

TEMA 6

SOLUCIÓN DE LOS EJERCICIOS

EJERCICIO 1

Calcula $\int \frac{8}{5}x^3 dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{8}{5}x^3 dx = \frac{8}{5} \int x^3 dx = \frac{8}{5} \frac{x^4}{4} = \frac{2x^4}{5} + C$$

EJERCICIO 2

Calcula $\int (5x^3 - 7x^2 + 3) dx$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \int (5x^3 - 7x^2 + 3) dx &= \int 5x^3 dx + \int (-7x^2) dx + \int 3 dx = \\ &= 5 \int x^3 dx - 7 \int x^2 dx + 3 \int dx = \frac{5x^4}{4} - \frac{7x^3}{3} + 3x + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 3

Calcula $\int e^{4x} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int e^{4x} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} + C$$

EJERCICIO 4

Calcula $\int 5xe^{3x^2+4} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int 5xe^{3x^2+4} dx = 5 \cdot \frac{6}{6} \int xe^{3x^2+4} dx = 5 \frac{1}{6} \int 6xe^{3x^2+4} dx = \frac{5}{6} e^{3x^2+4} + C$$

EJERCICIO 5

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{x-3} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{1}{x-3} dx = \text{Ln}(|x-3|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 6

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{5x-3} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{1}{5x-3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{x-\frac{3}{5}} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{5}{5x-3} dx = \frac{1}{5} \text{Ln}(|5x-3|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 7

Calcula $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \text{Ln}(|1+e^x|) + C = \text{Ln}(1+e^x) + C$$

EJERCICIO 8

Calcula $\int (7x+5)^8 dx$.

Solución:

$$\int (7x+5)^8 dx = \frac{1}{7} \int (7x+5)^8 d(7x+5) = \frac{1}{7} \int (7x+5)^8 dx = \frac{1}{7} \frac{(7x+5)^9}{9} + C = \frac{(7x+5)^9}{63} + C$$

EJERCICIO 9

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{7+x^2} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{1}{7+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{7}}\right) + C$$

EJERCICIO 10

Calcula $\int \frac{5}{6+7x^2} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{5}{6+7x^2} dx &= 5 \int \frac{1}{6+7x^2} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{6+(\sqrt{7}x)^2} dx = 5 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{1}{6+(\sqrt{7}x)^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6+(\sqrt{7}x)^2} dx = \frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \right) + C = \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}x}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 11

Calcula $\int 3\sqrt{5-2x} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\int 3\sqrt{5-2x} dx &= 3 \int (5-2x)^{1/2} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{(-2)}{(-2)} \int (5-2x)^{1/2} dx = \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(-2)} \int (-2)(5-2x)^{1/2} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{(-2)} \left(\frac{(5-2x)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) + C = -(5-2x)^{3/2} + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 12

Calcula $\int \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{6+3x}} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{4}{\sqrt[3]{6+3x}} dx &= \int \frac{4}{(6+3x)^{1/3}} dx = \int 4(6+3x)^{-1/3} dx = \\ &= 4 \int (6+3x)^{-1/3} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{3} \int (6+3x)^{-1/3} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int 3(6+3x)^{-1/3} dx = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \frac{(6+3x)^{2/3}}{2/3} + C = 2(6+3x)^{2/3} + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 13

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-3}} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-3}} dx &= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-3})}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x-3})(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-3})} dx = \\ &= \int \frac{(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-3})}{x - (x-3)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x-3}) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{x} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{x-3} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int x^{1/2} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int (x-3)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(x-3)^{3/2}}{3/2} + C = \frac{2}{9} (x^{3/2} - (x-3)^{3/2}) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 14

Calcula $\int \frac{3x^2 + 8x - 1}{x + 2} dx$.

