Se puede hacer bien con $u = a^2 - x^2$ du = -2x dx

Qué pasa si no tanemos la
$$x$$
 fuera de la raiz? $\int ra^2 - x^2 dx$
 $M = a^2 - x^2$ no sirve (no hay como formar el du). $M = h(x)$

(onsideremos el siguiente cambio: $X = a$ Sen M $X = a$ wo M M $X = a$ wo M $X = a$ wo M $X = a$ which M $X = a$ wo M $X = a$ which M X

 $x^2 = \alpha^2 Sun^2 M$ $Sun^{7}(u) + \omega s^{2}(u) = 1$ $\cos^{2}(u) = 1 - \sin^{2}(u)$ $a^{2}(\cos^{2}(u)) = a^{2} - a^{2} \sin^{2}(u)$ $= a^{2} - x^{2}$ Varwsin = acosu $\sqrt{a^2 \omega s^2 a} = |a \omega s u|$ $si a > 0 = a |\omega s u|$

$$= \alpha^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} San(u) Los(u) \right) + C \qquad X = asen u$$

$$= C^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} avcsen(\frac{x}{a}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{a} \cdot \sqrt{1 - (\frac{x}{a})^{2}} \right) + C \qquad U = avcsen(\frac{x}{a})$$

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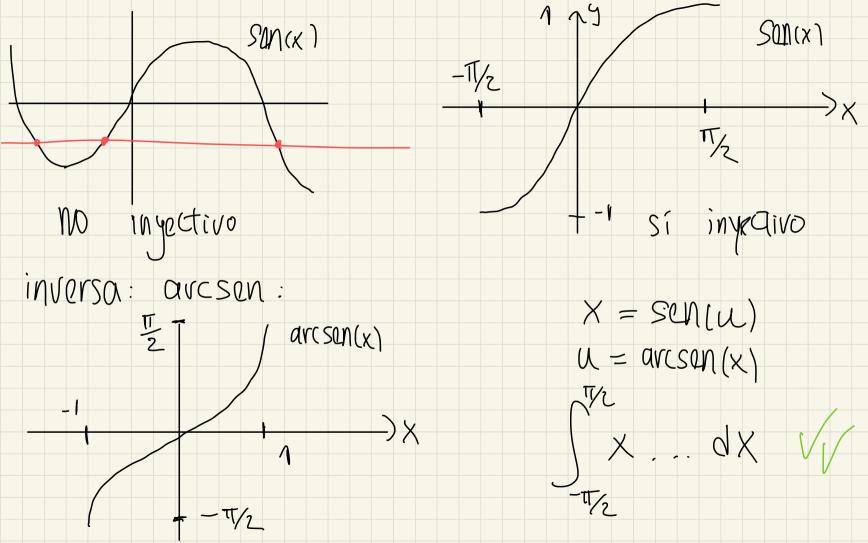
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$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{3\pi} \frac{x = \text{sentu}}{x}$$

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$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{3\pi} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x$$

Vamos a ver ciamples de Sust trig. es buena para

integrandos con

· Va² + x²

expresión

$$X^{2} = 9 \sin^{2} u$$

$$9 - X^{2} = 9 - 9 \sin^{2} u = 9(1 - \sin^{2} u) = 9 \cos^{2} u$$

$$19 - X^{2} = 19 \cos^{2} u = 3 |\cos u|$$

$$= 3 \cos u$$

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$$\sqrt{9 - X^{2}} dX = 3 \cos u$$

$$\sqrt{9 - x^{2}}$$

$$= \int \cot^2 u \, du$$

$$= \int (\csc^2(u) - 1) \, du$$

$$= -\cot(u) - u + C$$

$$= \cot(u) - u +$$

$$\cot(u) = \frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{x} \qquad U = \operatorname{avcsan}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$$

Ej: calcule el area de una elipse de Jennières a y b

En el tramo rojo, uno puede expresar el horde de la elipse como función de
$$x$$
:

$$y^2 = 1 - \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = b'(1 - \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}) \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{b^2(1 - \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2})} = b\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2}}$$

Area bajo la curva f(x) es $\int_{0}^{ein} f(x) dx$ $A = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{\alpha} \frac{b}{\alpha} \sqrt{\alpha^{2}-x^{2}} dx$ X = asull dx = a cosuduQué pasa con los ?? està untre o y a l'im de la integral • (vanto tiene que valer u para obtener

$$X = 0$$
 de la relación $X = a \operatorname{Sen} U$
 $U = 0$, pues a sen $U = 0$.

• (vanto time que valer u para distener $X = a \operatorname{Sen}(u)$
 $U = TT/2$, pues a $\operatorname{Sen}(U) = a$
 $\operatorname{thonces} \quad 0 \le U \le TT/2$. Albora, la integral $\int_0^a a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$
 $\int_0^a a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$
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$$X^{2} = a^{2} S \ln^{2}(u) \qquad a^{2} - X^{2} = a^{2} \cos^{2}u$$

$$Va^{3} - X^{2} = a |\cos u|$$
Ah, an al intervalo $0 \le u \le T/2$, $\cos u$
es positivo, así que $|\cos u| = \cos u$

$$\int_{a}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^{2} - X^{2}} dX = \int_{a}^{\pi/2} \frac{b}{a} a \cos u du$$

$$= ab \int_{a}^{\pi/2} \cos^{2}(u) du$$

Ej:
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 4}} dx$$

La sustitución no es $x = 2 \sin u$
 $x^2 = 4 \sin^2 u \longrightarrow x^2 + 4 = 4(\sin^2 u + 1)$

Uno se accerda de

 $(+\cos u)^2 + 1 = (\sec u)^2$

facamos la sustitución X = 2 tanu- T/2 < u < T/2

$$=4(\tan^{2}u+1)$$

$$=4(\tan^{2}u+1)$$

$$=-4|\sec^{2}u|$$

$$\sec(u) = \frac{1}{uosu}$$
Sec (u) y cos(u) tiemen el mismo signo,
$$y (os(u) > 0) = 1$$

$$\sin(-\pi/2, \pi/2), así que$$

$$\sec(u) > 0 + \cosh(-\pi/2, \pi/2), así que$$

 $X^2 = 4 \tan^2 u \Rightarrow X^2 + 4 = 4 \tan^2 u + 4$

Lugo
$$\int \frac{1}{X^2 \sqrt{X^2 + 4}} dX = \int \frac{1}{4 \tan^2 u \cdot 2 \sec u} \cdot 2 \sec u$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sec u}{\tan^2 u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sec u}{\cos^2 u} du$$

 \Rightarrow $dx = 25ec^2udu$

X = 2 tan U

 $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos u}{\cos^2 u}$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin^2 u} du$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin^2 u} du$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin^2 u} du$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos u}{\sin^2 u} du$

$$SUN(u) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{SUN} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{x}$$

$$Con eso = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{x} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{$$