &= \ln \left(\frac{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+2}} \right) + k \end{aligned}$$

20 Para resolver la integral $\int \cos^3 x dx$, hacemos:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^3 x &= \cos x \cos^2 x = \cos x(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) = \\ &= \cos x - \cos x \operatorname{sen}^2 x \end{aligned}$$

Así, la descomponemos en dos integrales inmediatas. Calcúlala.

Resuelve, después, $\int \operatorname{sen}^3 x dx$.

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

s21 Calcula:

a) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2}$

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

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

d) $\int \frac{2x - 3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18} dx$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

$$1 = A(x-2) + B(x+1)$$

Hallamos A y B :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \rightarrow 1 = -3A \rightarrow A = -1/3 \\ x = 2 \rightarrow 1 = 3B \rightarrow B = 1/3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x - 2} dx &= \int \frac{-1/3}{x+1} dx + \int \frac{1/3}{x-2} dx = \\ &= \frac{-1}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-2| + k = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right| + k \end{aligned}$$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

$$3x^2 - 6 = A(x-1)(x+2) + Bx(x+2) + Cx(x-1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \rightarrow -6 = -2A \rightarrow A = 3 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow -3 = 3B \rightarrow B = -1 \\ x = -2 \rightarrow 6 = 6C \rightarrow C = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

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

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

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

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \rightarrow 5 = C \\ x = 2 \rightarrow 20 = A + B + C \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 0 = A - B + C \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} A = 5 \\ B = 10 \\ C = 5 \end{array}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{5x^2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1} dx &= \int \left(\frac{5}{x-1} + \frac{10}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{5}{(x-1)^3} \right) dx = \\ &= 5 \ln|x-1| - \frac{10}{x-1} - \frac{5}{2(x-1)^2} + k\end{aligned}$$

$$d) \int \frac{2x-3}{x^3 - 2x^2 - 9x + 18} dx = \int \frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-3)(x+3)} dx$$

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

$$\frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x-3} + \frac{C}{x+3}$$

$$\frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{A(x-3)(x+3) + B(x-2)(x+3) + C(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x-3)(x+3)}$$

$$2x-3 = A(x-3)(x+3) + B(x-2)(x+3) + C(x-2)(x-3)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \rightarrow 1 = -5A \rightarrow A = -1/5 \\ x = 3 \rightarrow 3 = 6B \rightarrow B = 1/2 \\ x = -3 \rightarrow -9 = 30C \rightarrow C = -3/10 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{2x-3}{x^3-2x^2-9x+18} dx &= \int \left(\frac{-1/5}{x-2} + \frac{1/2}{x-3} + \frac{-3/10}{x+3} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{-1}{5} \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-3| - \frac{3}{10} \ln|x+3| + k\end{aligned}$$

22 Resuelve las integrales siguientes:

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \qquad \text{b) } \int \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{x + \cos x} dx$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \qquad \text{d) } \int \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x + x} dx$$

$$\text{e) } \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(1/x)}{x^2} dx \qquad \text{f) } \int \frac{2x-3}{x+2} dx$$

$$\text{g) } \int \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}{1+x^2} dx \qquad \text{h) } \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos^4 x} dx$$

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} \ln x dx = \frac{\ln^2|x|}{2} + k$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen} x}{x + \cos x} dx = \ln|x + \cos x| + k$$

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1/x}{\ln x} dx = \ln|\ln|x|| + k$$

$$\text{d) } \int \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x + x} dx = \ln|e^x + x| + k$$

$$\text{e) } \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(1/x)}{x^2} dx = -\int \frac{-1}{x^2} \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + k$$

$$\text{f) } \int \frac{2x-3}{x+2} dx = \int \left(2 - \frac{7}{x+2}\right) dx = 2x - 7 \ln|x+2| + k$$

$$\text{g) } \int \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x dx = \frac{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{2} + k$$

$$\text{h) } \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos^4 x} dx = -\int (-\operatorname{sen} x)(\cos x)^{-4} dx = \frac{-(\cos x)^{-3}}{-3} + k = \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 x} + k$$

23 Calcula las integrales indefinidas:

a) $\int \frac{\text{sen}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

b) $\int \ln(x-3) dx$

c) $\int \frac{\ln\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

d) $\int \ln(x^2+1) dx$

e) $\int (\ln x)^2 dx$

f) $\int e^x \cos e^x dx$

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

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

a) $\int \frac{\text{sen}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (-\text{sen}\sqrt{x}) dx = -2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) + k$

b) $\int \ln(x-3) dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(x-3) \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x-3} dx \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(x-3) dx &= x \ln|x-3| - \int \frac{x}{x-3} dx = x \ln|x-3| - \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{x-3}\right) dx = \\ &= x \ln|x-3| - x - 3 \ln|x-3| + k = (x-3) \ln|x-3| - x + k \end{aligned}$$

c) $\int \frac{\ln\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln\sqrt{x} \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2x} dx \\ v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \rightarrow dv = 2\sqrt{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2\sqrt{x} \ln\sqrt{x} - \int \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2x} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \ln\sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} \ln\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} + k = 2\sqrt{x} (\ln\sqrt{x} - 1) + k \end{aligned}$$

d) $\int \ln(x^2+1) dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln(x^2+1) \rightarrow du = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

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

$$= x \ln(x^2 + 1) - \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx = x \ln(x^2 + 1) - 2x + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k$$

e) $\int (\ln x)^2 dx$

$$\begin{cases} u = (\ln x)^2 \rightarrow du = 2(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$$

$$\int (\ln x)^2 dx = x (\ln x)^2 - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2|x| - 2x \ln|x| + 2x + k$$

f) $\int e^x \cos e^x dx = \operatorname{sen} e^x + k$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

Hallamos A y B :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x = -1 &\rightarrow -1 = -2A \rightarrow A = 1/2 \\ x = 1 &\rightarrow -1 = 2B \rightarrow B = -1/2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

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

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

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

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

s24 Resuelve:

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

• En el numerador, suma y resta e^x .

