



## CALCULO II MODULO 3

### INTEGRAL POR PARTES

#### Fórmula de Integración por Partes

$$\int f(x)g'(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$

$$u = f(x) \text{ y } v = g(x)$$

Entonces

$$du = f'(x)dx \text{ y } dv = g'(x)dx$$

De modo que se transforma en

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

#### Método ILATE

El método de ILATE nos ayuda a definir quien tiene prioridad de ser  $u$  y por lo tanto saber quién es  $dv$ . ILATE es una palabra que nos permite memorizar nemotécnicamente el orden de prioridad que se tiene para seleccionar una función como  $u$ .

- La **I** indica que en primer lugar debo seleccionar las **funciones Inversas**, si no hay inversas
- La **L** indica que debo seleccionar las **funciones Logarítmicas**, si no hay funciones logarítmicas
- La **A** indica que debo seleccionar las **funciones Algebraicas**, si no hay algebraicas
- La **T** indica que debo seleccionar las **funciones Trigonométricas**, si no hay trigonométrica
- La **E** indica que entonces debo seleccionar a las **Exponenciales** como la  $u$ .

Este método de verdad es muy fácil de recordar, solo hay que saberlo aplicar cuando se tenga que resolver integrales por parte y así tendremos un camino seguro.

### Método de Integración por Partes de funciones cíclicas

Ejemplo 1

$$\int x^3 e^{-2x} dx$$

| <i>Signos Alternados</i> | <i>Derivar</i> | <i>Integrar</i>       |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| +                        | $x^3$          | $e^{-2x}$             |
| -                        | $3x^2$         | $-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2x}$ |
| +                        | $6x$           | $\frac{1}{4}e^{-2x}$  |
| -                        | $6$            | $-\frac{1}{8}e^{-2x}$ |
| +                        | $0$            | $\frac{1}{16}e^{-2x}$ |

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^3 e^{-2x} dx &= x^3 \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right) - 3x^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} \right) + 6x \left( -\frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} \right) - 6 \left( \frac{1}{16} e^{-2x} \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^3 e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{3}{8} e^{-2x} + C \end{aligned}$$



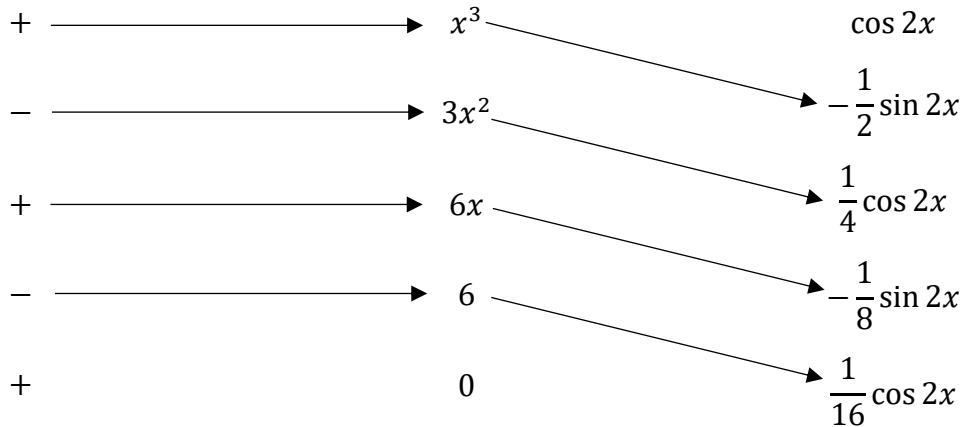
Ejemplo 2

$$\int x^3 \cos 2x \, dx$$

*Signos Alternados*

*Derivar*

*Integrar*



$$\int x^3 \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x^3 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) - 3x^2 \left( -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right) + 6x \left( -\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \right) - 6 \left( \frac{1}{16} \cos 2x \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^3 \sin 2x + \frac{3}{4} x^2 \cos 2x - \frac{3}{4} x \sin 2x - \frac{3}{8} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

## Problemas

1.  $\int x e^{3x} dx$
2.  $\int x \cos 2x dx$
3.  $\int x \sec x \tan x dx$
4.  $\int x 3^x dx$
5.  $\int \ln 5x dx$
6.  $\int \operatorname{sen}^{-1} w dw$
7.  $\int \frac{(\ln t)^2}{t} dt$
8.  $\int x \sec^2 x dx$
9.  $\int x \tan^{-1} x dx$
10.  $\int \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$
11.  $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$
12.  $\int x^2 \operatorname{sen} 3x dx$
13.  $\int \operatorname{sen}(\ln y) dy$
14.  $\int \operatorname{sen} t \ln(\cos t) dt$

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 15. $\int e^x \cos x dx$                          | 16. $\int x^5 e^{x^2} dx$                       |
| 17. $\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$            | 18. $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2x}{e^x} dx$ |
| 19. $\int x^2 \operatorname{senh} x dx$           | 20. $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} dx$       |
| 21. $\int \frac{\cot^{-1} \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} dz$ | 22. $\int \cos^{-1} 2x dx$                      |
| 23. $\int \cos \sqrt{x} dx$                       | 24. $\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$                |



### Solucionario

1. Let  $u = x$  and  $dv = e^{3x} dx$ . Then  $du = dx$  and  $v = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$ .

$$\int x e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + C$$

2. Let  $u = x$  and  $dv = \cos 2x$ . Then  $du = dx$  and  $v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ .

$$\int x \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C$$

3. Let  $u = x$  and  $dv = \sec x \tan x dx$ . Then  $du = dx$  and  $v = \sec x$ .

$$\int x \sec x \tan x dx = x \sec x - \int \sec x dx = x \sec x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

4.  $\int x 3^x dx$

We use integration by parts with

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= 3^x dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

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

5. Let  $u = \ln x$  and  $dv = dx$ . Then  $du = \frac{1}{x} dx$  and  $v = x$ .

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

6. Let  $u = \sin^{-1} w$  and  $dv = dw$ . Then  $dv = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-w^2}}$  and  $v = w$ .

$$\int \sin^{-1} w du = w \sin^{-1} w - \int \frac{w}{\sqrt{1-w^2}} dw = w \sin^{-1} w + \sqrt{1-w^2} + C$$

7.  $\int \frac{(\ln t)^2}{t} dt = \int (\ln t)^2 d(\ln t) = \frac{1}{3} (\ln t)^3 + C$

8.  $\int x \sec^2 x dx$

We use integration by parts with

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x & dv &= \sec^2 x dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \tan x \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\int x \sec^2 x dx = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \tan x - \ln |\sec x| + C$$

9. Let  $u = \tan^{-1} x$  and  $dv = x dx$ . Then  $du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  and  $v = \frac{1}{2} x^2$ .

