

CAMBIO DE VARIABLE

1. $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

Solución:Cambio de variable: $\ln x = t \implies \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$ Solución: $F(x) = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C$

2. $\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

Solución:Cambio de variable: $\sin x = t \implies \cos x dx = dt$ Solución: $F(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin x} + C$

3. $\int \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin x + 3} dx$

Solución:Cambio de variable: $2 \sin x + 3 = t \implies 2 \cos x dx = dt, \cos x dx = \frac{dt}{2}$ Solución: $F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln |2 \sin x + 3| + C$

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

Solución:Cambio de variable: $1 - x^2 = t \implies -2x dx = dt, x dx = \frac{-dt}{2}$ Solución: $F(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

5. $\int \frac{k dx}{ax + b} dx$

Solución:

Cambio de variable: $ax + b = t \implies adx = dt, dx = \frac{dt}{a}$

Solución: $F(x) = \frac{k}{a} \ln |ax + b| + C$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + k^2} dx$

Solución:

Cambio de variable: $x = kt \implies dx = k dt$

Solución: $F(x) = \frac{1}{k} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{k} + C$

INTEGRACIÓN POR PARTES

7. $\int x e^x dx$

Solución:

Por partes: $\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = e^x dx & v = e^x \end{array} \right]$

Solución: $F(x) = x e^x - e^x + C$

8. $\int x \sin x dx$

Solución:

Por partes: $\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = \sin x dx & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right]$

Solución: $F(x) = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$

9. $\int \ln x dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{array} \right]$$

Solución: $F(x) = x \ln x - x + C$

10. $\int \arctg x dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \arctg x & du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{array} \right]$$

Solución: $F(x) = x \arctg x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| + C$

11. $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{x} dx & v = \ln x \end{array} \right]$$

Solución: $F(x) = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + C$

12. $\int \sin^4 x dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \sin^3 x & du = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right]$$

Seguinte paso: $\int \sin^4 x dx = -\sin^3 x \cos x + 3 \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx =$
 $= -\sin^3 x \cos x + 3 \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx =$
 $= -\sin^3 x \cos x + 3 \int \sin^2 x dx - 3 \int \sin^4 x dx$

Resolvemos a integral do $\sin^2 x$ usando as igualdades trigonométricas:

$$-\sin^3 x \cos x + 3 \int \sin^2 x dx - 3 \int \sin^4 x dx =$$

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

Esta última integral é precisamente a que queríamos calcular, logo se a pasamos ao primeiro membro temos:

$$4 \int \sin^4 x dx = -\sin^3 x \cos x + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{4} \sin 2x \implies$$

$$\implies \int \sin^4 x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^3 x \cos x + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{3}{16} \sin 2x + C$$

13. $\int e^x \sin x dx$

Solución:

Por partes primeira vez: $\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = e^x & du = e^x dx \\ dv = \sin x dx & v = -\cos x \end{array} \right]$

Por partes segunda vez: $\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = e^x & du = e^x dx \\ dv = \cos x dx & v = \sin x \end{array} \right]$

Como no caso da integral do $\sin^4 x$ imos chegar a un punto en que volvemos ter a integral que queremos calcular, logo reorganizamos a igualdade:

Solución: $F(x) = \frac{e^x(\cos x - \sin x)}{2} + C$

14. $\int \arcsin x dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \arcsin x & du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{array} \right]$$

Solución: $F(x) = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

15. $\int \arccos x \, dx$

Solución:

Por partes:
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} u = \arccos x & du = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{array} \right]$$

Solución: $F(x) = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$

FUNCIONES RACIONALES

16. $\int \frac{x+5}{x+1} dx$

Solución:

$$\int \frac{x+5}{x+1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{4}{x+1} \right) dx = x + \ln|x+1| + C$$

17. $\int \frac{2x+8}{x-4} dx$

Solución:

$$\int \frac{2x+8}{x-4} dx = \int \left(2 + \frac{16}{x-4} \right) dx = 2x + 16 \ln|x-4| + C$$

18. $\int \frac{x^3 + 2x + 8}{x+2} dx$

Solución:

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 2x + 8}{x + 2} dx = \int \left(x^2 - 2x + 6 + \frac{0}{x + 2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 6x + C$$

19. $\int \frac{5}{x^2 - 9} dx$

Solución:

$$\int \frac{5}{x^2 - 9} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x + 3} + \frac{B}{x - 3} \right) dx$$

Resolvemos e temos que: $A = -\frac{5}{6}, B = \frac{5}{6}$

$$\text{Solución: } F(x) = \frac{5}{6} (-\ln(x + 3) + \ln(x - 3)) + C = \frac{5}{6} \ln \frac{x - 3}{x + 3} + C$$

20. $\int \frac{1}{x^3 - 4x} dx$

Solución:

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

Resolvemos e temos que: $A = \frac{1}{4}, B = \frac{1}{8}, C = \frac{1}{8}$

$$\text{Solución: } F(x) = \frac{1}{4} \ln x + \frac{1}{8} \ln(x + 2) + \frac{1}{8} \ln(x - 2) + C$$

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

Solución:

$$\int \frac{3}{x^2(x + 4)} dx = \int \left(\frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{C}{x + 4} \right) dx$$

Resolvemos e temos que: $A = \frac{3}{4}, B = -\frac{3}{16}, C = \frac{3}{16}$

$$\text{Solución: } F(x) = \frac{3}{4x} - \frac{3}{16} \ln x + \frac{3}{16} \ln(x + 4) + C$$

$$22. \int \frac{5x^2}{x^2 - 8} dx$$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{5x^2}{x^2 - 8} dx &= \int \left(5 + \frac{40}{x^2 - 8} \right) dx = \\ &= 5x + \int \frac{40}{x^2 - 8} dx = 5x + \int \left(\frac{A}{x + \sqrt{8}} + \frac{B}{x - \sqrt{8}} \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

Resolvemos e temos que: $A = -5\sqrt{2}$, $B = 5\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Solución: } F(x) &= 5x - 5\sqrt{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{8}) + 5\sqrt{2} \ln(x - \sqrt{8}) + C = \\ &= 5 \left(x - \sqrt{2} \left(\ln(x + \sqrt{8}) + \ln(x - \sqrt{8}) \right) \right) + C = \\ &= 5 \left(x - \sqrt{2} \left(\ln(x^2 - 8) \right) \right) + C \end{aligned}$$