Hoja 8: la integral de Riemann

1.- Probar que la función y = [x] es integrable en [0,5] y calcular $\int_0^5 [x] dx$.

2.- Sea f una función continua en [a, b], no negativa, y que cumple $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$. Probar que f es cero en todos los puntos.

3.- Dar un ejemplo de una función definida en un intervalo [a,b], no integrable, y tal que f^2 sea integrable.

4.- Sea una función continua en [a, b]. Definimos la media o valor esperado de f sobre [a, b] como

$$E(f) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx.$$

(a) Sean M y m respectivamente el máximo y el mínimo de f sobre [a,b]. Demostrar que $m \le E(f) \le M$. Si f es constante, ¿cuál es su valor esperado?

(b) Usando el teorema de los valores intermedios y el apartado anterior probar el siguiente resultado: Sea f una función continua en [a, b]. Entonces, existe $c \in [a, b]$ tal que

$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = f(c).$$

(c) Supongamos que f es impar (es decir, f(x) = -f(-x)). Hallar E(f) sobre [-a, a]. Sugerencia: interpretar la integral en términos de áreas.

(d) Evaluar $\int_{-a}^{a} x^7 \operatorname{sen}(x^4) dx$.

5.- Sea

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si} \quad x \in [0, 1], \\ x+1 & \text{si} \quad x \in (1, 2]. \end{cases}$$

Definimos F con F(0) = 0 y $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, si $x \in (0,2]$. Determinar F de forma explícita y probar que es continua en el intervalo [0,2], aunque f no lo sea.

6.- Calcular las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (\sin t^2) \log(1 + t^2) dt, \quad G(x) = \int_{x^2}^1 \cos^2 t^2 dt, \quad H(x) = \int_{\cos x}^{\sin^2 x} \cos(\log(2t^2)) dt.$$

7.- (*) Encontrar una función f definida y continua en $[0,\infty)$ tal que

$$\int_0^{x^2} (1+t) f(t) dt = 6 x^4.$$

8.- Sea $f:[0,4]\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{si} \quad 0 \le x < 3, \\ x + a & \text{si} \quad 3 \le x \le 4. \end{cases}$$

¿Qué valor debemos dar a a para que exista una función F en [0,4] con F'(x) = f(x)? Encontrar todas las funciones F posibles que cumplan la condición anterior.

9.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes:

(1)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[5]{x^3} + \sqrt[6]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 (2) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x-1}}$ (3) $\int \frac{e^x + e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} dx$ (4) $\int a^x dx$ (5) $\int (\tan x)^2 dx$ (6) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4}$ (7) $\int \frac{8x^2 + 6x + 4}{x+1} dx$ (8) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2x - x^2}}$

10.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes, usando la fórmula de integración por partes:

$$(1) \int x^2 e^x dx$$

(1)
$$\int x^2 e^x dx$$
 (2)
$$\int e^{ax} \operatorname{sen}(bx) dx$$
 (3)
$$\int (\ln x)^3 dx$$

$$(3) \int (\ln x)^3 \, dx$$

(4)
$$\int \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x} dx$$
 (5)
$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx$$
 (6)
$$\int x(\ln(x))^2 dx$$

$$(5) \int \cos(\ln x) \, dx$$

$$(6) \int x(\ln(x))^2 dx$$

11.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes, usando el cambio de variables adecuado en cada caso:

$$(1) \int e^x \operatorname{sen}(e^x) dx$$

(2)
$$\int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$$

(1)
$$\int e^x \sec(e^x) dx$$
 (2) $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$ (3) $\int \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1} dx$ (4) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx$ (5) $\int x \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx$ (6) $\int \ln(\cos x) \tan x dx$

$$(4) \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \, dx$$

$$(5) \int x\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

(6)
$$\int \ln(\cos x) \tan x \, dx$$

12.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes, usando cambios de variable trigonométricos:

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

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

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

$$(4) \int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

(5)
$$\int \sqrt{4+x^2} \, dx$$

(4)
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$
 (5) $\int \sqrt{4+x^2} \, dx$ (6) $\int \sqrt{x^2-4} \, dx$

