

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

2.  $\int \frac{2}{e^{-x}+1} dx$

3.  $\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t}}}{t^2} dt$

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

5.  $\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx$

6.  $\int \frac{xe^{2x}}{(2x+1)^2} dx$

7.  $\int x\sqrt{x-1} dx$

8.  $\int x^2 e^{2x} dx$

9.  $\int x^3 \operatorname{sen} x dx$

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

11.  $\int \operatorname{sen}^5 2x \cos 2x dx$

12.  $\int \cos^3 3x dx$

13.  $\int x \operatorname{sen}^2 x dx$

14.  $\int \operatorname{sen} 6x \operatorname{sen} 5x dx$

15.  $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{2x^2}{3}}} dx$

16.  $\int x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

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

18.  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2+3)^3}} dx$

19.  $\int \frac{2x^3-4x^2-15x+5}{x^2-2x-8} dx$

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

21.  $\int \frac{2x-3}{(x-13)^2} dx$

22.  $\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx$

23.  $\int \frac{dx}{3\cos x - 4\operatorname{sen} x}$

24.  $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x}{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x} dx$

25.  $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx$

26.  $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^3-2)^3} dx$

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

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

29.  $\int x\sqrt{2-x} dx$

30.  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

31.  $\int \cos 2x \operatorname{sen} 3x dx$

32.  $\int \cos^4 x \operatorname{sen}^3 x dx$

33.  $\int e^{2x} \operatorname{sen} x dx$

**SOLUCIONES:**

1. Integral inmediata:

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

También puede hacerse realizando el cambio de variable:  $u = -2x+5 \Rightarrow du = -2dx \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{du}{2}$ 

$$\int \sqrt{(-2x+5)^3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{5} \sqrt{(-2x+5)^5} + C.$$

$$2. \int \frac{2}{e^{-x}+1} dx = \int \frac{2}{\frac{1}{e^x}+1} dx = \int \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = 2 \ln |e^x+1| + C.$$

También puede hacerse con el cambio de variable:

$$u = e^x + 1 \Rightarrow du = e^x dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{2e^x}{e^x+1} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{u} du = 2 \ln |u| + C = 2 \ln |e^x+1| + C.$$

3. Integral inmediata:

$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t}}}{t^2} dt = - \int e^{\frac{1}{t}} \left( \frac{-1}{t^2} \right) dt = -e^{\frac{1}{t}} + C.$$

También puede hacerse realizando el cambio de variable:  $u = \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow du = \frac{-dt}{t^2}$ 

$$\int \frac{e^{\frac{1}{t}}}{t^2} dt = - \int e^u du = -e^u + C = -e^{\frac{1}{t}} + C.$$

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

5. Integral inmediata:

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

También puede hacerse realizando el cambio de variable:  $u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}$ 

$$\int \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x} dx = \int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln^3 x + C.$$

6. Integral por partes.

$$\begin{cases} u = xe^{2x} & u' = e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x} = (2x+1)e^{2x} \\ v' = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} & v = \frac{-1}{2(2x+1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\left( \text{también podemos escribir } \begin{cases} u = xe^{2x} & du = (e^{2x} + 2xe^{2x}) dx = (2x+1)e^{2x} dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx & v = \frac{-1}{2(2x+1)} \end{cases} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{xe^{2x}}{(2x+1)^2} dx = \frac{-xe^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(2x+1)e^{2x}}{(2x+1)} dx = \frac{-xe^{2x}}{2(2x+1)} + \frac{e^{2x}}{4} + C = \frac{e^{2x}}{4(2x+1)} + C.$$

7. La haremos de tres formas:

Cambio de variable:  $u = x-1 \Rightarrow du = dx$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x-1} dx &= \int (u+1)\sqrt{u} du = \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du + \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{(x-1)^5} + \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Cambio de variable:  $u^2 = x - 1 \Rightarrow 2udu = dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x\sqrt{x-1}dx &= \int (u^2 + 1)u \cdot 2udu = 2 \int (u^4 + u^2) du = \frac{2}{5}u^5 + \frac{2}{3}u^3 + C \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} + C.\end{aligned}$$

