

CAMBIOS DE VARIABLE EN LA INTEGRAL INDEFINIDA

INTEGRACIÓN DE FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Cuando tenemos que integrar funciones racionales en las variables $\operatorname{sen} x$ y $\operatorname{cos} x$ es aconsejable realizar un cambio de variable para convertirla en una función racional de variable t .

– Cambio $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2}}{\operatorname{cos} \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1-\operatorname{cos} x}{2}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1+\operatorname{cos} x}{2}}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1-\operatorname{cos} x}{1+\operatorname{cos} x} \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{1-\operatorname{cos} x}{1+\operatorname{cos} x} \Rightarrow t^2 + t^2 \operatorname{cos} x = 1 - \operatorname{cos} x \Rightarrow t^2 \operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{cos} x = 1 - t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+t^2)\operatorname{cos} x = 1-t^2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \text{entonces } \operatorname{sen} x = \sqrt{1-\operatorname{cos}^2 x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \sqrt{1-\frac{(1-t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+t^2)^2 - (1-t^2)^2}{(1+t^2)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{\sqrt{4t^2}}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\text{y además } \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow d\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right) = dt \Rightarrow \left(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = dt \Rightarrow (1+t^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$\text{Luego } \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t \Rightarrow \left\{ \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \operatorname{cos} x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \right\}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} x} dx = \int \frac{1+t^2}{1-t^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \cdot \int \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt = 2 \int \left(\frac{1/2}{1+t} + \frac{1/2}{1-t} \right) dt = \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt - \int \frac{-1}{1-t} dt = \ln|1+t| - \ln|1-t| =$$

$$= \ln \left| 1 + \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| - \ln \left| 1 - \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \right| + C \quad \frac{1}{1-t^2} = \frac{a}{1+t} + \frac{b}{1-t} = \frac{a(1-t) + b(1+t)}{(1+t)(1-t)} = \frac{(b-a)t + (a+b)}{(1+t)(1-t)} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a+b=0 \\ a+b=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=\frac{1}{2} \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

– Cambio $\operatorname{sen} x = t$, es aconsejable cuando la función racional es impar en $\operatorname{cos} x$.

$$\operatorname{sen} x = t \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} x = \sqrt{1-\operatorname{sen}^2 x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} x = \sqrt{1-t^2}; \quad d(\operatorname{sen} x) = dt \Rightarrow \operatorname{cos} x dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\operatorname{cos} x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\left\{ \operatorname{sen} x = t, \operatorname{cos} x = \sqrt{1-t^2}, dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right\}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{cos}^3 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx = \int \frac{(\sqrt{1-t^2})^3}{t^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{(1-t^2)\sqrt{1-t^2}}{t^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \int \frac{1-t^2}{t^2} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt - \int dt = \int t^{-2} dt - \int dt = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} - t = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} - \operatorname{sen} x + C$$

- Cambio $\cos x = t$, es aconsejable cuando la función racional es impar en $\operatorname{sen} x$.

$$\cos x = t \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \sqrt{1 - t^2}; \quad d(\cos x) = dt \Rightarrow -\operatorname{sen} x dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-dt}{\operatorname{sen} x} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}$$

$$\left\{ \cos x = t, \operatorname{sen} x = \sqrt{1 - t^2}, dx = \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \right\}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\int \frac{\cos^4 x}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx = \int \frac{t^4}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \cdot \frac{-dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} = -\int \frac{t^4}{1 - t^2} dt = -\int \left(-t^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{1 - t^2} \right) dt = \int t^2 dt + \int dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 - t} dt =$$

$$= \frac{t^3}{3} + t - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 + t| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 - t| = \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 + \cos x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|1 - \cos x| + C$$

- Cambio $\operatorname{tg} x = t$, es aconsejable cuando la función racional es par en $\operatorname{sen} x$ y $\cos x$.

$$\operatorname{tg} x = t \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \Rightarrow t^2 = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \Rightarrow t^2 - t^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \operatorname{sen}^2 x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x = t^2 \Rightarrow (1 + t^2) \operatorname{sen}^2 x = t^2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \Rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2}} \Rightarrow \cos x = \sqrt{\frac{1 + t^2 - t^2}{1 + t^2}} \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

$$d(\operatorname{tg} x) = dt \Rightarrow (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = t \Rightarrow \left\{ \operatorname{sen} x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}, \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}, dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \right\}$$

Ejemplo:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cos^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}} \cdot \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{(1 + t^2)^2}{t^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{1 + t^2}{t^2} dt = \int t^{-2} dt + \int dt = \frac{t^{-1}}{-1} + t = \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} x} + C$$

INTEGRACIÓN DE FUNCIONES IRRACIONALES

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx, \text{ cambio indicado } \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \\ dx = a \cdot \cos t dt \end{cases} \text{ o también } \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos t \\ dx = -a \cdot \operatorname{sen} t dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} dx, \text{ cambio indicado } \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \operatorname{tg} t \\ dx = \frac{a}{\cos^2 t} dt \end{cases}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx, \text{ cambio indicado } \begin{cases} x = a \cdot \sec t \\ dx = \frac{a \cdot \operatorname{sen} t}{\cos^2 t} dt \end{cases}$$