



# ANTIDERIVACIÓN

## Definición de antiderivada

Una función  $F$  se denomina antiderivada de la función  $f$  en un intervalo  $I$  si  $F'(x) = f(x)$  para todo valor de  $F x$  en  $I$ .

Problema ejemplo

Si  $F$  es la función definida por

$$F(x) = 4x^3 + x^2 + 5$$

Entonces  $F'(x) = 12x^2 + 2x$ . De modo que si  $f$  es la función definida por

$$f(x) = 12x^2 + 2x$$

Entonces  $f$  es la derivada de  $F$ , y  $F$  es la antiderivada de  $f$ . Si  $G$  es la función definida por

$$G(x) = 4x^3 + x^2 + C$$

Donde  $C$  es una constante, es una antiderivada de  $f$ .

## Teorema

Si  $f$  y  $g$  son dos funciones definidas en el intervalo  $I$ , tales que

$$f'(x) = g'(x) \text{ para toda } x \text{ en } I$$

Entonces existe una constante  $K$  tal que

$$f(x) = g(x) + K \text{ para toda } x \text{ en } I$$

## Teorema

Si  $F$  es una antiderivada particular de  $f$  en un intervalo  $I$ , entonces cada antiderivada de  $f$  en  $I$  está dada por

$$F(x) + C$$

Donde  $C$  es una constante arbitraria; y todas las antiderivadas de  $f$  en  $I$  pueden obtenerse a partir de (1) asignando valores particulares a  $C$ .

$$\int d(F(x)) = F(x) + C$$



### Teorema

$$\int dx = x + C$$

### Teorema

$$\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

Donde  $a$  es una constante

### Teorema

Si  $f$  y  $g$  están definidas en el mismo intervalo, entonces

$$\int [f(x) + g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx$$

### Teorema

Si  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$  están definidas en el mismo intervalo, entonces

$$\begin{aligned} & \int [c_1f_1(x) + c_2f_2(x) + \dots + c_nf_n(x)]dx \\ &= c_1 \int f_1(x)dx + c_2 \int f_2(x)dx + \dots + c_n \int f_n(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

Donde  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$  son constantes.

### Teorema

Si  $n$  es un número racional, entonces

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad n \neq -1$$



### Problemas ejemplos

Valores particulares de  $n$  se tiene:

a)

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

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

$$\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{1/3} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{x^{1/3+1}}{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C$$

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

$$= \frac{x^{4/3}}{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}x^{4/3} + C$$

b)

$$\int (3x + 5) dx = \int 3x dx + \int 5 dx$$

$$= 3 \int x dx + 5 \int dx$$

$$= 3 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1 \right) + 5(x + C_2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 5x + (3C_1 + 5C_2)$$

c)

$$\int \frac{5t^2 + 7}{t^{4/3}} dt = 5 \int \frac{t^2}{t^{4/3}} dt + 7 \int \frac{1}{t^{4/3}} dt$$

$$= 5 \int t^{2/3} dt + 7 \int t^{-4/3} dt$$

$$= 5 \left( \frac{t^{5/3}}{\frac{5}{3}} \right) + 7 \left( \frac{t^{-1/3}}{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) + C$$

$$= 5 \left( \frac{3}{5} t^{5/3} \right) + 7(-3t^{-1/3}) + C$$

$$= 3t^{5/3} - \frac{21}{t^{1/3}} + C$$



**Teorema**

$$\int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx = -\operatorname{cos} x + C$$

**Teorema**

$$\int \operatorname{cos} x \, dx = \operatorname{sen} x + C$$

**Teorema**

$$\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$$

**Teorema**

$$\int \csc^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$$

**Teorema**

$$\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$$

**Teorema**

$$\int \csc x \cot x \, dx = -\csc x + C$$

Problemas ejemplo

a)

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



b)

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



### Practica en clase

- 1)  $\int 3x^4 dx$
- 2)  $\int \frac{3}{t^5} dt$
- 3)  $\int 5u^{3/2} du$
- 4)  $\int 6t^2 \sqrt[3]{t} dt$
- 5)  $\int y^3(2y^2 - 3)dy$
- 6)  $\int \frac{y^4 + 2y^2 - 1}{\sqrt{y}} dy$
- 7)  $\int \frac{27t^3 - 1}{\sqrt[3]{t}} dt$
- 8)  $\int (3\sin t - 2\cos t)dt$
- 9)  $\int (2\cot^2 \theta - 3\tan^2 \theta)d\theta$
- 10)  $\int \frac{3\tan \theta - 4\cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} d\theta$



