

Componente Curricular:

**IC241 - CÁLCULO I (90h) - Turma: 02 (2020.1)**

**IC241 - CÁLCULO I (90h) - Turma: 07 (2020.1)**

***Prof. Roseli Alves de Moura***

## **INTEGRAÇÃO TRIGONOMÉTRICA**

Integrais que envolvem potências de funções trigonométricas.

**Caso I:**  $\int \text{sen}^n x \, dx$

- Se  $n=1$ , temos:

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

$$I = \int \text{sen} x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

- Se  $n=2$ , temos:

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

Utilizando a identidade trigonométrica:

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

$$I = \int \text{sen}^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\text{sen}(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$I = \int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C$$

- Se  $n > 2$ , temos:

$$I = \int \sin^n x \, dx$$

Reescrevendo  $\sin^n x$  como  $\sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x$ , ficamos com:

$$I = \int \sin^n x \, dx = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

Integrando por partes:

$$u = \sin^{n-1} x \rightarrow du = (n-1) \cdot \sin^{n-2} x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$dv = \sin x \, dx \rightarrow v = -\cos x$$

$$I = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

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

$$= -\sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x + \int \cos^2 x \cdot (n-1) \cdot \sin^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$= -\sin^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin^{n-2} x \, dx$$

Utilizando a identidade trigonométrica:

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$I = \int \sin^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x \, dx$$

$$= -\text{sen}^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int (1 - \text{sen}^2 x) \cdot \text{sen}^{n-2}x \, dx$$

$$= -\text{sen}^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^{n-2}x \, dx - \text{sen}^n x \, dx$$

$$= -\text{sen}^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^{n-2}x \, dx - (n-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^n x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \text{sen}^n x \, dx$$

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

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

Reescrevendo no lado esquerdo:

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

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

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

$$I = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left( -\text{sen}^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^{n-2}x \, dx \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \text{sen}^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left( -\text{sen}^{n-1}x \cdot \cos x + (n-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^{n-2}x \, dx \right) + C$$

Note que se  $n > 2$  a integral depende da integral  $\int \text{sen}^{n-2} x \, dx$  e assim

sucessivamente. Observe no exemplo abaixo:

Calcule a integral:

$$I = \int \text{sen}^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \text{sen}^4 x \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left( -\text{sen}^{4-1} x \cdot \cos x + (4-1) \cdot \int \text{sen}^{4-2} x \, dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left( -\text{sen}^3 x \cdot \cos x + 3 \cdot \int \text{sen}^2 x \, dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando:

$$\int \text{sen}^2 x \, dx = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\text{sen}(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left( -\text{sen}^3 x \cdot \cos x + 3 \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\text{sen}(2x)}{4} \right) \right) + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-\text{sen}^3 x \cdot \cos x) + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\text{sen}(2x)}{4} \right) + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-\text{sen}^3 x \cdot \cos x) + \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{3 \cdot \text{sen}(2x)}{8} + C$$

$$I = \int \sin^4 x \, dx$$

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

**Caso II:**  $\int \cos^n x \, dx$

- Se  $n=1$ , temos:

$$I = \int \cos x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

- Se  $n=2$ , temos:

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx$$

Utilizando a identidade trigonométrica:

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

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos(2x)}{2} \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C$$

$$I = \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + C$$

- Se  $n > 2$ , temos:

$$I = \int \cos^n x \, dx$$

Reescrevendo  $\cos^n x$  como  $\cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x$ , ficamos com:

$$I = \int \cos^n x \, dx = \int \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

Integrando por partes:

$$u = \cos^{n-1} x \rightarrow du = (n-1) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x) \, dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx \rightarrow v = \sin x$$

$$I = \int \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x$$

$$- \int \sin x \cdot (n-1) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \cdot (-\sin x) \, dx$$

$$= \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$$

Utilizando a identidade trigonométrica:

$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

$$I = \cos^{n-1} x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^{n-2} x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x \\
&+ (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x - (\cos^{n-2}x \cdot \cos^2x) dx \\
&= \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x - \cos^n x dx \\
&= \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x dx - (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^n x dx
\end{aligned}$$

Note que a integral inicial surge novamente na montagem:

$$I = \int \cos^n x dx$$

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

$$I = \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x dx - (n-1) \cdot I$$

Reescrevendo no lado esquerdo:

$$I + (n-1) \cdot I = \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x dx$$

$$I(1 + n - 1) = \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \sin x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x dx$$

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

$$I = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left( \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \text{sen}x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x \, dx \right) + C$$

$$I = \int \cos^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \cdot$$

$$\left( \cos^{n-1}x \cdot \text{sen}x + (n-1) \cdot \int \cos^{n-2}x \, dx \right) + C$$

Note que se  $n > 2$  a integral depende da integral  $\int \cos^{n-2}x \, dx$  e assim

sucessivamente. Observe no exemplo abaixo:

Calcule a integral:

$$I = \int \cos^5 x \, dx$$

Utilizando o resultado obtido anteriormente com  $n=5$ :

$$I = \int \cos^5 x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot$$

$$\left( \cos^{5-1}x \cdot \text{sen}x + (5-1) \cdot \int \cos^{5-2}x \, dx \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \cos^4 x \cdot \text{sen}x + 4 \cdot \int \cos^3 x \, dx \right) + C$$

Primeiramente calcularmos a integral:



$$\int \cos^3 x \, dx$$

Utilizando o resultado acima com  $n=3$ :

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

Voltando este resultado para a integral:

$$\begin{aligned} I = \int \cos^5 x \, dx &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + 4 \cdot \int \cos^3 x \, dx \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + 4 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x) \right) \right) \\ &\quad + C \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{4}{3} \cdot (\cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x) \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left( \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{8}{3} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{4}{15} \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{8}{15} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + C$$

$$I = \int \cos^5 x \, dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \cos^4 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$+ \frac{4}{15} \cdot \cos^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{8}{15} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + C$$

**Caso III:**  $\int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx$

- Se  $n=1$ , temos:

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$$

Reescrevendo  $\operatorname{tg} x$ , e fazendo a mudança de variável:

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \, dx$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx \quad \text{ou} \quad \operatorname{sen} x \cdot dx = -du$$

$$I = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{u} (-du) = - \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$I = - \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = -\ln|u| + C$$

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

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

Propriedade dos logaritmos  $a \cdot \log x = \log x^a$  :

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg} x \, dx = \ln|(\cos x)^{-1}| + C = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

- Se  $n=2$ , temos:

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

Utilizando a identidade trigonométrica:  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \int \sec^2 x - 1 \, dx = \int \sec^2 x \, dx - \int dx \\ &= \operatorname{tg} x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x - x + C$$

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx$$

- Se  $n > 2$ , temos:

Reescrevendo  $\operatorname{tg}^n x$  como  $\operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x$ , ficamos com:

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 x \, dx$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Fazendo uma mudança de variável na integral em vermelho:

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$u = \operatorname{tg} x \quad e \quad du = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx &= \int u^{n-2} \, du = \frac{u^{(n-2)+1}}{(n-2)+1} + C \\ &= \frac{u^{n-1}}{n-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx = \frac{u^{n-1}}{n-1} + C = \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{n-1} x}{n-1} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \operatorname{tg}^n x \, dx = \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx - \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \, dx \\ &= \frac{\operatorname{tg}^{n-1} x}{n-1} - \int \operatorname{tg}^{n-2} x \, dx + C \end{aligned}$$

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

Note que se  $n > 2$  a integral depende da integral  $\int \text{tg}^{n-2}x \, dx$  e assim sucessivamente. Observe no exemplo abaixo:

Calcule a integral:

$$I = \int \text{tg}^3x \, dx$$

Utilizando o resultado obtido anteriormente com  $n=3$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \text{tg}^3x \, dx = \frac{\text{tg}^{3-1}x}{3-1} - \int \text{tg}^{3-2}x \, dx + C \\ &= \frac{\text{tg}^2x}{2} - \int \text{tg}x \, dx + C = \frac{\text{tg}^2x}{2} - \int \text{tg}x \, dx + C \\ \int \text{tg}x \, dx &= \ln|\sec x| + C \end{aligned}$$

Temos:

$$I = \int \text{tg}^3x \, dx = \frac{\text{tg}^2x}{2} - \ln|\sec x| + C$$

**Caso IV:**  $\int \sec^n x \, dx$

- Se  $n=1$ , temos:

$$I = \int \sec x \, dx$$

Neste caso multiplicaremos e dividiremos a função integrando por  $\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sec x \, dx = \int \frac{\sec x \cdot (\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x)}{\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x} \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

E fazendo a mudança de variável:

$$u = \sec x + \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$du = (\sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + \sec^2 x) \, dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x}{\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x} \, dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$I = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$

$$I = \int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$

- Se  $n=2$ , temos:

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$I = \int \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \sec^2 x \, dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

- Se  $n > 2$ , temos:  $I = \int \sec^n x \, dx$

Reescrevendo  $\sec^n x$  como  $\sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x$ , ficamos com:

$$I = \int \sec^n x \, dx = \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx$$

Fazendo uma integração por partes:

$$u = \sec^{n-2} x \rightarrow du = (n-2) \cdot \sec^{n-3} x \cdot \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$$

$$u = \sec^{n-2} x \rightarrow du = (n-2) \cdot \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \, dx$$

$$dv = \sec^2 x \, dx \rightarrow v = \operatorname{tg} x$$

Substituindo na integral:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x \, dx = \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \\ &\quad - \int \operatorname{tg} x \cdot (n-2) \cdot \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \, dx \\ &= \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x - (n-2) \cdot \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \sec^{n-2} x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Usando que  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$ :

$$I = \sec^{n-2} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x - (n-2) \cdot \int \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \sec^{n-2} x \, dx$$

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

$$= \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x - (n-2) \cdot$$

$$\int \sec^2x \cdot \sec^{n-2}x - \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

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

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

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

E a integral original surge do lado direito da equação:

$$I = \int \sec^n x \, dx$$

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

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

$$I = \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x - (n-2) \cdot I + (n-2) \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

$$I + (n-2) \cdot I = \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + (n-2) \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

$$(n-2+1) \cdot I = \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + (n-2) \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$



$$(n-1).I = \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + (n-2) \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

$$I = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + \frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)} \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

$$\int \sec^n x \, dx = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sec^{n-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + \frac{(n-2)}{(n-1)} \cdot \int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$$

Note que se  $n > 2$  a integral depende da integral  $\int \sec^{n-2}x \, dx$  e assim sucessivamente. Observe no exemplo abaixo:

Calcule a integral:

$$I = \int \sec^3 x \, dx$$

Utilizando o resultado obtido anteriormente com  $n=3$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{(3-1)} \sec^{3-2}x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x \\ &+ \frac{(3-2)}{(3-1)} \cdot \int \sec^{3-2}x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg}x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int \sec x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Utilizando o resultado acima para

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$

Temos:

$$I = \int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$

Na sequência calcularemos as integrais de  $\cot x$  e  $\operatorname{cosec} x$  :

$$I = \int \cot x \, dx$$

Reescrevendo  $\cot x$ :

$$I = \int \cot x \, dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx$$

E fazendo a mudança de variável:

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x \cdot dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$I = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$I = \int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$I = \int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx$$

Neste caso multiplicaremos e dividiremos a função integrando por  $\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x)}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x} \, dx \\ &= \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Fazendo a mudança de variável:

$$u = \operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x$$

$$du = (-\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x - (-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x)) \, dx$$

$$du = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x \, dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x}{\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x} \, dx = \int \frac{du}{u}$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{u} \, du = \ln|u| + C$$

$$I = \ln|\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + C$$

$$I = \int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = \ln|\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + C$$