

6. Esercizi di riepilogo

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

$$*3. \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x (\tan x + 2)} dx$$

$$*5. \int \cos^3 2x \cdot \sin 2x dx$$

$$7. \int \frac{x - \sqrt[4]{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$*9. \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{-x} + e^x} dx$$

$$*11. \int \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot e^{2x} dx$$

$$*13. \int \frac{\cos(6x)}{\sin^2(3x) \cdot \cos^2(3x)} dx$$

$$*15. \int x^2 \log(1-x^2) dx$$

$$*17. \int \left(\frac{1}{x(\log x + 2)^2} + \log \sqrt{x} \right) dx$$

$$19. \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2-3x+2} dx$$

$$*21. \int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$*23. \int x^2 \log(x+1) dx$$

$$*25. \int x \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$*27. \int \sin^3 x \cdot \cos^4 x dx$$

$$*29. \int \tan^3 x dx$$

$$31. \int \frac{x^3 - x^2 + x - 3}{6 - 7x + x^2} dx$$

$$*33. \int \frac{e^{2x+2}}{e^x - e^{2x}} dx$$

$$*35. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} dx$$

$$*37. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} dx$$

$$*39. \int \frac{1}{x(\log^2 x - 1)} dx$$

$$*41. \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 - \cos x} dx$$

$$*43. \int (\sqrt{3+4x^2} - 2x) dx$$

$$*45. \int \frac{1}{4\sin x - 3\cos x} dx$$

$$2. \int \frac{2x+x^3}{6x-x^2-5} dx$$

$$*4. \int \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x} dx$$

$$6. \int \sqrt{\tan x} (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$$

$$8. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}-1} dx$$

$$*10. \int x e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$12. \int \frac{1}{x \log^2(2x)} dx$$

$$14. \int \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + 2} dx$$

$$*16. \int \frac{e^{2x} + e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$18. \int x \log(2x+1) dx$$

$$*20. \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx$$

$$*22. \int \sin x \cdot \cos 3x dx$$

$$*24. \int x^2 \arctan x dx$$

$$*26. \int \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx$$

$$*28. \int \sin(3x) \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$*30. \int \sin^5 x dx$$

$$*32. \int \frac{1}{e^{-x} + 1} dx$$

$$*34. \int \frac{x(e^{x^2} + 1)}{e^{x^2} + x^2 + 1} dx$$

$$*36. \int \sqrt{8-x^2} dx$$

$$*38. \int \sqrt{8+x^2} dx$$

$$*40. \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt[3]{x} - \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$*42. \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} dx$$

$$*44. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-x-x}} dx$$

$$*46. \int \frac{1}{x^3+1} dx$$

Soluzioni

***1. S.** (vedi par.5 es. 2, esempio 4, par.4 es.53) $\frac{1}{2}[(2x+1)\arcsin x + (x+2)\sqrt{1-x^2}] + c;$

2. S. $-\frac{1}{2}x(x+12) - \frac{135}{4}\log|x-5| + \frac{3}{4}\log|x-1| + c;$

***3. S.** posto $tgx = t$ si ha $x = \arctgt$, $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$, $\sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$, sostituendo nell'integrale e semplificando

$$\int \frac{1}{t^2(t+2)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-t+2}{t^2} dt + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{t+2} dt = -\frac{1}{4} \log|t| - \frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{4} \log|2+t| + c, \text{ quindi}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x (tgx+2)} dx = -\frac{\log|tgx|}{4} + \frac{\log|2+tgx|}{4} - \frac{1}{2tgx} + c;$$

***4.S.** $2\sqrt{x+1} + 2\log|\sqrt{x+1}-1| - \log x + c;$ (porre $\sqrt{x+1} = t$);

***5. S.** $\int \cos^3 2x \cdot \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \cos^3 2x \cdot (-2\sin 2x) dx = -\frac{\cos^4 2x}{8} + c;$

6. S. $\frac{2tgx\sqrt{tgx}}{3} + c;$ **7. S.** $\frac{2}{3}[x\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[4]{x^3}] + c;$ **8. S.** $\log\sqrt{|e^{2x}-1|} + c;$

***9. S.** $\int \frac{\arctg e^x}{e^{-x}+e^x} dx = \int \frac{\arctg e^x}{1+e^{2x}} e^x dx = (\text{posto } e^x = t \dots) = \frac{\arctg^2 e^x}{2} + c;$

***10. S.** $2e^{\sqrt{x}}(x\sqrt{x} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6) + c;$ (porre $\sqrt{x} = t$, si ottiene l'integrale $2\int t^3 e^t dt \dots$ integrare due volte per parti par.5 es.18);

***11 S.** $\int \sin x \cdot \cos x \cdot e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \cdot e^{2x} dx = \dots$ (integrare per parti) =
 $= \frac{e^{2x}}{8} (\sin(2x) - \cos(2x)) + c;$