## Solucionario de la practica en clase

$$1) \int 3x^4 dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^5}{5} = \frac{3}{5}x^5 + C$$

$$2) \int \frac{3}{t^5} dt = 3 \int t^{-5} dt = 3 \frac{t^{-5+1}}{-5+1} + C = \frac{-3}{4t^4} + C$$

$$3) \int 5u^{3/2} du = 5 \cdot \frac{u^{3/2+1}}{3/2+1} + C = 5 \cdot \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} + C = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{5} u^{5/2} = 2u^{5/2} + C$$

$$4) \int 6t^{23} \sqrt{t} dt = \int 6t^{7/3} dt = 6 \cdot \frac{3}{10} t^{10/3} + C = \frac{9}{5} t^{10/3} + C$$

$$5) \int y^3(2y^2 - 3) dy = \int (2y^5 - 3y^3) dy = \frac{1}{3}y^6 - \frac{3}{4}y^4 + C$$

$$6) \int \frac{y^4+2y^2-1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int \frac{y^4+2y^2-1}{y^{1/2}} dy = \int (y^{7/2} + 2y^{3/2} - y^{-1/2}) dy = \frac{2}{9}y^{9/2} + \frac{4}{5}y^{5/2} - 2y^{1/2} + C$$

$$7) \int \frac{27t^3-1}{\sqrt[3]{t}} dt = \int (27t^3 - 1) t^{-1/3} dt = \int (27t^{8/3} - t^{-1/3}) dt = \frac{11}{3} \cdot 27t^{11/3} - \frac{3}{2}t^{2/3} + C = \frac{81}{11}t^{11/3} - \frac{3}{2}t^{2/3} + C$$

$$8) \int (3\sin t - 2\cos t) dt = -3\cos t - 2\sin t + C$$

$$9) \int (2\cot^2\theta - 3\tan^2\theta) d\theta = [2(\csc^2\theta - 1) - 3(\sec^2\theta - 1)] d\theta = \int (2\csc^2\theta - 3\sec^2\theta + 1) d\theta = -2\cot\theta - 3\tan\theta + \theta + C$$

$$10) \int \frac{3\tan\theta - 4\cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta} d\theta = 3 \int \frac{\tan\theta}{\cos\theta} d\theta - 4 \int \frac{\cos^2\theta}{\cos\theta} d\theta = 3 \int \tan\theta \sec\theta d\theta - 4 \int \cos\theta d\theta = 3\sec\theta d\theta - 4\sin\theta d\theta + C$$



## Tarea

- 1)  $\int 2x^7 dx$
- 2)  $\int \frac{1}{x^3} dx$
- 3)  $\int 10^3 \sqrt{x^2} dx$
- 4)  $\int \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx$
- 5)  $\int x^4(5 - x^2) dx$
- 6)  $\int (2 + 3x^2 - 8x^3) dx$
- 7)  $\int \left( \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^2} + 5 \right) dx$
- 8)  $\int \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x}} dx$
- 9)  $\int \left( \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx$
- 10)  $\int (5 \cos x - 4 \sin x) dx$
- 11)  $\int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$
- 12)  $\int (4 \csc x \cot x + 2 \sec^2 x) dx$
- 13)  $\int (3 \csc^2 t - 5 \sec t \tan t) dt$



## Solucionario de la tarea

$$1) \int 2x^7 dx = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} x^8 + C$$

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

$$3) \int 10^3 \sqrt{x^2} dx = 10 \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + C = 6x^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int 2x^{-\frac{1}{3}} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$5) \int x^4(5 - x^2) dx = \int (5x^4 - x^6) dx = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C = x^5 - \frac{1}{7} x^7 + C$$

