

Tabla de integrales inmediatas	
Función	Primitiva
$[f(x)]^m f'(x), m \neq -1$	$\frac{[f(x)]^{m+1}}{m+1}$
$a^{f(x)} f'(x)$	$\frac{a^{f(x)}}{\ln(a)}$
$\cos[f(x)] f'(x)$	$\text{sen}[f(x)]$
$\text{cotg}[f(x)] f'(x)$	$\ln \text{sen}[f(x)] $
$\frac{f'(x)}{\text{sen}^2[f(x)]}$	$-\text{cotg}[f(x)]$
$\frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2}$	$\text{arctg}[f(x)]$
$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$\ln f(x) $
$\text{sen}[f(x)] f'(x)$	$-\cos[f(x)]$
$\text{tg}[f(x)] f'(x)$	$-\ln \cos[f(x)] $
$\frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2[f(x)]}$	$\text{tg}[f(x)]$
$\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}}$	$\text{arcsen}[f(x)]$

Integrales racionales $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$: se factoriza $Q(x)$ y se escribe $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ como

suma de fracciones simples.

$$\int \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \ln|x-a|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \frac{(x-a)^{-p+1}}{-p+1}, p \neq 1$$

$$\int \frac{Mx+N}{(x-a)^2+b^2} dx = \frac{M}{2} \ln|(x-a)^2+b^2| + \frac{N+Ma}{b} \text{arctg}\left(\frac{x-a}{b}\right)$$

Método de Hermite: $\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx = \frac{Y(x)}{F(x)} + \int \frac{X(x)}{G(x)} dx$

Siendo $F(x) = \text{M.C.D.}(Q, Q')$, $G(x) = \frac{Q(x)}{F(x)}$

$Y(x)$ polinomio a determinar con $\text{grado}(Y) < \text{grado}(F)$

$X(x)$ polinomio a determinar con $\text{grado}(X) < \text{grado}(G)$

Integrales irracionales

$$\int R\left(x, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{m/n}, \dots, \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}\right)^{r/s}\right) dx, \text{ con } t^k = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}, k = \text{m.c.m.}(n, \dots, s)$$

$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right) dx$	$x = a \text{tg}(t), \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \frac{a}{\cos(t)}, dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2(t)} dt$ $x = a \text{cotg}(t), \sqrt{x^2+a^2} = \frac{a}{\text{sen}(t)}, dx = \frac{-a}{\text{sen}^2(t)} dt$
$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right) dx$	$x = a \text{sec}(t), \sqrt{x^2-a^2} = a \text{tg}(t), dx = a \text{tg}(t) \text{sec}(t) dt$ $x = a \text{cosec}(t), \sqrt{x^2-a^2} = a \text{cotg}(t), dx = -a \text{cotg}(t) \text{cosec}(t) dt$
$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\right) dx$	$x = a \text{sen}(t), \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a \text{cos}(t), dx = a \text{cos}(t) dt$ $x = a \text{cos}(t), \sqrt{a^2-x^2} = a \text{sen}(t), dx = -a \text{sen}(t) dt$

Integrales trigonométricas $\int R(\text{sen}(x), \text{cos}(x)) dx$

Cambio universal: $t = \text{tg}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right), dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt, \text{sen}(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \text{cos}(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$

$$\int R(\text{sen}(x)) \text{cos}(x) dx ; t = \text{sen}(x), dt = \text{cos}(x) dx$$

$$\int R(\text{cos}(x)) \text{sen}(x) dx ; t = \text{cos}(x), dt = -\text{sen}(x) dx$$

$$\int R(\text{tg}(x)) dx ; t = \text{tg}(x), x = \text{arctg}(t), dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int R(\text{sen}(x), \text{cos}(x)) dx \text{ con } R(\text{cos}(x), \text{sen}(x)) = \text{sen}^m(x) \text{cos}^n(x)$$

(a) si algún exponente es impar se realiza el cambio $t = \text{la otra función}$

(b) si m, n son pares no negativos: $\text{sen}^2(x) = \frac{1-\text{cos}(2x)}{2}, \text{cos}^2(x) = \frac{1+\text{cos}(2x)}{2}$

(c) si m, n son pares y alguno es negativo:

$$t = \text{tg}(x), dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt, \text{sen}^2(x) = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}, \text{cos}^2(x) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\int \text{cos}(px) \text{cos}(qx) dx ; \int \text{sen}(px) \text{sen}(qx) dx ; \int \text{sen}(px) \text{cos}(qx) dx$$

$$\text{cos}(px) \text{cos}(qx) = \frac{\text{cos}(p+q)x + \text{cos}(p-q)x}{2}$$

$$\text{sen}(px) \text{sen}(qx) = \frac{-\text{cos}(p+q)x + \text{cos}(p-q)x}{2}$$

$$\text{sen}(px) \text{cos}(qx) = \frac{\text{sen}(p+q)x + \text{sen}(p-q)x}{2}$$

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}\right) dx$$

$$a > 0; \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = \sqrt{a}x+t, x = \frac{t^2-c}{b-2\sqrt{a}t}$$

$$c > 0; \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = xt + \sqrt{c}, x = \frac{2t\sqrt{c}-b}{a-t^2}$$

si $a < 0$ y α es una raíz de ax^2+bx+c el cambio es: $\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} = (x-\alpha)t$