

UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN  
 FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA AGRÍCOLA  
 DEPTO. DE AGROINDUSTRIAS  
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**PAUTA PRUEBA N° 2 PRIMERA PARTE  
 CÁLCULO II - CÁLCULO INTEGRAL  
 INGENIERÍA AGROINDUSTRIAL - INGENIERÍA CIVIL AGRÍCOLA**

**NOMBRE :** \_\_\_\_\_ **PTOS. :** \_\_\_\_\_  
**TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA** **FECHA :** Vi 17/11/06

**(1)** Responda Verdadero (V) o Falso (F), **justificando todas sus respuestas.**

a) F La función  $f(x) = \int \frac{1}{ax-b} dx$  es siempre lineal.

**Justificación.**

Si  $a \neq 0$ , entonces

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{ax-b} dx = \stackrel{u=ax-b; du=a dx}{\frac{1}{a} \int \frac{1}{u} du} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|u| + c = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax-b| + c$$

que no es lineal, pues la función  $\ln$  no es lineal.★

b) V La función  $g(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx$  es tal que  $g(-\frac{1}{2}) = \pi$

**Justificación.**

$$g(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$u = x + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow du = dx$$

$$g(x) = \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+\frac{3}{4}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2+\frac{3}{4}} du = \stackrel{\text{Fórmula 17}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2u}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} + c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

$$\text{Luego : } g(-\frac{1}{2}) = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}(0) + c = \pi \Rightarrow 0 + c = \pi \Rightarrow c = \pi$$

Existe una función  $g$  que satisface la condición  $g(-\frac{1}{2}) = \pi$  y es

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \pi \star$$

c) F  $\int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) d\alpha + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2r) \sin(4r) dr = e^3 + \pi$

**Justificación.**

Calculemos  $\int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) d\alpha$  :

$$\begin{aligned} p' &= e^{-\alpha} \Rightarrow p = -e^{-\alpha} \\ q &= \cos(3\alpha) \Rightarrow q' = -3\sin(3\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) d\alpha = -e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 - 3 \int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) d\alpha$$

Ahora para calcular  $\int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) d\alpha$  hacemos :

$$\begin{aligned} p' &= e^{-\alpha} \Rightarrow p = -e^{-\alpha} \\ q &= \sin(3\alpha) \Rightarrow q' = 3 \cos(3\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) d\alpha &= -e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 + 3 \int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) d\alpha = \\ &-e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 + 3I = \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto :

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 + 3e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 - 9I \Rightarrow \\ 10I &= -e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 + 3e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 \Rightarrow \\ I &= \frac{-e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2 + 3e^{-\alpha} \sin(3\alpha) \Big|_0^2}{10} = \frac{-e^{-2} \cos(6) + 1 + 3e^{-2} \sin(6)}{10} \end{aligned}$$

Calculemos  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2r) \sin(4r) dr$  :

Recordemos que  $\sin(z) \sin(w) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(z-w) - \cos(z+w)]$ , luego

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(2r) \sin(4r) &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2r-4r) - \cos(2r+4r)] = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(-2r) - \cos(6r)] = \\ &\frac{1}{2} [\cos(2r) - \cos(6r)] \end{aligned}$$

Por lo tanto,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2r) \sin(4r) dr &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\cos(2r) - \cos(6r)] dr = \\ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(2r) dr - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(6r) dr &= \frac{1}{4} \sin(2r) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \frac{1}{12} \sin(6r) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Finalmente

$$\int_0^2 e^{-\alpha} \cos(3\alpha) d\alpha + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(2r) \sin(4r) dr = \frac{-e^{-2} \cos(6) + 1 + 3e^{-2} \sin(6)}{10} \neq e^3 + \pi \star$$

**(30 puntos).**