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Trigonometrikoak eta esponentzialak.

2

$\int (3x - 5\operatorname{tg} x)\,dx = \frac{3x^2}{2} + 5 \ln|\cos x| + K$

b) $\int (5\cos x + 3^x)\,dx = 5\operatorname{sen} x + \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} + K$

c) $\int (3\operatorname{tg} x - 5\cos x)\,dx = -3\ln|\cos x| + 5\operatorname{sen} x + K$

d) $\int (10^x - 5^x)\,dx = \frac{10^x}{\ln 10} + \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + K$

3

a) $\int \frac{3}{x^2+1}\,dx = 3\operatorname{arctg} x + K$

b) $\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1}\,dx = \ln|x^2+1| + K.$

c) $\int \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}\,dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2+1}\right) dx = (x - 2\operatorname{arctg} x) + K.$

d) $\int \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1}\,dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2x}{x^2+1}\right) dx = x + \ln|x^2+1| + K.$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x^2+1 & x^2+1 \\ -x^2-1 & 1 \\ \hline /\ -2 & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{l|l} x^2+2x+1 & x^2+1 \\ -x^2 \quad -1 & 1 \\ \hline /\ \ 2x & \end{array}$$