

GUÍA SOBRE INTEGRALES INDEFINIDAS

PARTE I: VERIFICAR LAS SIGUIENTES INTEGRALES

- 1) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{3\sqrt{x^3}}{2} + K$ 2) $\int \sqrt{ax} \, dx = \frac{2x\sqrt{ax}}{3} + K$
- 3) $\int \frac{4x^2 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x} \, dx = 2x^2 - 4\sqrt{x} + K$ 4) $\int \frac{x^3 - 6x + 5}{x} \, dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - 6x + 5\ln(x) + K$
- 5) $\int \sqrt{a+bx} \, dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a+bx)^3}}{3b} + k$ 6) $\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{a-by}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{a-by}}{b} + K$
- 7) $\int x(2+x^2)^2 \, dx = \frac{(2+x^2)^3}{6}$ 8) $\int x(2x+1)^2 \, dx = x^4 + \frac{4x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + K$
- 9) $\int \frac{4x^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x^3+8}} = \frac{8\sqrt{x^3+8}}{3} + K$ 10) $\int (\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^2 \, dx = ax - \frac{4x\sqrt{ax}}{3} + \frac{x^2}{x} + K$
- 11) $\int \frac{(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{2(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^3}{3} + K$ 12) $\int \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{x})^2 \, dx = \frac{2ax^{3/2}}{3} - x^2\sqrt{a} + \frac{2x^{5/2}}{5} + K$
- 13) $\int x^{n-1} \sqrt{a+bx^n} \, dx = \frac{2\sqrt{(a+bx^n)^3}}{3nb} + K$ 14) $\int \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2+3x}} \, dx = 2\sqrt{x^2+3x} + K$
- 15) $\int \frac{(2+\ln x)}{x} \, dx = \frac{(2+\ln x)^2}{2} + K$ 16) $\int 6e^{3x} \, dx = 2e^{3x} + K$ 17) $\int \sqrt[n]{e^x} \, dx = n\sqrt[n]{e^x} + K$
- 18) $\int 10^x \, dx = \frac{10^x}{\ln(10)} + K$ 19) $\int \frac{t \, dt}{a+bt^2} = \frac{\ln(a+bt^2)}{2b} + K$ 20) $\int \frac{e^\theta \, d\theta}{a+be^\theta} = \frac{\ln(a+be^\theta)}{b} + K$
- 21) $\int a^{ny} \, dy = \frac{a^{ny}}{n\ln a} + K$ 22) $\int \left(e^{x/a} - e^{-x/a} \right)^2 \, dx = \frac{a}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{a^a} - e^{\frac{-2x}{a}} \right) - 2x + K$
- 23) $\int \frac{(x+4)}{2x+3} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{5\ln(2x+3)}{4} + K$ 24) $\int \frac{ae^\theta + b}{ae^\theta - b} \, d\theta = 2\ln(ae^\theta - b) - \theta + K$

