

$$\begin{aligned}\sec^2 x &= (\tan x)' \\ \sec x \cdot \tan x &= (\sec x)' \\ \sec x + \tan x &= (?)' \\ &\rightarrow \text{substitui}\end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{1}{u} \cdot du = \ln |u| + C = \boxed{\ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C}$$

$$u = \sec x + \tan x$$

$$du = \sec x \cdot \tan x + \sec^2 x \cdot dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \cdot \tan x}{\sec x + \tan x} \cdot dx = \int 1 \cdot \sec x \cdot dx = x \cdot \sec x - \int \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot x \cdot dx$$

$$f = \sec x \rightarrow f' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$g' = 1 \quad g = x$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} + \frac{\sec x}{\cos x}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) \cdot \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\left( \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \right) \cdot \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sin^2 x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \sec x$$

Integral cíclica  $\rightarrow$  Por partes

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = \boxed{e^x \cdot \sin x - \int e^x \cdot \cos x \cdot dx}$$

$$f = \sin x \rightarrow f' = \cos x$$

$$g' = e^x \quad g = e^x$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \cos x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \cos x - \int e^x \cdot (-\sin x) = \boxed{e^x \cdot \cos x + \int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx}$$

$$f = \cos x \rightarrow f' = -\sin x$$

$$g' = e^x \quad g = e^x$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \sin x - \int e^x \cdot \cos x \cdot dx$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \sin x - (e^x \cdot \cos x + \int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx)$$

$$\int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \sin x - e^x \cdot \cos x - \int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = e^x \cdot \sin x - e^x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\boxed{\int e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot dx = \frac{e^x \cdot \sin x - e^x \cdot \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{10 - 2x}{x^2 - 5x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+5} = A(x+5) + B(x)$$

$$A(x+5) + B(x) = 10 - 2x$$

$$x = -5 = B(-5) = 10 - \underbrace{(2 \cdot 5)}_{10+10} \Rightarrow -5 \cdot B = 20 \rightarrow B = -4$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow A(5) = 10 - (2 \cdot 0) = A = 10/5 = \boxed{A=2}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\ln x}}{x^2} \cdot dx$$