Por partes:

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \sqrt{x-1} & v = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} \end{array} \right. & \left( \text{o} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = \sqrt{x-1}dx & v = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} \end{array} \right. \right) \\ \int x\sqrt{x-1}dx &= \frac{2x}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \frac{2}{3} \int \sqrt{(x-1)^3}dx = \frac{2x}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} + C = \\ &= \frac{2x}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \frac{4}{15}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} + C.\end{aligned}$$

Puede observarse que las funciones resultantes por los tres métodos se diferencian en una constante, que en este caso vale cero. En efecto:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \left( \frac{2x}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} \right) &= -\frac{2x-2}{3}\sqrt{(x-1)^3} + \frac{10}{15}\sqrt{(x-1)^5} = \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}(x-1)\sqrt{(x-1)^3} + \frac{2}{3}(x-1)\sqrt{(x-1)^3} = 0.\end{aligned}$$

8. Integral por partes:

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & u' = 2x \\ v' = e^{2x} & v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \end{array} \right. & \left( \text{o} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & du = 2xdx \\ dv = e^{2x}dx & v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \end{array} \right. \right) \\ \int x^2e^{2x}dx &= \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} - \int xe^{2x}dx.\end{aligned}$$

Para hacer esta última integral volvemos a utilizar el método de integración por partes.

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = e^{2x} & v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \end{array} \right. & \left( \text{o} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = e^{2x}dx & v = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \end{array} \right. \right) \\ \int x^2e^{2x}dx &= \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} - \int xe^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x}dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} + \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + C.\end{aligned}$$

9. Integral por partes:

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^3 & u' = 3x^2 \\ v' = \operatorname{sen} x & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right. & \left( \text{o} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^3 & du = 3x^2dx \\ dv = \operatorname{sen} xdx & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right. \right) \\ \int x^3\operatorname{sen} xdx &= -x^3\cos x + 3 \int x^2\cos xdx.\end{aligned}$$

Para hacer esta última integral volvemos a utilizar el método de integración por partes.

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x^2 & u' = 2x \\ v' = \cos x & v = \operatorname{sen} x \end{array} \right. \\ \int x^3\operatorname{sen} xdx &= -x^3\cos x + 3 \int x^2\cos xdx = -x^3\cos x + 3x^2\operatorname{sen} x - 6 \int x\operatorname{sen} xdx.\end{aligned}$$

Para realizar la última integral volvemos a utilizar el método de integración por partes.

$$\begin{aligned}\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \operatorname{sen} x & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right. \\ \int x^3\operatorname{sen} xdx &= -x^3\cos x + 3 \int x^2\cos xdx = -x^3\cos x + 3x^2\operatorname{sen} x - 6 \int x\operatorname{sen} xdx = \\ &= -x^3\cos x + 3x^2\operatorname{sen} x + 6x\cos x - 6 \int \cos xdx = -x^3\cos x + 3x^2\operatorname{sen} x + 6x\cos x - 6\operatorname{sen} x + C.\end{aligned}$$

10. Lo hacemos primeramente por el método de sustitución.

Utilizamos el cambio de variable:  $u^2 = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{u^2 + 3}{2} \\ 2udu = 2dx \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x\sqrt{2x-3}dx &= \int (u^2 + 3) udu = \int (u^4 + 3u^2) du = \frac{u^5}{5} + u^3 + C = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(2x-3)^5}}{5} + \sqrt{(2x-3)^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

También puede realizarse el cambio:  $u = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{u+3}{2} \\ du = 2dx \end{cases}$

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

Ahora por el método de integración por partes:  $\begin{cases} u = 2x & u' = 2 \\ v' = \sqrt{2x-3} & v = \frac{\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x\sqrt{2x-3}dx &= \frac{2x\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int \sqrt{(2x-3)^3} dx = \frac{2x\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(2x-3)^5} + C = \\ &= \frac{2x\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} - \frac{2}{15} \sqrt{(2x-3)^5} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Si realizamos algunos cálculos vemos, al igual que sucedía en el apartado **g)** del primer ejercicio, que estos resultados coinciden, aunque la diferencia en general es una constante.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2x\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} - \frac{2}{15} \sqrt{(2x-3)^5} &= \frac{(2x-3)\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} + \frac{3\sqrt{(2x-3)^3}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{(2x-3)^5}}{15} = \sqrt{(2x-3)^3} + \\ \frac{\sqrt{(2x-3)^5}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{(2x-3)^5}}{15} &= \sqrt{(2x-3)^3} + \frac{\sqrt{(2x-3)^5}}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