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

• Descomponla en suma de otras dos.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx &\stackrel{(1)}{=} \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \int \left(\frac{1+e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \\ &= \int \left(1 - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \right) dx = x - \ln(1+e^x) + k \end{aligned}$$

(1) Sumamos y restamos e^x en el numerador.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \\ &= -\sqrt{9-x^2} + 3 \int \frac{1/3}{\sqrt{1-(x/3)^2}} dx = \\ &= -\sqrt{9-x^2} + 3 \operatorname{arc\,sen} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + k \end{aligned}$$

25 Resuelve por sustitución:

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

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

c) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

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

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

f) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x} dx$

• a), c), d) Haz $x+1=t^2$. b) Haz $x=t^4$. e), f) Haz $x=t^2$.

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

Cambio: $x+1=t^2 \rightarrow dx=2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x+1} dx &= \int (t^2-1)t \cdot 2t dt = \int (2t^4-2t^2) dt = \frac{2t^5}{5} - \frac{2t^3}{3} + k = \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{(x+1)^5}}{5} - \frac{2\sqrt{(x+1)^3}}{3} + k \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Cambio: } x = t^4 \rightarrow dx = 4t^3 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x - \sqrt[4]{x}} &= \int \frac{4t^3 dt}{t^4 - t} = \int \frac{4t^2 dt}{t^3 - 1} = \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{3t^2 dt}{t^3 - 1} = \frac{4}{3} \ln |t^3 - 1| + k = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \ln |\sqrt[4]{x^3} - 1| + k \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$\text{Cambio: } x+1 = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

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

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

$$\text{Cambio: } x+1 = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

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

$$2 = A(t-1) + B(t+1)$$

Hallamos A y B :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t = -1 &\rightarrow 2 = -2A \rightarrow A = -1 \\ t = 1 &\rightarrow 2 = 2B \rightarrow B = 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2 dt}{(t+1)(t-1)} &= \int \left(\frac{-1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{t-1} \right) dt = -\ln |t+1| + \ln |t-1| + k = \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + k \end{aligned}$$

Así:

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} \right| + k$$

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

$$\text{Cambio: } x = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{2t dt}{t^2 + t} = \int \frac{2 dt}{t + 1} = 2 \ln |t + 1| + k = \\ &= 2 \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) + k \end{aligned}$$

$$f) \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x} dx$$

$$\text{Cambio: } x = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x} dx &= \int \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{2t^2 dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{1 + t^2} \right) dt = \\ &= 2t - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t + k = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{x} + k \end{aligned}$$

26 Resuelve, utilizando un cambio de variable, estas integrales:

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

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

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

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

• a) Haz $x = \operatorname{sen} t$.

a) Hacemos $x = \operatorname{sen} t \rightarrow dx = \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 t} \cos t dt = \int \cos^2 t dt \stackrel{(1)}{=} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int 2 \cos 2t dt = \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2t + k \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$$

Deshacemos el cambio:

$$\operatorname{sen} t = x \rightarrow \cos t = \sqrt{1 - x^2}; t = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 2t = 2 \operatorname{sen} t \cos t = 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

Por tanto:

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

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

Hacemos el cambio: $e^x = t \rightarrow x = \ln t \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$

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

Descomponemos en fracciones simples:

$$\frac{1}{t^2(t-3)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t^2} + \frac{C}{t-3} = \frac{At(t-3) + B(t-3) + Ct^2}{t^2(t-3)}$$

$$1 = At(t-3) + B(t-3) + Ct^2$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t = 0 \rightarrow 1 = -3B \rightarrow B = -1/3 \\ t = 3 \rightarrow 1 = 9C \rightarrow C = 1/9 \\ t = 1 \rightarrow 1 = -2A - 2B + C \rightarrow A = -1/9 \end{array} \right\}$$

Así, tenemos que:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{t^2(t-3)} dt &= \int \left(\frac{-1/9}{t} + \frac{-1/3}{t^2} + \frac{1/9}{t-3} \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{-1}{9} \ln|t| + \frac{1}{3t} + \frac{1}{9} \ln|t-3| + k \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{e^{2x} - 3e^x} &= \frac{-1}{9} \ln e^x + \frac{1}{3e^x} + \frac{1}{9} \ln|e^x - 3| + k = \\ &= -\frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{3e^x} + \frac{1}{9} \ln|e^x - 3| + k \end{aligned}$$

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

Hacemos el cambio: $e^x = t \rightarrow x = \ln t \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{3x} - e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \int \frac{t^3 - t}{t^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = \\ &= t - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t + k = e^x - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} (e^x) + k \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx &= \int \frac{2t dt}{1 + t} = \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+t} \right) dt = 2t - 2 \ln|1+t| + k = \\ &= 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{x}) + k \end{aligned}$$

- s27** Encuentra la primitiva de $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+3x}$ que se anula para $x = 0$.

$$F(x) = \int \frac{1}{1+3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3}{1+3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+3x| + k$$

$$F(0) = k = 0$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } F(x) = \frac{1}{3} \ln|1+3x|$$

- 28** Halla la función F para la que $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ y $F(1) = 2$.

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

$$F(1) = -1 + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = 3$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } F(x) = -\frac{1}{x} + 3$$

- 29** De todas las primitivas de la función $y = 4x - 6$, ¿cuál de ellas toma el valor 4 para $x = 1$?

$$F(x) = \int (4x - 6) dx = 2x^2 - 6x + k$$

$$F(1) = 2 - 6 + k = 4 \Rightarrow k = 8$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } F(x) = 2x^2 - 6x + 8$$

- 30** Halla $f(x)$ sabiendo que $f''(x) = 6x$, $f'(0) = 1$ y $f(2) = 5$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = \int 6x dx = 3x^2 + c \\ f'(0) = c = 1 \end{array} \right\} f'(x) = 3x^2 + 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \int (3x^2 + 1) dx = x^3 + x + k \\ f(2) = 10 + k = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow k = -5$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } f(x) = x^3 + x - 5$$

- 31** Resuelve las siguientes integrales por sustitución:

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

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

• a) Haz $\sqrt{e^x} = t$. b) Haz $\sqrt{e^x - 1} = t$.

