

MATEMÁTICAS UNIDAD 3

Integrales

La función $F(x)$ es una primitiva de una función $f(x)$ si $F'(x)=f(x) \rightarrow \int f(x)dx=F(X)$

Derivada de una constante = 0 \rightarrow añadimos siempre una constante C .

• INTEGRAL INDEFINIDA

Fórmulas:

$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x} + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) + C$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int \operatorname{sen} x dx = -\cos x + C$
$\int \cos x dx = \operatorname{sen} x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$
$\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = -\cot g x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen} x + C$	$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arccos x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$	$\int \frac{-1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arc} \cot g x + C$

Simples

$\int (f(x))^n f'(x) dx = \frac{f(x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = \sqrt{f(x)} + C$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln(f(x)) + C$	$\int a^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = \frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln a} + C$
$\int e^{f(x)} f'(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + C$	$\int \operatorname{sen}(f(x)) f'(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + C$
$\int \cos(f(x)) f'(x) dx = \operatorname{sen} f(x) + C$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2(f(x))} dx = \operatorname{tg}(f(x)) + C$
$\int (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(f(x))) f'(x) dx = \operatorname{tg}(f(x)) + C$	$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\operatorname{sen}^2(f(x))} dx = -\cot g(f(x)) + C$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(f(x))^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsen}(f(x)) + C$	$\int \frac{-f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(f(x))^2}} dx = \arccos(f(x)) + C$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+(f(x))^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg}(f(x)) + C$	$\int \frac{-f'(x)}{1+(f(x))^2} dx = \operatorname{arc} \cot g(f(x)) + C$

Compuestas

Propiedades:

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

$$\int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

Raíces reales simples:

$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx + \int \frac{B}{x-b} dx + \int \frac{C}{x-c} dx + \dots$$

Raíces reales múltiples:

$$\int \frac{P(X)}{Q(X)} dx = \int \frac{A}{(x-a)} dx + \int \frac{B}{(x-a)^2} dx + \int \frac{C}{(x-a)^3} dx + \dots$$

Raíces no reales:

$$\int \frac{k}{ax^2+bx+c} dx \Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg}$$

$$\int \frac{mx+n}{ax^2+bx+c} dx \Rightarrow \ln + \operatorname{arctg}$$

Tipo 1

Tipo 2

Num > Denom: Por partes: Integrales con funciones **polinómicas, exponenciales, logarítmicas o trigonométricas**

$$\frac{D(x)}{d(x)} = C(x) + \frac{R(x)}{d(x)}$$

$$\int u dv = u \cdot v - \int v du$$

Integrales definidas:

Regla de Barrow

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Cálculo de áreas:

$$A = \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| u^2$$