

Departamento de Matemáticas $2^{\underline{o}}$ Bachillerato



Integral indefinida

1. p38e01 - Calcula los siguientes límites:

(a)
$$\int 4x^6 \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{4x^7}{7} + K$$

(b)
$$\int 6x^3 + 8x^2 + 3 \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{3x^4}{2} + \frac{8x^3}{3} + 3x + K$$

(c)
$$\int \sqrt{2}\sqrt{x} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + K$$

(d)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x}} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{5x^{\frac{4}{5}}}{4} + K$$

(e)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{5}\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt{3}\sqrt{x^3}}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{6\sqrt[3]{5}\sqrt{x}\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{7} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x^3}}{2}\right)}{2} + K$$

(f)
$$\int \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\log(x-1) + K$$

(g)
$$\int \frac{5}{4x^2+1} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{5 \tan{(2x)}}{2} + K$$

(h)
$$\int \frac{2}{9x^2+1} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{2 \tan{(3x)}}{3} + K$$

(i)
$$\int \frac{1}{1-4x^2} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{\log(x-\frac{1}{2})}{4} + \frac{\log(x+\frac{1}{2})}{4} + K$$

(j)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+4} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{2} + K$$

(k)
$$\int \frac{2x-3}{x^2-3x+9} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\log(x^2 - 3x + 9) + K$$

(l)
$$\int 2e^{x^2}x \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$e^{x^2} + K$$

(m)
$$\int \frac{1}{x-4} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\log(x-4) + K$$

(n)
$$\int \frac{1}{(x-4)^3} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{1}{2x^2-16x+32}+K$$

(
$$\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$$
) $\int e^{5x} \cdot dx$

Sol:
$$\frac{e^{5x}}{5} + K$$

(o)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}+x}{x^2} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\log(x) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + K$$

(p)
$$\int \frac{\log(x)^3}{x} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\log(x)^4}{4} + K$$

(q)
$$\int \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-2\cos(\sqrt{x}) + K$$

(r)
$$\int e^{9+(-2)x} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{e^{9-2x}}{2} + K$$

2. p38e01cont - Calcula los siguientes límites:

(a)
$$\int 3^x - x^3 \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{3^x}{\log(3)} - \frac{x^4}{4} + K$$

(b)
$$\int \frac{3x^2 + 2e^{2x} + \cos(x)}{x^3 + e^{2x} + \sin(x)} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\log (x^3 + e^{2x} + \sin (x)) + K$$

(c)
$$\int 6\cos(2x-1)\cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$3\sin(2x-1) + K$$

(d)
$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+3} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\log(x^2+2x+3)}{2} + K$$

(e)
$$\int \sin(x)\cos(x) \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\sin^2(x)}{2} + K$$

(f)
$$\int e^{4x-3} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{e^{4x-3}}{4} + K$$

(g)
$$\int \frac{4}{x^2+3} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{4\sqrt{3} \operatorname{atan}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3}\right)}{3} + K$$

(h)
$$\int \sqrt{x+3+3} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{2(x+6)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + K$$

(i)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\log(\cos(x)) + K$$

3. p38e02 - Calcula los siguientes límites, por cambio de variable:

(a)
$$\int x \sin(x^2) \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{\cos(x^2)}{2} + K$$

(b)
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+5}} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\sqrt{x^2 + 5} + K$$

(c)
$$\int \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos^5(x)} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{1}{4\cos^4(x)} + K$$

(d)
$$\int \frac{x}{(x^2+3)^5} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$-\frac{1}{8x^8+96x^6+432x^4+864x^2+648}+K$$

(e)
$$\int \frac{\tan(x^2)+1}{\sqrt{\tan(x)}} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\int \frac{\tan(x^2)+1}{\sqrt{\tan(x)}} dx + K$$

(f)
$$\int (x-1)\sqrt{x^2-2x}\cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{x^2\sqrt{x^2-2x}}{3} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2-2x}}{3} + K$$

(g)
$$\int \sin(x) \sin(\cos(x)) \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\cos(\cos(x)) + K$$

(h)
$$\int \frac{\log(x)^2 + 1}{x} \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\frac{\log(x)^3}{3} + \log(x) + K$$

(i)
$$\int \sqrt{(\cos(x)+1)^3} \sin(x) \cdot dx$$

Sol:
$$\int \sqrt{(\cos(x)+1)^3} \sin(x) \, dx + K$$