Solución:

$$\int \frac{3x^2 + 8x - 1}{x + 2} dx = \int \left((3x + 2) + \frac{(-5)}{x + 2} \right) dx = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x - 5\ln(|x + 2|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 15

Calcula $\int \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 6}{(x-1)^3} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 6}{(x-1)^3} &= \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{A(x-1)^2 + B(x-1) + C}{(x-1)^3} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^2 - 2x + 1) + B(x-1) + C}{(x-1)^3} = \frac{Ax^2 + (-2A + B)x + (A - B + C)}{(x-1)^3} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A & = & 2 \\ -2A + B & = & -5 \\ A - B + C & = & 6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = -1 \\ C = 3 \end{cases} \\ \int \frac{2x^2 - 5x + 6}{(x-1)^3} dx &= \int \left(\frac{2}{(x-1)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{3}{(x-1)^3} \right) dx = \\ &= 2 \int \frac{1}{(x-1)} dx - \int (x-1)^{-2} dx + 3 \int (x-1)^{-3} dx = \\ &= 2\ln(|x-1|) - \frac{(x-1)^{-1}}{(-1)} + 3 \frac{(x-1)^{-2}}{(-2)} + C = 2\ln(|x-1|) + \frac{1}{(x-1)} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 16

Calcula $\int \frac{-x-2}{x(x-1)(x-2)} dx.$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-x-2}{x(x-1)(x-2)} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x-1)} + \frac{C}{(x-2)} = \frac{A(x-1)(x-2) + Bx(x-2) + Cx(x-1)}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^2-3x+2) + B(x^2-2x) + C(x^2-x)}{x(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{(A+B+C)x^2 + (-3A-2B-C)x + 2A}{x(x-1)(x-2)} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A + B + C & = & 0 \\ -3A - 2B - C & = & -1 \\ 2A & = & -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 3 \\ C = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{-x-2}{x(x-1)(x-2)} dx &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{(x-1)} - \frac{2}{(x-2)} \right) dx = \\ &= -\ln(|x|) + 3\ln(|x-1|) - 2\ln(|x-2|) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 17

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} dx.$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} &= \frac{1}{(x-3)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{(x-3)} + \frac{B}{(x-1)} = \frac{A(x-1) + B(x-3)}{(x-3)(x-1)} = \\ &= \frac{(A+B)x + (-A-3B)}{(x-3)(x-1)} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A + B & = & 0 \\ -A - 3B & = & 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1/2 \\ B = -1/2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} dx = \int \left(\frac{1/2}{(x-3)} + \frac{-1/2}{(x-1)} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2}\ln(|x-3|) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|x-1|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 18

Calcula $\int \frac{x+1}{x(x^2+4x+4)} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x+1}{x(x^2+4x+4)} &= \frac{x+1}{x(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x+2)} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{A(x+2)^2 + Bx(x+2) + Cx}{x(x+2)^2} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^2+4x+4) + B(x^2+2x) + Cx}{x(x+2)^2} = \frac{(A+B)x^2 + (4A+2B+C)x + 4A}{x(x+2)^2} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A + B & = & 0 \\ 4A + 2B + C & = & 1 \\ 4A & = & 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1/4 \\ B = -1/4 \\ C = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x+1}{x(x^2+4x+4)} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1/4}{x} + \frac{-1/4}{(x+2)} + \frac{1/2}{(x+2)^2} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln(|x|) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(|x+2|) - \frac{1}{2} (x+2)^{-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 19

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

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2+1}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} &= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)} + \frac{D}{(x+1)} = \\ &= \frac{Ax(x-1)(x+1) + B(x-1)(x+1) + Cx^2(x+1) + Dx^2(x-1)}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} = \\ &= \frac{A(x^3-x) + B(x^2-1) + C(x^3+x^2) + D(x^3-x^2)}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} = \\ &= \frac{(A+C+D)x^3 + (B+C-D)x^2 + (-A)x + (-B)}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{rcl} A + C + D & = & 0 \\ B + C - D & = & 1 \\ -A & = & 0 \\ -B & = & 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = -1 \\ C = 1 \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2(x-1)(x+1)} dx = \int \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x-1)} + \frac{(-1)}{(x+1)} \right) dx = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(|x-1|) - \ln(|x+1|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 20

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

Solución:

$$\frac{5x^2 - x + 3}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{A(x^2 + 1) + (Bx + C)x}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{(A + B)x^2 + Cx + A}{x(x^2 + 1)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A + B & = & 5 \\ C & = & -1 \\ A & = & 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 3 \\ B = 2 \\ C = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{5x^2 - x + 3}{x(x^2 + 1)} dx &= \int \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3}{x} + \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = 3\ln(|x|) + \ln(|x^2 + 1|) - \arctan(x) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 21

