

## 1) RESUMEN DE INTEGRALES INDEFINIDAS

<b>1</b> $\int x^3 dx$	<b>2</b> $\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$	<b>1</b> $\int \frac{2}{x} dx$	<b>2</b> $\int 3e^x dx$
<b>3</b> $\int \sqrt[5]{x^4} dx$	<b>4</b> $\int 2 du$	<b>3</b> $\int \frac{1}{4t} dt$	<b>4</b> $\int e^{\ln x} dx$
<b>5</b> $\int (3x^2 + 2x + 1) dx$	<b>6</b> $\int \frac{4}{x^3} dx$	<b>5</b> $\int (2x + 3)^2 dx$	<b>6</b> $\int \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2 + 5}{x} dx$
<b>7</b> $\int (t^2 + \sqrt[4]{t}) dt$	<b>8</b> $\int (\sqrt[3]{x^2} + 1) dx$	<b>7</b> $\int \ln e^{u^2} du$	<b>8</b> $\int (x-1)^3 dx$
<b>9</b> $\int (5x^4 + 12x^3 + 6x - 2) dx$	<b>10</b> $\int dt$	<b>9</b> $\int \frac{e^x + 1}{2} dx$	<b>10</b> $\int \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

## 2) MÉTODO CON FUNCIÓN LINEAL 9E

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \mathbf{1} & \int (2x + 5)^2 dx & \mathbf{2} & \int (-3x + 5)^3 dx & \mathbf{3} & \int e^{\frac{1}{2}x-3} dx \\
 \mathbf{4} & \int \frac{1}{5x+4} dx & \mathbf{5} & \int \frac{3}{7-2x} dx & \mathbf{6} & \int 4e^{2x+1} dx \\
 \mathbf{7} & \int 6(4x-3)^7 dx & \mathbf{8} & \int (7x+2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx & \mathbf{9} & \int \left( e^{4x} + \frac{4}{3x-5} \right) dx \\
 \mathbf{10} & \int \frac{2}{3(4x-5)^3} dx & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

### A) EJEMPLOS MÉTODO FUNCION LINEAL

$$\int (ax + b)^n dx = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{(ax + b)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) + C$$

#### Ejemplo 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int (2x + 3)^2 dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(2x + 3)^{2+1}}{2+1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{(2x + 3)^3}{3} \right) + C = \frac{(2x + 3)^3}{6} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Ejemplo 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int (3x - 5)^9 dx &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{(3x - 5)^{9+1}}{9+1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{(3x - 5)^{10}}{30} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Ejemplo 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int (1x - 1)^3 dx &= \frac{1}{1} \left( \frac{(x - 1)^{3+1}}{3+1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{(x - 1)^4}{4} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Ejemplo 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int (4x - 5)^9 dx &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{(4x - 5)^{9+1}}{9+1} \right) + C \\
 &= \frac{(4x - 5)^{10}}{40} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

## B) RESPUESTAS CON FUNCION LOGARITMO NATURAL Y FUNCION EXPONENCIAL

$$\int \frac{1}{(ax+b)} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln(ax+b) + C$$

### Ejemplo

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{3}{(4x-2)} dx &= 3 \int \frac{1}{(4x-2)} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \ln(4x-2) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^{(ax+b)} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{(ax+b)} + C$$

### Ejemplo

$$\int e^{(2x+5)} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{(2x+5)} + C$$

## 3) MÉTODO DE SUSTITUCIÓN

### Ejercitación 9F

$$1 \quad \int (2x^2 + 5)^2 (4x) dx \qquad 2 \quad \int \frac{3x^2 + 2}{x^3 + 2x} dx$$

$$3 \quad \int (6x + 5) \sqrt{3x^2 + 5x} dx \qquad 4 \quad \int 4x^3 e^{x^4} dx$$

$$5 \quad \int \frac{2x+3}{(x^2+3x+1)^2} dx \qquad 6 \quad \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$7 \quad \int x^2 (2x^3 + 5)^4 dx \qquad 8 \quad \int \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt[4]{x^2+x}} dx$$

$$9 \quad \int (8x^3 - 4x)(x^4 - x^2)^3 dx \qquad 10 \quad \int \frac{4-3x^2}{x^3-4x} dx$$