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

$$7) \int \left( \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{3}{x^2} + 5 \right) dx = \int (2x^{-3} + 3x^{-2} + 5) dx = -x^{-2} - 3x^{-1} + 5x + C$$
$$= -\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{x} + 5x + C$$

$$8) \int \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4 \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$9) \int \left( \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx = \int \left( x^{\frac{1}{3}} + x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right) dx = \frac{3}{4} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

$$10) \int (5 \cos x - 4 \sin x) dx = 5 \int \cos x dx - 4 \int \sin x dx = 5 \sin x + 4 \cos x + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \tan x \sec x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$12) \int (4 \csc x \cot x + 2 \sec^2 x) dx = -4 \csc x + 2 \tan x + C$$

$$13) \int (3 \csc^2 t - 5 \sec t \tan t) dt = 3 \int \csc^2 t dt - 5 \int \sec t \tan t dt = -3 \cot t - 5 \sec t + C$$



## ALGUNAS TÉCNICAS DE ANTIDERIVACIÓN

### Teorema, Regla de la cadena para antiderivación

Sea  $g(x)$  una función diferenciable, y supongamos que los valores que toma  $g(x)$  están dentro de un intervalo  $I$ . En ese intervalo, tenemos una función  $f(u)$  y una antiderivada  $F(u)$  de  $f$ , es decir,  $F'(u) = f(u)$ . Entonces

$$\int f(g(x))[g'(x)dx] = F(g(x)) + C$$

### Teorema

Si  $g(x)$  es una función diferenciable y  $n$  es un número racional, entonces

$$\int [g(x)]^n [g'(x)dx] = \frac{[g(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$n \neq -1$$

Problemas ejemplo

a)

Calcular

$$\int x^2(5 + 2x^3)^8 dx$$

Observar que si

$$g(x) = 5 + 2x^3 \text{ entonces } g'(x)dx = 6x^2 dx$$

Como

$$\int x^2(5 + 2x^3)^8 dx = \int (5 + 2x^3)^8 (x^2 dx)$$

se necesita un factor 6 junto a  $x^2 dx$  para obtener  $g'(x)dx$ . Por tanto, se escribe

$$\int x^2(5 + 2x^3)^8 dx = \frac{1}{6} \int (5 + 2x^3)^8 (6x^2 dx)$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int (5 + 2x^3)^8 (6x^2 dx) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{(5 + 2x^3)^9}{9} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{54} (5 + 2x^3)^9 + C$$



### Practica en clase

- 1)  $\int \sqrt{1-4y} dy$
- 2)  $\int x^3 \sqrt{x^2-9} dx$
- 3)  $\int \frac{y^3}{(1-2y^4)^5} dy$
- 4)  $\int 6x^2 \sin x^3 dx$
- 5)  $\int y \csc 3y^2 \cot 3y^2 dy$
- 6)  $\int \sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - 1} \frac{dt}{t^2}$
- 7)  $\int \sin 2x \sqrt{2-2\cos x} dx$
- 8)  $\int \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta d\theta$
- 9)  $\int \frac{\sec^2 3\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$
- 10)  $\int x(x^2+1)\sqrt{4-2x^2-x^4} dx$
- 11)  $\int \frac{y+3}{(3-y)^{\frac{2}{3}}} dy$
- 12)  $\int \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{t^2-1}{t^2}\right) dt$
- 13)  $\int \sec x \tan x \cos(\sec x) dx$



### Solucionario de la tarea

$$1) \int \sqrt{1-4y} dy$$

$$u = 1 - 4y ; du = -4dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (1 - 4y)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$2) \int x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 9} dx$$

$$u = x^2 - 9 ; du = 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

$$3) \int \frac{y^3}{(1-2y^4)^5} dy$$

$$u = 1 - 2y^4 ; du = -8y^3 dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int u^{-5} du = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} u^{-4} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{32} (1 - 2y^4)^{-4} + C$$

$$4) \int 6x^2 \sin x^3 dx$$

$$u = x^3 ; du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \int \sin u du = -2 \cos u + C$$

$$= -2 \cos x^3 + C$$

$$5) \int y \csc 3y^2 \cot 3y^2 dy$$

$$u = 3y^2 ; du = 6y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \csc u \cot u du = -\frac{1}{6} \csc u + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \csc 3y^2 + C$$



$$6) \int \sqrt{\frac{1}{t} - 1} \frac{dt}{t^2}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{t} - 1 ; du = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$= -\int \sqrt{u} du = -\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{t} - 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$7) \int \sin 2x \sqrt{2 - \cos 2x} dx$$

$$u = 2 - \cos 2x ; du = 2 \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