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x (x^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

Alternatively, let  $v = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{2}$ . Then  $v du = \frac{1}{2} dx$  and

$$\int x \tan^{-1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \int dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

10. Let  $u = \ln(x^2 + 1)$ ,  $dv = dx$ . Then  $du = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx$  and  $v = x$ .

$$\int \ln(x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \ln(x^2 + 1) - \int x \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = x \ln(x^2 + 1) - 2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) dx \\ &= x \ln(x^2 + 1) - 2x + 2 \tan^{-1} x + C \end{aligned}$$



11. Let  $u = xe^x$  and  $dv = \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2}$ . Then  $du = (xe^x + e^x)dx$  and  $v = -\frac{1}{x+1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= -\frac{xe^x}{x+1} + \int \frac{1}{x+1} [e^x(x+1)] dx = -\frac{xe^x}{x+1} + \int e^x dx \\ &= -\frac{xe^x}{x+1} + e^x + C = \frac{-xe^x + xe^x + e^x}{x+1} + C = \frac{e^x}{x+1} + C.\end{aligned}$$

Note that  $\int \frac{xe^{ax}}{(bx+1)^2} dx$  can be integrated only if  $a = b$ .

12.  $\int x^2 \sin 3x dx$

We let

$$\begin{aligned}u &= x^2 & dv &= \sin 3x dx \\ du &= 2x dx & v &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\int x^2 \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} x^2 \cos 3x + \frac{2}{3} \int x \cos 3x dx$$

For the integral on the right side of (1), we let

$$\begin{aligned}u &= x & dv &= \cos 3x dx \\ du &= dx & v &= \frac{1}{3} \sin 3x\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\int x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x - \frac{1}{3} \int \sin 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + C$$

Substituting from (2) into (1), we obtain

$$\int x^2 \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} x^2 \cos 3x + \frac{2}{9} x \sin 3x + \frac{2}{27} \cos 3x + C$$



13. Substitute  $x = \ln y, y = e^x, dy = e^x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin(\ln y) dy &= \int \sin x e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} y [\sin(\ln y) - \cos(\ln y)] + C\end{aligned}$$

14. First substitute  $t = \cos x, dt = -\sin x dx$ . Thus  $I = \int \sin x \ln(\cos x) dx$   
 $= -\int \ln t dt$ .

Now let  $u = \ln t, dv = dt$ . Then  $du = \frac{1}{t} dt$  and  $v = t$ .

$$\begin{aligned}I &= -\left(t \ln t - \int t \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt\right) = -t \ln t + \int dt = -t \ln t + t + C \\ &= -\cos x \ln(\cos x) + \cos x\end{aligned}$$

15. Let  $u = e^x$  and  $dv = \cos x \, dx$ . Then  $du = e^x dx$  and  $v = \sin x$ .

$$I = \int e^x \cos x \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

Let  $\bar{u} = e^x$  and  $d\bar{v} = \sin x \, dx$ . Then  $d\bar{u} = e^x dx$  and  $\bar{v} = -\cos x$ .

$$I = e^x \sin x - \left( -e^x \cos x + \int e^x \cos x \, dx \right) = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x - I$$

$$2I = e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + 2C; I = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

16.  $\int x^5 e^{x^2} \, dx$

▷ To simplify the exponential, we let  $z = x^2$  and  $dz = 2x \, dx$ . Then

$$\int x^5 e^{x^2} \, dx = \int (x^2)^2 e^{x^2} (x \, dx) = \int z^2 e^z \, dz$$

Let

$$u = \frac{1}{2} z^2 \qquad dv = e^z \, dz$$

$$du = z \, dz \qquad v = e^z$$

Thus

$$\int z^2 e^z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 e^z - \int z e^z \, dz$$

For the integral on the right side of (1), we let

$$\bar{u} = z \qquad d\bar{v} = e^z \, dz$$

$$d\bar{u} = dz \qquad \bar{v} = e^z$$

Thus

$$\int z e^z \, dz = z e^z - \int e^z \, dz = z e^z - e^z + \bar{C}$$

Substituting from (2) into (1), we obtain

$$\int z^2 e^z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} z^2 e^z - z e^z + e^z - \bar{C} = \left( \frac{1}{2} z^2 - z + 1 \right) e^z + C$$

where  $C = -\bar{C}$ . Finally, substituting  $z = x^2$ , we get

$$\int x^5 e^{x^2} \, dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} x^4 - x^2 + 1 \right) e^{x^2} + C$$

17. Let  $u = x^2$  and  $dv = \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ . Then  $du = 2x \, dx$  and  $v = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ .

$$\int \frac{x^3 \, dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int 2x \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = -x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{2}{3} (1-x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

18. Let  $u = e^{-x}$  and  $dv = \sin 2x$ . Then  $du = -e^{-x} dx$  and  $v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ .

$$I = \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \cos 2x dx$$

Let  $\bar{u} = e^{-x}$  and  $d\bar{v} = \cos 2x$ . Then  $d\bar{u} = -e^{-x} dx$  and  $\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ .

$$I = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x} \sin 2x dx \right) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4} I$$

$$\frac{3}{4} I = -e^{-x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right); I = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-x} (2 \cos 2x + \sin 2x) + C$$

19. Let  $u = x^2$  and  $dv = \sinh x dx$ . Then  $du = 2x dx$  and  $v = \cosh x$ .

$$\int x^2 \sinh x dx = x^2 \cosh x - 2 \int x \cosh x dx$$

Let  $\bar{u} = x$  and  $d\bar{v} = \cosh x dx$ . Then  $d\bar{u} = dx$ , and  $\bar{v} = \sinh x$ .

