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$$a) \int \sqrt{x^3 - 3x^2 + 5} (x^2 - 2x) dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5 \\ dt = (3x^2 - 6x) dx \rightarrow dt = 3(x^2 - 2x) dx \\ \frac{dt}{3} = (x^2 - 2x) dx \end{array} \right\} = \int \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{1}{3} \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{t^3} + C = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{(x^3 - 3x^2 + 5)^3} + C$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{2\sqrt{x}}}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(e^{\sqrt{x}})^2}} \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = e^{\sqrt{x}} \\ dt = e^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \rightarrow 2dt = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} (2 dt) = 2 \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = 2 \operatorname{arcsen} t + C = 2 \operatorname{arcsen} (e^{\sqrt{x}}) + C$$

$$c) \int \frac{\cos^3 x}{\operatorname{sen}^4 x} dx = \frac{-1}{3 \operatorname{sen}^3 x} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} + C$$

$$\frac{\cos^3 x}{\operatorname{sen}^4 x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{\cos x \cdot (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{\cos x - \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} =$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} - \frac{\cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^4 x} - \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^4 x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{sen} x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dt}{t^4} = \int t^{-4} dt = \frac{t^{-3}}{-3} + C = \frac{-1}{3 t^3} + C = \frac{-1}{3 \operatorname{sen}^3 x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = \operatorname{sen} x \\ dt = \cos x dx \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = \int t^{-2} dt = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + C = \frac{-1}{t} + C = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sen} x} + C$$

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

$$b) \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 + 1 \\ dt = 2x dx \end{array} \right\} = \int \frac{dt}{t} = \operatorname{Ln} |t| + C = \operatorname{Ln} |x^2 + 1| + C = \operatorname{Ln} (x^2 + 1) + C$$

$$c) \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx = \int 1 dx - \int \frac{2}{x^2 + 1} dx = x - 2 \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$x^2 - 1$	$x^2 + 1$
$-x^2 - 1$	1
-2	

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