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

$$8) \int \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$u = \sin \theta ; du = \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int u^3 du = \frac{1}{4} u^4 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta + C$$

$$9) \int \frac{\sec^2 3\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$u = 3\sqrt{t} ; du = \frac{3}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int \sec^2 u du = \frac{2}{3} \tan u + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \tan 3\sqrt{t} + C$$

$$10) \int x(x^2 + 1) \sqrt{4 - 2x^2 - x^4} dx$$

$$u = 4 - 2x^2 - x^4 ; du = (-4x - 4x^3) dx = -4x(1 + x^2) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$



$$= -\frac{1}{6}(4 - 2x^2 - x^4)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$11) \int \frac{y+3}{(3-y)^{\frac{2}{3}}} dy$$

$$u = 3 - y \Rightarrow y = 3 - u ; du = -dy$$

$$= \int \frac{6-u}{u^{\frac{2}{3}}} du = \int \left( u^{\frac{1}{3}} - 6u^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) du$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} u^{\frac{4}{3}} - 13u^{\frac{1}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{4} (3-y)^{\frac{4}{3}} - 13(3-y)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$12) \int \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{t^2-1}{t^2} \right) dt$$

$$u = t + \frac{1}{t} ; du = \left( 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} \right) dt = \frac{t^2-1}{t^2} dt$$

$$= \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du = \frac{2}{5} u^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \left( t + \frac{1}{t} \right)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$13) \int \sec x \tan x \cos(\sec x) dx$$

$$u = \sec x ; du = \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$= \int \cos u du = \sin u + C$$

$$= \sin(\sec x) + C$$



## Tarea

1)  $\int \sqrt[3]{3x-4} dx$

2)  $\int x(2x^2 + 1)^6 dx$

3)  $\int \frac{s}{\sqrt{3s^2+1}} ds$

4)  $\int x^5(x^3 + 3)^{1/4} dx$

5)  $\int \text{sen}\left(\frac{1}{3}x\right) dx$

6)  $\int \frac{1}{2}t \cos(4t^2) dt$

7)  $\int \csc^2 2\theta d\theta$

8)  $\int r^2 \sec^2 r^3 dr$

9)  $\int \cos x(2 + \text{sen} x)^5 dx$

10)  $\int \frac{4\text{sen} x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$

11)  $\int \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{3x}} \left(\frac{dx}{x^2}\right)$

12)  $\int \text{sen} 2x \sqrt{2 - \cos 2x} dx$

13)  $\int \cos^2 t \text{sen} t dt$

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

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

16)  $\int \sqrt{3+s}(s+1)^2 ds$

17)  $\int \frac{(r^{\frac{1}{3}+2})^4}{r^{\frac{2}{3}}} dr$

18)  $\int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{3}}}{(x+4)^{\frac{2}{2}}} dx$

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

20)  $\int \text{sen} x \text{sen}(\cos x) dx$



## Solucionario de la tarea

$$1) \int \sqrt[3]{3x-4} dx$$

$$u = 3x - 4 ; du = 3dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt[3]{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{1}{3}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{3u^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\frac{4}{3}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (3x - 4)^{4/3} + C$$

$$2) \int (2x^2 + 1)^6$$

$$u = 2x^2 + 1 ; du = 4xdx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int u^6 du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{u^7}{7} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{28} (2x^2 + 1)^7 + C$$

$$3) \int \frac{s}{\sqrt{3s^2+1}} ds$$

$$u = 3s^2 + 1 ; du = 6sds$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{du}{u^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left( 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3s^2 + 1} + C$$

$$4) \int x^5 (x^3 + 3)^{1/4} dx$$

$$u = x^3 + 3 ; du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{5}{4}} - 3u^{\frac{1}{4}} du$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{5}{4}} du - \frac{3}{3} \int u^{\frac{1}{4}} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{4u^{\frac{9}{4}}}{9} \right) - \frac{4}{5} u^{\frac{5}{4}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{27} (x^3 + 3)^{\frac{9}{4}} - \frac{4}{5} (x^3 + 3)^{\frac{5}{4}} + C \end{aligned}$$

5)  $\int \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{1}{3} x \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{1}{3} x ; du = \frac{1}{3} dx \\ &= 3 \int \operatorname{sen} u du \\ &= -3 \cos \left( \frac{1}{3} x \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

