

**INTEGRALES**

1.\*  $\int \frac{k x^n}{p} dx = \frac{k}{p} \int x^n dx = \frac{k x^{(n+1)}}{p(n+1)} + C \Rightarrow n \neq -1$

2.\*  $\int f(x) + g(x) - h(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx - \int h(x) dx$

3.\*  $\int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt[p]{x^k}} dx = \int x^n x^{-k/p} dx = \int x^{n-k/p} dx = \int x^L dx = \frac{x^{L+1}}{L+1} + C$

4.\*  $\int f'(x) [f(x)]^n dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{f'(x)}{[f(x)]^n} = f'(x)[f(x)]^{-n} \\ \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt[n]{f(x)}^p} = f'(x)[f(x)]^{-p/n} \end{array} \right.$$

Si Sobran "x" en f'(x), pasamos a resolverla por partes

5.\*  $\int f'(x) k^{f(x)} dx = K^{f(x)} + C \Rightarrow Le = 1$

6.\*  $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = L|f(x)| + C$

7.\*  $\int \frac{f(x) \pm g(x)}{p(x)} dx = \int \frac{f(x)}{p(x)} dx \pm \int \frac{g(x)}{p(x)} dx$

8.\*  $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx \Rightarrow$  si el exponente de  $f(x) \geq g(x) \Rightarrow$   $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{Rt}{Co}$

$\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx = \int Co + \frac{Rt}{g(x)} dx$

Si no hay soluciones en los reales  $g(x) = 0$ , pasamos a ver si es arc.tang

9.\*  $\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx \Rightarrow$  Resolvemos  $g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = a ; x_2 = -b \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x+b}$

$\int \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} dx = \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx + \int \frac{B}{x+b} dx$  Si  $g(x) = (x-a)^2(x+b) \Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{(x-a)^2} + \frac{B}{x-a} + \frac{C}{x+b}$

**Trigonométricas :**

$\int f'(x) \cos f(x) dx = \sin f(x) + C$

$\int f'(x) \sin f(x) dx = -\cos f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)} dx = \tan f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sin^2 f(x)} dx = -\cot f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} dx = \arcsen f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{-f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} dx = \text{arc.cos } f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \text{arc.tag } f(x) + C$

$\int \frac{-f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2} dx = \text{arc.cotag } f(x) + C$

Si sobran "x" en f'(x), pasamos a resolverla por partes

