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UDS

MATEMATICAS

$$\int \text{Sen}^{-1} 3x dx = \frac{\sqrt{1 - (3)^2(x)^2}}{3} + x \text{Sen}^{-1} 3x + C$$

Resolviendo las operaciones

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}}{3} + x \text{Sen}^{-1} 3x + C$$

factorizando

$$= \frac{\sqrt{1/3 - 3x^2} + \frac{x}{\text{Sen} 3x} + C}{}$$

$$1 * \int \text{Sen}^{-1} 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - (3)^2(x)^2}}{3} + x \text{Sin}^{-1} (3x) + C$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - 9x^2}}{3} + x \text{Sin}^{-1} (3x) + C$$

factorizando

$$\frac{\sqrt{1/3 - 3x^2} + \frac{x}{\text{Sen} 3x} + C}{}$$

$$2 - \int \cos^{-1} 5x \, dx =$$

$$x \cos^{-1} (5x) - \frac{\ln(5)^2 (x^2) + 1 + C}{2(5)}$$
$$= \frac{25x^2 + 1 + C}{10}$$

factorizando

$$\frac{25}{10x^2 + 1 + C}$$

$$3 - \int \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx =$$

$$x \tan^{-1} (1/x) - \frac{\ln(1)^2 (x^2) + 1 + C}{2(1)}$$
$$\frac{\ln |x| x^2 + 1 + C}{2}$$

factorizando

$$\frac{x^2/2 + 1 + C}{}$$



$$4 - \int \csc^{-1} 2x^2 dx =$$

$$\ln \left| 2 \frac{\sqrt{(5)^2 x^2 - 1} + 5x}{5} \right| + \csc^{-1}(5x) + C$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{25x^2 - 4x}}{5} + x \csc^{-1}(5x) + C$$

$$\frac{25/5x^2 - 4x + x}{\csc(5x)} + C$$

$$5 - \int \cot^{-1} \sqrt{2} x dx =$$

$$\ln |\sqrt{2} x^2 + 1| + x \cot^{-1}(\sqrt{2} x) + C$$

$$\frac{\ln |x^2 + 1|}{2} + x \cot^{-1}(1x) + C$$

factorizando

$$\frac{x^2/2 + 1 + x \cot^{-1}(1x) + C}{}$$

$$I = \int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{2} x^2 dx =$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2} x^2)^2} + x \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2} x)}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{2} x^2}{2} + x \sin^{-1}(x) + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} - x^2 + \frac{x}{\sin}(x) + C}}$$





