### **INTEGRALES**

1. 
$$\int dx = x + C$$
2. 
$$\int x^{n} dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \; ; \; n \neq -1$$
3. 
$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$
4. 
$$\int e^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C$$
5. 
$$\int a^{x} dx = \frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C$$
6. 
$$\int \sec x dx = -\cos x + C$$
7. 
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$
8. 
$$\int \sec^{2} x dx = 1 \operatorname{g} x + C$$
9. 
$$\int \csc^{2} x dx = -\cot x + C$$
10. 
$$\int \sec x \operatorname{tg} x dx = \sec x + C$$
11. 
$$\int \csc x \cot dx = -\csc x + C$$
12. 
$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$$
13. 
$$\int \cot x dx = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$
14. 
$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x - \cot x| + C$$
15. 
$$\int \csc x dx = \ln|\sec x - \cot x| + C$$
16. 
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}}} dx = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$
17. 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$
18. 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left|\frac{x + a}{x - a}\right| + C$$
18. 
$$\int \frac{1}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left|\frac{x + a}{x - a}\right| + C$$

# Integración por partes $\int udv = uv - \int vdu$

## Integración de funciones Trigonométricas

## Senos y cosenos

### Potencia IMPAR Pote

$$sen^2 x = 1 - cos^2 x$$

$$cos^2 x = 1 - sen^2 x$$

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

### Productos de senos y cosenos

$$\operatorname{sen} mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \operatorname{sen} (m+n)x + \operatorname{sen} (m-n)x \right]$$

$$\operatorname{sen} mx \operatorname{sen} nx = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos (m+n)x - \cos (m-n)x \right]$$

$$\cos mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos (m+n)x + \cos (m-n)x \right]$$

## Sustitución Trigonométrica

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Rightarrow x = a \operatorname{sen} t$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \Rightarrow x = a \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow x = a \operatorname{sec} t$$

### Fracciones Parciales

$$\frac{p(x)}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{B}{x-x_2} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{p(x)}{(x-x_1)(x-x_2)^2 \cdots} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{B}{x-x_2} + \frac{C}{(x-x_2)^2} \cdots$$

$$\frac{p(x)}{(x-x_1)(ax^2 + bx + c)\cdots} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{Bx + C}{ax^2 + bx + c} + \cdots$$

### Sustitución universal

$$tg_{\frac{x}{2}} = t \begin{cases}
sen x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\
cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\
dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt
\end{cases}
tg x = t \begin{cases}
sen x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\
cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} \\
dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}
\end{cases}$$

### Diferencias Divididas

La información de la tabla siguiente se obtuvo del polinomio:

$$y = x^3 - 2x^2 - 2$$

Puntos	o	1	2	3	4	5	
x	-2	-1	o	2	3	6	
f(x)	-18	-5	-2	-2	7	142	

$$f(x) -18 -5 -2 -2 -7 -142 \quad Q_0 = f[x_0] \quad Q_1 = f[x_0, x_1]$$

$$-2 -18 \quad Q_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$Q_1 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$Q_2 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$Q_3 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$Q_4 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]$$

$$Q_5 = f[x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]$$

$$Q_6(x) = -18 + |3(x_1 + 2) - 5(x_1 + 2)(x_1 + 1) + |x_1 + x_2|(x_1 + 1) + |x_2|(x_1 +$$

$$P_{n}(x) = Q_{0} + Q_{1}(x - x_{0}) + Q_{2}(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) + \cdots$$

$$+ Q_{n}(x - x_{0})(x - x_{1}) \cdots (x - x_{n-1})$$

$$f_0(x) = -18 + 13(x+2) - 5(x+2)(x+1) + (x+2)(x+1) \times$$
  
=  $\chi^3 - 2\chi^2 - 2$ 



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## Diferencias Divididas

Puntos	0	1	2		n
x	$x_o$	$\boldsymbol{x}_{i}$	X <sub>2</sub>	•••	$\boldsymbol{x}_n$
f(x)	$f(x_o)$	$f(x_i)$	$f(x_2)$		$f(x_n)$

$$f(x) = \lim_{X \to x_0} \frac{f(x_0 - f(x_0))}{X - x_0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \qquad f[x_0, x_1] = \frac{f(x_0 - f(x_0))}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f[\mathcal{X}_0, \mathcal{X}_1] = \frac{f(\mathcal{X}_1) - f(\mathcal{X}_0)}{x_1 - x_0}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0)}{x_1 - x_0} \quad \forall 0 \leq x \leq x_1$$

## Diferencias Divididas

Puntos	o	1	2	 n	
x	x <sub>o</sub>	$\boldsymbol{x}_{i}$	<b>X</b> <sub>2</sub>	 $\boldsymbol{x}_n$	
f(x)	$f(x_o)$	$f(x_i)$	$f(x_2)$	 $f(x_n)$	

$$f[x_0, x_1, x_2] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] \cdot f[x_0, x_1]}{x_2 - x_0}$$