6)  $\int \frac{1}{2} t \cos(4t^2) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 4t^2 ; du = 8t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos u \frac{du}{8} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int \cos u du \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \operatorname{sen} 4t^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

7)  $\int \operatorname{csc}^2 2\theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2\theta ; du = 2d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{csc}^2 u du \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cot 2\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

8)  $\int r^2 \sec^2 r^3 dr$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= r^3 ; du = 3r^2 dr \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \sec^2 u du \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cot r^3 + C \end{aligned}$$

9)  $\int \cos x (2 + \operatorname{sen} x)^5 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= 2 + \operatorname{sen} x ; du = \cos x dx \\ &= \int u^5 du \end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{6}u^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(2 + \operatorname{sen}x)^6 + C$$

$$10) \int \frac{4\operatorname{sen}x}{(1+\operatorname{cos}x)^2}$$

$$u = 2 + \operatorname{cos}x ; du = -\operatorname{sen}x dx$$

$$= \int -\frac{4du}{u^2}$$

$$= -4 \int \frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$= -4 \int u^{-2} du$$

$$= 4u^{-1} + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{1+\operatorname{cos}x} + C$$

$$11) \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{3x}} \left(\frac{dx}{x^2}\right)$$

$$u = 1 + \frac{1}{3x} ; du = -\frac{dx}{3x^2}$$

$$= -3 \int \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= -3 \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= -3 \left(\frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C$$

$$= 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{3x}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$12) \int \operatorname{sen}2x \sqrt{2 - \operatorname{cos}2x} dx$$

$$u = 2 - \operatorname{cos}2x ; du = 2\operatorname{sen}2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}\right) + C$$

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

$$13) \int \operatorname{cos}^2 t \operatorname{sen} t dt$$



$$u = \cos t ; du = -\sin t$$

$$= -\int u^2 du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}u^3 + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}(\cos t)^3 + C$$

$$14) \int (\tan 2x + \cot 2x)^2 dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 2x + 2 \tan 2x \cot 2x + \cot^2 2x dx$$

$$= \int \tan^2 2x + 2 + \cot^2 2x dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 2x - 1 + 2 + \csc^2 2x - 1 dx$$

$$= \int \sec^2 2x + \csc^2 2x dx$$

$$u = 2x ; du = 2dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 u du + \frac{1}{2} \int \csc^2 u du$$

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

$$15) \int \frac{(x^2 + 2x)}{\sqrt{x^3 + 3x + 1}} dx$$

$$u = x^3 + 3x + 1 ; du = 3x^2 + 6x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (2u^{\frac{1}{2}}) + C$$

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

$$16) \int \sqrt{3+s} (s+1)^2 ds$$

$$u = 3 + s ; du = ds$$

$$= \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} (u-2)^2 du$$

$$= \int u^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4u^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

$$= \int u^{\frac{5}{2}} du - 4 \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du + 4 \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$



$$= \frac{2}{7}u^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{8}{5}u^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}u^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{7}(3+s)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{8}{5}(3+s)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{8}{3}(3+s)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$17) \int \frac{(r^{\frac{1}{3}}+2)^4}{r^{\frac{2}{3}}} dr$$

$$u = r^{\frac{1}{3}}; r = u^3; dr = 3u^2 du$$

$$= \int \frac{(u+2)^4}{u^2(3u^2)} du$$

$$= 3 \int (u+2)^4 du$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}(u+2)^5 + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\left(r^{\frac{1}{3}}+2\right)^5 + C$$

$$18) \int \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(x+4)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 4; du = 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(u-4)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} - \frac{4}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du - \frac{4}{2} \int u^{-\frac{3}{2}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{2}u^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4u^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

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

$$19) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-2x^2}}$$

$$u = 1 - 2x; du = -4x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{(u-1)}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int \sqrt{u} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du - \frac{1}{8} \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du$$



$$= \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{2u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{8} 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (1 - 2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1 - 2x^2} + C$$

$$20) \int \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen}(\cos x) dx$$

$$u = \cos x; du = -\operatorname{sen} x dx$$

$$= - \int \operatorname{sen} u du$$

$$= \cos u + C$$

$$= \cos(\cos x) + C$$