



(Tecrema Fundamental dil Cálenta) SIN f. [a,b] - Riant. y FM= Ja flight, 4xe [a,b]. Entonces, 63x = 6(-9x) b)  $\int_{-1}^{1} (1-2x) e^{-2x} dx$ (1) F os derivable by F'(x) = (w) Vxe(a,b). O sia, F os primitiva de f. (ii) S; G is and remitive by f in to 12), atomy If (1) dt = G(b) - G(a) = G(a) F(x)=(1-2x)->=(x)=-2 (La porte (ii) se basce como Regla de Borrow) Terrena (Mil. de Sust.): Sean f: [c,d] - 10 y j: [o,b] -> [c,d] by f y g' son dentinous en Sus respectivos dominios. Entances, si N = g(x) vale que 9(x)= e-2x -0 g(x) = -2e  $\int_{\alpha}^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \ dx \ = \int_{g(\alpha)}^{g(\alpha)} f(n) \ dx \ .$ En puticular, & F to primitive de f tenences goe [f(190) f(1) dx = F(9(b)) - F(9(0)). (1-2x).c-2x/-5/c-2x I sorema (Int. per Portes). San fyg durushos en (a,b) y to fyg tienen a b some un número finito de dis eat. en [a,b] y son aetados. Entonces  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \int_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$  $(+3)e^{t^2}+1\cdot e^{-2}-2\cdot e^{-2}-e^{t^2}$   $3e^{t}e^{-2}-2=e^{t}e^{-2}$  $\int x^2 \cos(x) dx$ J=(x)=x2 -> F(x) = 2x
g(x)=c>5(x) -0 g(x)=5encx) x2-Sen(x) - Jex Sen(x) dx F(x) = 2 = 5(x) = 2 g'(x)= sen (x) +0 g(x)=c03(x) x2.5en - 2x.cos(x)- 52 cos(x)dx X-sen tax Cos(x)-2 tsen(x) tc  $\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{x \ dx}{\operatorname{sen}^2(x)} \qquad \boxed{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} = \operatorname{csc} x}$ Dintegro Por  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\operatorname{Sen}^{2}(x)} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{Sen}^{2}(x)} \cdot x \, dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{xcse}(x) \, dx$ =Cx)=x >=Cx)=1 ( du=dx) 3(x) = cs(2(x) g(x) = -cot  $-\Delta \times -\cot(x) = \int (-\cot(x)) dx = \frac{1}{2} -\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{4} -\cot(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \ln(\sec(x)) = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $\frac{\pi}{2} -\cot(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{4} -\cot(\frac{\pi}{4}) - \ln(\sec(\frac{\pi}{2})) - \ln(|\sec(\frac{\pi}{4})|)$ 





