

SUDOKU DE GRÁFICAS DE FUNCIONES ELEMENTALES

IMPRIMIR EN TAMAÑO A3



Soluciones al final del documento.

Nivel recomendado: Bachillerato.

SUDOKU INTEGRALES INMEDIATAS 6X6 modelo 1 – polinómicas, racionales y exponencial

En cada fila y en cada columna deben aparecer las seis integrales inmediatas. Y en cada rectángulo interior 2x3 deben aparecer también las seis integrales.

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$			$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$		
	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$		$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	
		$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	
			$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$		$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$
	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$			$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$
	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$				$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$

SUDOKU INTEGRALES INMEDIATAS 6X6 modelo 2 – radicales y trigonométricas

En cada fila y en cada columna deben aparecer las seis integrales inmediatas. Y en cada rectángulo interior 2x3 deben aparecer también las seis integrales.

	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$		
$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$					$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$
$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$		$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$		$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$
$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$		$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$			$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$
		$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$	
$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$			$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	

SOLUCIÓN 6X6 modelo 1

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$
$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$
$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$
$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctg(x) + C$	$\int \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \ln(1+x^2) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{-1}{x} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$

SOLUCIÓN 6X6 modelo 2

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$
$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$
$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$
$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$	$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$	$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$
$\int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$	$\int \text{sen}(x) dx = -\cos(x) + C$	$\int \frac{\cos(x)}{\text{sen}(x)} dx = \ln \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \text{sen}(x) + C$	$\int \cos(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{sen}(2x) + C$
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