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

$$\text{Cambio: } \sqrt{e^x} = t \rightarrow e^{x/2} = t \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \ln t \rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^x}{1 - \sqrt{e^x}} dx &= \int \frac{t^2 \cdot (2/t) dt}{1 - t} = \int \frac{2t dt}{1 - t} = \int \left(-2 + \frac{2}{1 - t} \right) dt = \\ &= -2t - 2 \ln |1 - t| + k = -2\sqrt{e^x} - 2 \ln |1 - \sqrt{e^x}| + k \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Cambio: } \sqrt{e^x - 1} = t \rightarrow e^x = t^2 + 1 \rightarrow x = \ln(t^2 + 1) \rightarrow dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx &= \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{t^2 + 1} dt = \int \left(2 - \frac{2}{t^2 + 1} \right) dt = \\ &= 2t - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t + k = 2\sqrt{e^x - 1} - 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \sqrt{e^x - 1} + k \end{aligned}$$

32 Calcula $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{1 + \cos x} dx$.

• *Multiplica el numerador y el denominador por $1 - \cos x$.*

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

33 En el ejercicio resuelto de la página 344, se ha calculado la integral $\int \cos^2 x dx$ de dos formas:

— Aplicando fórmulas trigonométricas.

— Integrando por partes.

Utiliza estos dos métodos para resolver:

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx$$

$$\bullet \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx \stackrel{(1)}{=} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2x + k$$

$$(1) \text{ Aplicando la fórmula: } \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

• Por partes:

$$\begin{cases} u = \operatorname{sen} x \rightarrow du = \cos x dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$I = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \, dx = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + \int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) \, dx$$

$$2I = -\operatorname{sen} x \cos x + x \rightarrow I = \frac{-\operatorname{sen} x \cos x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$I = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2x + k = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2x + k$$

s34 Encuentra una primitiva de la función $f(x) = x^2 \operatorname{sen} x$ cuyo valor para $x = \pi$ sea 4.

$$F(x) = \int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

Integramos por partes:

$$\begin{cases} u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x \, dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = -x^2 \cos x + 2 \underbrace{\int x \cos x \, dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = x \rightarrow du_1 = dx \\ dv_1 = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v_1 = \operatorname{sen} x \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = x \operatorname{sen} x - \int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$$

Por tanto:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(x) &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \cos x + k \\ F(\pi) &= \pi^2 - 2 + k = 4 \Rightarrow k = 6 - \pi^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$F(x) = -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \cos x + 6 - \pi^2$$

s35 Determina la función $f(x)$ sabiendo que:

$$f''(x) = x \ln x, \quad f'(1) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad f(e) = \frac{e}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \int f''(x) \, dx \rightarrow f'(x) = \int x \ln x \, dx$$

Integramos por partes:

$$\begin{cases} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x \, dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x}{2} \, dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + k = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + k$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) + k = -\frac{1}{4} + k = 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx \rightarrow f(x) = \int \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \right] dx = \underbrace{\int \frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx}_I + \frac{1}{4}x$$

Integramos por partes:

$$\begin{cases} u = \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = \frac{x^2}{2} dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{x^3}{6} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \int \frac{x^2}{6} dx = \frac{x^3}{6} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{18} + k$$

Por tanto:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{x^3}{6} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{18} + \frac{1}{4}x + k \\ f(e) &= \frac{e^3}{12} - \frac{e^3}{18} + \frac{e}{4} + k = \frac{e^3}{36} + \frac{e}{4} + k = \frac{e}{4} \Rightarrow k = -\frac{e^3}{36} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{x^3}{18} + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{e^3}{36}$$

- s36** Calcula la expresión de una función $f(x)$ tal que $f'(x) = x e^{-x^2}$ y que $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$.

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

$$f(0) = -\frac{1}{2} + k = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k = 1$$

Por tanto: $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + 1$

- s37** De una función $y = f(x)$, $x > -1$ sabemos que tiene por derivada $y' = \frac{a}{1+x}$ donde a es una constante. Determina la función si, además, sabemos que $f(0) = 1$ y $f(1) = -1$.

$$y = \int \frac{a}{1+x} dx \rightarrow f(x) = a \ln(1+x) + k \quad (x > -1)$$

$$f(0) = 1 \rightarrow a \ln(1+0) + k = 1 \rightarrow k = 1$$

$$f(1) = -1 \rightarrow a \ln 2 + k = -1 \rightarrow a \ln 2 = -1 - 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{\ln 2}$$

$$\text{Por tanto, } f(x) = \frac{-2}{\ln 2} \ln(1+x) + 1, \quad x > -1.$$

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s38 Dada la función $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definida por $f(x) = \ln(1+x^2)$, halla la primitiva de f cuya gráfica pasa por el origen de coordenadas.

$$\int \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

Integramos por partes:

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

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

$$F(x) = x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k$$

$$\text{Debe pasar por } (0, 0) \rightarrow F(0) = 0$$

$$F(0) = 0 - 2 \cdot 0 + 0 + k = 0 \rightarrow k = 0$$

$$\text{Así, } F(x) = x \ln(1+x^2) - 2x + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x.$$

s39 Calcula a para que una primitiva de la función $\int (ax^2 + x \cos x + 1) dx$ pase por $(\pi, -1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int (ax^2 + x \cos x + 1) dx = \int (ax^2 + 1) dx + \int x \cos x dx = \\ &= \frac{ax^3}{3} + x + \underbrace{\int x \cos x dx}_{I_1} \end{aligned}$$

Calculamos I_1 por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= x \rightarrow du = dx \\ dv &= \cos x dx \rightarrow v = \operatorname{sen} x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$I_1 = x \operatorname{sen} x - \int \operatorname{sen} x dx = x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x + k$$

$$F(x) = \frac{ax^3}{3} + x + x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$$

Como pasa por $(\pi, -1)$:

$$F(\pi) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{a\pi^3}{3} + \pi + \pi \cdot \operatorname{sen} \pi + \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\frac{a\pi^3}{3} + \pi - 1 = -1 \rightarrow \frac{a\pi^3}{3} = -\pi \rightarrow a = \frac{-3\pi}{\pi^3} = \frac{-3}{\pi^2}$$

$$\text{Así, } F(x) = \frac{-3}{\pi^2} \frac{x^3}{3} + x + x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x = -\frac{x^3}{\pi^2} + x + x \operatorname{sen} x + \cos x$$

s40 Halla $\int e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) dx$ en función de los parámetros a , b y c .

