



UDS

Universidad Del Sureste

6^{to} Cuatrimestre Bachillerato
Administración De Recursos Humanos

MATEMATICA APLICADA

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$$\int 0 - \int x^2 \operatorname{Sen} x \, dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos(x)) - \int -\cos(x) 2x \, dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos(x)) - 2 \int \cos(x) x \, dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2 \int x \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2 (x \operatorname{Sen}(x) - \int \operatorname{Sen}(x) \, dx)$$

$$= x^2 (-\cos(x)) + 2 (x \operatorname{Sen}(x) - (-\cos(x)))$$

$$= -x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{Sen} x + 2 \cos x$$

$$= \underline{-x^2 \cos x + 2x \operatorname{Sen} x + 2 \cos x + C}$$

Dayranlı Nokta No B.

$$20. \int x^3 e^{2x} dx$$

$$= x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} 3x^2 dx$$

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

$$= x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \left(x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} 2x dx \right)$$

$$x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int e^{2x} x dx$$

$$x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int x e^{2x} dx$$

$$x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2} dx$$

$$x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$x^3 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \left(x \frac{e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{2x} \right)$$

$$\frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{3x^2 e^{2x} - 3x e^{2x}}{4} = \frac{3e^{2x}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 e^{2x}}{2} - 3x^2 e^{2x} - 3x e^{2x} - \frac{3e^{2x}}{8} + C$$

Dayrani Norleth Mo Borrelles

$$3a \int x^2 \sqrt{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int -t^2 \sqrt{t} + 2t \sqrt{t} - \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\int -t^2 (t^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 2t (t^{\frac{1}{2}}) - t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$\int -t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$\int -t^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$-\int t^{\frac{5}{2}} dt + \int 2t^{\frac{3}{2}} dt - \int t^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{-2t^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2(1-x)^{\frac{7}{2}} (\sqrt{1-x})}{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4(1-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} (\sqrt{1-x})}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2(1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} (\sqrt{1-x})}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{1-x}(1-3x+3x^2-x^3)}{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4\sqrt{1-x}(1-2x+x^2)}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2(1-x)\sqrt{1-x}}{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{1-x}(1-3x+3x^2-3x)}{\frac{7}{2}} + \frac{4\sqrt{1-x}(1-2x+x^2)}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2(1-x)\sqrt{1-x}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

Definisi: Nollet's Method

$$M = \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$\cos bx \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \right) - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} (-b \sin bx) \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \int \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} (b \cos bx) \, dx \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx$$

$$= \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx$$

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin bx \right)$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \cos bx + \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} e^{ax} \sin bx + C$$

Dayanti Norloth Mo B

$$50 - \int \operatorname{sen} 3x \, dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen} 2x \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\int (1 - \cos^2 x) \operatorname{sen}(x) \, dx$$

$$\int (\operatorname{sen}(x) - \cos^2 x \operatorname{sen}(x)) \, dx$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}(x) \, dx - \int \cos^2 x \operatorname{sen}(x) \, dx$$

$$-\cos(x) + \int \cos^2 x (-\operatorname{sen}(x)) \, dx$$

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

$$-\cos(x) + \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$60 - \int \operatorname{sen} 3x \cos 2x \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sen} 5x + \operatorname{sen} x) \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen} 5x + \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{sen} 5x \, dx + \int \operatorname{sen} x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos 5x}{5} - \cos x \right)$$

$$-\frac{\cos 5x}{10} - \frac{\cos x}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\cos 5x}{10} - \frac{\cos x}{2} + C$$

Dayranı Mo Berrallıs.

$$70. \int \text{sen}(\ln x) dx$$

$$\text{Sen}(t) e^t - \int e^t \cos(te) dt$$

$$\text{Sen}(t) e^t - \int \cos(te) e^t dt$$

$$\text{Sen}(t) e^t - \cos(te) e^t - \int e^t (-\text{sen}(te) dt)$$

$$\text{Sen}(t) e^t - (\cos(te) e^t + \int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt)$$

$$\int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt = \text{Sen}(te) e^t - \cos(te) e^t + \int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt$$

$$\int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt = \text{Sen}(te) e^t - \cos(te) e^t - \int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt$$

$$\int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt + \int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt = \text{Sen}(te) e^t - \cos(te) e^t$$

$$2 \int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt = \text{Sen}(te) e^t - \cos(te) e^t$$

$$\int e^t \text{sen}(te) dt = \frac{\text{Sen}(te) e^t}{2} - \frac{\cos(te) e^t}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sen}(\ln(x)) e^{\ln(x)}}{2} - \frac{\cos(\ln(x)) e^{\ln(x)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Sen}(\ln(x)) x - \cos(\ln(x)) x}{2} + C$$

Dayanti N. H. B.

$$80. \int x^2 \ln x \, dx \quad \int \ln(x) x^2 \, dx$$

$$\ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \int \frac{x^2}{3} \, dx$$

$$\ln(x) \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 \, dx \quad \ln(x) \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\ln(x) x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} \quad \frac{\ln(x) x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9} + C$$

~~9. = 8~~

$$10. \int \ln(x^2) \cos(x) \, dx$$

$$\ln(x^2) \sin(x) - \int \sin(x) 2 \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\ln(x^2) \sin(x) - 2 \int \sin(x) \frac{1}{x} \, dx$$

$$\ln(x^2) \sin(x) - 2 \int \frac{\sin(x)}{x} \, dx$$

$$\ln(x^2) \sin(x) \quad \ln(x^2) \sin(x) + C$$