

1.– Obtain the reduction formulas for the following integrals:

a) $I(n) = \int (\ln x)^n dx$

b) $I(n) = \int x^n e^{-x} dx$

c) $I(n) = \int x^n e^{-x^2} dx$

d) $I(n) = \int \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$

2.– Find the reduction formulas for the following integrals:

a) $I(n) = \int \frac{\sin^n x}{\cos x} dx$

b) $I(n) = \int \frac{\cos^n x}{\sin x} dx$

c) $I(n) = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx$

d) $I(n) = \int \frac{x^n}{x^2+1} dx$

3.– Obtain the reduction formulas for $I(n)$ y $J(n)$. Show that the second result can be obtained from the first.

a) $I(n) = \int \sin^n x dx ; \quad J(n) = \int \frac{1}{\sin^n x} dx$

b) $I(n) = \int \cos^n x dx ; \quad J(n) = \int \frac{1}{\cos^n x} dx$

4.– Find the reduction formulas for the following integrals:

a) $\int \arcsin^n x dx$

b) $\int \operatorname{argch}^n x dx$

c) $\int \tan^n x dx$

d) $\int \cotan^n x dx$

e) $\int \cosh^n x dx$

f) $\int (1+x^2)^n dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$

g) $\int x^n \sinh x dx$

h) $\int x^{2n} \cos x dx$

i) $\int x^\alpha \ln^n x dx, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$