Calcula $\int \frac{x^5 - x + 2}{x^4 - 1} dx$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^5 - x + 2}{x^4 - 1} &= x + \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1)} = x + \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)} \\ \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)} &= \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{C}{x + 1} + \frac{D}{x - 1} = \\ &= \frac{(Ax + B)(x + 1)(x - 1) + C(x^2 + 1)(x - 1) + D(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)} = \\ &= \frac{(A + C + D)x^3 + (B - C + D)x^2 + (-A + C + D)x + (-B - C + D)}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{rcl} A & + & C & + & D & = & 0 \\ & B & - & C & + & D & = & 0 \\ -A & B & + & C & + & D & = & 0 \\ & - & B & - & C & + & D & = & 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 0 \\ B = -1 \\ C = -1 \\ D = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x^5 - x + 2}{x^4 - 1} dx = \int \left(x + \frac{2}{(x^2 + 1)(x + 1)(x - 1)} \right) dx = \\ &= \int \left(x - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1/2}{x + 1} + \frac{1/2}{x - 1} \right) dx = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(|x + 1|) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(|x - 1|) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 22

Calcula $\int \frac{x+3}{x^2+x+1} dx$.

Solución:

Primero vamos a operar la expresión inicial para dividir la integral en dos:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x+3}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{2}{2} \int \frac{x+3}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+6}{x^2+x+1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1+5}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5}{x^2+x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

A continuación transformamos el denominador de la segunda integral:

$$x^2+x+1 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Rightarrow \int \frac{5}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{5}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} dx$$

Finalmente ya podemos resolver la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{x+3}{x^2+x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{5}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(|x^2+x+1|) + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3/4}} \arctan\left(\frac{x+1/2}{\sqrt{3/4}}\right) + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(|x^2+x+1|) + \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 23

Calcula $\int x e^x dx$.

Solución:

Utilizaremos integración por partes, ya que la integral se ajusta al modelo $\int P(x) e^{ax+b} dx$.

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & \longrightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx & \longrightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right\} = x e^x - \int e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + C = e^x(x-1) + C$$

EJERCICIO 24

Calcula $\int x^2 e^x dx$.

Solución:

Utilizaremos el método de integración por partes, ya que la integral se ajusta al modelo $\int P(x)e^{ax+b} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 e^x dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & \longrightarrow du = 2x dx \\ dv = e^x dx & \longrightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right\} = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2 \int x e^x dx = \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & \longrightarrow du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx & \longrightarrow v = e^x \end{array} \right\} = x^2 e^x - 2 \left(x e^x - \int e^x dx \right) = \\ &= x^2 e^x - 2(x e^x - e^x) + C = e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 25

Calcula $\int x \operatorname{sen}(x) dx$.

Solución:

Utilizaremos integración por partes, ya que la integral se ajusta al modelo $\int P(x) \operatorname{sen}(ax+b) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \operatorname{sen}(x) dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & \longrightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen}(x) dx & \longrightarrow v = -\cos(x) \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= x(-\cos(x)) - \int (-\cos(x)) dx = -x \cos(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x) + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 26

Calcula $\int 5x(3x+5)^{4/5} dx$.

Solución:

Utilizaremos integración por partes, ya que la integral se ajusta al modelo $\int P(x)(ax+b)^a dx$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int 5x(3x+5)^{4/5} dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = 5x & \longrightarrow du = 5 dx \\ dv = (3x+5)^{4/5} dx & \longrightarrow v = \frac{5}{27}(3x+5)^{9/5} \end{array} \right\} = \\ &= 5x \frac{5}{27}(3x+5)^{9/5} - \frac{5}{27} \int (3x+5)^{9/5} 5 dx = \frac{25}{27} x(3x+5)^{9/5} - \frac{25}{27} \int (3x+5)^{9/5} dx = \\ &= \frac{25}{27} x(3x+5)^{9/5} - \frac{25}{27} \frac{5}{14} \frac{1}{3} (3x+5)^{14/5} = \frac{25}{27} \left(x(3x+5)^{9/5} - \frac{5}{42} (3x+5)^{14/5} \right) + C\end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 27

Calcula $\int x^3 \ln(x) dx$.

Solución:

Utilizaremos integración por partes, ya que la integral se ajusta al modelo $\int P(x) \ln(ax + b) dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 \ln(x) dx &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = \ln(x) \longrightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^3 dx \longrightarrow v = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right\} = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x) - \int \frac{x^4}{4} \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x) - \int \frac{x^3}{4} dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^4}{4} + C = \frac{x^4}{4} \left(\ln(x) - \frac{1}{4} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 28

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx$.