13.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes, mediante descomposición en fracciones simples:

$$(1) \int \frac{2x^2 + 7x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1} dx \qquad (2) \int \frac{x^3 + x + 2}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx \qquad (3) \int \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{(x+3)(x-1)^2} dx$$

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

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

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

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

14.- Calcular las primitivas siguientes:

(1)
$$\int (6x^2 - 8)^{25} x dx$$
 (2) $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 8}$

$$(2) \int \frac{dx}{2x^2 + 8}$$

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

$$(4) \int \frac{e^x}{2e^x - 1} \, dx$$

$$(4) \int \frac{e^x}{2e^x - 1} dx \qquad (5) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + 8} dx$$

(6)
$$\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$(7) \int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \, dx$$

(7)
$$\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1} \, dx$$
 (8) $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, dx$

$$(9) \int x^2 \sqrt{1+x} \, dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{9\,x^2 + 6\,x + 5}$$

(11)
$$\int \frac{x^3}{x^3 - 3x + 2} \, dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2 + 6x + 5} \qquad (11) \int \frac{x^3}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx \qquad (12) \int \frac{x}{x^3 - x^2 + 4x - 4} dx$$

(13)
$$\int \frac{e^x + 3e^{-x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$
 (14)
$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + 3\cos x}$$

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{2 + 3\cos x}$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$(16) \int \frac{x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \, dx$$

(17)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+2)^2}$$

$$(18) \int \frac{x^5 + 2x + 1}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} \, dx$$

(19)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 (x^2+3)}$$
 (20)
$$\int \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

$$(20) \int \frac{x}{1+x^4} \, dx$$

$$(21) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$(22) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(23) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos x}$$

$$(24) \int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$

$$(26) \int \log x \, dx$$

$$(27) \int x \log x \, dx$$

(24)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x}$$

$$(25) \int \frac{dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

(26)
$$\int \log x \, dx$$

$$(27) \int x \log x \, dx$$

$$(28) \int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

(29)
$$\int x^3 e^{-2x} dx$$

(28)
$$\int x^2 \sin x \, dx$$
 (29) $\int x^3 e^{-2x} \, dx$ (30) $\int \cos(2x) e^{3x} \, dx$

(31)
$$\int \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, \cos^6 x \, dx$$

$$(32) \int \sin^3 x \, \cos^6 x \, dx$$

(31)
$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^6 x \, dx$$
 (32) $\int \sin^3 x \cos^6 x \, dx$ (33) $\int \sin(2x) \cos(5x) \, dx$

(34)
$$\int \arctan x \, dx$$

$$(35) \int \left(\frac{\arcsin x}{1-x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \qquad (36) \int x^2 \arccos x \, dx$$

(36)
$$\int x^2 \arccos x \, dx$$

15.- (*)

- (a) Hallar $\int \tan x \, dx$, $\int \tan^2 x \, dx$. Expresar $\int \tan^n x \, dx$ en términos de $\int \tan^{n-2} x \, dx$. Como aplicación dar una fórmula para $\int \tan^8 x \, dx$ y para $\int \tan^7 x \, dx$.
- (b) Hallar $\int \sec^2 x \, dx$, $\int \sec^3 x \, dx$. Expresar $\int \sec^n x \, dx$ en términos de $\int \sec^{n-2} x \, dx$. Como aplicación dar una fórmula para $\int \sec^6 x \, dx$ y para $\int \sec^7 x \, dx$.
- 16.- (*) Calcular los siguientes límites expresándolos como límites de sumas de Riemann:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^r + 2^r + \dots + n^r}{n^{r+1}}, \quad r > 0; \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+n)}} \right).$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2n+k}, \qquad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(n-k)k}{n^3}.$$

17.- Estudiar la convergencia de las siguientes integrales impropias y en caso afirmativo calcular su valor:

(1)
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$$
 (2) $\int_2^\infty \frac{x}{x^2 - x - 2} dx$ (3) $\int_0^1 \log x dx$ (4) $\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{1 + x^4} dx$

(5)
$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \log^{2} x}$$
 (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{4 + x^{2}} dx$ (7) $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x (1 - x)}}$ (8) $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$

18.- Estudiar la convergencia de las siguientes integrales impropias:

$$(1) \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{\alpha} dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{2x + (x^{3} + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$(3) \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1 + x^{4})^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{(-\log x)^{\alpha} x}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$
 (5) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cosh x} dx$ (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$