12. S. $-\frac{1}{\log 2x} + c;$

***13. S.** $\int \frac{\cos(6x)}{\sin^2(3x) \cdot \cos^2(3x)} dx = \int \frac{\cos(6x)}{\frac{1}{4}\sin^2(6x)} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{6\cos(6x)}{\sin^2(6x)} dx \dots = -\frac{2}{3\sin 6x} + c;$

14. S. $2\left[\frac{x\sqrt{x}}{3} - \frac{3x}{2} + 6\sqrt{x} - 12\log(\sqrt{x}+2)\right] + c;$

***15.S.** integrando per parti $\int x^2 \log(1-x^2) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \log(1-x^2) - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} dx =$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} \log(1-x^2) - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{x^2-1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \log(1-x^2) - \frac{2}{3} \int (x^2+1) dx - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2-1} dx = \dots =$
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} \log(1-x^2) - \frac{2x^3}{9} - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \log\left|\frac{x+1}{1-x}\right| + c;$

***16.S.** $\int \frac{e^{2x}+e^x-1}{e^x+1} dx = \int \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^x+1} dx + \int \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \int (e^x-1) dx + \log(e^x+1) =$
 $= e^x - x + \log(e^x+1) + c;$

***17.S.** $\int \left(\frac{1}{x(\log x+2)^2} + \log\sqrt{x}\right) dx = \int \frac{1}{x(\log x+2)^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \log x dx =$
 (il 1° integrale è immediato, il 2° per parti (par.5 es.1)) $= -\frac{1}{\log x+2} + x\log\sqrt{x} - \frac{x}{2} + c;$

18.S. $\left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{8}\right) \log(2x+1) - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}x + c;$ **19.S.** $\log\left|\frac{(x-2)^3}{x-1}\right| + c;$

***20.S.** Posto $\sqrt{x-2} = t \rightarrow x-2 = t^2 \rightarrow dx = 2t dt$, si ha $\int \frac{t^2+2}{t} \cdot 2t dt =$
 \dots da cui $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-2}} dx = \frac{2}{3}(x+4)\sqrt{x-2} + c$;

***21. S.** $\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{2-\sin^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos x}{1-\left(\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} dx$, posto $\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2}} = t \rightarrow \cos x dx = \sqrt{2} dt$ si ha =
 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \log \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right| + c$ perciò $\int \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sin x}{\sin x+\sqrt{2}} \right| + c$;

***22.S.** ricordando le formule di Werner, si ha $\sin x \cdot \cos 3x = \frac{1}{2}(\sin(x+3x) - \sin(3x-x))$
 quindi $\int \sin x \cdot \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (\sin 4x - \sin 2x) dx = -\frac{\cos 4x}{8} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + c$;

***23 S.** integrando per parti e sviluppando si ricava:

$$\int x^2 \log(x+1) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3+1-1}{x+1} dx = \dots =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \log(x+1) - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{3}x + c$$

***24.S.** $\frac{x^3}{3} \arctg x + \frac{1}{6} \log(x^2+1) - \frac{x^2}{6} + c$; (per parti ponendo $f'(x) = x^2$ e $g(x) = \arctg x$);

***25. S.** $\frac{1}{2}(x^2-1)\arctg \sqrt{x} - \frac{\sqrt{x}(x-3)}{6} + c$; (porre $\sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$ e poi per parti);

***26. S.** $\frac{1}{8}\left(x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x\right) + c$; ($\sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{4}\sin^2 2x = \frac{1-\cos 4x}{8}$);

***27. S.** $-\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + \frac{1}{7}\cos^7 x + c$; ($\sin^3 x \cdot \cos^4 x = \sin x \cdot \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^4 x =$
 $= \sin x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^4 x = \sin x \cdot \cos^4 x - \sin x \cdot \cos^6 x \dots$);

***28. S.** $-\frac{\cos 4x}{8} - \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + c$; (trasformare la funzione integranda mediante le formule di Werner);

***29. S.** $\frac{1}{2}tg^2 x - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+tg^2 x) + c$; (1° metodo: porre $tg x = t \Rightarrow x = \arctg t \Rightarrow$

$$dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \text{ pertanto } \int \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} dt = \int \left(t - \frac{t}{1+t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+t^2) + c,$$

$$\text{quindi risulta } \int tg^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2}tg^2 x - \frac{1}{2}\log(1+tg^2 x) + c;$$

$$2^\circ \text{ metodo : } \int tg^3 x dx = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x \cdot (1-\cos^2 x)}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} dx + \int \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} + \log|\cos x| + c; \text{ i due risultati coincidono a meno di una costante additiva);}$$

***30. S.** $-\cos x - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x + c$; ($\sin^5 x = \sin x \cdot \sin^4 x = \sin x \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \dots$);

31. S. $\frac{x^2}{2} + 6x + \frac{1}{5}[183\log|x-6| + 2\log|x-1|] + c$;

***32. S.** $\log(e^x + 1) + c$; ($\int \frac{1}{e^{-x}+1} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \dots$);

***33. S.** $-e^2 \log|1 - e^x| + c$; ($\int \frac{e^{2x+2}}{e^x - e^{2x}} dx = e^2 \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x(1-e^x)} dx = \dots$);

