

**PAUTA CERTAMEN N° 2 CÁLCULO AVANZADO
INGENIERÍA AMBIENTAL**

NOMBRE : _____

TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA 30 MINUTOS

FECHA : Mi 08/06/22

1) Resuelva la EDO $\frac{dP}{dt} = P(100 - P)$, $P(0) = 5$

Solución:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = P(100 - P) \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = dt \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = \int dt \Rightarrow$$
$$\int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = t$$

Para calcular la integral $\int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)}$, usaremos descomposición en suma de fracciones parciales.

$$\frac{1}{P(100-P)} = \frac{A}{P} + \frac{B}{100-P} \Rightarrow 1 \equiv A(100 - P) + B P$$

$$P = 0 : 1 = 100 A \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$P = 100 : 1 = 100 B \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{1}{P(100-P)} = \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100-P} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{dP}{P} + \frac{1}{100} \int \frac{dP}{100-P}$$
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = \frac{1}{100} \ln(P) - \frac{1}{100} \ln(100 - P) \Rightarrow$$
$$\int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = \frac{1}{100} [\ln(P) - \ln(100 - P)] \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = \frac{1}{100} \ln\left(\frac{P}{100-P}\right)$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = P(100 - P) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P(100-P)} = t \Rightarrow \frac{1}{100} \ln\left(\frac{P}{100-P}\right) = t + c \Rightarrow$$
$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{100-P}\right) = 100 t + 100 c \Rightarrow \frac{P}{100-P} = k e^{100 t}, \text{ con } k = e^{100 c}$$

Ahora, $P(0) = 5$, es decir

$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{100-P}\right) = 100 t + 100 c \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{5}{100-5}\right) = 100 (0) + 100 c \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{5}{95}\right) = 100 (0) + 100 c \Rightarrow 100 c = \ln\left(\frac{5}{95}\right) \Rightarrow 100 c = \ln\left(\frac{1}{19}\right)$$

$$\text{Luego, } k = e^{100 c} = e^{\ln(\frac{1}{19})} = \frac{1}{19}$$

Así

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{P}{100-P} &= k e^{100t} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{100-P} = \frac{1}{19} e^{100t} \Rightarrow 19P = (100-P) e^{100t} \Rightarrow \\ 19P &= 100 e^{100t} - e^{100t} P \Rightarrow 19P + e^{100t} P = 100 e^{100t} \Rightarrow \\ P(19 + e^{100t}) &= 100 e^{100t} \Rightarrow P(t) = \frac{100 e^{100t}}{19 + e^{100t}} \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

(20 puntos)

2) Si es posible, obtenga el resultado de la integral $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$

Solución:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$$

Resolvamos la integral indefinida $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$

Sea $z^2 = x$

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

$$z^2 = x \Rightarrow 1 + x = 1 + z^2$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{z(1+z^2)} 2z dz = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(z) = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{Ahora } \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{x}) \Big|_t^1 = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(1) - 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{t})$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} [2 \operatorname{Arctg}(1) - 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{t})] = 2 \frac{\pi}{4} - 2(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Además } \int_1^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{x}) \Big|_1^t = 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{t}) - 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(1)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [2 \operatorname{Arctg}(\sqrt{t}) - 2 \operatorname{Arctg}(1)] = 2 \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Finalmente,

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx =$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \quad \square$$

(20 puntos)

3) Obtenga el área de la región acotada por las curvas $4x + y^2 = 0$ y $y = 2x + 4$

Solución:

Obtenemos los puntos de intersección entre las curvas

$$4x + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = -4x$$

$$y = 2x + 4 \Rightarrow y^2 = (2x + 4)^2 = 4x^2 + 16x + 16$$

$$\text{Luego, } -4x = 4x^2 + 16x + 16 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 20x + 16 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 256}}{8} = \frac{-20 \pm \sqrt{144}}{8} = \frac{-20 \pm 12}{8} = \begin{cases} \frac{-20+12}{8} = -\frac{8}{8} = -1 \\ \frac{-20-12}{8} = -\frac{32}{8} = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$x = -1 \Rightarrow y = 2x + 4 = 2(-1) + 4 = -2 + 4 = 2$$