PARTE II: RESOLVER LAS SIGUIENTES INTEGRALES POR EL MÉTODO DE SUSTITUCIÓN SIMPLE

- 1) $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x) + K$ 2) $\int \operatorname{Sen}(ax) \operatorname{Cos}(ax) dx = \frac{\operatorname{Sen}^2(ax)}{2a} + K$
- 3) $\int \operatorname{Sen}(2x) \cos^2(2x) dx = -\frac{\operatorname{Cos}^3(2x)}{6} + K$ 4) $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{Sen}^2(3x)} = -\frac{C \operatorname{tg}(3x)}{3} + K$
- 5) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(ax) dx}{\sqrt{b + \operatorname{Sen}(ax)}} = \frac{2\sqrt{b + \operatorname{Sen}(ax)}}{a} + K$ 6) $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{Cos}^2(7x)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(7x)}{7} + K$
- 7) $\int \frac{dy}{C \operatorname{tg}(3y)} = -\frac{1}{3} \ln |\operatorname{Cos}(3y)| + K$ 8) $\int \operatorname{tg}(\theta) \operatorname{Sec}^2(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2(\theta) + K$
- 9) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(x) dx}{1 - \operatorname{Cos}(x)} = \ln |1 - \operatorname{Cos}(x)| + K$ 10) $\int \left(C \operatorname{tg}(e^x) \right) e^x dx = \ln |\operatorname{Sen}(e^x)| + K$
- 11) $\int \left(\operatorname{tg}(4s) - C \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{s}{4}\right) \right) ds = -\frac{1}{4} \ln |\operatorname{Cos}(4s)| - 4 \ln \left| \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{s}{4}\right) \right| + K$
- 12) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(x) dx}{\operatorname{Sen}^2(x)} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{Sen}^2(x)} + K$ 13) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(x)}{\operatorname{Cos}^3(x)} dx = \frac{1}{2 \operatorname{Cos}^2(x)} + K$
- 14) $\int \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x)}{\operatorname{Cos}^2(x)} dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2(x)}{2} + K$ 15) $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{Cos}^2(x) \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(x) - 1}} = 2 \sqrt{\operatorname{tg}(x) - 1} + K$
- 16) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(x) dx}{\sqrt{2 \operatorname{Sen}(x) + 1}} = \sqrt{2 \operatorname{Sen}(x) + 1} + K$ 17) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(2x) dx}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{Sen}^2(x)}} = 2 \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{Sen}^2(x)} + K$
- 18) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(3x) dx}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{Cos}^4(3x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{Cos}(3x)}} + K$ 19) $\int \frac{\operatorname{ArcSen}(x) dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} = \frac{\operatorname{ArcSen}^2(x)}{2} + K$
- 20) $\int \frac{\operatorname{Arctg}(x) dx}{1 + x^2} = \frac{\operatorname{Arctg}^2(x)}{2} + K$ 21) $\int \frac{(x + 1) dx}{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 2x + 3) + K$
- 22) $\int \frac{dx}{x \ln(x)} = \ln |\ln x| + K$ 23) $\int \operatorname{tg}^4(x) dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3(x)}{3} - \operatorname{tg}(x) + x + K$
- 24) $\int \frac{dx}{(1 + x^2 \operatorname{arctg}(x))} = \ln |\operatorname{Arctg}(x)| + K$ 25) $\int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3(x)}{\operatorname{Cos}^2(x)} dx = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^4(x)}{4} + K$
- 26) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2} \operatorname{ArcSen}(x)} = \ln |\operatorname{ArcSen}(x)| + K$
- 27) $\int 5e^{(ax)} dx$ 28) $\int \frac{4 dt}{\sqrt{e^t}}$ 29) $\int \frac{dx}{4(2x)}$ 30) $\int x^2 e^{x^3} dx$

$$\begin{array}{llll}
31) \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x - 2} & 32) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{e^{x^3}} & 33) \int t e^{2t} dt & 34) \int \operatorname{Sen}\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right) dx \\
35) \int \operatorname{Sec}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta & 36) \int \operatorname{Csc}\left(\frac{a\theta}{b}\right) \operatorname{Ctg}\left(\frac{a\theta}{b}\right) d\theta & 37) \int e^x \operatorname{tg}(e^x) dx & \\
38) \int (C \operatorname{tg}(x) - 1)^2 & 39) \int (1 - \operatorname{Csc}(y))^2 dy & 40) \int \frac{dx}{1 - \operatorname{Sen}(x)} & \\
41) \int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(2x) dx}{3 + \cos(2x)} & 42) \int \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(t) dt}{\sqrt{a + b \operatorname{Sen}(t)}} & 43) \int \frac{\operatorname{Csc}^2(x) dx}{\sqrt{3 - C \operatorname{tg}(x)}} & \\
44) \int \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(2x)}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{Cos}(2x)}} dx & 45) \int \operatorname{Sen}^3(x) \operatorname{Cos}(x) dx & 46) \int \operatorname{Tg}(x) \operatorname{Sec}^2(x) dx & \\
47) \int \operatorname{Sen}(2x) \operatorname{tg}(2x) dx & 48) \int (\operatorname{Csc}^2 x) 2^{C \operatorname{tg} x} dx & &
\end{array}$$