$$I = \int e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) dx$$

Integramos por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= x^2 + bx + c \rightarrow du = (2x + b)dx \\ dv &= e^{ax}dx \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Así:

$$I = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) - \underbrace{\frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax}(2x + b) dx}_{I_1}$$

Volvemos a integrar por partes:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= 2x + b \rightarrow du = 2dx \\ dv &= e^{ax}dx \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{a}e^{ax} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) - \frac{1}{a}I_1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) - \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{1}{a}e^{ax}(2x + b) - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} 2dx \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{a}e^{ax}(x^2 + bx + c) - \frac{1}{a^2}e^{ax}(2x + b) + \frac{2}{a^3}e^{ax} + k \end{aligned}$$

s41 Encuentra la función derivable $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ que cumple $f(1) = -1$ y

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & \text{si } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ e^x - 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

- Si $x \neq 0$:

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx \begin{cases} \int (x^2 - 2x) dx & \text{si } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \int (e^x - 1) dx & \text{si } 0 \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + k & \text{si } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ e^x - x + c & \text{si } 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

- Hallamos k y c teniendo en cuenta que $f(1) = -1$ y que $f(x)$ ha de ser continua en $x = 0$.

$$f(1) = -1 \Rightarrow e - 1 + c = -1 \Rightarrow c = -e$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = k \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 - e \end{array} \right\} k = 1 - e$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 1 - e & \text{si } -1 \leq x < 0 \\ e^x - x - e & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

s42 De una función derivable se sabe que pasa por el punto $A(-1, -4)$ y que su

$$\text{derivada es: } f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 - x & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 1/x & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

a) Halla la expresión de $f(x)$.

b) Obtén la ecuación de la recta tangente a $f(x)$ en $x = 2$.

a) Si $x \neq 1$:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x < 1 \\ \ln x + c & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Hallamos k y c teniendo en cuenta que $f(-1) = -4$ y que $f(x)$ ha de ser continua en $x = 1$:

$$f(-1) = -\frac{5}{2} + k = -4 \Rightarrow k = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = c \end{array} \right\} c = 0$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} & \text{si } x < 1 \\ \ln x & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } f(2) = \ln 2; \quad f'(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

La ecuación de la recta tangente será: $y = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 2)$

s43 Calcula:

a) $\int |1 - x| dx$

b) $\int (3 + |x|) dx$

c) $\int |2x - 1| dx$

d) $\int \left| \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right| dx$

a) $\int |1 - x| dx$

$$|1 - x| = \begin{cases} 1 - x & \text{si } x < 1 \\ -1 + x & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \int |1 - x| dx = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x < 1 \\ -x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

En $x = 1$, la función ha de ser continua:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + k \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + c \end{array} \right\} \frac{1}{2} + k = -\frac{1}{2} + c \Rightarrow c = 1 + k$$

Por tanto:

$$\int |1 - x| dx = \begin{cases} x - \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x < 1 \\ -x + \frac{x^2}{2} + 1 + k & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

b) $\int (3 + |x|) dx$

$$3 + |x| = \begin{cases} 3 - x & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3 + x & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \int (3 + |x|) dx = \begin{cases} 3x - \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3x + \frac{x^2}{2} + c & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

En $x = 0$, $f(x)$ ha de ser continua:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = k \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = c \end{array} \right\} c = k$$

Por tanto:

$$\int (3 + |x|) dx = \begin{cases} 3x - \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 3x + \frac{x^2}{2} + k & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c) \int |2x - 1| dx$$

$$|2x - 1| = \begin{cases} -2x + 1 & \text{si } x < 1/2 \\ 2x - 1 & \text{si } x \geq 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \int |2x - 1| dx = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x + k & \text{si } x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 - x + c & \text{si } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ ha de ser continua en $x = \frac{1}{2}$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow (1/2)^-} f(x) &= \frac{1}{4} + k \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow (1/2)^+} f(x) &= -\frac{1}{4} + c \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{4} + k = -\frac{1}{4} + c \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2} + k$$

Por tanto:

$$\int |2x - 1| dx = \begin{cases} -x^2 + x + k & \text{si } x < \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} + k & \text{si } x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$d) \int \left| \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right| dx$$

$$\left| \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right| = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{2} + 2 & \text{si } x < 4 \\ \frac{x}{2} - 2 & \text{si } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \int \left| \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right| dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{4} + 2x + k & \text{si } x < 4 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - 2x + c & \text{si } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ ha de ser continua en $x = 4$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) &= 4 + k \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) &= -4 + c \end{aligned} \right\} 4 + k = -4 + c \Rightarrow c = 8 + k$$

Por tanto:

$$\int \left| \frac{x}{2} - 2 \right| dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2}{4} + 2x + k & \text{si } x < 4 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} - 2x + 8 + k & \text{si } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

44 Calcula $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$.

• Utiliza la igualdad $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} dx &= \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{cotg} x + k \end{aligned}$$

45 Calcula $\int \cos^4 x dx$ utilizando la expresión:

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^4 x &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\cos^2 2x}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2} \right) + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \cos^2 2x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 4x}{2}$$

Por tanto:

$$\int \cos^4 x dx = \int \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{\cos 4x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{3}{8} x + \frac{\operatorname{sen} 4x}{32} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{4} + k$$

46 Resuelve:

a) $\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$

b) $\int \sqrt{9-4x^2} dx$

• a) Haz $x = 2 \operatorname{sen} t$. b) Haz $x = 3/2 \operatorname{sen} t$.

a) $\int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$

Hacemos $x = 2 \operatorname{sen} t \rightarrow dx = 2 \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{4-x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{4-4\operatorname{sen}^2 t} 2 \cos t dt = \int \sqrt{4(1-\operatorname{sen}^2 t)} 2 \cos t dt = \\ &= \int 4 \cos^2 t dt = 4 \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = 4 \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2t \right) + k = \\ &= 2t + \operatorname{sen} 2t + k \end{aligned}$$