11. Integral inmediata:

$$\int \sin^5 2x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^5 2x (2 \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{12} \sin^6 2x + C.$$

12.  $\int \cos^3 3x dx = \int (\cos^2 3x) \cos 3x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 3x) \cos 3x dx = \int \cos 3x dx - \int (\sin^2 3x) \cos 3x dx =$   
 $\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{9} \sin^3 3x + C.$

13. Integral por partes:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} u = x & u' = 1 \\ v' = \sin^2 x & v = \int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) \end{cases} \\ \int x \sin^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 - \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} \right) - \int \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( x^2 - \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \right) + \\ C &= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x \sin 2x}{4} - \left( \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{\cos 2x}{8} \right) + C = \frac{1}{8} (2x^2 - 2x \sin 2x - \cos 2x) + C. \end{aligned}$$

14. Para calcular esta integral hay que tener en cuenta que  $\operatorname{sen} a \operatorname{sen} b = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b))$ .

$$\int \operatorname{sen} 6x \operatorname{sen} 5x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos x - \cos(11x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{1}{11} \operatorname{sen} 11x \right) + C.$$

$$15. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2x^2}{3}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

16. Llamando  $t = 9 - x^2$ ,  $dt = -2x dx$ , se tiene:

$$\int x \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = \int t^{1/2} \left(\frac{-1}{2}\right) dt = -\frac{1}{3} t^{3/2} + C = -\frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(9 - x^2)^3} + C.$$

$$17. \int \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} dx.$$

La división de los polinomios nos proporciona

$$\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} = x^2 + 3x + 1 + \frac{8x - 1}{x^2 - x - 2}$$

Así,

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} dx = \int \left( x^2 + 3x + 1 + \frac{8x - 1}{x^2 - x - 2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \int \frac{8x - 1}{x^2 - x - 2} dx$$

Para realizar la integral que nos queda descomponemos en fracciones simples:

$$\frac{8x - 1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{8x - 1}{(x + 1)(x - 2)} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{x - 2} \Rightarrow 8x - 1 = A(x - 2) + B(x + 1).$$

Haciendo  $x = 2$ , se obtiene  $8 \cdot 2 - 1 = B \cdot 3$ , de donde  $B = 5$ .

Tomando  $x = -1$ , se deduce  $8 \cdot (-1) - 1 = A \cdot (-3)$  y de aquí,  $A = 3$ .

Por tanto,

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

y

$$\int \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 3}{x^2 - x - 2} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + 3\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 3 \ln |x + 1| + 5 \ln |x - 2| + C.$$

18. Esta integral es inmediata:

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 3)^3}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 3)^3}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2 + 3)^{-\frac{3}{2}} 2x dx = (x^2 + 3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + 3)}} + C.$$

19. Como el grado del numerador es mayor que el grado del denominador, dividimos y obtenemos

$$\frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x + 5}{x^2 - 2x - 8} = 2x + \frac{x + 5}{x^2 - 2x - 8}$$

Ya que las ceros  $x^2 - 2x - 8$  son 4 y -2 tenemos  $x^2 - 2x - 8 = (x - 4)(x + 2)$ . Por tanto, la descomposición en fracciones simples será

$$\frac{x + 5}{x^2 - 2x - 8} = \frac{A}{x + 2} + \frac{B}{x - 4} = \frac{A(x - 4) + B(x + 2)}{x^2 - 2x - 8} \Rightarrow A(x - 4) + B(x + 2) = x + 5.$$

$$\text{Para } x = 4 \Rightarrow 6B = 9 \Rightarrow B = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{Para } x = -2 \Rightarrow -6A = 3 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Por lo tanto } \int \frac{2x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x + 5}{x^2 - 2x - 8} dx &= \int 2x dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x - 4} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x + 2} dx = \\ &= x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x - 4| - \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + 2| + C = x^2 + \ln \sqrt{\frac{|x - 4|^3}{|x + 2|}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

