

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

**NOMBRE :** \_\_\_\_\_  
**TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA 40 MINUTOS** **FECHA : Mi 25/06/25**

1) Resuelva la ecuación diferencial ordinaria  $3y' + xy = 0$  (15 puntos)

**Solución:**

$$3y' + xy = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{1}{3}x dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{1}{3} \int x dx \Rightarrow \ln(y) = -\frac{1}{6}x^2 + c \Rightarrow y(x) = e^c e^{-\frac{1}{6}x^2} \Rightarrow y(x) = k e^{-\frac{1}{6}x^2},$$

con  $k = e^c > 0$   $\square$

2) Determine si la integral  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  es convergente o no, y en caso de serlo calcule su resultado

(15 puntos)

**Solución:**

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_1^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

Resolvamos la integral indefinida  $\int \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\text{Sea } z^2 = x$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-z}}{z} 2z dz = 2 \int e^{-z} dz = -2e^{-z} = -2e^{-\sqrt{x}}$$

Calculemos  $\int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2e^{-\sqrt{x}} \Big|_a^1 = -2e^{-1} + 2e^{-\sqrt{a}}$$

Calculemos  $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} (-2e^{-1} + 2e^{-\sqrt{a}}) = -2e^{-1} + 2$$

Calculemos ahora  $\int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2e^{-\sqrt{x}} \Big|_1^t = -2e^{-\sqrt{t}} + 2e^{-1}$$

Ahora, calculemos  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2e^{-\sqrt{t}} + 2e^{-1}] = 0 + 2e^{-1} = 2e^{-1}$$

Luego

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2e^{-1} + 2 + 2e^{-1} = 2$$

Finalmente, la integral dada es convergente y además  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \quad \square$

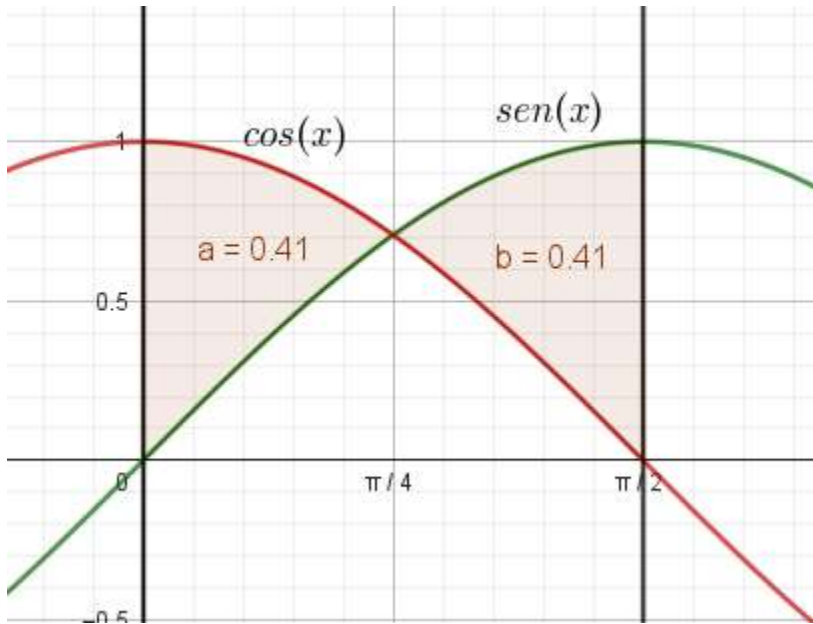
3) Obtenga el área de la región acotada por las curvas  $y = \sin(x)$ ,  $y = \cos(x)$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(15 puntos)

**Solución:**

En primer lugar, obtengamos los puntos de intersección entre las curvas, entre 0 y  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{sen}(x) = \cos(x) \Rightarrow \text{tg}(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



Observamos que

$$A = A_1 + A_2$$

donde  $A_1$  es el área de la región acotada por  $\cos(x)$  y  $\text{sen}(x)$  en el intervalo  $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$  y  $A_2$  es el área de la región acotada por  $\text{sen}(x)$  y  $\cos(x)$  en el intervalo  $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

Luego

$$A_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos(x) - \text{sen}(x)) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{sen}(x) dx =$$

$$\text{sen}(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \cos(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1 \approx 0.41$$

$$A_2 = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\text{sen}(x) - \cos(x)) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{sen}(x) dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(x) dx =$$

$$-\cos(x)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin(x)\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -0 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} - 1 \approx 0.41$$

Finalmente,  $A = A_1 + A_2 = \sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2} - 1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \approx 0.83$   $\square$

4) Resuelva la integral  $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx$

(15 puntos)

**Solución:**

Sea  $z^6 = x$

$$z^6 = x \Rightarrow 6z^5 dz = dx$$

$$z^6 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{z^6} = z^{\frac{6}{2}} = z^3$$

$$z^6 = x \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x} = \sqrt[3]{z^6} = z^{\frac{6}{3}} = z^2$$

$$z^6 = x \Rightarrow z = \sqrt[6]{x}$$

Luego,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx = \int \frac{z^3}{z^3 - z^2} 6z^5 dz = \int \frac{z^3}{z^2(z-1)} 6z^5 dz =$$

$$6 \int \frac{z^6}{z-1} dz$$

$$z^6 : z - 1 = z^5 + z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (-)z^6 - (+)z^5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^5 \\ (-)z^5 - (+)z^4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^4 \\ (-)z^4 - (+)z^3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z^3 \\ (-)z^3 - (+)z^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (-)z^2 - (+)z \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} z \\ (-)z - (+)1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$1$$

Tenemos que :  $\frac{z^6}{z-1} = z^5 + z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 + \frac{1}{z-1}$

$$6 \int \frac{z^6}{z-1} dz = 6 \int \left( z^5 + z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 + \frac{1}{z-1} \right) dz =$$

$$6 \int z^5 dz + 6 \int z^4 dz + 6 \int z^3 dz + 6 \int z^2 dz + 6 \int z dz + 6 \int dz + 6 \int \frac{1}{z-1} dz =$$

$$\frac{6}{6} z^6 + \frac{6}{5} z^5 + \frac{6}{4} z^4 + \frac{6}{3} z^3 + \frac{6}{2} z^2 + 6z + 6 \ln|z-1| + c =$$

$$z^6 + \frac{6}{5} z^5 + \frac{3}{2} z^4 + 2 z^3 + 3 z^2 + 6z + 6 \ln|z-1| + c$$

Finalmente,

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt[3]{x}} dx =$$

$$x + \frac{6}{5} \sqrt[6]{x^5} + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} + 2 \sqrt{x} + 3 \sqrt[3]{x} + 6 \sqrt[6]{x} + 6 \ln|\sqrt[6]{x} - 1| + c \quad \square$$