Deshacemos el cambio con $t = \text{arc sen } \frac{x}{2}$:

$$\text{sen } 2t = 2\text{sen } t \cos t = 2\text{sen } t \sqrt{1 - \text{sen}^2 t} = 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$I = 2\text{arc sen } \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} + k$$

b) $\int \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} dx$

Hacemos $x = \frac{3}{2} \text{sen } t \rightarrow dx = \frac{3}{2} \cos t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot \frac{9}{4} \text{sen}^2 t} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cos t dt = \frac{3}{2} \int \sqrt{9(1 - \text{sen}^2 t)} \cos t dt = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int 3\cos^2 t dt = \frac{9}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \text{sen } 2t \right) = \\ &= \frac{9}{4} t + \frac{9}{8} \text{sen } 2t + k \end{aligned}$$

Deshacemos el cambio:

$$\frac{2x}{3} = \text{sen } t \rightarrow t = \text{arc sen } \frac{2x}{3}$$

$$\text{sen } 2t = 2\text{sen } t \cos t = 2\text{sen } t \sqrt{1 - \text{sen}^2 t} = 2 \cdot \frac{2x}{3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4x^2}{9}} = \frac{4x}{9} \sqrt{9 - 4x^2}$$

$$I = \frac{9}{4} \left(\text{arc sen } \frac{2x}{3} \right) + \frac{9}{8} \left(\frac{4x}{9} \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} \right) + k = \frac{9}{4} \text{arc sen } \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{9 - 4x^2} + k$$

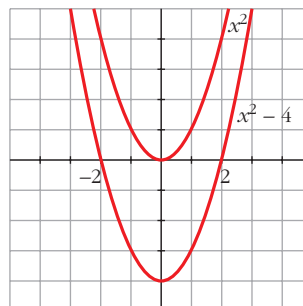
47 Halla una primitiva $F(x)$ de la función $f(x) = 2x$ tal que $F(x) \leq 0$ en el intervalo $[-2, 2]$.

$$F(x) = \int 2x dx = x^2 + k$$

$$x^2 + k \leq 0 \text{ en } [-2, 2]$$

Debe ser $k \leq -4$; por ejemplo, la función $F(x) = x^2 - 4$ es menor o igual que 0 en $[-2, 2]$.

Representamos x^2 y $x^2 - 4$:



- 48** Busca una primitiva $F(x)$ de la función $f(x) = 2x - 4$ que verifique $F(x) \geq 0$ en el intervalo $[0, 4]$.

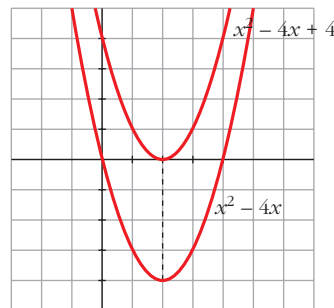
$$F(x) = \int (2x - 4) dx = x^2 - 4x + k$$

Debe ser $F(x) \geq 0$ en $[0, 4]$.

Representamos $y = x^2 - 4x$:

Para que $F(x) \geq 0$ en $[0, 4]$ debe ser $k \geq 4$.

Por ejemplo, $F(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4$.



- 49** Halla $f(x)$ sabiendo que:

$$f''(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}, \quad f'(2\pi) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \int f''(x) dx = \int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} + k$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} + k; \quad \text{como } f'(2\pi) = 0 \rightarrow 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{2\pi}{2} + k = 0 \rightarrow k = 0$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \cdot 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2} dx = 4 \left(-\cos \frac{x}{2} \right) + k'$$

$$f(x) = -4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + k'; \quad \text{como } f(0) = 1 \rightarrow f(0) = -4 \cos 0 + k' = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow -4 + k' = 1 \rightarrow k' = 5$$

Por tanto, la función que buscamos es $f(x) = -4 \cos \frac{x}{2} + 5$

- 50** a) Halla la familia de curvas en las que la pendiente de las rectas tangentes a dichas curvas en cualquiera de sus puntos viene dada por la función:

$$f(x) = \frac{x-2}{2x+4}$$

- b) Determina, de esa familia, la curva que pasa por el punto $A\left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$.

a) La pendiente de la recta tangente a la curva en uno de sus puntos viene dada por la derivada de la curva en ese punto.

$$\text{Por tanto, } m = F'(x) = \frac{x-2}{2x+4}$$

$$\text{Buscamos } F(x) = \int \frac{x-2}{2x+4} dx.$$

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

$$= \frac{x}{2} - 2 \ln|2x+4| + k$$

b) Debe ser:

$$F\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-5/2}{2} - 2\ln\left|2\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) + 4\right| + k = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{-5}{4} - 2\ln 1 + k = \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow k = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{4} = 2 \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 2\ln|2x + 4| + 2$$

- 51** Calcula la función $f(x)$ sabiendo que $f''(x) = x$, que la gráfica de f pasa por el punto $P(1, 1)$ y que la tangente en P es paralela a la recta de ecuación $3x + 3y - 1 = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \int f''(x) dx \rightarrow f'(x) = \int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + k$$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx \rightarrow \int \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + k\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + kx + k'$$

$$f \text{ pasa por } P(1, 1) \rightarrow f(1) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{6} + k + k' = 1 \quad (1)$$

La pendiente de la recta tangente en P es $m = -1$; por ello:

$$f'(1) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + k = -1 \quad (2)$$

De las igualdades (1) y (2) obtenemos los valores de k y k' :

$$k = -1 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}; \quad k' = 1 - \frac{1}{6} - k = 1 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Por tanto, la función que buscamos es: $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{3}$

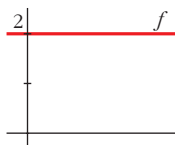
CUESTIONES TEÓRICAS

- 52** Prueba que si $F(x)$ es una primitiva de $f(x)$ y C un número real cualquiera, la función $F(x) + C$ es también una primitiva de $f(x)$.