### EJEMPLOS MÉTODO SUSTITUCIÓN

$$1) \int (3x^2 + 5x)^4 (6x + 5) dx$$

$$\int (3x^2 + 5x)^4 (6x + 5) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SUSTITUCIÓN} \\ u = (3x^2 + 5x) \\ du = (6x + 5) dx \end{array}$$

INTEGRAL EN TÉRMINOS DE  $u$

$$\int u^4 du = \frac{u^5}{5} + C$$

REEMPLAZANDO LA VARIABLE  $u$

$$\int (3x^2 + 5x)^4 (6x + 5) dx = \frac{(3x^2 + 5x)^5}{5} + C$$

$$2) \int \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3x)} (2x - 3) dx$$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3x)} (2x - 3) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SUSTITUCIÓN} \\ u = (x^2 - 3x) \\ du = (2x - 3) dx \end{array}$$

INTEGRAL EN TÉRMINOS DE  $u$

$$\int u^{1/3} du = \frac{u^{4/3}}{4/3} + C$$

REEMPLAZANDO LA VARIABLE  $u$

$$\int \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3x)} (2x - 3) dx = \frac{3(x^2 - 3x)^{4/3}}{4} + C$$

$$3) \int x e^{4x^2+1} dx$$

$$\int x e^{4x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int e^{4x^2+1} 8x dx$$

INTEGRAL EN TÉRMINOS DE  $u$  SUSTITUCIÓN

$$\frac{1}{8} \int e^u du = \frac{1}{8} e^u + C \quad u = (4x^2 + 1) \\ du = (8x) dx$$

REEMPLAZANDO LA VARIABLE  $u$

$$\int x e^{4x^2+1} dx = \frac{e^{4x^2+1}}{8} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

SUSTITUCIÓN

$$u = \sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$

INTEGRAL EN TÉRMINOS DE  $u$

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

REEMPLAZANDO LA VARIABLE  $u$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$5) \int \frac{4-3x^2}{x^3-4x} dx$$

$$I = \int \frac{4-3x^2}{x^3-4x} dx$$

SUSTITUCIÓN

$$u = x^3 - 4x$$

$$du = (3x^2 - 4) dx$$

ESTRATEGIA

$$du = -(4 - 3x^2) dx \quad I = - \int \frac{(4-3x^2)}{x^3-4x} dx$$

INTEGRAL EN TÉRMINOS DE  $u$

$$- \int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln u + C$$

REEMPLAZANDO LA VARIABLE  $u$

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

#### 4) INTEGRAL DEFINIDA

$$1 \int_0^1 2x dx$$

$$2 \int_{-1}^1 (u^2 - 2) du$$

$$3 \int_1^2 \left( \frac{3}{x^2} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$4 \int_0^8 \left( x^{\frac{1}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) dx$$

$$5 \int_0^3 4e^x dx$$

$$6 \int_e^{e^2} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$7 \int_0^1 (t+3)(t+1) dt$$

$$8 \int_4^9 \frac{2\sqrt{x}+3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

#### PREGUNTAS TIPO EXAMEN

9 Sabiendo que  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 8$

a Escriba el valor de  $\int_0^2 3f(x) dx$ .

b Halle el valor de  $\int_0^2 (f(x) + x^2) dx$ .

10 Sabiendo que  $\int_2^k \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln 6$ , halle el valor de  $k$ .

# EJEMPLOS INTEGRAL DEFINIDA

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \int_1^4 x \, dx &= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \left( \frac{4^2}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{1^2}{2} \right) \\ &= 8 - 0,5 = 7,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \int_1^3 (8-2x) \, dx &= 8x - x^2 \Big|_1^3 \\ &= (8(3) - 3^2) - (8(1) - 1^2) \\ &= 8u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \int_2^3 \frac{1}{t} \, dt &= [\ln t]_2^3 \\ &= \ln 3 - \ln 2 = \ln \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \int_1^3 (x^3 - x^2) \, dx &= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_1^3 \\ &= 4 \left[ \left( \frac{81}{4} - 9 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{136}{3} \end{aligned}$$