

1.- Calcular: $I = \int \frac{a^{\ln \operatorname{Ch} x}}{\operatorname{Coth} x} dx, a > 0.$

$$(\ln \operatorname{Ch} x)' = \frac{\operatorname{Sh} x}{\operatorname{Ch} x} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{Coth} x} \implies I = \int a^u du = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^{\ln \operatorname{Ch} x} + C.$$

$$\text{En el caso particular } a = e : I = \int \frac{e^{\ln \operatorname{Ch} x}}{\operatorname{Coth} x} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{Ch} x}{\operatorname{Coth} x} dx = \int \operatorname{Sh} x dx = \operatorname{Ch} x + C.$$

Como era de esperar, esta solución coincide con la solución general, haciendo en ella $a = e$.

2.- Obtener la fórmula de reducción para: $I(n) = \int \operatorname{cotg}^n x dx, n \in \mathbb{N}.$

$$I(n) = \int \operatorname{cotg}^{n-2} x \operatorname{cotg}^2 x dx = \int \operatorname{cotg}^{n-2} x (1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x - 1) dx = - \int \operatorname{cotg}^{n-2} x (-1 - \operatorname{cotg}^2 x) dx - \int \operatorname{cotg}^{n-2} x dx = -\frac{\operatorname{cotg}^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I(n-2), \quad (n \neq 1).$$

$$I(1) = \int \operatorname{cotg} x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx = \ln |\operatorname{sen} x|.$$

3.- Descomponer en fracciones simples $\frac{1}{x^p(x^p+1)}$ e integrar $\int \frac{1}{x^5(x^8+1)} dx$.

$$\mathbf{a}) \frac{1}{x^p(x^p+1)} = \frac{1+x^p-x^p}{x^p(x^p+1)} = \frac{1}{x^p} - \frac{1}{x^p+1}.$$

$$\mathbf{b}) \frac{1}{x^5(x^8+1)} = x^3 \frac{1}{x^8(x^8+1)} = x^3 \left(\frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^8+1} \right) = \frac{1}{x^5} - \frac{x^3}{x^8+1}.$$

$$\text{Entonces } I = \int \frac{1}{x^5} dx - \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^8} dx = \frac{x^{-4}}{-4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4x^3}{1+(x^4)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{4x^4} - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arc tg}(x^4) + C.$$

4.- Integrar: $I = \int \cos^7 x dx.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{El integrando es impar en coseno} \implies \operatorname{sen} x = t \implies I &= \int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)^3 \cos x dx = \int (1 - t^2)^3 dt = \\ &\int (1 - 3t^2 + 3t^4 - t^6) dt = t - t^3 + \frac{3}{5}t^5 - \frac{1}{7}t^7 = \operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen}^3 x + \frac{3}{5}\operatorname{sen}^5 x - \frac{1}{7}\operatorname{sen}^7 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

5.- Integrar: $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}, a \in \mathbb{R}.$

Cambio: $x = \frac{1}{t}, dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}$, con lo que

$$a \neq 0 : I = \dots = \int \frac{-t dt}{\sqrt{1-a^2t^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{-2a^2t dt}{2\sqrt{1-a^2t^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{1-a^2t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a^2x} + C.$$

$$a = 0 : I = \int \frac{dx}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{2x^2} + C.$$

Otro posible cambio: $x = \frac{a}{\cos t}, dx = \frac{a \operatorname{sen} t dt}{\cos^2 t}$, y $\operatorname{sen} t = \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}$, resultando

$$a \neq 0 : I = \dots = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{a^2} \operatorname{sen} t = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a^2x} + C.$$

con el mismo resultado que antes para el caso $a = 0$.