$$\int x^2 \sinh x dx = x^2 \cosh x - 2 \left( x \sinh x - \int \sinh x dx \right) = x^2 \cosh x - 2x \sinh x + 2 \cosh x + C$$

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

Integration by parts is not required. We let  $u = 1 - e^x$ . Then  $du = -e^x dx$  and  $e^x = 1 - u$ . With these substitutions we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} dx &= \int \frac{e^x (e^x dx)}{\sqrt{1-e^x}} = \int \frac{(1-u)(-du)}{\sqrt{u}} = \int (u^{1/2} - u^{-1/2}) du = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} - 2u^{1/2} + C \\ &= \frac{2}{3} u^{1/2} (u-3) + C = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1-e^x} (1-e^x-3) + C = -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1-e^x} (2+e^x) + C \end{aligned}$$

21. First substitute  $t = \sqrt{z}$ ,  $dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$ . Thus  $I = \int \frac{\cot^{-1} \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z}} dz = 2 \int \cot^{-1} t dt$ .

Now let  $u = \cot^{-1} t$  and  $dv = dt$ . Then  $du = \frac{-1}{1+t^2} dt$  and  $v = t$ .

$$I = 2t \cot^{-1} t + \int \frac{2t dt}{1+t^2} = 2t \cot^{-1} t + \ln(1+t^2) + C = 2\sqrt{z} \cot^{-1} \sqrt{z} + \ln(1+z) + C$$

22. Let  $u = \cos^{-1} 2x$  and  $dv = dx$ . Then  $du = -\frac{2 dx}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$  and  $v = x$ .

$$\int \cos^{-1} 2x dx = x \cos^{-1} 2x + \int \frac{2x dx}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} = x \cos^{-1} 2x - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1-4x^2} + C$$

23. First substitute  $x = t^2$ ,  $dx = 2t dt$ . Thus  $I = \int \cos \sqrt{x} dx = \int 2t \cos t dt$ .

Now let  $v = 2t$ ,  $dv = \cos t dt$ . Then  $du = 2 dt$  and  $v = \sin t$ .

$$I = 2t \sin t - \int 2 \sin t dt = 2t \sin t + 2 \cos t + C = 2\sqrt{x} \sin \sqrt{x} + 2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

24.  $\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$

First, we let  $z = \sqrt{x}$ . Then  $x = z^2$ , and  $dx = 2z dz$ . Thus,

$$\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx = \int 2z \tan^{-1} z dz$$

Next, we integrate by parts on the right side of Eq. (1). Let

$$u = \tan^{-1} z \quad dv = 2z dz$$

$$du = \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \quad v = z^2 + 1$$

Note that we are free to choose the most convenient antiderivative. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx &= (z^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - \int \frac{z^2 + 1}{1+z^2} dz = (z^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - \int dz \\ &= (z^2 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - z + C = (x+1) \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

(1)



## INTEGRACIÓN DE POTENCIAS DE FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

### Integrales que implican seno y coseno

Caso 1:

$$a) \int \operatorname{sen}^n x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \operatorname{cos}^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo impar}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

$$a) \operatorname{sen}^n x \, dx = (\operatorname{sen}^{n-1} x)(\operatorname{sen} x \, dx)$$

$$b) \operatorname{cos}^n x \, dx = (\operatorname{cos}^{n-1} x)(\operatorname{cos} x \, dx)$$

Caso 2:

$$a) \int \operatorname{sen}^n x \operatorname{cos}^m x \, dx, \text{ donde al menos uno de los exponentes es un entero positivo impar}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

a) Si  $n$  es impar, entonces

$$\operatorname{sen}^n x \operatorname{cos}^m x \, dx = \operatorname{sen}^{n-1} x \operatorname{cos}^m x (\operatorname{sen} x \, dx)$$

a) Si  $m$  es impar, entonces

$$\operatorname{sen}^n x \operatorname{cos}^m x \, dx = \operatorname{sen}^n x \operatorname{cos}^{m-1} x (\operatorname{cos} x \, dx)$$

Caso 3:

$$a) \int \operatorname{sen}^n x \, dx, \quad b) \int \operatorname{cos}^n x \, dx, \quad \text{o} \quad c) \int \operatorname{sen}^n x \operatorname{cos}^m x \, dx$$

Donde  $m$  y  $n$  son números enteros positivos pares

Se utiliza la descomposición:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \operatorname{sen}^n x \, dx &= (\operatorname{sen}^2 x)^{n/2} \, dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} 2x}{2} \right)^{n/2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int \operatorname{cos}^n x \, dx &= (\operatorname{cos}^2 x)^{n/2} \, dx \\ &= \left( \frac{1 + \operatorname{cos} 2x}{2} \right)^{n/2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} c) \int \sin^n x \cos^m x \, dx &= (\sin^2 x)^{n/2} (\cos^2 x)^{m/2} \\ &= \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^{n/2} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^{m/2} dx \end{aligned}$$

### Integrales que implican potencias de Tangente, Cotangente, Secante y Cosecante

Caso 4:

$$a) \int \tan^n x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \cot^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo impar}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \tan^n x \, dx &= (\tan^{n-2} x)(\tan^2 x \, dx) \\ &= \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \cot^n x \, dx &= (\cot^{n-2} x)(\cot^2 x \, dx) \\ &= \cot^{n-2} x (\csc^2 x - 1) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Caso 5:

$$a) \int \sec^n x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \csc^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo par}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \sec^n x \, dx &= (\sec^{n-2} x)(\sec^2 x \, dx) \\ &= (\tan^2 x + 1)^{(n-2)/2} (\sec^2 x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \csc^n x \, dx &= (\cot^{n-2} x)(\csc^2 x \, dx) \\ &= (\cot^2 x + 1)^{(n-2)/2} (\csc^2 x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$



Caso 6:

$$a) \int \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \cot^n \csc^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo par}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx &= \tan^n x \sec^{m-2} x (\sec^2 x \, dx) \\ &= \tan^n x (\tan^2 x + 1)^{(m-2)/2} (\sec^2 x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \cot^n x \csc^m x \, dx &= \cot^n x \csc^{m-2} x (\csc^2 x \, dx) \\ &= \cot^n x (\cot^2 x + 1)^{(m-2)/2} (\csc^2 x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$

