

INTEGRACIÓN POR CAMBIO DE VARIABLE (II)

1. $\int \frac{x^2}{1+(x^3+3)^2} dx$ Hacemos el cambio de variable $x^3 + 3 = t$, con lo que $3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{1+(x^3+3)^2} dx = \int \frac{dt/3}{1+(t)^2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} t + K = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} (x^3 + 3) + K$$

2. $\int e^{-5x} dx$ Hacemos el cambio de variable $-5x = t$, con lo que $-5dx = dt$

$$\int e^{-5x} dx = \int e^t \frac{dt}{-5} = \frac{-1}{5} \int e^t dt = \frac{-1}{5} e^t + K = \frac{-1}{5} e^{-5x} + K$$

3. $\int \frac{7}{\operatorname{sen}^2 6x} dx$ Haremos el cambio de variable $6x = t$, con lo que $6 dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{7}{\operatorname{sen}^2 6x} dx = 7 \int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sen}^2 6x} = 7 \int \frac{dt/6}{\operatorname{sen}^2 t} = \frac{7}{6} \int \frac{dt}{\operatorname{sen}^2 t} = \frac{7}{6} (-\operatorname{cotg} t) + K = \frac{-7}{6} \operatorname{cotg} 6x + K$$

4. $\int x\sqrt{1+2x^2} dx$ Hacemos el cambio $1+2x^2 = t \Rightarrow 4x dx = dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{1+2x^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int t^{1/2} dt = \frac{1}{4} \frac{t^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + K = \frac{1}{4} \frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{(1+2x^2)^3} + K = \frac{1+2x^2}{6} \sqrt{1+2x^2} + K \end{aligned}$$

5. $\int x a^{x^2} dx$. Planteamos el cambio de variable $x^2 = t \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$

$$\int x a^{x^2} dx = \int a^t \frac{dt}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int a^t dt = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^t}{\ln a} + K = \frac{1}{2 \ln a} a^{x^2} + K, \text{ siempre que } a > 0 \text{ y } a \neq 1$$

6. $\int (e^x + 2)^4 e^x dx$ Hacemos el cambio de variable $e^x + 2 = t \Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$

$$\int (e^x + 2)^4 e^x dx = \int t^4 dt = \frac{t^5}{5} + K = \frac{1}{5} (e^x + 2)^5 + K$$

7. $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(x^3-1)^2}} dx$ Vamos a hacer el cambio $(x^3 - 1) = t \Rightarrow 3x^2 dx = dt$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-(x^3-1)^2}} dx = \int \frac{dt/3}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} t + K = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} (x^3 - 1) + K$$

8. $\int \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx$ Trabajamos con el cambio: $x^2 = t \Rightarrow 2x dx = dt$ y así

$$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx = \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} t + K = \operatorname{arctg} x^2 + K$$