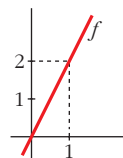
$F(x)$ primitiva de $f(x) \Leftrightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$

$$(F(x) + C)' = F'(x) = f(x) \Rightarrow F(x) + C \text{ es primitiva de } f(x).$$

- 53** a) Representa tres primitivas de la función f cuya gráfica es la siguiente:



- b) Representa tres primitivas de la siguiente función:



$$a) f(x) = 2 \Rightarrow F(x) = 2x + k$$

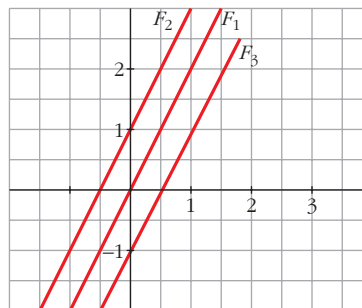
Por ejemplo:

$$F_1(x) = 2x$$

$$F_2(x) = 2x + 1$$

$$F_3(x) = 2x - 1$$

cuyas gráficas son:



$$b) f(x) = 2x \Rightarrow F(x) = x^2 + k$$

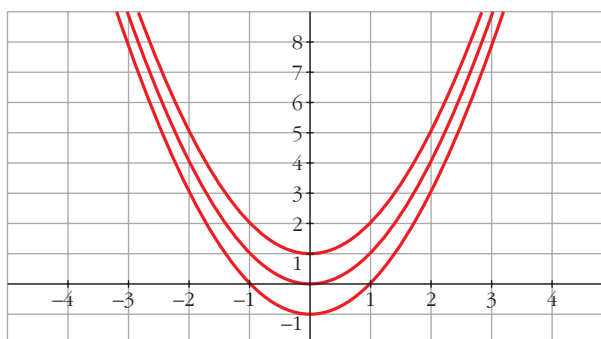
Por ejemplo:

$$F_1(x) = x^2$$

$$F_2(x) = x^2 + 1$$

$$F_3(x) = x^2 - 1$$

cuyas gráficas son:



- 54** Sabes que una primitiva de la función $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ es $F(x) = \ln|x|$. ¿Por qué se toma el valor absoluto de x ?

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ está definida para todo $x \neq 0$; y es la derivada de la función:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x & \text{si } x > 0 \\ \ln(-x) & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

es decir, de $F(x) = \ln|x|$.

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- 55** En una integral hacemos el cambio de variable $e^x = t$. ¿Cuál es la expresión de dx en función de t ?

$$e^x = t \rightarrow x = \ln t \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

- 56** Comprueba que $\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + k$

Tenemos que probar que la derivada de $f(x) = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + k$ es $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$.

Derivamos $f(x) = \ln \left| \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \right| + k$:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x(1 + \operatorname{sen} x)}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}} = \frac{\frac{\cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}{1 + \operatorname{sen} x} = \\ &= \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} x}{(1 + \operatorname{sen} x) \cos x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

57 Comprueba que $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x \cos x} dx = \ln |\operatorname{tg} x| + k$

Tenemos que comprobar que la derivada de la función $f(x) = \ln |\operatorname{tg} x| + k$ es $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x \cos x}$.

Derivamos $f(x)$:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1/\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{1/\cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen} x/\cos x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x \cos x}$$

58 Sin utilizar cálculo de derivadas, prueba que:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^4} \quad \text{y} \quad G(x) = \frac{-x^4}{1 + x^4}$$

son dos primitivas de una misma función.

Si $F(x)$ y $G(x)$ son dos primitivas de una misma función, su diferencia es una constante. Veámoslo:

$$F(x) - G(x) = \frac{1}{1 + x^4} - \left(\frac{-x^4}{1 + x^4} \right) = \frac{1 + x^4}{1 + x^4} = 1$$

Por tanto, hemos obtenido que: $F(x) = G(x) + 1$

Luego las dos son primitivas de una misma función.

59 Sean f y g dos funciones continuas y derivables que se diferencian en una constante.

¿Podemos asegurar que f y g tienen una misma primitiva?

No. Por ejemplo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x + 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad F(x) = x^2 + x + k \\ g(x) &= 2x + 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad G(x) = x^2 + 2x + c \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$f(x)$ y $g(x)$ son continuas, derivables y se diferencian en una constante (pues $f(x) = g(x) - 1$).

Sin embargo, sus primitivas, $F(x)$ y $G(x)$, respectivamente, son distintas, cualesquiera que sean los valores de k y c .

60 Calcula $f(x)$ sabiendo que:

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

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

Sabemos que $F'(x) = f(x)$.

Por tanto, calculamos la derivada de $F(x)$.

Aplicamos las propiedades de los logaritmos antes de derivar:

$$F(x) = 3 \ln |x-1| - 2 \ln (x+2) + c$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{3}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x+2} = \frac{3(x+2) - 2(x-1)}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{x+8}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$\text{Por tanto, } f(x) = \frac{x+8}{x^2 + x - 2}.$$

61 Las integrales:

$$\int \frac{(\operatorname{arc\,tg} x)^2}{1+x^2} dx \quad \text{y} \quad \int (\operatorname{tg}^3 x + \operatorname{tg}^5 x) dx$$

¿son del tipo $\int f(x)^n f'(x) dx$?

En caso afirmativo, identifica, en cada una de ellas, $f(x)$, n y $f'(x)$.

Ambas son del tipo $\int f(x)^n f'(x) dx$.

$$\bullet \int \frac{(\operatorname{arc\,tg} x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int (\operatorname{arc\,tg} x)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arc\,tg} x; \quad n = 2; \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\bullet \int (\operatorname{tg}^3 x + \operatorname{tg}^5 x) dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^3 x (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x; \quad n = 3; \quad f'(x) = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$$

PARA PROFUNDIZAR

62 Para integrar una función cuyo denominador es un polinomio de segundo grado sin raíces reales, distinguiremos dos casos:

a) Si el numerador es constante, transformamos el denominador para obtener un binomio al cuadrado. La solución será un arco tangente:

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

(Completa la resolución).

b) Si el numerador es de primer grado, se descompone en un logaritmo neperiano y un arco tangente:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{(x+5)dx}{x^2+2x+3} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+10}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+3} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{8 dx}{x^2+2x+3}\end{aligned}$$

(Completa su resolución).

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{dx}{x^2+4x+5} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2+1} = \text{arc tg}(x+2) + k$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{b) } \int \frac{(x+5)dx}{x^2+2x+3} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+10}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+3} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{8 dx}{x^2+2x+3} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) + 2\sqrt{2} \int \frac{(1/\sqrt{2}) dx}{\left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+2x+3) + 2\sqrt{2} \text{ arc tg} \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + k\end{aligned}$$

63 Observa cómo se resuelve esta integral:

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

$$x^3+2x^2+3x = x(x^2+2x+3)$$

La fracción se descompone así: $\frac{x+1}{x^3+2x^2+3x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+2x+3}$

Obtenemos: $A = \frac{1}{3}$, $B = -\frac{1}{3}$, $C = \frac{1}{3}$

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

(Completa su resolución).