Caso 7:

$$a) \int \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \cot^n \csc^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo par}$$

Se resuelve utilizando los factores:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx &= \tan^{n-1} x \sec^{m-1} x (\sec x \tan x \, dx) \\ &= (\sec^2 x - 1)^{(n-1)/2} \sec^{m-1} x (\sec x \tan x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \cot^n \csc^m x \, dx &= \cot^{n-1} x \csc^{m-1} x (\csc x \cot x \, dx) \\ &= (\csc^2 x - 1)^{(n-1)/2} \csc^{m-1} x (\csc x \cot x \, dx) \end{aligned}$$

Caso 8:

$$a) \int \sec^n x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \csc^n x \, dx, \text{ donde } n \text{ es un número entero positivo impar}$$

Aplicar integración por partes

$$a) \text{ Considere } u = \sec^{n-2} x \quad \text{y} \quad dv = \sec^2 x \, dx$$

$$b) \text{ Considere } u = \csc^{n-2} x \quad \text{y} \quad dv = \csc^2 x \, dx$$



Caso 9:

$$a) \int \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx \quad \text{o} \quad b) \int \cot^n \csc^n x \, dx,$$

Donde  $n$  es entero positivo y  $m$  entero positivo impar

Expresar el integrando en términos de potencias impares de la secante o cosecante y luego seguir las sugerencias del caso anterior.

Se utiliza la descomposición:

$$\begin{aligned} a) \int \tan^n \sec^m x \, dx &= (\tan^2 x)^{n/2} \sec^m x \, dx \\ &= (\sec^2 x - 1)^{n/2} \sec^m x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b) \int \cot^n \csc^m x \, dx &= (\cot^2 x)^{n/2} \csc^m x \, dx \\ &= (\csc^2 x - 1)^{n/2} \csc^m x \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Integrales que contienen los productos seno-coseno de ángulos diferentes

$$\sin mx \sin nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos [(m-n)x] - \cos [(m+n)x])$$

$$\sin mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} (\sin [(m-n)x] + \sin [(m+n)x])$$

$$\cos mx \cos nx = \frac{1}{2} (\cos [(m-n)x] + \cos [(m+n)x])$$



## Problemas

1)  $\int \cos^5 x \, dx$

2)  $\int \sen^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx$

3)  $\int \cos^3 x \sen^4 x \, dx$

4)  $\int \sen^4 x \, dx$

5)  $\int \tan^6 3x \, dx$

6)  $\int \sec^4 x \, dx$

7)  $\int \cot^5 2x \, dx$

8)  $\int \tan^6 x \sec^4 x \, dx$

9)  $\int \tan^5 2x \sec^4 2x \, dx$

10)  $\int \sec^5 x \tan^4 x \, dx$

11)  $\int \cot^3 x \csc^3 x \, dx$

12)  $\int \cot^3 x \, dx$

13)  $\int \sec^6 4x \tan 4x \, dx$

14)  $\int \cot^2 3x \csc^4 3x \, dx$

15)  $\int \cos 4x \cos 3x \, dx$



$$16) \int \operatorname{sen} 3y \cos 5y \, dy$$

$$17) \int \operatorname{sen} 5\theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$18) \int e^x \tan^4(e^x) \, dx$$

$$19) \int \frac{\sec^4(\ln x)}{x} \, dx$$

$$20) \int (\tan 2x + \cot 2x)^2 \, dx$$

$$21) \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} w - 1}{\cos^2 w} \, dw$$

$$22) \int \frac{\tan^3 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$23) \int \frac{\tan^4 y}{\sec^5 y} \, dy$$



## Problemas

1)  $\int \cos^5 x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^5 x \, dx &= \int \cos^4 x (\cos x) \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)^2 \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^4 x) \cos x \, dx \\ &= \int \cos x \, dx - 2 \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos x \, dx + \int \operatorname{sen}^4 x \cos x \, dx \\ &= \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{sen}^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}^5 x + C\end{aligned}$$

2)  $\int \operatorname{sen}^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{sen}^3 x \cos^2 x \, dx &= \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x (\operatorname{sen} x) \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \cos^2 x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \\ &= \int \cos^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx - \int \cos^4 x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x\right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x - \left(-\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x\right) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$3) \int \cos^3 x \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^3 x \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, dx &= \int \cos^2 x \operatorname{sen}^4 x (\cos x) \, dx \\ &= \int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x) \operatorname{sen}^4 x (\cos x) \, dx \\ &= \int \operatorname{sen}^4 x \cos x \, dx - \int \operatorname{sen}^6 x \cos x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}^5 x - \frac{1}{7} \operatorname{sen}^7 x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$4) \int \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen}^4 x \, dx &= \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{sen}^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2x \right) + \int \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2x + \frac{1}{8} \int dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 4x \right) + C \\ &= \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2x + \frac{1}{32} \operatorname{sen} 4x + C \end{aligned}$$



$$5) \int \tan^6 3x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^6 3x \, dx &= \int \tan^4 3x \tan^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^4 3x (\sec^2 3x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^4 3x \sec^2 3x \, dx - \int \tan^4 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \int \tan^2 3x \tan^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \int \tan^2 3x (\sec^2 3x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \int \tan^2 3x \sec^2 3x \, dx + \int \tan^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \frac{1}{9} \tan^3 3x + \int (\sec^2 3x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \frac{1}{9} \tan^3 3x + \int \sec^2 3x \, dx - \int dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \tan^5 3x - \frac{1}{9} \tan^3 3x + \frac{1}{3} \tan 3x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \int \sec^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int \sec^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^2 x (\tan^2 x + 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x \, dx + \int \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + \tan x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$7) \int \cot^5 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cot^5 2x \, dx &= \int \cot^2 2x \cot^2 2x \, dx \\ &= \int \cot^3 2x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \cot^3 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^3 2x \, dx \\ &= \int \cot^3 2x \csc^2 2x \, dx - \int \cot^2 2x \cot 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cot^4 2x - \int (\csc^2 2x - 1) \cot 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cot^4 2x - \int \csc^2 2x \cot 2x \, dx + \int \cot 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cot^4 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cot^2 2x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin 2x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$8) \int \tan^6 x \sec^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^6 x \sec^4 x \, dx &= \int \tan^6 x \sec^2 x (\sec^2 x) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^6 x (\tan^2 x + 1) (\sec^2 x) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^8 x \sec^2 x \, dx + \int \tan^6 x \sec^2 x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \tan^9 x + \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + C \end{aligned}$$



