

PAUTA PRUEBA N° 1 CÁLCULO INTEGRAL + EDO
INGENIERÍA AGROINDUSTRIAL – INGENIERÍA
AMBIENTAL – INGENIERÍA EN ALIMENTOS

NOMBRE : _____ **CARRERA :** _____
TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA 30 MINUTOS **FECHA : Ma 09/10/18**

1) Resuelva la integral $\int \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt$

(20 puntos).

Solución:

$$\int \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos(t)} dt - \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt = \int \sec(t) dt - \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt$$

$$= \ln|\sec(t) + \operatorname{tg}(t)| - \int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt$$

Para calcular la integral $\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt$ consideremos la sustitución $F = \cos(t)$

$$F = \cos(t) \Rightarrow dF = -\operatorname{sen}(t) dt \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(t) dt = -dF$$

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt = - \int \frac{1}{F} dF = -\ln|F| = -\ln|\cos(t)|$$

Finalmente, $\int \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}(t)}{\cos(t)} dt = \ln|\sec(t) + \operatorname{tg}(t)| + \ln|\cos(t)| + c$, con c una constante real cualquiera. $\square$

2) Muestre que: $\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{27}$

(20 puntos).

Solución:

Resolvamos la integral indefinida $\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx$

Consideremos la sustitución $P = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$

$$P = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow dP = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -dP$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx = - \int \sqrt{P} dP = - \int P^{1/2} dP = -\frac{2}{3} P^{3/2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3/2}$$

Luego

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx &= -\frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{3/2} \Big|_1^3 = -\frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)^{3/2} \\
&= -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{3} (2)^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2^3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2^2}{3}\right)^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2^2 2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{(2^2)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{3^3}} \\
&= \frac{2}{3} 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{2^3}{\sqrt{3^2 3}} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{9} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{9} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} - \frac{16}{27} \sqrt{3} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{27} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

3) Resuelva la ecuación : $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \cos(x) = x e^{-x} + 5x^3 \sqrt{x}$, $x > 0$ (20 puntos).

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \cos(x) &= x e^{-x} + 5x^3 \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x e^{-x} + 5x^3 \sqrt{x} - \cos(x) \Rightarrow \\
\int \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} dx &= \int x e^{-x} dx + \int 5x^3 \sqrt{x} dx - \int \cos(x) dx \Rightarrow \\
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \int x e^{-x} dx + \int 5x^3 \sqrt{x} dx - \int \cos(x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

La integral $\int x e^{-x} dx$ la resolveremos por partes

Sean $p' = e^{-x}$ y $q = x$. Luego $p = -e^{-x}$ y $q' = 1$

$$\int x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} - e^{-x}$$

Consideremos la integral $\int 5x^3 \sqrt{x} dx$

$$\int 5x^3 \sqrt{x} dx = 5 \int x^3 x^{1/2} dx = 5 \int x^{7/2} dx = 5 \frac{2}{9} x^{9/2} = \frac{10}{9} x^{9/2}$$

Tenemos que $\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x)$

Reemplazando los resultados anteriores se tiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= \int x e^{-x} dx + \int 5x^3 \sqrt{x} dx - \int \cos(x) dx = \\
&= -x e^{-x} - e^{-x} + \frac{10}{9} x^{9/2} - \sin(x) + c
\end{aligned}$$

Integrando la ecuación anterior:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dy}{dx} dx &= -\int x e^{-x} dx - \int e^{-x} dx + \frac{10}{9} \int x^{9/2} dx - \int \sin(x) dx + \int c dx \\
\Rightarrow y(x) &= x e^{-x} + e^{-x} + e^{-x} + \frac{10}{9} \frac{2}{11} x^{11/2} + \cos(x) + cx + d \\
\Rightarrow y(x) &= x e^{-x} + 2e^{-x} + \frac{20}{99} x^{11/2} + \cos(x) + cx + d, \text{ con } c \text{ y } d \text{ constantes reales. } \square
\end{aligned}$$