PARTE 3I: RESOLVER USANDO EL MÉTODO DE INTEGRACIÓN POR PARTES

$$\begin{array}{ll}
1) \int x e^{(2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} x e^{(2x)} - \frac{1}{4} e^{(2x)} + K & 2) \int x \operatorname{Sec}^2(x) dx = x \operatorname{tg}(x) - \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{Sec}(x)| + K \\
3) \int \operatorname{Ln}(x) dx = x \operatorname{Ln}(x) - x + K & 4) \int x^2 e^{(2x)} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{(2x)} + \frac{1}{4} e^{(2x)} + K \\
5) \int e^{(x)} \operatorname{Cos}(x) dx = \int e^{(x)} \operatorname{Cos}(x) dx & 6) \int \operatorname{Sec}^3(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sec}(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{Sec}(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)| + K \\
7) \int x \operatorname{Ln}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\operatorname{Ln}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \right) + K & 8) \int x \operatorname{Sen}(x) dx = -x \operatorname{Cos}(x) + K \\
9) \int \operatorname{ArcSen}(x) dx = x \operatorname{ArcSen}(x) + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + K & 10) \int x \operatorname{Arctg}(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[(x^2 + 1) \operatorname{Arctg}(x) - x \right] + K \\
11) \int x \operatorname{ArcSen}(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[2x^2 \operatorname{ArcSen}(x) + x \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right] + K (\text{revisar}) & \\
12) \int \operatorname{Ln}(x^2 + 1) dx = x \operatorname{Ln}(x + 1) - 2x + 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(x) + K & \\
13) \int x \operatorname{Cos}(nx) dx = \frac{\operatorname{Cos}(nx)}{n^2} + \frac{x \operatorname{Sen}(nx)}{n} + K & 14) \int u \operatorname{Sec}^2(u) du = u \operatorname{tg}(u) + \operatorname{Ln} |\operatorname{Cos}(u)| + K
\end{array}$$

$$18) \int \text{ArcCos}(2x) dx = x \text{ArcCos}(2x) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-4x^2} + K$$

$$19) \int \text{ArcSen} \left[\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} \right] dx = x \text{ArcSen} \left[\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} \right] - \sqrt{x} \text{Arctg}(\sqrt{x}) + K$$

$$20) \int \frac{x \text{ArcSen}(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ArcSen}(x) + K$$

$$21) \int \frac{x \text{Arctg}(x)}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \frac{x}{4(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\text{Arctg}(x)}{1+x^2} + K$$

$$22) \int x \text{Arctg} \left[\sqrt{x^2-1} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctg} \left[\sqrt{x^2-1} \right] - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2-1} + K$$

$$23) \int \text{Ln} \left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right) dx = x \text{Ln} \left| x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right| - \sqrt{1+x^2} + K$$

$$24) \int \text{Arctg}(\sqrt{x}) dx = (x+1) \text{Arctg}(\sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x} + K \quad 25) \int e^\theta \text{Cos}(\theta) d\theta = \frac{e^\theta}{2} (\text{Sen}(\theta) + \text{Cos}(\theta)) + K$$

$$26) \int \frac{\text{Ln}(x+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 2\sqrt{x+1} [\text{Ln}(x+1) - 2] + k \quad 27) \int \text{Cos}(\text{Ln}(x)) \frac{dx}{x} = \text{Sen}(\text{Ln}(x)) + K$$

$$28) \int e^{\text{Sen}x} \text{Cos}(x) dx = e^{\text{Sen}x} + k \quad 29) \int 3^x e^x = \frac{3^x e^x}{\text{LN}(3) + 1} + K$$

$$30) \int \frac{(a^x - b^x)^2}{a^x b^x} dx = \frac{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^x}{\text{Lna} - \text{Lnb}} - 2x + K$$

$$31) \int \frac{\text{ArcCos}(x) - x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} (\text{ArcCos}(x))^2 + \sqrt{1-x^2} + K$$

$$32) \int \frac{x - \text{Arctg}(x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\text{Arctg}(x))^2 + K$$

$$33) \int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{(1+\sqrt{x})^3} + K \quad 34) \int \frac{\text{Cos}(x) dx}{\sqrt[3]{\text{Sen}^2(x)}} = 3\sqrt[3]{\text{Sen}(x)} + K$$

$$35) \int \sqrt{1+3\text{Cos}^2(x)} \text{Sen}(2x) dx = -\frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(1+3\text{Cos}^2(x))^3} + K$$

$$38) \int \frac{\text{Cos}^3(x)}{\text{Sen}^4(x)} dx = \frac{1}{\text{Sen}(x)} - \frac{1}{3\text{Sen}^3(x)} + K$$