Completamos la resolución:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x+2-4}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x-2}{x^2+2x+3} dx + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2+2x+3) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + k
 \end{aligned}$$

(*) (Ver en el ejercicio 62 apartado b) el cálculo de $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3}$).

64 Resuelve las siguientes integrales:

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

b) $\int \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx$

c) $\int \frac{x^2+3x+8}{x^2+9} dx$

d) $\int \frac{2x+10}{x^2+x+1} dx$

e) $\int \frac{2}{x^2+3x+4} dx$

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

• e) *Multiplica el numerador y el denominador por 4.*

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

Descomponemos la fracción:

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

$$2x-1 = A(x^2+1) + Bx^2 + Cx$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x=0 &\rightarrow -1=A \\
 x=1 &\rightarrow 1=2A+B+C \rightarrow 3=B+C \\
 x=-1 &\rightarrow -3=2A+B-C \rightarrow -1=B-C
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 A &= -1 \\
 B &= 1 \\
 C &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{2x-1}{x^3+x} dx &= \int \left(\frac{-1}{x} + \frac{x+2}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \\
 &= \int \frac{-1}{x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \\
 &= -\ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + 2 \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Descomponemos la fracción:

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

$$1 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + Bx(x + 1) + C(x + 1)$$

Hallamos A , B y C :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \rightarrow 1 = 3A \quad \rightarrow A = 1/3 \\ x = 0 \rightarrow 1 = A + C \quad \rightarrow C = 2/3 \\ x = 1 \rightarrow 1 = A + 2B + 2C \quad \rightarrow B = -1/3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} dx &= \int \frac{1/3}{x + 1} dx + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x - 4}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x - 1 - 3}{x^2 - x + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 - x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{4/3}{\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int \frac{2/\sqrt{3}}{\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 - x + 1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } \int \frac{x^2 + 3x + 8}{x^2 + 9} dx &= \int \left(1 + \frac{3x - 1}{x^2 + 9} \right) dx = x + \int \frac{3x}{x^2 + 9} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 9} = \\
 &= x + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 9} dx - \int \frac{1/9}{(x/3)^2 + 1} dx = \\
 &= x + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 9) - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } \int \frac{2x + 10}{x^2 + x + 1} dx &= \int \frac{2x + 1 + 9}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \int \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx + 9 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx = \\
 &= \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + 9 \int \frac{dx}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} = \\
 &= \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + 6\sqrt{3} \int \frac{2/\sqrt{3}}{\left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \\
 &= \ln(x^2 + x + 1) + 6\sqrt{3} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{e) } \int \frac{2}{x^2 + 3x + 4} dx &= \int \frac{8}{4x^2 + 12x + 16} dx = \int \frac{8}{(2x + 3)^2 + 7} dx = \\
 &= \int \frac{8/7}{\left(\frac{2x + 3}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{8}{7} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \int \frac{2/\sqrt{7}}{\left(\frac{2x + 3}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \\
 &= \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{7} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \left(\frac{2x + 3}{\sqrt{7}} \right) + k
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Descomponemos la fracción:

$$\frac{1}{(x + 1)^2 (x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{(x + 1)^2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$1 = A(x + 1)(x^2 + 1) + B(x^2 + 1) + Cx(x + 1)^2 + D(x + 1)^2$$

Hallamos A , B , C y D :

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x = -1 &\rightarrow 1 = 2B \rightarrow B = 1/2 \\
 x = 0 &\rightarrow 1 = A + B + D \\
 x = 1 &\rightarrow 1 = 4A + 2B + 4C + 4D \\
 x = -2 &\rightarrow 1 = -5A + 5B - 2C + D
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned}
 A &= 1/2 \\
 B &= 1/2 \\
 C &= -1/2 \\
 D &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} &= \int \left(\frac{1/2}{x+1} + \frac{1/2}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(x^2+1) + k\end{aligned}$$

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- 65** Se llama ecuación diferencial de primer orden a una ecuación en la que, además de x e y , figura también y' . Resolverla es buscar una función $y = f(x)$ que verifique la ecuación.

Por ejemplo, resolvamos $xy^2 + y' = 0$:

$$y' = -xy^2 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy^2 \rightarrow dy = -xy^2 dx$$

Separamos las variables:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{y^2} &= -x dx \rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int (-x) dx \\ -\frac{1}{y} &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + k \rightarrow y = \frac{2}{x^2 - 2k}\end{aligned}$$

Hay infinitas soluciones. Busca la que pasa por el punto $(0, 2)$ y comprueba que la curva que obtienes verifica la ecuación propuesta.

- Buscamos la solución que pasa por el punto $(0, 2)$:

$$y = \frac{2}{x^2 - 2k} \rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{-2k} \Rightarrow -4k = 2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Por tanto: $y = \frac{2}{x^2 + 1}$

- Comprobamos que verifica la ecuación $xy^2 + y' = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned}xy^2 + y' &= x \left(\frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right)^2 - \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = x \cdot \frac{4}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} - \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = 0\end{aligned}$$

- 66** Resuelve las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales de primer orden:

a) $yy' - x = 0$

b) $y^2 y' - x^2 = 1$

c) $y' - xy = 0$

d) $y' \sqrt{x} - y = 0$

e) $y' e^y + 1 = e^x$

f) $x^2 y' + y^2 + 1 = 0$

• En todas ellas, al despejar y' se obtiene en el segundo miembro el producto o el cociente de dos funciones, cada una de ellas con una sola variable.