(a) Usar la fórmula de integración por partes para demostrar la fórmula de reducción

$$\int x^{\alpha} e^{\beta x} dx = \frac{1}{\beta} x^{\alpha} e^{\beta x} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \int x^{\alpha - 1} e^{\beta x} dx, \quad para \quad \alpha > 0, \quad \beta \neq 0.$$

(b) La función Γ se define para x>0 como $\Gamma(x)=\int_0^\infty t^{x-1}\,e^{-t}\,dt$. Demostrar que se tiene $\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$. Deducir entonces que $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$.

20.-

- (a) Hallar el área limitada entre las gráficas de $f(x)=8-x^2,\,g(x)=x^2$
- (b) Hallar el área limitada entre las gráficas de $f(x) = 1/(x^2 + 1)$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}|x|$.
- (c) Calcular el área comprendida entre las curvas $y=x\,e^{-x},\,y=x^2\,e^{-x}$ para valores de $x\geq 1$.
- (d) Hallar el área limitada por la curva $y = \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, su asíntota vertical y los ejes de coorde-

21.- Sea $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$, y sea G su función inversa. Hallar G'(0). 22.- (*) Sean f, g continuas, con $f \ge 0$ y g creciente. Demostrar que existe $c \in [a, b]$ tal que

$$\int_a^b f(t)g(t)dt = g(a) \int_a^c f(t)dt + g(b) \int_c^b f(t)dt.$$

23.- (*) Calcular

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin x + x - 4}{\cos x + 2} dx$$

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[1.]
$$f(x) = [x]$$
 integrable en $[0.5]$ y hallor $\int_0^5 [x] dx$

$$\int_0^5 [x] dx = (2-1) \cdot 1 + (3-2) \cdot 2 + (4-3) \cdot 3 + (5-4) \cdot 4 = 10 < \infty$$

$$[2.]$$
 $f \ge 0$ en $[a,b]$, $\int_a^b f(x) = 0 \implies f = 0$

Suponemos que existe un intervalo
$$[a_1,b_1] \subset [a_1b]$$
: $f > c$ $\forall x \in (a_1,1]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_{a_1}^b f(x) dx > \int_{a_1}^b C dx = C \cdot (b_1 - a_1) > 0$$

$$= C \int_{a_1}^b dx = C \cdot (b_1 - a_1) > 0$$

$$\boxed{4. \ a}E(4) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\max_{\mathbf{x} \in [a,b]} f(\mathbf{x}) = M$$

$$\min_{\mathbf{x} \in [a,b]} f(\mathbf{x}) = m$$

$$= min_{\mathbf{x} \in [a,b]} f(\mathbf{x}) = min_{\mathbf{x} \in [a,b]} f(\mathbf{x}) = min_{\mathbf{x} \in [a,b]} f(\mathbf{x}) = min$$

$$E(f) = \overline{b-a} \quad J_a$$

$$b = \overline{b-a} \quad J_a$$

c)
$$4(-x) = -\frac{4(x)}{3}$$

 $E(f) = \frac{1}{a - (-a)} \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{2a} \left[\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx + \int_{$

$$= \frac{1}{za} \left[-\int_{0}^{a} f(y) dy + \int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{za} \cdot 0 = 0$$

=
$$\frac{\pi}{Za} \left[-\int_0^{\infty} f(\theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\infty} f(\theta) d\theta \right]$$
 Za

d) $\int_a^{\infty} x^7 \sin(x^4) dx = 0$

$$5. \qquad f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0,1] \\ x+1, & x \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x 4(t) dt \qquad , \qquad F(0) = 0$$

$$\left[\int_0^x t dt = \frac{x^2}{2} , \quad x \in [0, 1] \right]$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x t \, dt = \frac{x^2}{2}, & x \in [0,1] \\ \int_0^x t \, dt + \int_1^x t + 1 \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right)_1^x = \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2} - 1 = \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{2}{2} + x - 1, \quad x \in (1, 2]$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & x \in [0,1] \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + x - 1, & x \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

FUNDAMENTAL DEL CALCULO TEOREMA

f: integrable y continua en [a,b]