PARTE 4I: PARA RESOLVER USE EL MÉTODO DE SUSTITUCIÓN TRIGONOMÉTRICA

$$1) \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} - \text{ArcSen}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + K$$

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

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

$$5) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - a \text{Arc Cos}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) + K$$

$$6) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 2)^3}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} + K \quad 7) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(5 - x^2)^3}} = \frac{x}{5\sqrt{5 - x^2}} + K$$

$$8) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 6}} = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - 6} + 3 \text{Ln}\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 6}\right) + K \quad 9) \int \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{4 - t^2}} = -\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{4 - t^2} + 2 \text{ArcSen}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) + K$$

$$10) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 8)^3}} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 8}} + \text{Ln}\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 8}\right) + K \quad 11) \int \frac{u^2 du}{(9 - u^2)} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{9 - u^2}} - \text{ArcSen}\left(\frac{u}{3}\right) + K$$

$$12) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2 + 4}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}\left(\frac{x}{2 + \sqrt{x^2 + 4}}\right) + K \quad 13) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{25 - x^2}} = \frac{1}{5} \text{Ln}\left(\frac{x}{5 + \sqrt{25 - x^2}}\right) + K$$

$$14) \int \frac{dy}{y^2 \sqrt{y^2 - 7}} = \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 7}}{7y} + K \quad 15) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{5 - x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{5 - x^2}}{5x} + K$$

$$16) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{18x^2} + \frac{1}{54} \text{ArcSen}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + K \quad 17) \int \frac{\sqrt{16 - t^2}}{t^2} dt = -\frac{\sqrt{16 - t^2}}{t} - \text{ArcSen}\left(\frac{t}{4}\right) + K$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
18) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + K & 19) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{x-2}{x+2}\right) + K \\
20) \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{25 - y^2}} = \operatorname{Arc Sen}\left(\frac{y}{5}\right) + K & 21) \int \frac{ds}{s^2 - 16} = \operatorname{Ln}\left(s + \sqrt{s^2 - 16}\right) + K \\
22) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2 - 4} = \frac{1}{12} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{3x-2}{3x+2}\right) + K & 23) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16 - 9x^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arc Sen}\left(\frac{3x}{4} + K\right) \\
24) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+1}\right) + K & 25) \int \frac{dt}{4 - 9t^2} = \frac{1}{12} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{2+3t}{2-3t}\right) + K \\
26) \int \frac{e^x dx}{1 + e^{2x}} = \operatorname{Arctg}(e^x) + K & 27) \int \frac{\cos(\theta) d\theta}{4 - \operatorname{Sen}^2(\theta)} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{2 + \operatorname{Sen}(\theta)}{2 - \operatorname{Sen}(\theta)}\right) + K \\
28) \int \frac{b dx}{a^2 x^2 - c^2} = \frac{b}{2ac} \operatorname{Ln}\left(\frac{ax-c}{ax+c}\right) + K & 29) \int \frac{5x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} = \frac{5}{2} \operatorname{Arc Sen}(x^2) + K \\
30) \int \frac{ax dx}{x^4 + b^4} = \frac{a}{2b^2} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x^2}{b^2}\right) + K & 31) \int \frac{dt}{(t-2)^2 + 9} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{t-2}{3}\right) + K \\
32) \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1 + a^2 y^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Ln}\left(ay + \sqrt{1 + a^2 y^2}\right) + K & 33) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{4 - (u+3)^2}} = \operatorname{Arc Sen}\left(\frac{u+3}{2}\right) + K \\
37) \int \frac{dx}{1 + 2x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{2}x) + K & 38) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - 3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Arc Sen}(\sqrt{3}x) + K \\
34) \int \frac{dx}{16 - 9x^2} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arc Sen}\left(\frac{3x}{4}\right) + K & 35) \int \frac{dx}{9 - x^2} = \operatorname{Arc Sen} \frac{x}{3} + K \\
36) \int \frac{dx}{4 + x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + K & 37) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{3x}{2} + K \\
38) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9 + x^2}} = \operatorname{Ln}\left|x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9}\right| + K & 39) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{5 - x^6} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{5}} \operatorname{Ln}\left|\frac{x^3 + \sqrt{5}}{x^3 - \sqrt{5}}\right| + K \\
40) \int \frac{e^x dx}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} = \operatorname{Arc Sen}(e^x) + K & 41) \int \frac{\cos(x) dx}{a^2 + \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Sen}(x)}{a}\right) + K \\
42) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{Ln}^2(x)}} = \operatorname{Arc Sen}(\operatorname{Ln}(x)) + K & 43) \int \frac{\cos(x) dx}{\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{Sen}^2(x)}} = 3\sqrt[3]{\operatorname{Sen}(x)} + K
\end{array}$$

