

NOMBRE:

1) Calcule: $\int \csc^4 \theta \, d\theta$

(Puede ser de utilidad: $\frac{d}{d\theta}(\csc \theta) = -\csc \theta \cot \theta$
 $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \csc^2 \theta$, $\frac{d}{d\theta}(\cot \theta) = -\csc^2 \theta$)

2) Calcule: $\int \frac{2}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \, dx$ (con $x > 1$).

Solución:

1) $\int \csc^4 \theta \, d\theta = \int \csc^2 \theta \csc^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int (1 + \cot^2 \theta) \left(-\frac{d}{d\theta} \cot \theta \right) d\theta$
 $= -\int \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cot \theta) \, d\theta - \int \cot^2 \theta \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cot \theta) \, d\theta$

Por el Teorema Fundamental del Cálculo y la Regla de la Cadena:

$$= -\cot \theta - \int \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cot^3 \theta) \, d\theta$$

y por el Teorema Fundamental, nuevamente:

$$\int \csc^4 \theta \, d\theta = -\cot \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cot^3 \theta + C$$

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

Tomare el cambio de variable $x = \sec \theta$.

$$\Delta \text{si: } \sqrt{x^2-1} = \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = \sqrt{\tan^2 \theta} = |\tan \theta| \\ = \tan \theta \quad (\text{si } \theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})).$$

$$\text{y } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

Entonces:

$$= \int \frac{2}{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta = 2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta = \int d\theta + \int \cos 2\theta d\theta$$

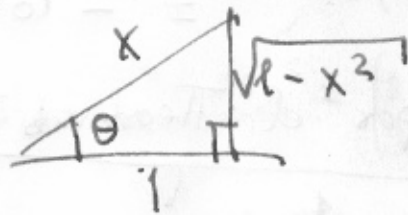
$$= \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + C$$

$$= \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta + C$$

Ahora: $x = \sec \theta = (\cos \theta)^{-1}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Delta \text{si: } \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$



Por lo tanto:

$$\int \frac{2}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \Delta \text{arccos} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} + C$$