

PAUTA AUXILIAR 5

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P1

- $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$ cambio de variable $x = au \Rightarrow dx = adu$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$
- $\int \frac{x dx}{1 + x^2}$ cambio de variable $u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{1 + u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 + x^2| + C$$
- $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{1 + x^2} = \int dx - \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = x - \arctan(x) + C$
- $\int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 + x}} = \int \frac{1 + x}{\sqrt{1 + x}} dx - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + x}} = \frac{2}{3}(1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{1 + x} + C$
- $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1 + x}}$ cambio de variable $u = 1 + x \Rightarrow du = dx$, además $x = u - 1$

$$\int \frac{u^2 - 2u + 1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int u^{\frac{3}{2}} du - 2 \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du + \int u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{2}{5}(1 + x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{1 + x} + C$$

P2

- $\int \frac{\sen(x)\cos(x)dx}{\sqrt{1 + \sen(x)}}$ cambio de variable $u = \sen(x) \Rightarrow du = \cos(x)dx$

$$= \int \frac{udu}{\sqrt{1 + u}}$$

cambio de variable $v = 1 + u \Rightarrow dv = du$

$$= \int \frac{v - 1}{\sqrt{v}} dv = \int v^{\frac{1}{2}} dv - \int v^{-\frac{1}{2}} dv = \frac{2}{3}(1 + \sen(x))^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{1 + \sen(x)} + C$$
- $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}}} dx$ cambio de variable $u = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}}$

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

cambio de variable $v = 1 + u \Rightarrow dv = du$

$$= 2 \int \frac{v^2 - 2v + 1}{\sqrt{v}} dv = \frac{4}{5}(1 + \sqrt{x})^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{8}{3}(1 + \sqrt{x})^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{x}} + C$$

P3 $\int \cos(\ln(x))$ cambio de variable $y = \ln(x) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x}$ notar que $x = e^y$

$$I = \int \cos(y)e^y dy$$

integración por partes $u = \cos(y) \Rightarrow du = -\operatorname{sen}(y)dy, dv = e^y dy \Rightarrow v = e^y$

$$I = \cos(y)e^y + \int e^y \operatorname{sen}(y) dy$$

integración por partes $u = \operatorname{sen}(y) \Rightarrow du = \cos(y)dy, dv = e^y dy \Rightarrow v = e^y$

$$I = \cos(y)e^y + \operatorname{sen}(y)e^y - I \Rightarrow 2I = e^y(\cos(y) + \operatorname{sen}(y)) + C \Rightarrow I = \frac{x(\cos(\ln(x)) + \operatorname{sen}(\ln(x)))}{2} + C$$

P4 $I = \int \operatorname{sen}^2(x) dx$ integración por partes $u = \operatorname{sen}(x) \Rightarrow du = \cos(x)dx, dv = \operatorname{sen}(x)dx \Rightarrow v = -\cos(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x) + \int \cos^2(x) dx = -\operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x) + \int dx - I \\ &\Rightarrow I = \frac{x - \operatorname{sen}(x)\cos(x)}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

P5

- $\int f(x) dx = f(x) / \frac{d}{dx} () \Rightarrow f(x) = f'(x) \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 1 \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int dx = x + C$
- $\int \frac{f'(x) dx}{f(x)} = x + C \Rightarrow \ln(f(x)) = x + C \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x+C}$