PARTE V: USE LA COMPLETACIÓN DE CUADRADOS, LUEGO EL MÉTODO DE INTEGRACION ADECUADO

- 1) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+3} \right) + K$
- 2) $\int \frac{dx}{2x - x^2 - 10} = -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Arctg} \left(\frac{x-1}{3} \right) + K$
- 3) $\int \frac{3dx}{x^2 - 8x + 25} = \operatorname{Arctg} \left(\frac{x-4}{3} \right) + K$
- 4) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3x - x^2 - 2}} = \operatorname{ArcSen}(2x - 3) + K$
- 5) $\int \frac{dv}{v^2 - 6v + 5} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{v-5}{v-1} \right) + K$
- 6) $\int \frac{dx}{2x^2 - 2x + 1} = \operatorname{Arctg}(2x - 1) + K$
- 7) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{15 + 2x - x^2}} = \operatorname{ArcSen} \left(\frac{x-1}{4} \right) + K$
- 8) $\int \frac{dx}{4x - x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right) + K$
- 9) $\int \frac{dy}{y^2 - 3y + 1} = \frac{1}{15} \ln \left(\frac{2y+3-\sqrt{5}}{2y+3+\sqrt{5}} \right) + K$
- 10) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} = \ln \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+x+x^2} \right) + K$
- 11) $\int \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Arctg} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2} \right) + K$
- 12) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x-4x^2}} = \operatorname{ArcSen} \left(\frac{8x+3}{\sqrt{41}} \right) + K$
- 13) $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x - 5} = \operatorname{Arctg} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + K$
- 14) $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x + 4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \operatorname{Arctg} \left(\frac{3x-1}{\sqrt{11}} \right) + K$
- 15) $\int \frac{dz}{2z^2 - 2z + 5} = \operatorname{Arctg}(2z - 1) + K$
- 16) $\int \frac{dx}{3x^2 - 2x + 2} = \ln |3x^2 - 7x + 11| + K$
- 17) $\int \frac{(3x-2)dx}{5x^2 - 3x + 2} = \frac{3}{10} \ln(5x^2 - 3x + 2) - \frac{11}{5\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{10x-3}{\sqrt{3}} + K$
- 18) $\int \frac{2x-1}{5x-x+2} = \frac{1}{5} \ln(5x^2 - x + 2) + \frac{8}{5\sqrt{39}} \operatorname{Arctg} \frac{10x-1}{\sqrt{39}} + K$
- 19) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-3x-4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ArcSen} \frac{8x+3}{\sqrt{41}} + K$
- 20) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-7x-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{ArcSen} \frac{6x+7}{\sqrt{109}} + K$

PARTE VI: INTEGRALES DE FUNCIONES RACIONALES (FRACCIONES PARCIALES)

$$1) \int \frac{2x-1}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \text{Ln} \left| \frac{(x-2)^3}{x-1} \right| + K \quad 2) \int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)} = \frac{1}{8} \text{Ln} \left| \frac{(x+3)}{(x+5)^5 (x+1)} \right| + K$$

$$3) \int \frac{x^5 + x^4 - 8}{x^3 - 4x} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + \text{Ln} \left| \frac{x^2 (x-2)^5}{(x+2)^3} \right| + K$$