20. Descomponemos  $\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + x^3}$  en suma de fracciones simples.

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

$$\Rightarrow (A + B)x^2 + Cx + A = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + B = 1 \\ C = 0 \\ A = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = -1 \\ B = -2 \\ C = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Por lo tanto } \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + x^3} dx &= -\int \frac{1}{x} dx + \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = -\ln |x| + \ln |x^2 + 1| + C = \\ &= \ln \left| \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

21. Descomponemos  $\frac{2x - 3}{(x - 13)^2}$  en suma de fracciones simples.

$$\frac{2x - 3}{(x - 13)^2} = \frac{A}{(x - 13)} + \frac{B}{(x - 13)^2} = \frac{A(x - 13) + B}{(x - 13)^2} \Rightarrow Ax - 13A + B = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 2 \\ -13A + B = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 2 \\ B = 23 \end{cases}$$

Por lo tanto,

$$\int \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 13)^2} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{(x - 13)} dx + 23 \int \frac{1}{(x - 13)^2} dx = 2 \ln |x - 13| - \frac{23}{(x - 13)} + C.$$

También podemos hacer esta integral sin utilizar la descomposición en fracciones simples:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x - 3}{(x - 13)^2} dx &= \int \frac{2x - 26 - 3 + 26}{(x - 13)^2} dx = \int \frac{2x - 26}{x^2 - 26x + 169} dx + \int \frac{23}{(x - 13)^2} dx \\ &= \ln |x^2 - 26x + 169| - \frac{23}{(x - 13)} + C = \ln |(x - 13)^2| - \frac{23}{(x - 13)} + C = 2 \ln |x - 13| - \frac{23}{(x - 13)} + C. \end{aligned}$$

22. Realizamos el cambio de variable  $\text{sen } x = t \Rightarrow \cos x dx = dt$ . Así, la integral queda

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{1 - \text{sen}^2 x} dx = \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2} =$$

(descomponiendo en fracciones simples)

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\ln |1 - t| + \ln |1 + t|) + C =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + t}{1 - t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \text{sen } x}{1 - \text{sen } x} \right| + C = \ln \sqrt{\left| \frac{1 + \text{sen } x}{1 - \text{sen } x} \right|} + C.$$

23. Realizamos el cambio de variables

$$u = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}; \quad \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}; \quad dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}.$$

Sustituyendo estos valores en la integral obtenemos

$$\int \frac{dx}{3 \cos x - 4 \operatorname{sen} x} = \int \frac{\frac{2du}{1+u^2}}{3 \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} - 4 \frac{2u}{1+u^2}} = \int \frac{-2du}{3u^2 + 8u - 3}. \text{ Esta última integral es racional y}$$

se resuelve descomponiendo el integrando en suma de fracciones simples:

$$\frac{-2}{3u^2 + 8u - 3} = \frac{A}{3u - 1} + \frac{B}{u + 3}$$

Realizando los cálculos como en casos anteriores obtenemos  $A = -\frac{3}{5}$  y  $B = \frac{1}{5}$ .

Por lo tanto,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{3 \cos x - 4 \operatorname{sen} x} &= \int \frac{-2du}{3u^2 + 8u - 3} = -\frac{3}{5} \int \frac{du}{3u + 1} + \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{du}{u + 3} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \ln |3u + 1| + \frac{1}{5} \ln |u + 3| + C = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{u + 3}{3u + 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 3}{3 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + 1} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

24. Integral inmediata  $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x - \cos x}{\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x} dx = -\ln |\cos x + \operatorname{sen} x| + C$ .

25. Hacemos el cambio de variable  $t = \cos x \Rightarrow dt = -\operatorname{sen} x dx$ . Así,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx &= \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 - \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{-1}{1 - t^2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - t}{1 + t} \right| + C = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - t}{1 + t} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right| + C = \ln \sqrt{\left| \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \right|} + C. \end{aligned}$$

26.  $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3x^2 (x^3 - 2)^{-3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{(x^3 - 2)^{-3+1}}{-3+1} = \frac{-1}{6(x^3 - 2)^2} + C$

27.  $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1 - (x^2)^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arcsen} x^2 + C$ .