$$9) \int \tan^5 2x \sec^4 2x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^5 2x \sec^4 2x \, dx &= \int \tan^5 2x \sec^2 2x (\sec^2 2x) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^5 2x (\tan^2 2x + 1) (\sec^2 2x) \, dx \\ &= \int \tan^7 2x \sec^2 2x \, dx + \int \tan^5 2x \sec^2 2x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} \tan^8 2x + \frac{1}{12} \tan^6 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$10) \int \sec^5 x \tan^4 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^5 x \tan^4 x \, dx &= \int \sec^2 x \tan^2 x (\sec x \tan x) \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^4 x (\sec^2 x - 1) (\sec x \tan x) \, dx \\ &= \int \sec^6 x (\sec x \tan x) \, dx - \int \sec^4 x (\sec x \tan x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \sec^7 x - \frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$11) \int \cot^3 x \csc^3 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cot^3 x \csc^3 x \, dx &= \int \cot^2 x \csc^2 x (\cot x \csc x) \, dx \\ &= \int (\csc^2 x - 1) \csc^2 x (\cot x \csc x) \, dx \\ &= \int \csc^4 x (\cot x \csc x) \, dx - \int \csc^2 x (\cot x \csc x) \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \csc^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \csc^3 x + C \end{aligned}$$



$$12) \int \cot^3 x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cot^3 x \, dx &= \int \cot x (\cot^2 x) \, dx \\ &= \int \cot x (\csc^2 2x - 1) \, dx \\ &= \int \cot x \csc^2 x \, dx - \int \cot x \, dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cot^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\operatorname{sen} 2x| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$13) \int \sec^6 4x \tan 4x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sec^6 4x \tan 4x \, dx &= \int \sec^5 4x (\sec 4x \tan 4x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{6} \sec^6 4x \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \sec^6 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$14) \int \cot^2 3x \csc^4 3x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cot^2 3x \csc^4 3x \, dx &= \int \cot^2 3x \csc^2 3x \csc^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \int \cot^2 3x (\cot^2 3x + 1) \csc^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \int \cot^4 3x \csc^2 3x \, dx + \int \cot^2 3x \csc^2 3x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{1}{5} \cot^5 3x \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cot^3 3x \right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{15} \cot^5 3x - \frac{1}{9} \cot^3 3x + C \end{aligned}$$



$$15) \int \cos 4x \cos 3x \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos 4x \cos 3x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(4-3)x + \cos(4+3)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos x \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 7x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} x + \frac{1}{14} \operatorname{sen} 7x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$16) \int \operatorname{sen} 3y \cos 5y \, dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen} 3y \cos 5y \, dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\operatorname{sen}(3-5)y + \operatorname{sen}(3+5)y] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen}(-2y) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen} 8y \, dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen} 2y \, dy + \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen} 8y \, dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2y \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{8} \cos 8y \right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 2y - \frac{1}{16} \cos 8y + C \end{aligned}$$

$$17) \int \operatorname{sen} 5\theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \operatorname{sen} 5\theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta &= \frac{1}{2} \int [\cos(5-1)\theta + \operatorname{sen}(5+1)\theta] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 4\theta \, d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 6\theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \operatorname{sen} 4\theta - \frac{1}{12} \operatorname{sen} 6\theta + C \end{aligned}$$



$$18) \int e^x \tan^4(e^x) dx$$

$$u = e^x; \quad du = e^x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^x \tan^4(e^x) dx &= \int \tan^4 u du \\ &= \int \tan^2 u (\sec^2 u - 1) du \\ &= \int \tan^2 u \sec^2 u du - \int (\sec^2 u - 1) du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 u - \tan u + u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 e^x - \tan e^x + e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$19) \int \frac{\sec^4(\ln x)}{x} dx \quad u = \ln x; \quad du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sec^4(\ln x)}{x} dx &= \int \sec^4 u du \\ &= \int \sec^2 u \sec^2 u du \\ &= \int (\tan^2 u + 1) d(\tan u) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 u + \tan u + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^3(\ln x) + \tan(\ln x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$20) \int (\tan 2x + \cot 2x)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\tan 2x + \cot 2x)^2 dx &= \int (\tan^2 2x + 2 + \cot^2 2x) dx \\ &= \int (\sec^2 2x - 1 + 2 + \csc^2 2x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \tan 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cot 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$21) \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} w - 1}{\cos^2 w} dw$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2 \operatorname{sen} w - 1}{\cos^2 w} dw &= \int (2 \tan w \sec w - \sec^2 w) dw \\ &= \int 2 \tan w \sec w dw - \int \sec^2 w dw \\ &= 2 \sec w - \tan w + C \end{aligned}$$

$$22) \int \frac{\tan^3 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \quad u = \sqrt{x}; \quad du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\tan^3 \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int \tan^3 u du \\ &= 2 \int \tan u \tan^2 u du \\ &= 2 \int \tan u (\sec^2 u - 1) du \\ &= 2 \int \tan u (\sec^2 u du - 1) du - 2 \int \tan u du \\ &= \tan^2 u - \ln|\sec u| + C \\ &= \tan^2 \sqrt{x} - 2 \ln|\sec \sqrt{x}| + C \end{aligned}$$



$$23) \int \frac{\tan^4 y}{\sec^5 y} dy$$

$$\int \frac{\tan^4 y}{\sec^5 y} dy = \int \frac{\sin^4 y}{\cos^4 y} \cdot \cos^5 y dy$$

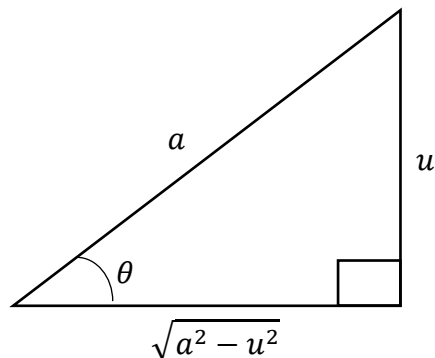
$$= \int \sin^4 y (\cos y) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 y + C$$

## SUSTITUCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

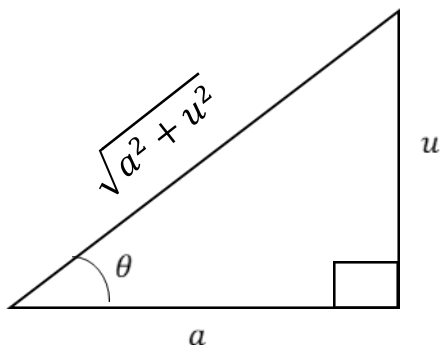
1. Para integrales que implican  $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$ , sea  $u = a \sin \theta$

Entonces  $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = a \cos \theta$ , donde  $-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$

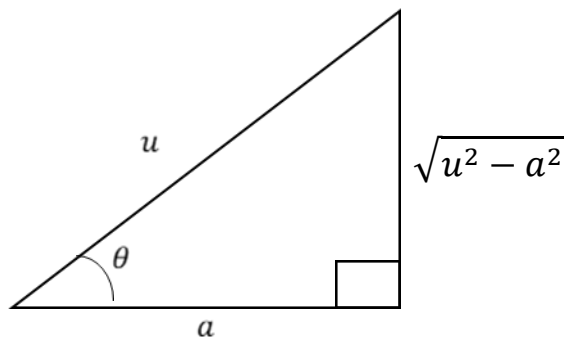


2. Para integrales que implican  $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$ , sea  $u = a \tan \theta$

Entonces  $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2} = a \sec \theta$ , donde  $-\pi/2 < \theta < \pi/2$



3. Para integrales que contienen  $\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}$ , sea  $u = a \sec \theta$



Entonces,

$$\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} = \begin{cases} a \tan \theta & \text{para } u > a, \text{ donde } 0 \leq \theta < \pi/2 \\ -a \tan \theta & \text{para } u < -a, \text{ donde } \pi/2 < \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



## Problemas

$$1) \int \frac{4}{x^2 \sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx$$

$$2) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} dx$$

$$3) \int \frac{9x^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} dx$$

$$4) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16 - x^2}} dx$$

$$5) \int x^2 \sin^{-1} x dx$$

### Solucionario

$$1) \int \frac{4}{x^2 \sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

$$a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

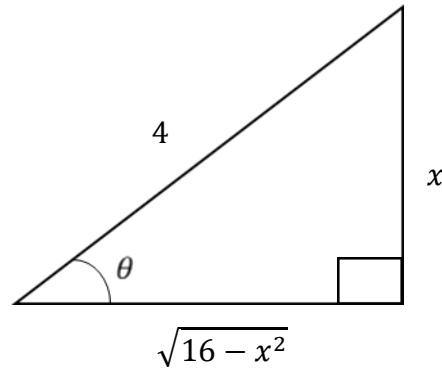
$$u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x$$

$$u = a \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$x = 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta \Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$$

$$dx = 4 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{16-x^2} = 4 \cos \theta$$



$$\int \frac{4}{x^2 \sqrt{16-x^2}} dx = 4 \int \frac{4 \cos \theta d\theta}{(16 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta)(4 \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{csc}^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (-\cot \theta) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{x} \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{4x} + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} dx$$

$$a^2 = 25 \Rightarrow a = 5$$

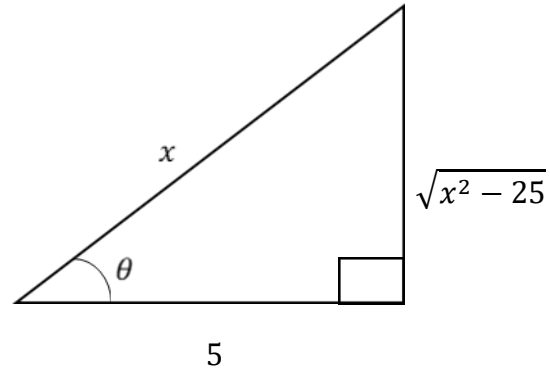
$$u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x$$

$$u = a \sec \theta$$

$$x = 5 \sec \theta \Rightarrow x^3 = 125 \sec^3 \theta$$

$$dx = 5 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 25} = 5 \tan \theta$$



$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}} dx = \int \frac{(125 \sec^3 \theta)(5 \sec \theta \tan \theta) d\theta}{5 \tan \theta}$$

$$= 125 \int \sec^4 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 125 \int \sec^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 125 \int (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 125 \int \sec^2 \theta d\theta + 125 \int \tan^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 125 \tan \theta + \frac{125}{3} \tan^3 \theta + C$$

$$= 125 \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}}{5} \right) + \frac{125}{3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 25}}{5} \right)^3 + C$$

$$= 25 \sqrt{x^2 - 25} + \frac{1}{3} (x^2 - 25)^{3/2} + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{9x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

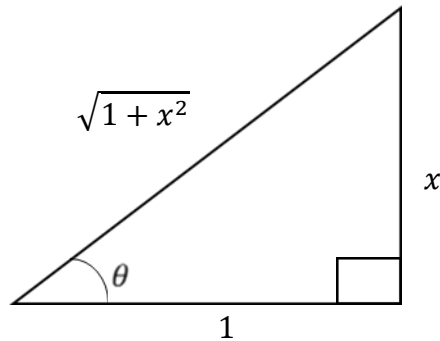
$$u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x$$

$$u = a \tan \theta$$

$$x = \tan \theta \Rightarrow x^3 = \tan^3 \theta$$

$$dx = \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sec \theta$$



$$\int \frac{9x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = 9 \int \frac{\tan^3 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta}$$

$$= 9 \int \tan^3 \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$= 9 \int \tan^2 \theta (\tan \theta \sec \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 9 \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) (\tan \theta \sec \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 9 \int \sec^2 \theta (\tan \theta \sec \theta) d\theta - 9 \int (\tan \theta \sec \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 9 \left( \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 \theta \right) - 9 \sec \theta + C$$