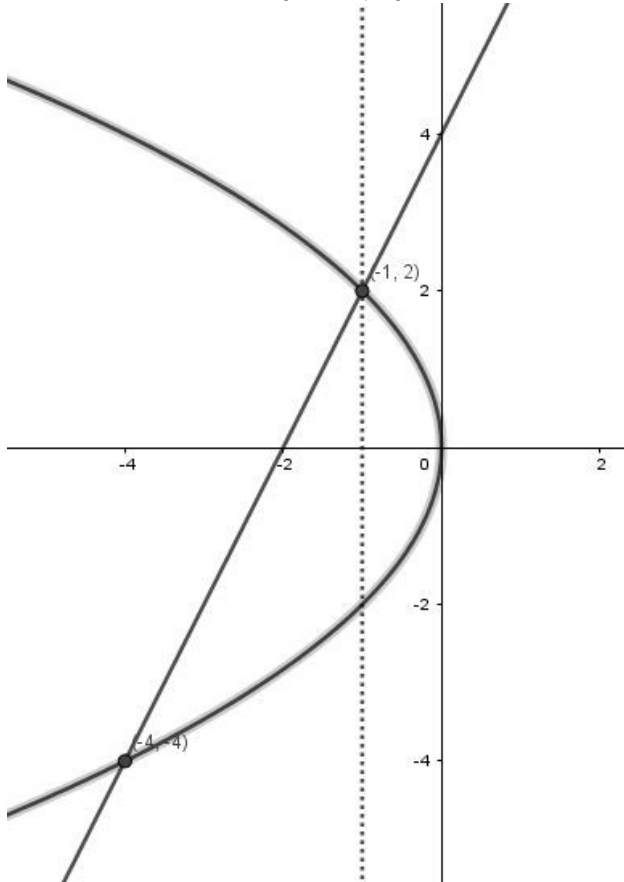
$$x = -4 \Rightarrow y = 2x + 4 = 2(-4) + 4 = -8 + 4 = -4$$

Los puntos de intersección son $P_1 = (-1, 2)$ y $P_2 = (-4, -4)$

Intersecciones con los ejes

$$\text{Recta: } x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 4; \quad y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$\text{Parábola: } x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0; \quad y = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$



Entre -4 y -1 la recta está sobre la parábola, en cambio entre -1 y 0 , la parte superior de la parábola está sobre la parte inferior de ella misma. Esto significa que el área total de la región acotada por ambas curvas es

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \int_{-4}^{-1} [2x + 4 - (-\sqrt{-4x})] dx + \int_{-1}^0 [\sqrt{-4x} - (-\sqrt{-4x})] dx$$

$$= \int_{-4}^{-1} [2x + 4 + \sqrt{-4x}] dx + \int_{-1}^0 2 \sqrt{-4x} dx$$

Resolvamos la integral $\int \sqrt{-4x} dx = \int \sqrt{4} \sqrt{-x} dx = 2 \int \sqrt{-x} dx$

Sea $v = -x$, de donde $dv = -dx$, es decir, $dx = -dv$

$$\int \sqrt{-x} dx = -2 \int \sqrt{v} dv = -2 \int v^{1/2} dv = 2 \frac{2}{3} v^{3/2} = -\frac{4}{3} (-x)^{3/2}$$

$$\left[x^2 + 4x - \frac{4}{3} (-x)^{3/2} \right]_{-4}^{-1} - \left[\frac{8}{3} (-x)^{3/2} \right]_{-1}^0 =$$

$$1 - 4 - \frac{4}{3} - 16 + 16 + \frac{4}{3} 4^{3/2} - 0 + \frac{8}{3} = -3 + \frac{32}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{36}{3} - 3 = 12 - 3 = 9$$

Finalmente, el área acotada por las curvas es 9 [unidades de área] ☐ (20 puntos)