

**PAUTA CERTAMEN N° 1 CÁLCULO AVANZADO
INGENIERÍA AMBIENTAL**

NOMBRE : _____

TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA 40 MINUTOS

FECHA : Mi 21/09/22

1) Resuelva la integral $\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(15 puntos)

Solución:

Sea $z^2 = x$

$$z^2 = x \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{x}$$

$$z^2 = x \Rightarrow 2z dz = dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^z}{z} 2z dz = 2 \int e^z dz = 2e^z + c = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + c \quad \square$$

2) Muestre que : $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{Arccos}(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1$

(15 puntos)

Solución:

$$\text{Sea } J = \int \text{Arccos}(t) dt = \int 1 \cdot \text{Arccos}(t) dt$$

$$p = \text{Arccos}(t) \Rightarrow p' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$q' = 1 \Rightarrow q = t$$

$$J = t \text{Arccos}(t) + \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$$

$$\text{Obtenemos } M = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt, \text{ usando la sustitución } P = 1 - t^2$$

$$P = 1 - t^2 \Rightarrow dP = -2t dt \Rightarrow t dt = -\frac{1}{2} dP$$

$$M = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} dP = -\frac{1}{2} \int P^{-1/2} dP = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{P^{1/2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -P^{1/2} = -\sqrt{P} = -\sqrt{1-t^2}$$

Reemplazando M en J

$$J = t \operatorname{Arccos}(t) + \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = t \operatorname{Arccos}(t) - \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{Arccos}(t) dt = \left[t \operatorname{Arccos}(t) - \sqrt{1-t^2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arccos}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{6} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} + 1 = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \quad \square$$

3) Resuelva $\int \cos^3(q) \operatorname{sen}^2(q) dq$

(15 puntos)

Solución:

$$\int \cos^3(q) \operatorname{sen}^2(q) dq = \int \cos^2(q) \cos(q) \operatorname{sen}^2(q) dq =$$

$$\int (1 - \operatorname{sen}^2(q)) \cos(q) \operatorname{sen}^2(q) dq = \int \operatorname{sen}^2(q) \cos(q) dq - \int \operatorname{sen}^4(q) \cos(q) dq$$

Si hacemos $N = \operatorname{sen}(q)$, entonces $dN = \cos(q) dq$

$$\int \cos^3(q) \operatorname{sen}^2(q) dq = \int \operatorname{sen}^2(q) \cos(q) dq - \int \operatorname{sen}^4(q) \cos(q) dq =$$

$$\int N^2 dN - \int N^4 dN = \frac{N^3}{3} - \frac{N^5}{5} + c = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^3(q)}{3} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}^5(q)}{5} + c \quad \square$$

4) Calcule $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx$

(15 puntos)

Solución:

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 : x^2 + 1 = 1 \\ (-) x^2 + (-) 1 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$

Lo anterior muestra que : $\frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Así,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 dx - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = x \Big|_0^1 - \operatorname{Arctg}(x) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \operatorname{Arctg}(1) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \square$$