

PAUTA TEST N° 3 CÁLCULO INTEGRAL + EDO
INGENIERÍA AGROINDUSTRIAL – INGENIERÍA
AMBIENTAL – INGENIERÍA EN ALIMENTOS

NOMBRE : _____ **CARRERA. :** _____
TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 40 MINUTOS **FECHA : Ju 18/10/18**

Resuelva las integrales:

a) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}} dx$

(30 puntos).

Solución:

Como $9x^2 + 6x - 8 = 9(x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{8}{9}) = 9(x + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 9 = (3x + 1)^2 - 9$, con $u = 3x + 1$, se tiene $du = 3 dx$, $dx = \frac{du}{3}$ y $(3x + 1)^2 - 9 = u^2 - 9 = u^2 - 3^2$

Así,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}} = \int \frac{\frac{du}{3}}{\sqrt{u^2-9}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-9}}$$

Con $u = 3\sec(\alpha)$, se tiene que $u^2 - 9 = 9(\sec^2(\alpha) - 1) = 9\tg^2(\alpha)$, $\sqrt{u^2 - 9} = 3\tg(\alpha)$, $\tg(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{u^2-9}}{3}$, $\sec(\alpha) = \frac{u}{3}$ y $du = 3\sec(\alpha)\tg(\alpha)d\alpha$

Luego,

$$\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-9}} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3\sec(\alpha)\tg(\alpha)d\alpha}{3\tg(\alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int \sec(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{1}{3} \ln|\sec(\alpha) + \tg(\alpha)| + c_1$$

$$= \ln\left|\frac{u}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{u^2-9}}{3}\right| + c_1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln\left|\frac{u+\sqrt{u^2-9}}{3}\right| + c_1,$$

con c_1 una constante real cualquiera

En consecuencia,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}} &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3x+1+\sqrt{(3x+1)^2-9}}{3} \right| + c_1 \\&= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{3x+1+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}}{3} \right| + c_1 \\&= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 3x+1+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8} \right| - \frac{1}{3} \ln(3) + c_1 \\&= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 3x+1+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8} \right| + c, \text{ con } c = c_1 - \frac{1}{3} \ln(3)\end{aligned}$$

Finalmente,

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8}} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 3x+1+\sqrt{9x^2+6x-8} \right| + c ,$$

con c una constante real cualquiera $\square$

$$b) \int \frac{x^2+7x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+12)} dx$$

(30 puntos).

Solución:

Notemos que : $x^2 + 6x + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-48}}{2} \in \mathbb{C}$

Lo anterior muestra que $x^2 + 6x + 12$ es irreducible en $\mathbb{R}$

Luego

$$\frac{x^2+7x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+12)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+6x+12} = \frac{A(x^2+6x+12)+(Bx+C)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+12)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 7x - 6 \equiv A(x^2 + 6x + 12) + (Bx + C)(x + 1)$$

$$\text{Para } x = -1, \text{ se tiene } -12 = 7A \Rightarrow A = -\frac{12}{7}$$

$$\text{Para } x = 0, \text{ se tiene } -6 = 12A + C \Rightarrow C = -6 - 12A \Rightarrow C = -6 + 12\left(\frac{12}{7}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -6 + \frac{144}{7} \Rightarrow C = \frac{102}{7}$$

$$\text{Para } x = 1, \text{ se tiene } 2 = 19A + 2B + 2C \Rightarrow B = 1 - \frac{19}{2}A - C$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 1 + \frac{114}{7} - \frac{102}{7} \Rightarrow B = \frac{19}{7}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+7x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+12)} dx = -\frac{12}{7} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{19x+102}{x^2+6x+12} dx$$

Recordemos que $\int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \ln|x+1|$

Resolvamos la integral $\int \frac{19x+102}{x^2+6x+12} dx = 19 \int \frac{x}{x^2+6x+12} dx + 102 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+12}$

Tenemos que $x^2 + 6x + 12 = (x+3)^2 + 3 = (x+3)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2$, luego consideremos la sustitución trigonométrica $x+3 = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha)$

$$x+3 = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) - 3 \Rightarrow dx = \sqrt{3} \sec^2(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$x+3 = \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) = \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$x^2 + 6x + 12 = (x+3)^2 + 3 = 3 \operatorname{tg}^2(\alpha) + 3 = 3(\operatorname{tg}^2(\alpha) + 1) = 3 \sec^2(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x}{x^2+6x+12} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) - 3}{3 \sec^2(\alpha)}}{\sqrt{3} \sec^2(\alpha)} \sqrt{3} \sec^2(\alpha) d\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int (\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) - 3) d\alpha \\ &= \int \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) d\alpha - \sqrt{3} \int d\alpha = -\ln|\cos(\alpha)| - \sqrt{3} \alpha = -\ln\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2(\alpha)}}\right| - \sqrt{3} \alpha \\ &= -\ln\left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{(x+3)^2}{3}}}\right| - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(x+3)^2}}\right| - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+12} = \int \frac{\sqrt{3} \sec^2(\alpha) d\alpha}{3 \sec^2(\alpha)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int d\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Finalmente, $\int \frac{x^2+7x-6}{(x+1)(x^2+6x+12)} dx = -\frac{12}{7} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{7} \int \frac{19x+102}{x^2+6x+12} dx$

$$= -\frac{12}{7} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{7} \left[19 \int \frac{x}{x^2+6x+12} dx + 102 \int \frac{dx}{x^2+6x+12} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{12}{7} \ln|x+1| - \frac{19}{7} \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3+(x+3)^2}}\right| + \frac{15}{7} \sqrt{3} \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c \quad \square$$