***34. S.** $\frac{1}{2} \log(e^{x^2} + x^2 + 1) + c$; ($\int \frac{x(e^{x^2}+1)}{e^{x^2}+x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x(e^{x^2}+1)}{e^{x^2}+x^2+1} dx = \dots$);

***35. S.** $\arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$; ($\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}} dx = \dots$);

***36. S.** $\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{8-x^2} + 4 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) + c$;

(1° metodo : per parti ponendo $f'(x) = 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{8-x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x$, $g'(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{8-x^2}}$

$$\int \sqrt{8-x^2} dx = x\sqrt{8-x^2} + \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{8-x^2}} dx = \dots \text{ si veda l'esempio 4 del par. 5 integrazione per}$$

parti ;

2° metodo : per sostituzione ponendo $x = 2\sqrt{2} \sin t \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{2} \cos t dt$,

$\sqrt{8-x^2} = \sqrt{8-8\sin^2 t} = 2\sqrt{2} \cos t \dots$ si veda nel par. 4 l'esempio relativo alle sostituzioni con funzioni goniometriche);

***37. S.** $-\log(\sqrt{8+x^2} - x) + c$; (porre $\sqrt{8+x^2} = x+t \Rightarrow x = \frac{8-t^2}{2t} \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{t^2+8}{2t^2}$ si ha

$$-\int \frac{1}{\frac{t^2+8}{2t}} \frac{t^2+8}{2t^2} dt = -\int \frac{1}{t} dt = -\log t + c, \text{ pertanto :}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} dx = -\log(\sqrt{8+x^2} - x) + c);$$

***38. S.** $\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{8+x^2} - 4 \log(\sqrt{8+x^2} - x) + c$; (si può procedere in due modi :

1° metodo : per parti ponendo $f'(x) = 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{8+x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x$, $g'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{8+x^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{8+x^2} dx &= x\sqrt{8+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} dx = x\sqrt{8+x^2} - \int \frac{x^2+8-8}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} dx = \\ &= x\sqrt{8+x^2} - \int \sqrt{8+x^2} dx + 8 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{8+x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$

per l'ultimo integrale si veda l'es. 37 precedente ...;

2° metodo: si veda il par. 4, sostituzioni con le funzioni iperboliche : si pone

$$x = 2\sqrt{2} \sinh t \Rightarrow dx = 2\sqrt{2} \cosh t \text{ e poiché } 1 + \sinh^2 t = \cosh^2 t, \text{ si ha}$$

$$8 \int \cosh^2 t dt = 8 \int \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \right)^2 dt \dots);$$

***39. S.** $\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{\log x - 1}{\log x + 1} \right| + c$; (porre $\log x = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$ da cui

$$\int \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{1}{t-1} - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + c);$$

***40. S.** $-x - \frac{6}{5} \sqrt[6]{x^5} - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt{x} - 3\sqrt[3]{x} - 6\sqrt[6]{x} - 6 \log|-1 + \sqrt[6]{x}| + c$; (porre $\sqrt[6]{x} = t$

$$x = t^6 \Rightarrow dx = 6t^5 dt \Rightarrow 6 \int \frac{t^3}{t^2-t^3} \cdot t^5 dt \dots);$$

***41. S.** $-\frac{(1+\cos x)^2}{2} + c$; $\left(\frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \sin x}{1-\cos x} = \frac{(1-\cos^2 x) \cdot \sin x}{1-\cos x} = (1+\cos x) \cdot \sin x\right)$;

***42. S.** $-\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$; $\left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} = \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x}\right)$ per parti ponendo $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin^3 x}$ e

$g(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sin^2 x}, g'(x) = -\sin x$, pertanto:

$\int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\frac{\cos x}{2\sin^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx$, si ha:

$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx = \dots$);

***43. S.** $\frac{3}{4} \log(\sqrt{3+4x^2} + 2x) + \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{3+4x^2} - x^2 + c$; $(\sqrt{3+4x^2} = 2x + t \dots)$;

***44. S.** $\frac{1}{2(2\sqrt{x^2-x}-2x+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \log|2\sqrt{x^2-x}-2x+1| + c$;

(porre $\sqrt{x^2-x} = x + t \dots -2 \int \frac{t+1}{(2t+1)^2} dt = \dots = \frac{1}{2(2t+1)} - \frac{1}{2} \log|2t+1| + c$);

***45. S.** $\frac{1}{5} \log \left| \frac{3\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} + 3} \right| + c$; (trasformare in $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$ porre $t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$, vedi par. 4, sostituzioni, ...);

***46. S.** $\frac{1}{3} \log|x+1| - \frac{1}{6} \log(x^2-x+1) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c$; $\left(\frac{1}{x^3+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-x+1}\right)$,

risulta $A = \frac{1}{3}, B = -\frac{1}{3}, C = \frac{2}{3} \dots$);