## Análisis Matemático I

## Unidad Nº 5

## Práctica: Integral Indefinida

1- Aplicando las Reglas de Integración y cuando corresponda, el Método de Sustitución, resolver las siguientes integrales:

a. 
$$\int (cx - dx^2)^2 dx$$

b. 
$$\int \left(d^{\frac{2}{5}} - x^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2 dx$$

c. 
$$\int sen(x)\cos(x)dx$$

d. 
$$\int ctg^2(x)dx$$

e. 
$$\int xe^{-(x^2+2)}dx$$

f. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}$$

g. 
$$\int \left(\frac{x^2}{1+x^6}\right) dx$$

h. 
$$\int \cos(p+qx)dx$$

h. 
$$\int \cos(p+qx)dx$$
  
i. 
$$\int (e^x+1)^5 e^x dx$$

j. 
$$\int \frac{1}{4} tg(6x) dx$$

k. 
$$\int sen\left(\frac{\ln(x)}{x}\right)dx$$

$$1. \quad \int \left(\frac{e^p}{1 - e^{2p}}\right) dp$$

$$m. \int \frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{9 - sen^2(x)}} dx$$

$$\text{n.} \quad \int \left(\frac{15x^2}{1+25x^6}\right) dx$$

o. 
$$\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x^4} dx$$

$$p. \int ctg(x)dx$$

q. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a-\ln^2(x)}}$$

q. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a-\ln^2(x)}}$$
r. 
$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+sen^2(x)} dx$$

s. 
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+3}} dx$$

t. 
$$\int x(3x-3)^{10} dx$$

$$u. \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x + 4}} dx$$

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

2- Aplicando los Métodos de Integración de Funciones Racionales (Fracciones Simples), resolver las integrales siguientes:

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

$$g. \int \frac{(x-5)}{(x^2-2x+2)} dx$$

b. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)^2}$$

$$h. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2}$$

c. 
$$\int \frac{x^4 dx}{(1+x^4)}$$

i. 
$$\int \frac{(3x+5)}{(x^2+2x+2)} dx$$

d. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)}$$

j. 
$$\int \frac{(5x^2 + 6x + 9)dx}{(x-3)^2(x+1)^2}$$

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

f. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^3)}$$

3- Resolver, aplicando el Método de Integración por Partes:

a. 
$$\int \ln(x) dx$$

$$\int x sen(x) dx$$

a. 
$$\int \ln(x)dx$$
  
b. 
$$\int (x^2 - 3x + 4)e^x dx$$
  
c. 
$$\int x\cos(x)dx$$

d. 
$$\int 2x^2 \ln(x) dx$$

c. 
$$\int x \cos(x) dx$$

d. 
$$\int x sen(x) dx$$
e. 
$$\int 2x^2 \ln(x) dx$$
f. 
$$\int x sen(x) \cos(x) dx$$

4- Resolver las siguientes Integrales, empleando la sustitución adecuada:

a. 
$$\int x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 3} dx$$

h. 
$$\int tg(2x)dx$$

b. 
$$\int \cos(e^x) dx$$
c. 
$$\int 3x\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx$$

i. 
$$\int \frac{sen(x)}{\cos^2(x)} dx$$

c. 
$$\int 3x\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx$$
d. 
$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$j. \int \frac{3x}{\sqrt[3]{3+x^2}} dx$$

e. 
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2+4}\right)^3 dx$$

$$k. \int \sec^2(x) t g(x) dx$$

e. 
$$\int \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + 4}\right)^3 dx$$

- f.  $\int \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx$
- g.  $\int \left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right) dx$
- 5. Resolver las Integrales dadas, mediante Sustituciones Trigonométricas:

a. 
$$\int sen^3(x)dx$$

f. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(sen(x) + \cos(x))}$$

b. 
$$\int tg^4(x)dx$$

g. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+sen(x)+\cos(x))}$$

a. 
$$\int tg^{4}(x)dx$$
c. 
$$\int \cos^{4}(x)dx$$
d. 
$$\int \sin(4x)\cos(2x)dx$$
e. 
$$\int \cos^{2}(x)sen^{3}(x)dx$$

6. Aplicando el método más adecuado en cada caso, resolver las siguientes integrales:

a. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

b. 
$$\int 3arctg\left(\frac{4}{3}x\right)dx$$

c. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^3 \sqrt{x^2+2x}}$$

d. 
$$\int (3x^2 + 5x - 2)\cos(2x + 3)dx$$

e. 
$$\int \cos(x)ch(x)dx$$

$$\int ctgh(x)sh(x)dx$$

g. 
$$\int \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right) dx$$

h. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(sen(x) - \cos(x))}$$

$$\int (x^2+1)^2 e^{2x} dx$$

i. 
$$\int x^2 \cos(2x) dx$$

$$k. \int \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) dx$$

1. 
$$\int sen(x)sh(x)dx$$

$$m. \int \frac{\ln(x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$n. \int \frac{e^x dx}{\left(1 + e^{2x}\right)^2}$$

o. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+\sqrt{x})\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$
  
p. 
$$\int \sqrt{3-2x-x^2} dx$$

$$p. \int \sqrt{3-2x-x^2} dx$$

q. 
$$\int \sqrt{(x^2-1)^3} dx$$

$$r. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(6+2x+x^2)^3}}$$

S. 
$$\int e^{2x} \cos(2x) dx$$

t. 
$$\int \frac{\ln(\ln(x))}{x} dx$$

$$u. \int \left(3x^2 + 6x - \frac{2}{5}x\right) \cos(4x) dx$$

V. 
$$\int e^{ax} \cos(bx) dx$$

$$\int e^{bx} sen(ax) dx$$

$$\int x.arctg(x^2)dx$$

y. 
$$\int x^2 \cdot \cos^2(x) dx$$
  
z. 
$$\int e^{2x} sen^2(x) dx$$

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

aa. 
$$\int sen(\ln(x))dx$$

bb. 
$$\int \cos(\ln(x))dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\text{cc.}} \int e^{-x} \ln(e^x + 1) dx$$

$$dd. \int \frac{e^{a[arctg(x)]}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}} dx$$

ee. 
$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^4(x).sen^2(x)} dx$$

ff. 
$$\int \frac{sen(x)}{1+sen(x)} dx$$

gg. 
$$\int \frac{(3+2tg(x))dx}{sen^2(x)+2\cos^2(x)}$$

hh. 
$$\int \frac{sen^2(x)\cos(x)}{sen(x) + \cos(x)} dx$$

ii. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{sen(x)[2+\cos(x)-2sen(x)]}$$

$$jj. \int \frac{dx}{[5 + sen(x) + 3\cos(x)]}$$

kk. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{sen(x)[2\cos^2(x)-1]}$$

II. 
$$\int tg^{7}(x)dx$$

mm. 
$$\int ctg^5(x)dx$$

nn. 
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{sen^{11}(x)\cos(x)}}$$

$$00. \int \frac{\cos^4(x)}{sen^2(x)} dx$$

pp. 
$$\int \frac{sen^2(x)}{\cos^6(x)} dx$$

qq. 
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$$