Solución:

Realizamos el siguiente cambio de variables en la integral:

$$t = e^x \implies dt = e^x dx = t dx \implies dx = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(t - 1)} \frac{dt}{t} = \int \frac{1}{t(t - 1)} dt$$

Resolvemos la nueva integral teniendo en cuenta que se trata de una función racional (es decir, un cociente de polinomios donde la variable independiente es t) y deshacemos el cambio al final.

$$\frac{1}{t(t - 1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t - 1} = \frac{A(t - 1) + Bt}{t(t - 1)} = \frac{(A + B)t - A}{t(t - 1)} \implies$$

$$\implies \left. \begin{array}{l} A + B = 0 \\ -A = 1 \end{array} \right\} \implies \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$I = \int \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{t(t - 1)} dt = \int \left(\frac{-1}{t} + \frac{1}{t - 1} \right) dt = -\ln(|t|) + \ln(|t - 1|) + C$$

$$= -\ln(|e^x|) + \ln(|e^x - 1|) + C =$$

$$= -\ln(e^x) + \ln(|e^x - 1|) + C = -x + \ln(|e^x - 1|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 29

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{e^{6x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx.$$

Solución:

Realizamos el siguiente cambio de variables:

$$t = e^{2x} \implies dt = 2e^{2x} dx = 2t dx \implies dx = \frac{1}{2t} dt$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{6x}}{e^{2x} + 1} dx &= \int \frac{(t)^3}{(t + 1) 2t} \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2}{t + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \left((t - 1) + \frac{1}{t + 1} \right) dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln(|t + 1|) \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{4x}}{2} - e^{2x} + \ln(e^{2x} + 1) \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 30

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx.$$

Solución:

Realizamos el siguiente cambio de variables:

$$x = t^6 \implies dx = 6t^5 dt$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^6} - \sqrt[3]{t^6}} 6t^5 dt = \int \frac{1}{(t^6)^{1/2} - (t^6)^{1/3}} 6t^5 dt = \int \frac{1}{t^3 - t^2} 6t^5 dt = \\ &= \int \frac{6t^5}{t^2(t - 1)} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t - 1} dt = 6 \left(\int (t^2 + t + 1) + \frac{1}{t - 1} \right) dt = \\ &= 6 \left(\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} + t + \ln(|t - 1|) \right) + C = 2t^3 + 3t^2 + 6t + 6\ln(|t - 1|) + C = \\ &= 2(x^{1/6})^3 + 3(x^{1/6})^2 + 6(x^{1/6}) + 6\ln(|(x^{1/6}) - 1|) + C = \\ &= 2x^{1/2} + 3x^{1/3} + 6(x^{1/6}) + 6\ln(|(x^{1/6}) - 1|) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 31

Calcula $\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$.

Solución:

Realizamos el siguiente cambio de variables:

$$x = t^2 \implies dx = 2t dt$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int e^{\sqrt{t^2}} 2t dt = \int e^t 2t dt = 2 \int t e^t dt = 2(e^t(t-1)) + C = 2e^{\sqrt{x}}(\sqrt{x}-1) + C$$

EJERCICIO 32

Calcula $\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$.

Solución:

Realizamos el siguiente cambio de variables:

$$x = 2 \operatorname{sen}(t) \implies dx = 2 \cos(t) dt$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{2 \cos(t) dt}{(2 \operatorname{sen}(t))^2 \sqrt{4 - (2 \operatorname{sen}(t))^2}} = \int \frac{2 \cos(t)}{4 \operatorname{sen}^2(t) \sqrt{4(1 - \operatorname{sen}^2(t))}} dt = \\ &= \int \frac{2 \cos(t)}{4 \operatorname{sen}^2(t) \sqrt{4 \cos^2(t)}} dt = \int \frac{1}{4 \operatorname{sen}^2(t)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2(t)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{\tan(t)} \right) + C = \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\cos(t)}{\operatorname{sen}(t)} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - (x/2)^2}}{x/2} \right) + C = -\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{4-x^2})/2}{x/2} \right) + C = -\frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{4x} + C \end{aligned}$$

Nota: La integral $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2(t)} dt$ se puede resolver directamente utilizando las integrales inmediatas del apartado 3 o bien las técnicas para integrales trigonométricas del apartado 7 de los apuntes.

