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EJERCICIO INTEGRALES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Resuelva la integral $\int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) \sec^3(x) dx$

Solución:

$$\text{Sea } I = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) \sec^3(x) dx$$

Tenemos que $\operatorname{tg}^2(x) = \sec^2(x) - 1$, luego

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) \sec^3(x) dx = \int (\sec^2(x) - 1) \sec^3(x) dx = \\ \int \sec^5(x) dx - \int \sec^3(x) dx$$

$$\text{Sean } A = \int \sec^3(x) dx \text{ y } B = \int \sec^5(x) dx, \text{ de donde} \\ I = B - A \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Obtengamos } A = \int \sec^3(x) dx$$

$$A = \int \sec^3(x) dx = \int \sec^2(x) \sec(x) dx = \int \sec^2(x) \sec(x) dx$$

Usando integración por partes, se tiene

$$p = \sec(x) \Rightarrow p' = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$q' = \sec^2(x) \Rightarrow q = \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$A = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \int \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx$$

$$\text{Sea } C = \int \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx, \text{ luego}$$

$$A = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - C \quad (2)$$

Determinemos C

$$C = \int \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx = \int \sec(x) (\sec^2(x) - 1) dx =$$

$$\int \sec^3(x) dx - \int \sec(x) dx = A - \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

Es decir,

$$C = A - \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) \quad (3)$$

De (2) y (3)

$$A = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - C = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - [A - \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))] \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - A + \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) \Rightarrow$$

$$2A = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} [\sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))]$$

Esto significa que

$$\int \sec^3(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

De (3)

$$C = A - \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) - \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

Esto significa que

$$\int \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

Obtengamos $B = \int \sec^5(x) dx$

$$B = \int \sec^5(x) dx = \int \sec^2(x) \sec^3(x) dx$$

Usando integración por partes

$$p = \sec^3(x) \Rightarrow p' = 3 \sec^2(x) \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$q' = \sec^2(x) \Rightarrow q = \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$B = \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - 3 \int \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}^2(x) dx = \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - 3 I$$

De (1)

$$I = B - A \Rightarrow I = \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - 3 I - \frac{1}{2} [\sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) + \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))] \Rightarrow$$

$$4 I = \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x)) \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} [\sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))] \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{8} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

Esto muestra que

$$I = \int \operatorname{tg}^2(x) \sec^3(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sec^3(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{8} \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x) - \frac{1}{8} \ln(\sec(x) + \operatorname{tg}(x))$$

Observación:

He omitido la constante c en todo el desarrollo, por simplicidad $\square$