$$= 3 \sec^3 \theta - 9 \sec \theta + C$$

$$= 3(\sqrt{1+x^2})^3 - 9\sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx$$

$$a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$$

$$u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x$$

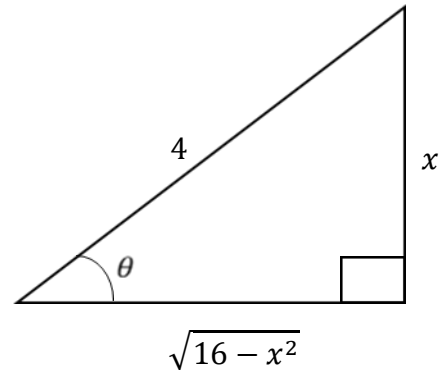
$$u = a \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$x = 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta \Rightarrow x^2 = 16 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta$$

$$dx = 4 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{16-x^2} = 4 \cos \theta$$

$$x = 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta \rightarrow \theta = \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right)$$



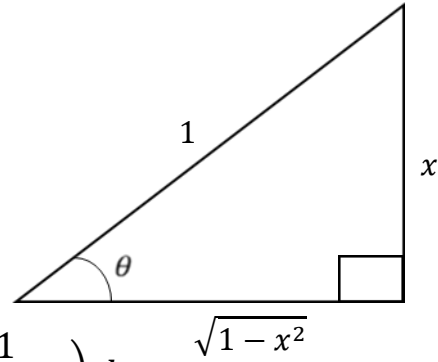
$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{(16 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta)(4 \cos \theta d\theta)}{4 \cos \theta} \\ &= 16 \int \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 16 \int \left( \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= 8 \int d\theta - 8 \int \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &= 8\theta - 8 \left( \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} 2\theta \right) + C \\ &= 8\theta - 4 \operatorname{sen} 2\theta + C \\ &= 8\theta - 4(2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \theta) + C \\ &= 8\theta - 8 \operatorname{sen} \theta \cos \theta + C \\ &= 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right) - 8 \left( \frac{x}{4} \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{16-x^2}}{4} \right) + C \\ &= 8 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{4} \right) - \frac{x\sqrt{16-x^2}}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$5) \int x^2 \sin^{-1} x \, dx$$

$$u = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$dv = x^2 dx \Rightarrow v = \int x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \sin^{-1} x \, dx &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin^{-1} x - \int \left( \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \end{aligned}$$



Aplicando sustitución trigonométrica en la expresión:

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$a^2 = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x$$

$$x = a \operatorname{sen} \theta$$

$$dx = \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos \theta$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{(\operatorname{sen} \theta)^3 (\cos \theta) \, d\theta}{\cos \theta}$$

$$= \int \operatorname{sen}^3 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta - \int \cos^2 \theta \operatorname{sen} \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= -\cos \theta - \left( -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) + C$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 + C$$



$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \sin^{-1} x \, dx &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin^{-1} x - \frac{1}{3} \left[ -\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{9} (\sqrt{1-x^2})^3 + C\end{aligned}$$



## INTEGRACIÓN DE FUNCIONES RACIONALES POR FRACCIONES PARCIALES, CUANDO EL DENOMINADOR TIENE FACTORES LINEALES Y CUANDO CONTIENE FACTORES CUADRÁTICOS

### Descomposición de $N(x)/D(x)$ en fracciones parciales

1. Cuando  $N(x)/D(x)$  es una fracción impropia (es decir, el grado del numerador es mayor o igual que el grado del denominador), realice la división para obtener

$$\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} = (\text{un polinomio}) + \frac{N_1(x)}{D(x)}$$

2. Factorice completamente el denominador  $D(x)$  en factores de la forma

$(px + q)^m$  y  $(ax^2 + bx + c)^n$  donde  $ax^2 + bx + c$  es irreducible.

3. Factores lineales: Para cada factor de la forma  $(px + q)^m$ , la descomposición en fracciones parciales debe incluir la siguiente suma de  $m$  fracciones.

$$\frac{A_1}{(px + q)} + \frac{A_2}{(px + q)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_m}{(px + q)^m}$$

4. Factores cuadráticos: Para cada factor de la forma  $(ax^2 + bx + c)^n$ , la descomposición en fracciones parciales debe incluir la siguiente suma de  $n$  fracciones.

$$\frac{B_1x + C_1}{ax^2 + bx + c} + \frac{B_2x + C_2}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} + \dots + \frac{B_nx + C_n}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^n}$$

### Estrategias para resolver la ecuación básica Factores lineales

1. Sustituir en la ecuación básica las raíces de los distintos factores lineales.

2. Para factores lineales repetidos, usar los coeficientes lineales determinados en la estrategia 1 para reescribir la ecuación básica. Entonces sustituir otros valores convenientes de  $x$  y resolver para los coeficientes restantes.

### Factores cuadráticos

1. Desarrollar la ecuación básica.

2. Agrupar términos atendiendo a las potencias de  $x$ .

3. Igualar los coeficientes de cada potencia para obtener un sistema de ecuaciones lineales conteniendo  $A, B, C$ , etc.

4. Resolver el sistema de ecuaciones lineales.



### Problemas

1)  $\int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx$

2)  $\int \frac{1}{4x^2-1} dx$

3)  $\int \frac{4x^2}{x^3+x^2-x+1} dx$

4)  $\int \frac{6x}{x^3-8} dx$

5)  $\int \frac{x}{16x^4-1} dx$

6)  $\int \frac{x^2-x+9}{(x^2+9)^2} dx$

### Solucionario

$$1) \int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx$$

$$x^2 - 9 = (x + 3)(x - 3)$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{1}{(x + 3)(x - 3)} = \frac{A}{x + 3} + \frac{B}{x - 3}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(x + 3)(x - 3)$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$1 = A(x - 3) + B(x + 3) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

