

$$1. K) \int \operatorname{tg}(2x) dx \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = 2x \\ du = 2 dx \\ dx = \frac{du}{2} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \int \operatorname{tg}(u) \cdot \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{tg}(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin(u)}{\cos(u)} du \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} v = \cos(u) \\ dv = -\sin(u) du \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-dv}{v} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|v| + C$$

Desfazemos el cambio  $\rightarrow v = \cos(2x) \rightarrow \int \operatorname{tg}(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|\cos(2x)| + C$

$$l) \int (x^2+5) \cdot e^{-x} dx \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x^2+5 \rightarrow u'(x) = 2x \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} dx \rightarrow v(x) = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow (x^2+5) \cdot (-e^{-x}) - \int -e^{-x} \cdot 2x dx = (x^2+5) \cdot (-e^{-x}) + 2 \int e^{-x} \cdot x dx$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} u(x) = x \rightarrow u'(x) = 1 \\ v'(x) = e^{-x} dx \rightarrow v(x) = -e^{-x} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow (x^2+5) \cdot (-e^{-x}) + 2 \cdot \left[ -x \cdot e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx \right] = (x^2+5) \cdot (-e^{-x}) - 2x \cdot e^{-x} - e^{-x} = -e^{-x} \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 6) + C$$