

Capítulo 28

Cambios de variable trigonométricos

UN INTEGRANDO, que sea de una de las formas, $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 u^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 u^2}$ o $\sqrt{b^2 u^2 - a^2}$, se puede transformar, si no contiene otro factor irracional, en otro formado a base de funciones trigonométricas de una nueva variable, efectuando los cambios siguientes:

Para	hacer el cambio	para obtener
$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2 u^2}$	$u = \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{sen} z$	$a\sqrt{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 z} = a \cos z$
$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 u^2}$	$u = \frac{a}{b} \operatorname{tag} z$	$a\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tag}^2 z} = a \sec z$
$\sqrt{b^2 u^2 - a^2}$	$u = \frac{a}{b} \sec z$	$a\sqrt{\sec^2 z - 1} = a \operatorname{tag} z$

En cada caso, la integración conduce a una expresión en función de la variable z . Para obtener la solución correspondiente en función de la variable original no hay más que deshacer el cambio, es decir tener en cuenta las relaciones pitagóricas en todo triángulo rectángulo, como se indica en los problemas resueltos.

Problemas resueltos

1. Calcular $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}}$.

Haciendo $x = 2 \operatorname{tag} z$; tendremos $dx = 2 \sec^2 z dz$ y $\sqrt{4+x^2} = 2 \sec z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{4+x^2}} &= \int \frac{2 \sec^2 z dz}{(4 \operatorname{tag}^2 z)(2 \sec z)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sec z}{\operatorname{tag}^2 z} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \operatorname{sen}^{-3} z \cos z dz = -\frac{1}{4 \operatorname{sen} z} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x} + C \end{aligned}$$

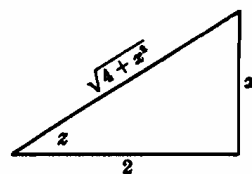


Fig. 28-1

2. Calcular $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} dx$.

Haciendo $x = 2 \sec z$; tendremos $dx = 2 \sec z \operatorname{tag} z dz$ y $\sqrt{x^2-4} = 2 \operatorname{tag} z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} dx &= \int \frac{4 \sec^2 z}{2 \operatorname{tag} z} (2 \sec z \operatorname{tag} z dz) = 4 \int \sec^3 z dz \\ &= 2 \sec z \operatorname{tag} z + 2 \ln |\sec z + \operatorname{tag} z| + C' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-4} + 2 \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-4}| + C \end{aligned}$$

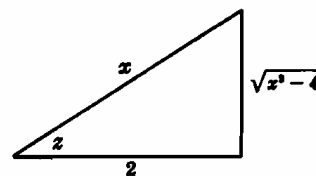


Fig. 28-2

3. Calcular $\int \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{x} dx$.

Haciendo $x = \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sen} z$; tendremos $dx = \frac{3}{2} \cos z dz$ y $\sqrt{9-4x^2} = 3 \cos z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{9-4x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{3 \cos z}{\frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sen} z} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos z dz\right) = 3 \int \frac{\cos^2 z}{\operatorname{sen} z} dz \\ &= 3 \int \frac{1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 z}{\operatorname{sen} z} dz = 3 \int \operatorname{csc} z dz - 3 \int \operatorname{sen} z dz \\ &= 3 \ln |\operatorname{csc} z - \cot z| + 3 \cos z + C' \\ &= 3 \ln \left| \frac{3 - \sqrt{9-4x^2}}{x} \right| + \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

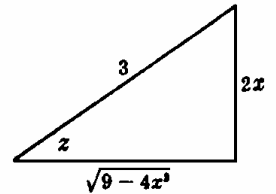


Fig. 28-3

4. Calcular $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9+4x^2}}$.

Haciendo $x = \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{tag} z$, tendremos $dx = \frac{3}{2} \sec^2 z dz$ y $\sqrt{9+4x^2} = 3 \sec z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{9+4x^2}} &= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2} \sec^2 z dz}{\frac{3}{2} \operatorname{tag} z \cdot 3 \sec z} = \frac{1}{3} \int \operatorname{csc} z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln |\operatorname{csc} z - \cot z| + C' = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2} - 3}{x} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

