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**Matematicas aplicada**

**Examen**

**Recursos Humanos**

**6º Cuatrimestre**

## Exercícios

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \int x^2 \operatorname{sen} x \, dx &= x^2 (-\cos(x)) - \int -\cos(x) 2x \, dx \\
 &= x^2 (-\cos(x)) - 1(-2) \int \cos(x) x \, dx \\
 &= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2 \int x \cos(x) \, dx \\
 &= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2(x \operatorname{sen}(x) - \int \operatorname{sen}(x) \, dx) \\
 &= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2(x \operatorname{sen}(x) - (-\cos(x))) \\
 &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{sen} x + 2\cos x + C \\
 &= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{sen} x + 2\cos x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \int x^3 e^{2x} \, dx &= x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} 3x^2 \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \int x^2 e^{2x} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} (x e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} 2x \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} (x e^{2x} - \int x e^{2x} \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} (x e^{2x} - (x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \, dx)) \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} (x e^{2x} - \frac{x e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} \, dx) \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} (x e^{2x} - \frac{x e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} e^{2x})) \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3x^2 e^{2x}}{4} + \frac{3x e^{2x}}{4} - \frac{3e^{2x}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3x^2 e^{2x}}{4} + \frac{3x e^{2x}}{4} - \frac{3e^{2x}}{8} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \int x^2 \sqrt{1-x} dx &= \int -t^2 \sqrt{1+2t} \sqrt{1-t} dt \\
 &= \int -t^2 \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 2t \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - t + \frac{1}{2} dt \\
 &= \int -t^2 \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 2t \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - t + \frac{1}{2} dt \\
 &= \int -t^3 - \frac{t^2}{2} + 2t^2 + t - t + \frac{1}{2} dt \\
 &= -\int t^3 dt + \int 2t^2 dt - \int \frac{t}{2} dt \\
 &= \frac{-t^4}{4} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - \frac{t^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{-2(1-x)^4}{4} + \frac{4(1-x)^3}{3} - \frac{2(1-x)^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{-2(1-x)(1-3x+3x^2-x^3)}{4} + \frac{4(1-x)(1-2x+x^2)}{3} - \frac{2(1-x)(1-x)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{-2(1-x)(1-3x+3x^2-x^3)}{4} + \frac{4(1-x)(1-2x+x^2)}{3} - \frac{2(1-x)(1-x)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx &= \cos bx \int e^{ax} dx - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} (-b \sin bx) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \left( \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \\
 &= \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx \\
 &= \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \\
 &= \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \\
 &= \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int \text{Sen}^3 x \, dx &= \int \text{Sen}^2 x \text{ Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x) \text{ Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= \int (\text{Sen} x) - \cos^2 x \text{ Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= \int \text{Sen} x \, dx - \int \cos^2 x \text{ Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= -\cos x + \int \cos^2 x (-\text{Sen} x) \, dx \\
 &= -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C \\
 &= -\cos x + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int \text{Sen} 3x \cos 2x \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\text{Sen} 5x + \text{Sen} x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \text{Sen} 5x + \text{Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \text{Sen} 5x \, dx + \int \text{Sen} x \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\cos 5x}{5} - \cos x \right) \\
 &= -\frac{\cos 5x}{10} - \frac{\cos x}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{\cos 5x}{10} - \frac{\cos x}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 7. \int \sin(\ln x) dx \\
&= \sin(t) e^t - \int e^t \cos(t) dt \\
&= \sin(t) e^t - \int \cos(t) e^t dt \\
&= \sin(t) e^t - (\cos(t) e^t - \int e^t (-\sin(t) dt)) \\
&= \sin(t) e^t - (\cos(t) e^t + \sin(t) dt) \\
&= \int e^t \sin(t) dt = \sin(t) e^t - \cos(t) e^t + \int e^t \sin(t) dt \\
&= \int e^t \sin(t) dt = \sin(t) e^t - \cos(t) e^t - \int e^t \sin(t) dt \\
&= 2 \int e^t \sin(t) dt = \sin(t) e^t - \cos(t) e^t \\
&= \int e^t \sin(t) dt = \frac{\sin(t) e^t}{2} - \frac{\cos(t) e^t}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\ln(x)) e^{\ln(x)}}{2} - \frac{\cos(\ln(x)) e^{\ln(x)}}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\ln(x)) x}{2} - \frac{\cos(\ln(x)) x}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\ln(x)) x - \cos(\ln(x)) x}{2} \\
&= \frac{\sin(\ln(x)) x - \cos(\ln(x)) x}{2} + c
\end{aligned}$$

$$9. = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. & \int \ln(x^2) \cos(x) dx \\ &= \ln(x^2) \sin(x) - \int \sin(x) 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \ln(x^2) \sin(x) - 2 \int \sin(x) \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \ln(x^2) \sin(x) - 2 \int \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dx \\ &= \ln(x^2) \sin(x) \\ &= \ln(x^2) \sin(x) + C \end{aligned}$$