

Ejercicio 7 - Práctico 6.1

8/6

a) $0 \leq x \leq \pi/2$

$$\int_0^x \frac{\cos(t)}{\sec^2(t) - 5\sec(t) + 6} dt$$

Calcular integral.

$$\int \frac{\cos(t) dt}{\sec^2(t) - 5\sec(t) + 6} \Rightarrow u = \sec(t)$$

$du = dt \cos(t)$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2 - 5u + 6} = \int \frac{du}{(u-2)(u-3)}$$

$u^2 - 5u + 6 = (u-2)(u-3)$

$$\frac{1}{(u-2)(u-3)} = \frac{A}{u-2} + \frac{B}{u-3}$$

$A = 1$

$B = 1$

$$A(u-3) + B(u-2) = u(A+B) - 3A - 2B = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \Rightarrow A=-B \\ -3A-2B=1 \Rightarrow 3A-2B=1 \Rightarrow B=1 \\ A=-1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\int \frac{du}{(u-2)(u-3)} = - \int \frac{1 \cdot du}{u-2} + \int \frac{du}{u-3}$$

$\int \frac{f'}{f} = \ln|f|$

$$= -2|u-2| + \ln|u-3|$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^f)' = e^f \cdot f'$$

$$(e^{x^3})' = e^{x^3} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot \ln e$$

$$2^{x^3} = 2^{x^3} \cdot 3x^2 \cdot \ln 2$$

$$\int \frac{1 \cdot du}{(u-2)(u-3)} = -L|u-2| + L|u-3|$$

$$u = \sec(t) \Rightarrow$$

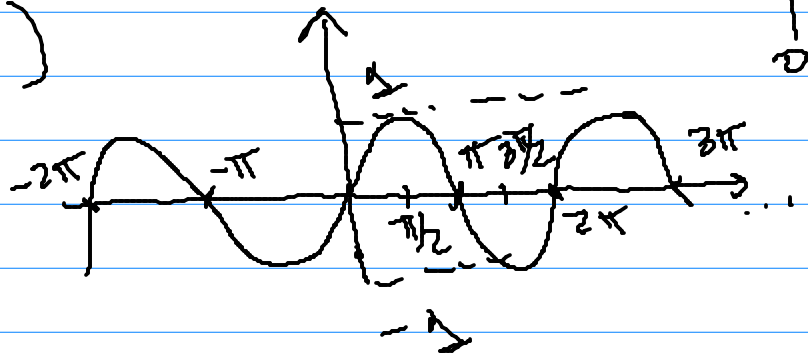
$$= f(t)$$

$$\int \frac{\cos(t) dt}{\sec^2(t) - 5\sec(t) + 6} = -L|\sec(t)-2| + L|\sec(t)-3|$$

$F(t)$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} f(t) dt = -L|\sec(t)-2| + L|\sec(t)-3|$$

$$= F(\pi/2) - F(0)$$



a) $\int \frac{1}{x} \sec^3(1 + \log(x)) dx = \text{dies}$

CV $u = 1 + \log(x)$

$du = dx \cdot \frac{1}{x}$

$\int \frac{1}{x} \sec^3(1 + \log(x)) dx = \int \sec^3(u) du$

$\int \sec^2(u) \cdot \sec(u) du = \int (1 - \cos^2(u)) \sec(u) du$

CV: $v = \cos(u)$

$dv = -\sec(u) \cdot du$

$= \int -(1 - v^2) dv = -\int 1 dv + \int v^2 dv =$

$= -v + \frac{v^3}{3} = -\cos(u) + \frac{\cos^3(u)}{3}$

$\stackrel{\text{dies}}{\parallel} \text{CV } u = 1 + \log x$

dies CV

$- \cos(1 + \log(x)) + \frac{\cos^3(1 + \log(x))}{3} + K$

Prüfung

6b

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)(x-1)}$$

A =

B =

C =

$$\frac{1}{(2x^2+1)(x-1)} = \frac{Ax+B}{2x^2+1} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{2x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{C}{x-1} dx \quad \leftarrow \int \frac{f'}{f}$$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{2x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x}{2x^2+1} dx + B \int \frac{1}{2x^2+1} dx$$

$$B \int \frac{1}{1+2x^2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + K$$

$$1+2x^2 = 1 + (\sqrt{2}x)^2$$

→ u

CV

$$u = \sqrt{2}x$$

$$du = \sqrt{2} dx$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B \int \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{2}x)^2} dx = B \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{B}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{B}{\sqrt{2}} \arctg(u) = \frac{B}{\sqrt{2}} \arctg(\sqrt{2}x) + K \quad \arctg(u)$$

darunter CV u = √2x

Parámetro τ (impropias)

$$e) \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{(x-2)e^x}_{f(x)} dx$$

$$\int \underbrace{(x-2)}_f \underbrace{e^x}_g dx = (x-2) \cdot e^x - \int \underbrace{1 \cdot e^x}_e dx$$

$$\int (x-2)e^x dx = e^x (x-2)$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (x-2)e^x dx = e^x (x-2) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^b (b-2) - \underbrace{e^0 (0-2)}_{-2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} e^b (b-2) + 2 \Rightarrow \text{Divergente.}$$

$\tilde{\pi}$)

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos(x)}{1 - \cos^2(x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x) &= 1 \\ 1 - \cos^2(x) &= \sin^2(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

CV $u = \sin(x) \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u^2} = \int u^{-2} du$
 $du = \cos(x) dx$

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

$$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1 - \cos^2(x)} dx = \frac{-1}{\sin(x)} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \quad [0, \pi/2]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sin(\pi/2)} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \Rightarrow \text{Diverge.}$$

$= -1$