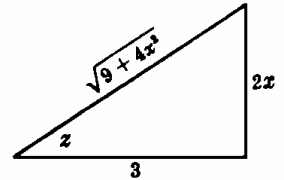


Fig. 28-4

5. Calcular $\int \frac{(16-9x^2)^{3/2}}{x^6} dx$.

Haciendo $x = -\operatorname{sen} z$, tendremos $dx = -\cos z dz$ y $\sqrt{16-9x^2} = 4 \cos z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(16-9x^2)^{3/2}}{x^6} dx &= \int \frac{64 \cos^3 z \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cos z dz}{\frac{4096}{729} \operatorname{sen}^6 z} = \frac{243}{16} \int \frac{\cos^4 z}{\operatorname{sen}^6 z} dz \\ &= \frac{243}{16} \int \cot^4 z \operatorname{csc}^2 z dz = -\frac{243}{80} \cot^3 z + C \\ &= -\frac{243}{80} \cdot \frac{(16-9x^2)^{3/2}}{243x^5} + C = -\frac{1}{80} \cdot \frac{(16-9x^2)^{3/2}}{x^5} + C \end{aligned}$$

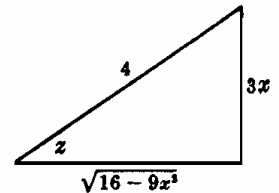


Fig. 28-5

6. Calcular $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} = \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}}$.

Haciendo $x-1 = \operatorname{sen} z$, tendremos $dx = \cos z dz$ y $\sqrt{2x-x^2} = \cos z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{(1+\operatorname{sen} z)^2}{\cos z} \cos z dz = \int (1+\operatorname{sen} z)^2 dz \\ &= \int \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \operatorname{sen} z - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2z\right) dz = \frac{3}{2}z - 2 \cos z - \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen} 2z + C \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} (x-1) - 2\sqrt{2x-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^2} + C \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x+3)\sqrt{2x-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

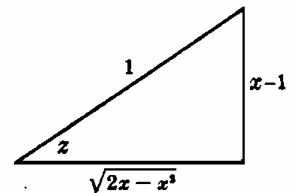


Fig. 28-6

7. Calcular $\int \frac{dx}{(4x^2-24x+27)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\{4(x-3)^2-9\}^{3/2}}$.

Haciendo $x-3 = \frac{3}{2} \sec z$, tendremos $dx = \frac{3}{2} \sec z \operatorname{tag} z dz$ y $\sqrt{4x^2-24x+27} = 3 \operatorname{tag} z$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(4x^2-24x+27)^{3/2}} &= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2} \sec z \operatorname{tag} z dz}{27 \operatorname{tag}^3 z} \\ &= \frac{1}{18} \int \operatorname{sen}^{-2} z \cos z dz \\ &= -\frac{1}{18} \operatorname{csc} z + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{4x^2-24x+27}} + C \end{aligned}$$

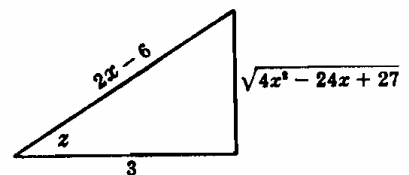


Fig. 28-7

Problemas propuestos

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{(4-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{4\sqrt{4-x^2}} + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{\sqrt{25-x^2}}{x} dx = 5 \ln \left| \frac{5-\sqrt{25-x^2}}{x} \right| + \sqrt{25-x^2} + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a^2x} + C$$

$$11. \int \sqrt{x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2+4} + 2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+4}) + C$$

$$12. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \arcsen \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$13. \int \sqrt{x^2-4} dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2-4} - 2 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-4}| + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x} dx = \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}-a}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}+a} + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(4-x^2)^{5/2}} = \frac{x^3}{12(4-x^2)^{3/2}} + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{a^2\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} + C$$

$$17. \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{9-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{9x} + C$$

$$18. \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^2-16}} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2-16} + 8 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-16}| + C$$

$$19. \int x^2\sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{5}(a^2-x^2)^{5/2} - \frac{a^2}{3}(a^2-x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+13}} = \ln(x-2 + \sqrt{x^2-4x+13}) + C$$

$$21. \int \frac{dx}{(4x-x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x-2}{4\sqrt{4x-x^2}} + C$$

$$22. \int \frac{dx}{(9+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{54} \arctan \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{18(9+x^2)} + C$$

Aplicar la integración, por partes y el método de este capítulo, en la resolución de los Problemas 23-24.

$$23. \int x \arcsen x dx = \frac{1}{4}(2x^2-1) \arcsen x + \frac{1}{4}x\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$24. \int x \arccos x dx = \frac{1}{4}(2x^2-1) \arccos x - \frac{1}{4}x\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$