28.  $\int \frac{1}{1 + e^x} dx = \int \frac{1 + e^x - e^x}{1 + e^x} dx = \int \frac{1 + e^x}{1 + e^x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx$   
 $= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx = x - \ln |1 + e^x| + C$ .

29.  $\int x \sqrt{2 - x} dx = [2 - x = t^2 \Rightarrow x = 2 - t^2, dx = -2t dt] = \int (2 - t^2) \sqrt{t^2} (-2) t dt = -2 \int (2 - t^2) t^2 dt =$   
 $-2 \int (2t^2 - t^4) dt = 2 \frac{t^5}{5} - 4 \frac{t^3}{3} + C = 2 \frac{\sqrt{(2 - x)^5}}{5} - 4 \frac{\sqrt{(2 - x)^3}}{3} + C$ .

Otra forma (utilizando el método de integración por partes):

$$\begin{aligned}
\int x\sqrt{2-x}dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = x \Rightarrow du = dx \\ dv = \sqrt{2-x} \Rightarrow v = \int \sqrt{2-x}dx = -\int -(2-x)^{1/2}dx = -\frac{2}{3}(2-x)^{3/2} \end{array} \right] \\
&= -\frac{2}{3}x(2-x)^{3/2} - \int -\frac{2}{3}(2-x)^{3/2}dx = -\frac{2}{3}x(2-x)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \int -(2-x)^{3/2}dx \\
&= -\frac{2}{3}x(2-x)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}(2-x)^{5/2} + C = -\frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{(2-x)^3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{(2-x)^5} + C
\end{aligned}$$

Con una simple manipulación algebraica podemos observar que las funciones obtenidas (sin la constante  $C$ ) son idénticas, aunque podrían haberse diferenciado en una constante.

$$\begin{aligned}
30. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[3]{x}} dx &= [x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt] = \int \frac{\sqrt{t^6}}{\sqrt{t^6} + \sqrt[3]{t^6}} 6t^5 dt = \int \frac{t^3}{t^3 + t^2} 6t^5 dt = \\
&= 6 \int \frac{t^6}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \frac{t^6}{t+1} dt = 6 \int \left( t^5 - t^4 + t^3 - t^2 + t - 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt \\
&= 6 \left( \frac{t^6}{6} - \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^4}{4} - \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^2}{2} - t + \ln|t+1| \right) + C = \\
&= 6 \left( \frac{x}{6} - \frac{\sqrt[6]{x^5}}{5} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2} - x + \ln|\sqrt[6]{x}+1| \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
31. \int \cos 2x \sin 3x dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(3x+2x) + \sin(3x-2x)) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} (\sin(5x) + \sin(x)) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\cos 5x}{5} - \cos x \right) + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
32. \int \cos^4 x \sin^3 x dx &= \int \cos^4 x \sin x \sin^2 x dx = \int \cos^4 x \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int \cos^4 x \sin x dx - \\
&\int \cos^6 x \sin x dx = -\frac{\cos^5 x}{5} + \frac{\cos^7 x}{7} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
33. \int e^{2x} \sin x dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{2x} \Rightarrow du = 2e^{2x} dx \\ dv = \sin x dx \Rightarrow v = -\cos x \end{array} \right] = -e^{2x} \cos x + \int 2e^{2x} \cos x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + \\
2 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \left[ \begin{array}{l} u = e^{2x} \Rightarrow du = 2e^{2x} dx \\ dv = \cos x dx \Rightarrow v = \sin x \end{array} \right] = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2 \left( e^{2x} \sin x - \int 2e^{2x} \sin x dx \right) \\
&= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{2x} \sin x dx
\end{aligned}$$

De aquí, si denominamos  $I = \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$ , conseguimos  $I = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4I$  y despejando,

$$I = \frac{-e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x}{5}$$

es decir,  $\int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{-e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x}{5} + C.$