Al resolver para  $A$ , sea  $x = -3$  y obtenemos:

$$1 = A(-6) \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

Al resolver para  $B$  sea  $x = 3$  y obtenemos:

$$1 = B(6) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{6}$$

Reemplazando los valores de  $A$  y  $B$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x^2-9} dx &= \int \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{x+3} + \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{x-3} \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x+3} dx + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{1}{x-3} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \ln|x+3| + \frac{1}{6} \ln|x-3| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x+3} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$



$$2) \int \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1} dx$$

$$4x^2 - 1 = (2x + 1)(2x - 1)$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{1}{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)} = \frac{A}{2x + 1} + \frac{B}{2x - 1}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(2x + 1)(2x - 1)$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$1 = A(2x - 1) + B(2x + 1) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

Al resolver para  $A$ , sea  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  y obtenemos:

$$1 = A(-2) \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Al resolver para  $B$ , sea  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  y obtenemos:

$$1 = B(2) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}$$

Reemplazando los valores de  $A$  y  $B$ .

$$\int \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1} dx = \int \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2x + 1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2x - 1} \right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2x + 1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2x - 1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x + 1| \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x - 1| \right] + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \ln|2x + 1| + \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x - 1| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{2x - 1}{2x + 1} \right| + C$$



$$3) \int \frac{4x^2}{x^3+x^2-x+1} dx$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x + 1 = (x - 1)(x + 1)^2$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{4x^2}{(x - 1)(x + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 1} + \frac{B}{x + 1} + \frac{C}{(x + 1)^2}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(x - 1)(x + 1)^2$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$4x^2 = A(x + 1)^2 + B(x + 1)(x - 1) + C(x - 1) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

Al resolver para  $A$ , sea  $x = 1$  y obtenemos:

$$4 = A(2)^2 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

Al resolver para  $C$ , sea  $x = -1$  y obtenemos:

$$4 = C(-2) \Rightarrow C = -2$$

Al resolver para  $B$ , sea  $x = 0$  y obtenemos:

$$0 = A - B - C, \text{ sustituyendo los valores de } A \text{ y } C$$

$$0 = 1 - B + 2 \Rightarrow B = 3$$

$$\int \frac{4x^2}{x^3 + x^2 - x + 1} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{3}{x + 1} - \frac{2}{(x + 1)^2} \right) dx$$

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

$$= \ln|x - 1| + 3 \ln|x + 1| + \frac{2}{x + 1} + C$$



$$4) \int \frac{6x}{x^3-8} dx$$

$$x^3 - 8 = (x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{6x}{(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{x^2 + 2x + 4}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(x - 2)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$6x = A(x^2 + 2x + 4) + (Bx + C)(x - 2) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

Al resolver para  $A$ , sea  $x = 2$  y obtenemos:  
 $12 = 12A \Rightarrow A = 1$

Al resolver para  $C$ , sea  $x = 0$  y obtenemos:

$$0 = 4A - 2C \Rightarrow C = 2$$

Al resolver para  $B$ , sea  $x = 1$  y obtenemos:

$$6 = 7A - B - C \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$\int \frac{6x}{x^3 - 8} dx = \int \left( \frac{1}{x - 2} + \frac{-x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 4} \right) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x - 2} dx + \int \frac{-x - 1 + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 4} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x - 2} dx + \int \frac{-(x + 1)}{x^2 + 2x + 4} dx + \int \frac{3}{x^2 + 2x + 4} dx$$

$$= \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2x + 4| + 3 \int \frac{1}{(x + 1)^2 + 3} dx$$

$$= \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2x + 4| + 3 \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] + C$$

$$= \ln|x - 2| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + 2x + 4| + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$



$$5) \int \frac{x}{16x^4 - 1} dx$$

$$16x^4 - 1 = (4x^2 + 1)(4x^2 - 1)$$

$$= (2x + 1)(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 1)$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{x}{(2x + 1)(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 1)} = \frac{A}{2x - 1} + \frac{B}{2x + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{4x^2 + 1}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(2x + 1)(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 1)$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$x = A(2x + 1)(4x^2 + 1) + B(2x - 1)(4x^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(2x + 1)(2x - 1) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

Al resolver para  $A$ , sea  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  y obtenemos:

$$\frac{1}{2} = 4A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}$$

Al resolver para  $B$ , sea  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  y obtenemos:

$$-\frac{1}{2} = -4B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{8}$$

Al resolver para  $D$ , sea  $x = 0$  y obtenemos:

$$0 = A - B - D$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8} - D \Rightarrow D = 0$$

Al resolver para  $C$ , sea  $x = 1$  y obtenemos:

$$1 = 15A + 5B + 3C + 3D \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{16x^4 - 1} dx = \int \left( \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{2x - 1} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{2x + 1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{4x^2 + 1} \right) dx$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{2x-1} dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{4x^2+1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-1| \right] + \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x+1| \right] - \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{8} \ln|4x^2+1| \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln|2x-1| + \frac{1}{16} \ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{16} \ln|4x^2+1| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln|(2x-1)(2x+1)| - \frac{1}{16} \ln|4x^2+1| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln|4x^2-1| - \frac{1}{16} \ln|4x^2+1| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \ln \left| \frac{4x^2-1}{4x^2+1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \int \frac{x^2 - x + 9}{(x^2 + 9)^2} dx$$

Escribimos:

$$\frac{x^2 - x + 9}{(x^2 + 9)^2} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 9} + \frac{Cx + D}{(x^2 + 9)^2}$$

Multiplicando por el M.C.D.  $(x^2 + 9)^2$ , obtenemos la ecuación básica.

$$x^2 - x + 9 = (Ax + B)(x^2 + 9) + (Cx + D) \text{ Ecuación Básica}$$

$$x^2 - x + 9 = Ax^3 + 9Ax + Bx^2 + 9B + Cx + D$$

$$x^2 - x + 9 = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + (9A + C)x + 9B + D$$

Igualando coeficientes, se tiene que:

$$A = 0; B = 1; 9A - C = -1 \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$9B + D = 9 \Rightarrow D = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 - x + 9}{(x^2 + 9)^2} dx &= \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2 + 9} + \frac{-x}{(x^2 + 9)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 9} dx - \int \frac{x}{(x^2 + 9)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) - \left[ -\frac{1}{2(x^2 + 9)} \right] + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2(x^2 + 9)} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$u = x^2 + 9 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-2} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{u^{-1}}{-1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(x^2 + 9)} \end{aligned}$$