

PROPIEDADES DE LA INTEGRAL INDEFINIDA

Sean f y g funciones continuas en un intervalo I , $C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1) \int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

$$2) \int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$$

$$3) \frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x)$$

$$4) \int \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] dx = f(x) + C$$

OBS: $\int [f(x) \cdot g(x)] dx \neq \int f(x) dx \cdot \int g(x) dx$
NO!! (error típico)

FÓRMULAS FUNDAMENTALES DE INTEGRACIÓN

Considerar $x \in \text{Dom}(f)$ y $C \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1) \int 0 \, dx = C$$

$$2) \int a \, dx = ax + C \quad ; \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3) \int x^n \, dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$4) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \int x^{-1} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$5) \int \text{sen}(x) \, dx = -\cos(x) + C$$

$$6) \int \cos(x) \, dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$$

$$7) \int \text{tg}(x) \, dx = -\ln|\cos(x)| + C = \ln|\sec(x)| + C$$

$$8) \int \text{ctg}(x) \, dx = \ln|\text{sen}(x)| + C = -\ln|\csc(x)| + C$$

$$9) \int \sec(x) \, dx = \ln|\sec(x) + \text{tg}(x)| + C$$

$$10) \int \csc(x) \, dx = \ln|\csc(x) - \text{ctg}(x)| + C$$

$$11) \int \sec^2(x) \, dx = \text{tg}(x) + C$$

$$12) \int \csc^2(x) \, dx = -\text{ctg}(x) + C$$

$$13) \int \sec(x) \cdot \text{tg}(x) \, dx = \sec(x) + C$$

$$14) \int \csc(x) \cdot \text{ctg}(x) \, dx = -\csc(x) + C$$

$$15) \int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} \, dx = \left(\frac{1}{a} \right) \text{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C \quad ; a \neq 0$$

$$16) \int a^x \, dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C$$

$$17) \int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$