$$a) yy' - x = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow y dy = x dx \Rightarrow \int y dy = \int x dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + k \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2 + 2k \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2k}$$

$$b) y^2 y' - x^2 = 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1+x^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+x^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 dy = (1+x^2) dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt[3]{3x + x^3 + 3k}$$

$$c) y' - xy = 0$$

$$y' = xy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = xy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = x dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int x dx$$

$$\ln |y| = \frac{x^2}{2} + k \Rightarrow |y| = e^{(x^2/2) + k} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^{(x^2/2) + k}$$

$$d) y' \sqrt{x} - y = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\ln |y| = 2\sqrt{x} + k \Rightarrow |y| = e^{2\sqrt{x} + k} \Rightarrow y = \pm e^{2\sqrt{x} + k}$$

$$e) y' e^y + 1 = e^x$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^y}$$

$$e^y dy = (e^x - 1) dx \Rightarrow \int e^y dy = \int (e^x - 1) dx$$

$$e^y = e^x - x + k \Rightarrow y = \ln |e^x - x + k|$$

$$f) x^2 y' + y^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-1 - y^2}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(1 + y^2)}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{1 + y^2} = \frac{-1}{x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{1 + y^2} = \int \frac{-1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow \arctan y = \frac{1}{x} + k$$

$$y = \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{1}{x} + k \right)$$

AUTOEVALUACIÓN

Resuelve las integrales siguientes:

1. $\int (\cos x + \operatorname{tg} x) dx$

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

2. $\int \left(\frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx$

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

3. $\int x \sqrt[3]{2x^2 + 1} dx$

$$\int x \sqrt[3]{2x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int 4x (2x^2 + 1)^{1/3} dx = \frac{1}{4} (2x^2 + 1)^{4/3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{16} \sqrt[3]{(2x^2 + 1)^4} + k$$

4. $\int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 x}{3} + k$$

5. $\int x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x dx$

$$\int x \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x dx \stackrel{(1)}{=} \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx}_{I_1} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \frac{x^2}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x + k$$

(1) Por partes:

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x = u \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = du \\ x dx = dv \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{2} = v \end{cases}$$

$$(2) I_1 = \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = x - \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$6. \int \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) dx = -\cos(\ln x) + k$$

$$7. \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x - 21} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{x}{x^2 + 4x - 21} dx. \text{ Descomponemos en fracciones simples:}$$

$$x^2 + 4x - 21 = 0 \begin{cases} x = -7 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-3)(x+7)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+7} \rightarrow x = A(x+7) + B(x-3) \rightarrow A = \frac{3}{10}, B = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$I = \int \frac{3/10}{x-3} dx + \int \frac{7/10}{x+7} dx = \frac{3}{10} \ln|x-3| + \frac{7}{10} \ln|x+7| + k$$

$$8. \int \frac{1}{3x^2 + 4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{3x^2 + 4} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\frac{3x^2}{4} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}\right)^2 + 1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} + k$$

$$9. \text{ Resuelve, por el método de sustitución, la integral: } \int \frac{1+x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{1+x}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\text{Hacemos el cambio } \sqrt{x} = t \rightarrow x = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$I = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1+t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{t+t^3}{1+t} dx \stackrel{(1)}{=} 2 \int \left(t^2 - t + 2 - \frac{2}{t+1} \right) dt =$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t - 2 \ln|t+1| \right)$$

(1) Dividimos $(t^3 + t) : (t + 2)$ y expresamos de la forma:

$$\frac{\text{dividendo}}{\text{divisor}} = \text{cociente} + \text{resto}$$

$$\text{Deshaciendo el cambio: } I = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - x + 4\sqrt{x} - 4 \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) + k$$

10. Aplica la integración por partes para calcular $\int \cos(\ln x) dx$.

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

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\ln x) = u \rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) dx = du \\ dx = dv \rightarrow x = v \end{cases}$$

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) + \underbrace{\int \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) dx}_{I_1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) = u \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x) dx = du \\ dx = dv \rightarrow x = v \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = x \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) - \underbrace{\int \cos(\ln x) dx}_I$$

$$I = x \cos(\ln x) + x \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) - I \rightarrow I = \frac{x \cos(\ln x) + x \operatorname{sen}(\ln x)}{2} + k$$

11. De la función $f(x)$, se sabe que:

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}; f(2) = 0$$

a) Determina f .

b) Halla la primitiva de f cuya gráfica pasa por el punto $(0, 1)$.

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

$$f(2) = \frac{-3}{2+1} + k = -1 + k \rightarrow \text{Como } f(2) = 0, -1 + k = 0 \rightarrow k = 1$$

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

$$b) g(x) = \int \frac{x-2}{x+1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{-3}{x+1}\right) dx = x - 3 \ln|x+1| + k$$

$$g(0) = 0 - 3 \ln|0+1| + k = k \rightarrow \text{Como } g(0) = 1, k = 1.$$

La primitiva de f que pasa por $(0, 1)$ es $g(x) = x - 3 \ln|x+1| + 1$.

12. De una función f derivable en \mathbb{R} , sabemos que:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Halla f sabiendo que $f(1) = 2$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \int (2x - 1) dx & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \int -1 dx & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x + k & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -x + k' & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

Para que f sea derivable en $x = 0$ y, por tanto, en \mathbb{R} , debe ser continua y, para ello, $k = k'$.

Además, $f(1) = -1 + k' = 2 \rightarrow k' = 3 \rightarrow k = 3$

Por tanto:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - x + 3 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -x + 3 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

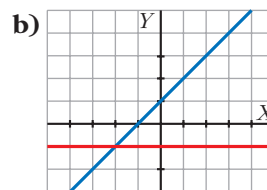
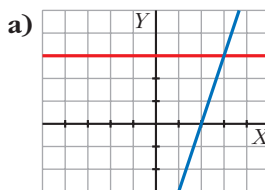
13. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes apartados representan la gráfica de una función $f(x)$ y la de una de sus primitivas $F(x)$?

Justifica tu respuesta.

- a) Las funciones representadas son $y = 3$ e $y = 3x - 6$, que cumplen:

$$\int 3 dx = 3x + k$$

Por tanto, $f(x) = 3$, y $F(x) = 3x - 6$ es una primitiva de f .



- b) Las funciones son:

$$y = -1 \text{ e } y = x + 1 \rightarrow \int -1 dx = -x + k$$

No corresponden a una función y su primitiva.

- c) Las funciones son $y = x^2 - 1$ e $y = 2x$.

$$\int 2x dx = x^2 + k. \text{ Por tanto, } f(x) = 2x, \text{ y una de sus primitivas es } F(x) = x^2 - 1.$$

- d) Las funciones son $y = -x^2 - 1 + 4$ e $y = -2x + 1 \rightarrow \int -2x + 1 dx = -x^2 + x + k$

No corresponden a una función y su primitiva.