 $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt$

F'co = fco, c = [ab]

Ejeraçãos 6, 7,8 →TFC Ejercicio 9 = Int. inmediato

6. Derivar:

 $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} (\operatorname{sent}^{2}) \log (1 + t^{2}) dt$

G(x) = \int x sent 2 log (1+ t2) dt

TFC: $G'(x) = f(x) = (seux^2) log(1+x^2)$

 $F(x) = G(x^2)$; $F'(x) = G'(x^2)(2x)$

 $F'(x) = Z \times (sen x^4) log(1+x^4)$

Judv = uv - svdu

ESCOGER PARA ESTA LISTA: SEGUIR

logaritmes polinomios exponenciales

Sonos cosenos tangentes

$$dv = e^{x}dx \rightarrow V = e^{x}$$

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int e^x 2x dx$$

(2)
$$\int e^{ax} \cdot sen(bx) dx$$

$$dv = senbx dx \longrightarrow v = \frac{-1}{b} cos(bx)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cdot sen(bx) dx = -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} cos(bx) + \int \frac{a}{b} cos(bx) e^{ax} dx = -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} cos(bx) = -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax$$

integramos esto por partes $u = e^{3x} \rightarrow du = 2e^{3x} dx$ $dv = \frac{a}{b} \cos(bx) \rightarrow v = \frac{a}{b^2} \sin(bx)$

$$= -\frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos(bx) + \left[\frac{a^2}{b^2} \operatorname{sen}(bx) e^{ax} - \int \frac{a^2}{b^2} \operatorname{sen}(bx) e^{ax} dx \right] \Longrightarrow$$

$$\int e^{ax} sen(bx) dx \cdot \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^{ax} \operatorname{sen}(bx) dx = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}} \left(\frac{a}{b^2} \operatorname{sen}(bx) e^{ax} - \frac{1}{b} e^{ax} \cos(bx) \right)$$

[11.] (6)
$$\int \ln(\cos x) \cdot \tan x \, dx$$

 $\int f(t) dt = \int f(x ct) x'(t) dt$

cambio variable
$$y = \cos x$$

 $dy = -\sin x dx$

$$\int \ln(\cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \, dx = -\int \ln(y) \cdot \frac{1}{y} \, dy = -\int z \cdot dz = -\frac{z^2}{z}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-\ln^2 y}{2} = \frac{-\ln^2 (\cos x)}{2} + C$$

[6.] b)
$$G(x) = \int_{x^2}^{1} \cos^2 t^2 dt = \int_{0}^{1} \cos^2 t^2 dt - \int_{0}^{x^2} \cos^2 t^2 dt$$

 $G'(x) = -2x \cos^2(x^4)$

c)
$$H(x) = \int_{-e^{x}}^{\sin^{2}x} \cos(\log(2t^{2})) dt$$

$$H'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x \cdot \cos(\log(2 \sin^{4}x)) + e^{x} \cdot \cos(\log(2 \cdot (-e^{x})^{2}))$$

[7.] Encontrar of tal que:
$$\int_0^{x^2} (1+t) f(t) dt = 6x^4$$

Derivamos a ambos lados: $2x(1+x^2)$ $f(x^2) = 24x^3$

$$(1+x^2)$$
 $f(x^2) = 12x^2 \implies f(x^2) = \frac{12x^2}{1+x^2} \implies f(x) = \frac{12x}{1+x} + C$

$$\frac{8x^{2} + 6x + 4}{x + 1} dx$$

$$\frac{8x^{2} + 6x + 4}{-8x^{2} - 8x} \frac{1}{-2x + 4}$$

$$\frac{-8x^{2} - 8x}{-2x + 4}$$

$$\frac{-2x + 4}{2x + 2}$$

$$\int \frac{8x^2 + 6x + 4}{x + 1} dx = \int 8x - 2 + \int \frac{6}{x + 1} dx = 4x^2 - 2x + 6\log|x + 1| + C$$

$$\frac{12.1}{1} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \implies dx = \text{cost dt}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos t}{\cos t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\cos t} dt = \int dt = t = \arcsin x$$

$$\frac{\int_{CY} \cos x}{Q = (x - x_1)(x - x_2)} - (x - x_n)$$

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{B}{x-x_2} + \cdots + \frac{Z}{x-x_n}$$

$$\frac{2^{e} \cos 0}{0 = (x - x_{1})^{n_{1}} (x - x_{2})^{n_{2}} - (x - x_{n})^{n_{n}}$$

