

Encontrar $\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx$

$x > 0$
 $\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\int \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

ILATE

$$u = \ln(x)$$
$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{x} dx$$
$$v = \ln|x| = \ln(x)$$

$$\underbrace{\int \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx}_{u \quad v} = \ln(x) \cdot \ln(x) - \underbrace{\int \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx}_{v \quad du}$$

$$2 \int \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = (\ln(x))^2$$

$$\int \frac{\ln(x)}{x} dx = \frac{(\ln(x))^2}{2} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\times 8. \int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$\times 9. \int x \log(x) dx$$

$$10. \int x e^x dx$$

$$11. \int x e^{mx} dx$$

$$12. \int (2x + 1) e^{3x} dx$$

$$13. \int \ln(x^x) dx$$

$$14. \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$15. \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

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ILATE
↑

$$\begin{array}{c|c} u = x & dv = e^x dx \\ du = 1 dx & v = e^x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cdot e^x dx &= x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx \\ &= x e^x - e^x + C \\ &= e^x (x - 1) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

ILATE
↑ ↑
x e^x
u dv

$$8. \int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$9. \int x \log(x) dx$$

$$10. \int x e^x dx$$

$$11. \int x e^{mx} dx$$

$$12. \int (2x + 1) e^{3x} dx$$

$$13. \int \ln(x^x) dx$$

$$14. \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$15. \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

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$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & dv = e^{mx} dx \\ du = 1 dx & v = \frac{e^{mx}}{m} \end{array}$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{mx} dx = \overset{u}{x} \cdot \overset{v}{\frac{e^{mx}}{m}} - \int \overset{v}{\frac{e^{mx}}{m}} \overset{du}{dx} dx$$

$$= x \frac{e^{mx}}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \int e^{mx} dx$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{e^{mx}}{m} - \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{e^{mx}}{m} + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= e^{mx} \left(\frac{x}{m} - \frac{1}{m^2} \right) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$8. \int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$9. \int x \log(x) dx$$

$$10. \int x e^x dx$$

$$11. \int x e^{mx} dx$$

$$12. \int (2x+1) e^{3x} dx$$

$$13. \int \ln(x^x) dx$$

$$14. \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$15. \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

(12)

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = 2x+1 & dv = e^{3x} dx \\ du = 2dx & v = \frac{e^{3x}}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\int (2x+1) \cdot e^{3x} dx = \overset{u}{(2x+1)} \cdot \overset{v}{\frac{e^{3x}}{3}} - \int \overset{v}{\frac{e^{3x}}{3}} \cdot \overset{du}{2} dx$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} * \\ * \\ * \end{array} = (2x+1) \frac{e^{3x}}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{e^{3x}}{3} + C \quad \begin{array}{l} * \\ * \\ * \end{array}$$

$$= e^{3x} \left(\frac{(2x+1)}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \right) + C$$

$$= e^{3x} \left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \right) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

(13) $\int x \cdot \ln(x) dx$

ILATE

(14)

 $u = x^2$
 $du = 2x dx$
 $dv = e^x dx$
 $v = e^x$

INTEGRAL POR PARTES #1

8. $\int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

9. $\int x \log(x) dx$

10. $\int x e^{ax} dx$

11. $\int x e^{mx} dx$

12. $\int (2x + 1) e^{3x} dx$

13. $\int \ln(x^x) dx$

14. $\int x^2 e^x dx$

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

$$\int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 \cdot e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \int x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2 \cdot \underbrace{x \cdot e^x - \int e^x dx}_{u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^x - 2(x e^x - e^x) + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

INTEGRAL POR PARTES #2

$u = x$	$dv = e^x dx$
$du = dx$	$v = e^x$

$$8. \int \frac{\ln(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$9. \int x \log(x) dx$$

$$10. \int x e^x dx$$

$$11. \int x e^{mx} dx$$

$$12. \int (2x + 1) e^{3x} dx$$

$$13. \int \ln(x^x) dx$$

$$14. \int x^2 e^x dx$$

$$15. \int x^3 e^{x^2} dx$$

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$$\int \underbrace{x^2}_u \cdot \underbrace{x e^{x^2}}_{dv} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x^2 & dv = x e^{x^2} dx \quad * \\ du = 2x dx & v = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \end{array}$$

CAMBIO DE VARIABLE

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \int x \cdot e^{x^2} dx & t = x^2 \\ = \int e^t \cdot x dx & dt = 2x dx \\ = \int e^t \cdot \frac{dt}{2} & \frac{dt}{2} = x dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^t & \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{x^2} & \end{array}$$

$$= u v - \int v du$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + C = \frac{e^{x^2}}{2} (x^2 - 1) + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

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$$17. \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = x & dv = e^{-x} dx \\ du = dx & v = \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} = -e^{-x} \end{array}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}$$

$$18. \int y^3 \ln(y) dy$$

$$19. \int \ln(4x) dx$$

$$20. \int 15x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$21. \int \frac{x}{(2x+1)^2} dx$$

$$22. \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$23. \int_1^2 4x e^{2x} dx$$

$$24. \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$25. \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cdot e^{-x} dx &= \overset{u}{x} \cdot \overset{v}{-e^{-x}} - \int \overset{v}{-e^{-x}} \overset{du}{dx} \\ &= -x \cdot e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x \cdot e^{-x} - e^{-x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= -\frac{x+1}{e^x} + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

ILATE

18

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln(y) & dv &= y^3 dy \\ du &= \frac{1}{y} dy & v &= \frac{y^4}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$18. \int y^3 \ln(y) dy$$

$$19. \int \ln(4x) dx$$

$$20. \int 15x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$21. \int \frac{x}{(2x+1)^2} dx$$

$$22. \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$23. \int_1^2 4x e^{2x} dx$$

$$24. \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$25. \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx$$

$$\int y^3 \ln(y) dy = \ln(y) \cdot \frac{y^4}{4} - \int \frac{y^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= \ln(y) \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int y^3 dy$$

$$= \ln(y) \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{1}{16} y^4 + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$17. \int x e^{-x} dx$$

$$18. \int y^3 \ln(y) dy$$

$$19. \int \ln(4x) dx$$

$$20. \int 15x \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$21. \int \frac{x}{(2x+1)^2} dx$$

$$22. \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$$

$$23. \int_1^2 4x e^{2x} dx$$

$$24. \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$25. \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx$$

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$$\begin{array}{l|l} u = \ln(4x) & dv = 1 dx \\ du = \frac{1}{4x} \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{x} dx & v = x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(4x) \cdot 1 dx &= \overset{u}{\ln(4x)} \cdot \overset{v}{x} - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \ln(4x) \cdot x - \int 1 dx \\ &= \ln(4x) \cdot x - x + C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$