$$4) \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(x^2-1)(x+2)} = \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{1}{6} \text{Ln} \left[\frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)^3} \right] + \frac{16}{3} \text{Ln}(x+2) + K$$

$$5) \int \frac{(x-8) dx}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} = \frac{3}{x-2} + \text{Ln} \frac{(x-2)^2}{x^2} + K \quad 6) \int \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \text{Ln} \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| + K$$

$$7) \int \frac{2x^2 - 3x - 3}{(x-1)(x^2 - 2x + 5)} dx = \text{Ln} \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^3}}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctg} \left[\frac{x-1}{2} \right] + K$$

$$8) \int \frac{x^3 - 6}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 8} dx = \text{Ln} \left[\frac{x^2 + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} \text{Arctg} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + K$$

$$9) \int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{6} \text{Ln} \left[\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{Arctg} \left[\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + K$$

$$10) \int \frac{3x-9}{x^3 + x^2 + 4x + 4} dx = \text{Ln} \left[\frac{x^2 + 4}{(x+1)^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctg} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + K$$

$$11) \int \frac{4 dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{Ln} \left[\frac{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} \right] + \sqrt{2} \text{Arctg} \left[\frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1-x^2} \right] + K$$

$$12) \int \frac{x^5}{x^3 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[x^3 + \text{Ln}(x^3 - 1) \right] + K$$

$$13) \int \frac{x^3 + x - 1}{(x^2 + 2)} dx = \frac{2-x}{4(x^2 + 2)} + \text{Ln} \sqrt{x^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \text{Arctg} \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + K$$

$$14) \int \frac{(4x^2 - 8x) dx}{(x-1)^2 (x^2 + 12)} = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{(x-1)(x^2 + 1)} + \text{Ln} \left[\frac{(x-1)^2}{x^2 + 1} \right] + \text{Arctg}(x) + K$$

$$15) \int \frac{(x^2 + 6) dx}{x^3 + 3x} = \text{Ln} \left[x^2 (x^2 + 3) \right] + K \quad 16) \int \frac{(x^2 + x) dx}{(x-1)(x^2 + 1)} = \text{Ln}(x-1) + \text{Arctg}(x) + K$$

$$17) \int \frac{2t^2 - 8t - 8}{(t-2)(t^2+4)} dt = 2\text{Ln}\left(\frac{t^2+4}{t-2}\right) + K \quad 18) \frac{dz}{z^4+z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctg}(z) + K$$

$$19) \int \frac{(x^2+6)dx}{x^3+3x} = \text{Ln}\left[x^2(x^2+3)\right] + K \quad 20) \int \frac{(x^2+x)dx}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \text{Ln}(x-1) + \text{Arctg}(x) + K$$

$$21) \int \frac{(2t^2-8t-8)dt}{(t-2)t^2+4} = 2\text{Ln}\left(\frac{t^2+4}{t-2}\right) + K \quad 22) \int \frac{dz}{z^4+z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Arctg}(z) + K$$

$$23) \int \frac{(x^2+x-10)}{(2x^2)(x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}\left[\frac{x^2+4}{2x^3}\right] + \text{Arctg}\left[\frac{x}{2}\right] + K$$

$$24) \int \frac{(x-18)dx}{4x^3+9x} = \text{Ln}\left[\frac{4x^2+9}{x^2}\right] + \text{Arctg}\left[\frac{2x}{3}\right] + K$$

$$25) \int \left(\frac{x^5+9x}{x^3+9x} - \frac{9x^2-9}{x^3+9x} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \text{Ln}\left[x(x^2+9)\right] + K$$

$$26) \int \frac{dx}{x^3+x^2+x} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}\left[\frac{x^2+1}{x^2}\right] - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{Arctg}\left[\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right] + K$$

$$27) \int \frac{(x^5+4x^3)}{(x^2+2)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Ln}(x^2+2) + \frac{1}{(x^2+2)^3} + K$$

$$28) \int \frac{(2z^2+3z+dz)}{z+2(z^2-z+2)} = 2\text{Ln}(z+2) - \frac{1}{t^2+4t} + 5 + K$$

NOTA: LOS RESULTADOS DE ALGUNAS INTEGRALES NO ESTAN VERIFICADAS