EJERCICIO 33

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx.$$

Solución:

Para resolver este ejercicio realizamos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$x = 3 \sec(t) = \frac{3}{\cos(t)} \implies dx = 3 \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt$$

A continuación insertamos el cambio en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}} dx &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{3 \sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{9}{\cos^2(t)} - 9}} = \int \frac{\left(\frac{3 \sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt \right)}{3 \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2(t)}{\cos^2(t)}}} = \int \frac{\left(\frac{3 \sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt \right)}{\left(\frac{3 \sin(t)}{\cos(t)} \right)} = \int \frac{1}{\cos(t)} dt = \\ &= \text{Ln} \left(\left| \frac{1}{\cos(t)} + \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos(t)} \right| \right) + C = \text{Ln} \left(\left| \frac{x}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - (3/x)^2}}{3/x} \right| \right) + C = \text{Ln} \left(\left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{3} \right| \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

Nota: La integral $\int \frac{1}{\cos(t)} dt$ se puede resolver directamente utilizando las integrales inmediatas del apartado 3 o bien las técnicas para integrales trigonométricas del apartado 7 de los apuntes.

EJERCICIO 34

$$\text{Calcula } \int \sin(5x) \cos(6x) dx.$$

Solución:

Comenzaremos el problema utilizando la siguiente relación trigonométrica:

$$\sin(\alpha) \cos(\beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{2} \implies \sin(5x) \cos(6x) = \frac{\sin(-x) + \sin(11x)}{2}$$

Por ser el seno una función impar, podemos hacer el cambio $\sin(-x) = -\sin(x)$ antes de continuar con el desarrollo:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin(5x) \cos(6x) dx &= \int \frac{\sin(-x) + \sin(11x)}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\int \sin(x) dx + \int \sin(11x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos(x) - \frac{1}{11} \cos(11x) \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 35

Calcula $\int \operatorname{sen}^3(x) \cos^6(x) dx$.

Solución:

Esta integral se ajusta al tipo $\int \operatorname{sen}^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$ cuando m es impar y n es par, por lo que utilizaremos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \cos(x) \implies dt = -\operatorname{sen}(x) dx \implies dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Sustituimos a continuación en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen}^3(x) \cos^6(x) dx &= \int \left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^3 t^6 \frac{(-dt)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\int t^6 \left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^2 dt = \\ &= -\int t^6 (1-t^2) dt = \int t^6 (t^2-1) dt = \frac{t^9}{9} - \frac{t^7}{7} + C = \frac{\cos^9(x)}{9} - \frac{\cos^7(x)}{7} + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 36

Calcula $\int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cos^3(x) dx$.

Solución:

Esta integral se ajusta al tipo $\int \operatorname{sen}^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$ cuando m es par y n es impar, por lo que utilizamos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \operatorname{sen}(x) \implies dt = \cos(x) dx \implies dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Sustituimos a continuación en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cos^3(x) dx &= \int t^2 \left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^3 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int t^2 \left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^2 dt = \\ &= \int t^2 (1-t^2) dt = \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} + C = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3(x)}{3} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^5(x)}{5} + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 37

Calcula $\int 2 \operatorname{sen}^5(x) \cos^5(x) dx$.

Solución:

Esta integral se ajusta al tipo $\int \operatorname{sen}^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$ cuando tanto m como n son impares, ocurriendo en este caso además que $m = n$, por lo que podemos utilizar cualquiera de los dos cambios de variable propuestos:

$$t = \cos(x) \implies dt = -\operatorname{sen}(x) dx \implies dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2 \operatorname{sen}^5(x) \cos^5(x) dx &= 2 \int \left(\sqrt{1-t^2}\right)^5 t^5 \frac{(-dt)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -2 \int t^5 (1-t^2)^2 dt = \\ &= -2 \int t^5 (1-2t^2+t^4) dt = -2 \int (t^5 - 2t^7 + t^9) dt = -2 \left(\frac{t^6}{6} - 2\frac{t^8}{8} + \frac{t^{10}}{10} \right) + C = \\ &= -\frac{\cos^6(x)}{3} + \frac{\cos^8(x)}{2} - \frac{\cos^{10}(x)}{5} + C \end{aligned}$$

Nota: Si se hubiera utilizado el cambio de variable $t = \operatorname{sen}(x)$, el resultado hubiera sido

$$\int 2 \operatorname{sen}^5(x) \cos^5(x) dx = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^6(x)}{3} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^8(x)}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}^{10}(x)}{5} + C$$

EJERCICIO 38

Calcula $\int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cos^2(x) dx$.

