

5.4 La Integral Indefinida

Una antiderivada de f es una función $F(x)$ cuya derivada es $f(x)$.

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 10x^4 \quad \text{una antiderivada.} \quad F(x) = 2x^5$$

$$F'(x) = 10x^4$$

$$F(x) = 2x^5 + \pi$$

$$F(x) = 2x^5 - 1,215$$

Antiderivada General: $F(x) = 2x^5 + C$.

Constante de integr.

La Integral Indefinida de $f(x)$ respecto a x , es la antiderivada más general de f .

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

sigma elongada \int

dx diferencial

integre respecto a x

$$\int f(x, y) dx$$

$$\int f(x, y) dy.$$

$$f(x, y) = 2x + y.$$

$$\int (2x + y) dx = x^2 + yx + C.$$

$$\int (2x + y) dy = 2xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + C.$$

Integrar significa encontrar la antiderivada general de f

$$\int dx.$$

Integrales indefinidas Básicas.

Reescriba las reglas de Antiderivadas.

Voltear la tabla de derivación.

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C.$$

$n \neq -1$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C.$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$\int \tan x dx = ? \quad \text{? } \int \sec x dx = ?$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

$$\int \cot x dx = ? \quad \text{? } \int \csc x dx = ?$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C.$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C.$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1}(x) + C.$$

Suma: $\int f(x) + g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$

Constante: $\int K f(x) dx = K \int f(x) dx$ K es constante

Ejemplos.

a) $\int (5x^{10} + 2x^5) dx = \frac{5x^{11}}{11} + \frac{2x^6}{6} + C.$

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

b) Otra respuesta. $-\frac{1}{x} + 2\sqrt{x} + C.$

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d. $\int x^{\pi} + x^{\sqrt{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\pi+1}}{\pi+1} + \frac{x^{\sqrt{2}+1}}{\sqrt{2}+1} + C.$

c. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$

$\int x^{-2/5} + x^{2/3} dx = \frac{5}{3} x^{3/5} + \frac{3}{5} x^{5/3} + C.$

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe.

$x^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{x^0}{0}$

a) $\int (\underbrace{x^e}_{\text{potencia}} + \underbrace{e^x}_{\text{exponencial}}) dx = \frac{x^{e+1}}{e+1} + e^x + C.$

$a^0 = \frac{a^1}{a^1} = 1$

b) $\int (8 \cdot 10^x - \frac{2}{x}) dx = 8 \cdot \frac{10^x}{\ln(10)} - 2 \ln|x| + C$

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

$\int (x^4 - 16) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} - 16x + C.$

d) $\int \frac{e^{4x} + e^{5x}}{e^{4x}} dx = \int (1 + e^x) dx = x + e^x + C.$

Integral Definida.

Es una integral con límites de integración en $x=a$ & $x=b$.

$\int_a^b f(x) dx.$

$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

Teorema de Evaluación:

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$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad \text{es un número.}$$

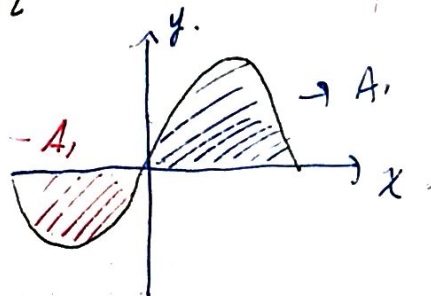
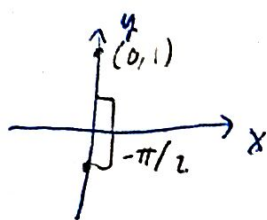
utilice la notación de corchete \int_a^b para indicar que la antiderivada se está en ambos límites.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(b) + C - F(a) - C = F(b) - F(a)$$

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe los sigs. integrales definidas.

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$$0. \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$



detalles

$$a. \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{27}{3} - \frac{0}{3} = 9$$

Antiderive:

Luego evalúe.

álgebra.

$$b. \int_9^{36} \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_9^{36} = \frac{2}{3} \left(6^3 - 3^3 \right) = \frac{2}{3} (216 - 27)$$

$$c. \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

capcioso, no existe.

porque $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ se indefine en $x=\pm 1$

en $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

No hay para $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \int \frac{A}{1-x} dx + \int \frac{B}{1+x} dx$
regla

$$d. \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 3\sqrt{x} \right) dx = 2 \cdot x^{1/2} + \frac{6}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=4}$$

\uparrow
indefin en $x=0$

$$\int x^{-1/2} + 3x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= 2\sqrt{4} + 2 \cdot 4^{3/2} - (2\sqrt{1} + 2 \cdot 1^{3/2})$$

$$= 4 + 16 - (2 + 2)$$

$$= 20 - 4 = \underline{\underline{16}}$$