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{A}{x-x_1} + \frac{B}{(x-x_1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-x_1)^3} + \cdots$$

$$\frac{3^{ex} \cos \alpha}{Q = (x^2 + \alpha x + \beta)}$$

$$\frac{P}{Q} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + \alpha x + B} + -$$

$$|5| = \int \tan^2 x \, dx = \int -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx = \int 1 + \tan^2 x \, dx = \int 1 + \tan^2 x \, dx - \int dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \tan^3 x \, dx = \int \tan x \, \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx =$$

$$= \int \tan x \sec^2 x - \tan x \, dx = \int \tan x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{\tan^2 x}{2} + \lim|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \tan^n x = \int \tan^{-2} x \cdot \tan^2 x \, dx = \int \tan^{-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx =$$

$$= \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^2 x - \tan^{-2} x \, dx = \int \tan^{-2} x \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \tan^{-2} x \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{-2} x \, dx + C$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{-2} x \, dx + C$$

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$$= \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{n-1} - \int \tan^{-1} x \,$$

$$A = x_1$$

$$Ax = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

nº intervales

f cont. en [a, b]
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{n}$$
= $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \Delta x$

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

$$\frac{2x^{2}+7x-4}{(x-4)^{2}(x+4)^{2}} = \frac{A}{x-4} + \frac{B}{x+4} + \frac{C}{(x+4)^{2}} = \frac{A(x+4)^{2}+B(x+1)(x-1)+C(x-1)}{(x-4)^{2}(x+4)^{2}}$$

$$x=4 \Rightarrow 8=4A \Rightarrow A=2$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow -6=-2C \Rightarrow C=3$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow -4=A-B-C=2-3-B=-1-B \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\frac{2x^{2}+7x-4}{x^{3}+x^{2}-x-4} = \frac{2}{x^{3}} + \frac{3}{(x+1)^{2}}$$

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

$$|\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \frac{1}{n^{r+1}}, \quad r > 0$$

$$|\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^{r+1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+k)}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + kn}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + kn}} =$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{X}} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{0}^{R} e^{-\sqrt{X}} dx = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[-2e^{-\sqrt{X}} (\sqrt{X} + 1) \right]_{0}^{R} = \lim_{R \to \infty} \left[-2e^{-\sqrt{X}} (\sqrt{X} + 1) + 2 \right]$$

[20.] a) Area limitada por
$$f(x) = 8 - x^2$$
 y $g(x) = x^2$
Puntos de corte .

Puntos de corte:
$$2y \in -2$$
.

$$2\int_{0}^{2} f(x) - g(x) dx =$$

$$(21.) \quad F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t} dt \qquad G = F^{-1} \text{ hallar } G'(0).$$

$$G(F(x)) = X$$

$$G'(F(x)) F'(x) = 1 \implies G'(F(x)) = \frac{1}{F'(x)}$$

Para
$$x=0 \Rightarrow F(x)=0 \Rightarrow G'(0)=\frac{1}{F'(0)}$$

$$F'(x) = e^{-x}$$
 ; $F'(0) = 4$

[22.] fig cont., $f \ge 0$, g creciente $\Rightarrow fc \in [a,b]$ tal qu $\int_{a}^{b} f(t)g(t) dt = g(a) \int_{a}^{c} f(t)dt + g(b) \int_{c}^{b} f(t) dt$ $F(x) = g(a) \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + g(b) \int_{x}^{b} f(t)dt$ $\forall u \quad F(b) \leq u \leq F(a) \quad f_c: F(c) = u;$ $F(a) = 0 + g(b) \int_a^b f(t) dt \geq \int_a^b f(t) g(t) dt$ $F(b) = g(a) \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt + 0 \leq \int_{a}^{b} f(t) g(t) dt$ Llamamos $u = \int_{a}^{b} f(t)g(t)dt$ y por el $\tau.v.$ I $\exists c \in [a,b]$ tal que fcc) = U.

 μ f(c) = U