$$f[x_1, x_2, x_3] = \frac{f[x_1, x_2] \cdot f(x_1, x_2)}{x_3 - x_1}$$

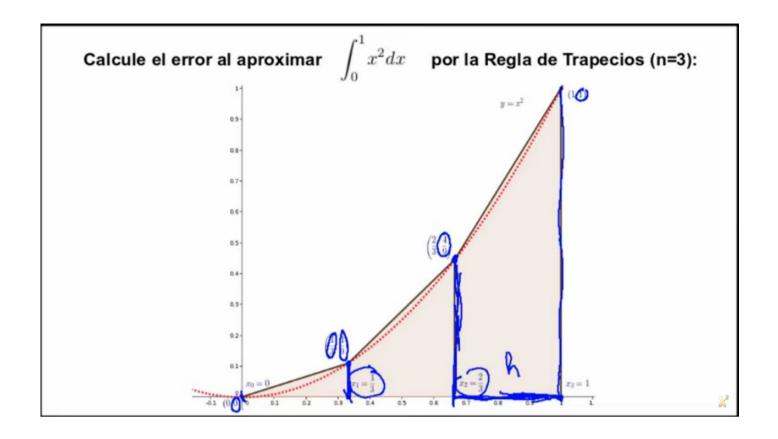
$$x, f(x), f[x_0,x_1]$$

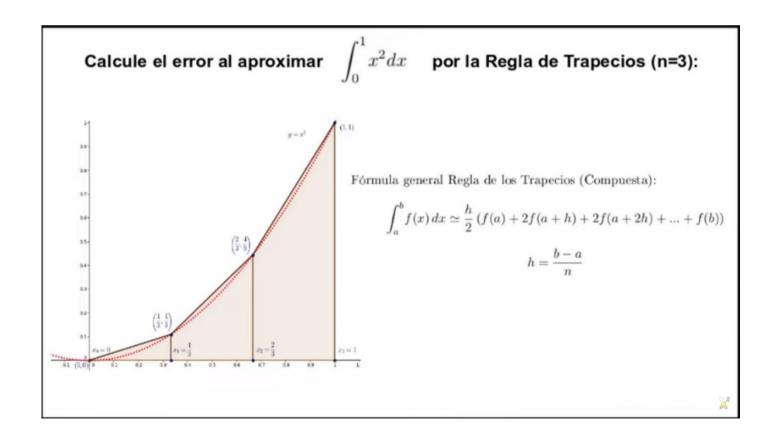
$$x_1$$
 fox.)  $f[x_0,x_1]$ 
 $x_2$   $f[x_1,x_2] \rightarrow f[x_0,x_1,x_2]$ 
 $x_3$   $f(x_3)$   $f[x_2,x_3] \rightarrow f[x_1,x_2,x_3] \rightarrow f[x_0,x_1,x_2,x_3]$ 





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## Calcule el error al aproximar

## $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ por la Regla de Trapecios (n=3):

Fórmula general Regla de los Trapecios (Compuesta):

$$y = x^{2}$$

$$x_{3} = 0$$

$$x_{4} = 0$$

$$x_{5} = 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \simeq \frac{h}{2} (f(a) + 2f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + \dots + f(b))$$

$$a = 0$$

$$h = \frac{1-0}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a + h = 0 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a + 2h = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a + 3h = b = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx \simeq \frac{1/3}{2} (0^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 1^2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{8}{9} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{19}{9}\right) = \frac{19}{54}$$

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## Calcule el error al aproximar

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx$$
 por la Regla de Trapecios (n=3):

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx \simeq \frac{19}{54}$$

### Valor exacto de la integral:

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{3}$$

### Error:

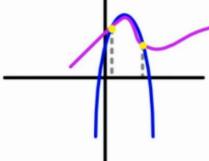
$$\left| \frac{19}{54} - \frac{1}{3} \right| = \left| \frac{19 - 18}{54} \right| = \boxed{\frac{1}{54}}$$

## Método de Simpson (segundo grado)

Calcule la integral definida  $\int_1^3 \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} dx$  mediante el método de Simpson y de forma exacta

### Regla Simpson

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \simeq \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$



$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2x+3}{x^{2}+3x+2} dx \simeq \frac{3-1}{6} \left( f(1) + 4f\left(\frac{3+1}{2}\right) + f(3) \right) = \frac{2}{6} \left( \frac{5}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{7}{14} + \frac{9}{20} \right) = \boxed{1'205555...}$$

X

Calcule la integral definida  $\int_1^3 \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} dx$  mediante el método de Simpson y de forma exacta

### Regla Simpson

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \simeq \frac{b-a}{6} \left( f(a) + 4f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) \right)$$

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} dx \simeq 1'205555...$$

#### Valor exacto

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2x+3}{x^2+3x+2} dx = (\ln|x^2+3x+2|)_{1}^{3} = \ln(20) - \ln(6) = 1'203972...$$

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## Regla de Simpson (compuesto)

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[ f(x_{0}) + 4 f(x_{1}) + 2 f(x_{2}) + 4 f(x_{3}) + \dots + 2 f(x_{n-2}) + 4 f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{n}) \right]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n} \qquad n \in S \text{ par}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} dx = \frac{0.1}{3} \left[ 43.880442 \right] = \frac{1.4626}{1.4626}$$

$$\int_{0}^{6} f(x) dx = \frac{\Delta x}{3} \left[ f(x_{0}) + 4f(x_{1}) + 2f(x_{2}) + 4f(x_{3}) + \dots \right]$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{10} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 + 2f(x_{n-2}) + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_{n})$$

$$= \frac{0.1}{3} \left[ e^{0^{2}} + 4e^{0.1^{2}} + 2e^{0.2^{2}} + 4e^{0.3^{2}} + 2e^{0.4^{2}} + 4e^{0.5^{2}} + 4e^{0.5^{2}}$$

## Metodo de Newton-Raphson