Solución:

Esta integral se ajusta al tipo $\int \operatorname{sen}^m(x) \cos^n(x) dx$ cuando tanto m como n son pares, por lo que es necesario utilizar las siguientes equivalencias trigonométricas:

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \quad \operatorname{sen}^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) \cos^2(x) dx &= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} \right) dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2(2x)}{4} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 + \cos(4x)}{2} dx = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{\operatorname{sen}(4x)}{4} = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(4x)}{32} + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 39

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{1 + \cos(x)} dx.$$

Solución:

La función es impar en el seno, ya que

$$R(-\operatorname{sen}(x), \cos(x)) = \frac{(-\operatorname{sen}(x))}{1 + \cos(x)} = -\frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{1 + \cos(x)} = -R(\operatorname{sen}(x), \cos(x))$$

Debido a ello, utilizaremos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \cos(x) \implies dt = -\operatorname{sen}(x) dx \implies dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x)}{1 + \cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{1+t} \left(-\frac{dt}{\cancel{\sqrt{1-t^2}}} \right) = -\operatorname{Ln}(|1+t|) + C = -\operatorname{Ln}(|1 + \cos(x)|) + C$$

EJERCICIO 40

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{\cos(x)}{4 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} dx.$$

Solución:

La función es impar en el coseno, ya que

$$R(\operatorname{sen}(x), -\cos(x)) = \frac{-\cos(x)}{4 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} = -\frac{\cos(x)}{4 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} = -R(\operatorname{sen}(x), \cos(x))$$

Debido a ello, utilizaremos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \operatorname{sen}(x) \implies dt = \cos(x) dx \implies dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos(x)}{4 - \operatorname{sen}^2(x)} dx &= \int \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{1-t^2}}}{4-t^2} \left(\frac{dt}{\cancel{\sqrt{1-t^2}}} \right) = \int \frac{1}{(2+t)(2-t)} dt = \int \frac{1/4}{(2+t)} + \frac{1/4}{(2-t)} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}(|2+t|) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}(|2-t|) + C = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}(|2 + \operatorname{sen}(x)|) + \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Ln}(|2 - \operatorname{sen}(x)|) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 41

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{\cos^2(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} dx.$$

Solución:

La función es simultáneamente par en el seno y coseno, puesto que

$$R(-\sin(x), -\cos(x)) = \frac{(-\cos(x))^2}{1 + (-\sin(x))^2} = \frac{\cos^2(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} = R(\sin(x), \cos(x))$$

Debido a ello, utilizaremos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \tan(x) \implies dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} dx \implies \cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \implies \sin^2(x) = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\cos^2(x)}{1 + \sin^2(x)} dx &= \int \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = \int \frac{1}{(1+t^2)(1+2t^2)} dt = \\ &= \int \left(\frac{-1}{1+t^2} + \frac{2}{1+2t^2} \right) dt = -\arctan(t) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan(\sqrt{2}t) + C = -x + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}\tan(x)) + C \end{aligned}$$

EJERCICIO 42

$$\text{Calcula } \int \frac{1}{3\sin(x) + 4\cos(x)} dx.$$

Solución:

Puesto que esta función no se ajusta a ninguno de los casos expuestos anteriormente, utilizamos el siguiente cambio de variable:

$$t = \tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \implies \sin(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \implies \cos(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \implies dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

Sustituimos en la integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{3\sin(x) + 4\cos(x)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{3\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right) + \left(\frac{4(1-t^2)}{1+t^2}\right)} \left(\frac{2dt}{1+t^2}\right) = \int \frac{dt}{2+3t-2t^2} = \\ &= \int \frac{dt}{-2(t-2)(t+(1/2))} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(t-2)(t+(1/2))} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{2/5}{t-2} - \frac{2/5}{t+(1/2)} \right) dt = \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \ln(|t-2|) - \frac{1}{5} \ln\left(\left|t + \frac{1}{2}\right|\right) + C = -\frac{1}{5} \ln\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 2\right|\right) + \frac{1}{5} \ln\left(\left|\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\right|\right) + C \end{aligned}$$