

$$1- \text{ a) } \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + C \quad \text{ b) } \frac{e^2}{2} \cdot x^2 + C \quad \text{ c) } -\frac{e^\pi}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C \quad \text{ d) } \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{h^2} + \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{2^h}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$\text{ e) } \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^x}{\ln\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)} + C \quad \text{ f) } \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{6}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{3}{5}x^{\frac{5}{3}} + C \quad \text{ g) } \frac{2}{5}\sqrt{t^5} - \frac{6}{7}\sqrt[6]{t^7} + C$$

$$\text{ h) } 2\sqrt{x} + \cos x + \frac{2}{5}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \quad \text{ i) } \frac{3}{10}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 6\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{x} + C \quad \text{ j) } -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{z^3}} + e^z - \cos z + C$$

$$2- \text{ a) } -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cos(2x-3) - \frac{5^x}{\ln 5} + C$$

$$\text{ b) } \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{\ln^3 x} + C$$

$$\text{ c) } \frac{1}{3} \ln|3x^5 - x^3| + C$$

$$\text{ d) } \frac{-1}{\ln(x+1)} + C$$

$$\text{ e) } -\frac{1}{3} \ln|1-3t^3| + C$$

$$\text{ f) } e^{\sin x} + e^{-x} + C$$

$$3- \text{ a) } \frac{x^4}{4} (\ln x - \frac{1}{4}) + C$$

$$\text{ b) } \frac{e^{5y}}{5} \cdot (y^2 - \frac{2}{5}y + \frac{2}{25}) + C$$

$$\text{ c) } -e^{-3x} \left(\frac{x+2}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \right) + C$$

$$\text{ d) } x \cdot \ln x - x + C$$

$$4- \text{ a) } \ln(Cx^2(x-2)^4|x-1|^3)$$

$$\text{ b) } \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{9}{2} \ln|x-3| + \frac{9}{2} \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$\text{ c) } \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{x}{x+2}} C\right)$$

$$\text{ d) } x - \frac{2}{x+2} + 7 \ln|x-2| - 2 \ln|x-1| + C$$

$$5- \text{ a) } y = e^{\left(\frac{x^2}{6} + C\right)}$$

$$\text{ b) } \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C = \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\text{ c) } \frac{1}{\sin^2 y} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + C$$

$$\text{ d) } -\frac{1}{2 \cos^2 y} = 3 \cdot \ln|1 - e^x| + C$$

$$\text{ e) } \frac{y}{y+1} = C \cdot x$$

$$6- \text{ a) } \ln(1+y^2) = -\frac{x^3}{3} + \ln 2$$

$$\text{ b) } y^2 - 2y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$\text{ c) } -\frac{1}{2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{ d) } \sin y = (1+x^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$7- a) y = \frac{1}{x^2}(-\cos x + c)$$

$$d) y = x + c(x^2 - x)$$

$$b) y = -\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{3} + \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

$$e) y = \frac{-2}{1+x^2} + c(1+x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$c) y = \operatorname{sen} x - 1 + c.e^{-\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$f) y = (x+1)^n(e^x + c)$$

$$8- a) e^{x^2/2y^2} = xc$$

$$d) \frac{y}{x} . e^{y/x} - e^{y/x} = \ln x + c$$

$$b) c.x = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$e) 2.\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{-1/2} - \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \ln x + c$$

$$c) e^{y^2/2x^2} = xc$$

$$9- a) y^{-2} = -3 + c.x^{-2}$$

$$c) y^{-1} = -1 + \frac{1}{x} + c.\frac{1}{x}.e^{-x}$$

$$b) y^{-3} = x + \frac{1}{3} + c.e^{3x}$$

$$d) y^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}.\ln x + c.\frac{1}{x}$$

$$10- a) yx + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{2}{3}y^3 = C$$

$$c) y^2x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = C$$

$$b) yx + x - x.\ln x = C$$

$$11- a) \ln x = \frac{-1}{\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 - 1} + C$$

$$d) y = x.\ln x - 2x + C$$

$$b) x.e^x - e^x = -y - \operatorname{sen} y + C$$

$$e) y = -x - \frac{2x+1}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+1} + C.\frac{e^x}{x+1}$$

$$c) y = x.e^{3x} - e^{3x} + x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

f) Homogénea: Queda una integral que no pueden resolver

$$12- a) y = C_1.e^{-x} + C_2.e^{-x}.x + x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$b) y = C_1 + C_2.e^{-x} - \frac{3}{2}\operatorname{sen} x - \frac{3}{2}\cos x$$

$$c) y = C_1.e^{4x} + C_2.e^x + x.e^{4x}$$

$$d) y = C_1.e^{4x} + C_2.e^x - e^{3x} + \frac{5}{4}$$

e) $y = C_1 + C_2 \cdot e^{-x} + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 3x + \frac{1}{10}e^x \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{3}{10}e^x \cos x$

f) $y = C_1 + C_2 \cdot e^x + C_3 \cdot e^{-4x} - 3e^{-x}$