

PAUTA TEST N° 4 CÁLCULO INTEGRAL + EDO (60%)
INGENIERÍA AGROINDUSTRIAL

NOMBRE : _____ **PTOS. :** _____
TIEMPO MÁXIMO : 1 HORA 20 MINUTOS **FECHA : Mi 21/10/09**

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

a) F $\int_1^{\pi} \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)} dx > 100$

Justificación:

Considerando la sustitución $t = \operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})$, se tiene que :

$$\operatorname{sen}(x) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos(x) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

Reemplazando en $\frac{1}{1-\cos(x)} dx$ se tiene que :

$$\frac{1}{1-\cos(x)} dx = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{\frac{1+t^2-1+t^2}{1+t^2}} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1+t^2}{2t^2} \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt = -t^{-1} = -\frac{1}{t} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{\pi} \frac{1}{1-\cos(x)} dx = -\left. \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{x}{2})} \right|_1^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{\pi}{2})} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\frac{1}{2})} \approx$$

$$1.83 < 100 \quad \square$$

b) Dos funciones f y g se dicen ortogonales en un intervalo $[a, b]$ si :

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = 0.$$

Las funciones $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ y $g(x) = 2^x$ son ortogonales en el intervalo $[0, 1]$.

Justificación:

$$\text{Calculemos } \int_0^1 f(x) g(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) 2^x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 2^x dx - \int_0^1 2^x dx$$

$$\text{Recordemos que : } (2^x)' = \ln(2) 2^x$$

$$\text{Lo anterior significa que : } \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} 2^x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} [2 - 1] = \frac{1}{\ln(2)}$$

$$\text{Calculemos } \int_0^1 x^2 2^x dx \text{ usando integración por partes.}$$

$$p' = 2^x \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} 2^x$$

$$q = x^2 \Rightarrow q' = 2x$$

$$\int x^2 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{\ln(2)} \int x 2^x dx \quad (*)$$

Ahora para calcular $\int x 2^x dx$ usamos nuevamente integración por partes.

$$p' = 2^x \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} 2^x$$

$$q = x \Rightarrow q' = 1$$

$$\int x 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} x 2^x - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} x 2^x - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \frac{1}{\ln(2)} 2^x$$

Reemplazando el resultado anterior en (*) obtenemos :

$$\int x^2 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{\ln(2)} \left[\frac{1}{\ln(2)} x 2^x - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \frac{1}{\ln(2)} 2^x \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{\ln(2)} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^2} x 2^x + \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3} 2^x$$

Luego :

$$\int_0^1 x^2 2^x dx = \left[\frac{1}{\ln(2)} x^2 2^x - \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^2} x 2^x + \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3} 2^x \right]_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{2}{\ln(2)} - \frac{4}{[\ln(2)]^2} + \frac{4}{[\ln(2)]^3} - \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3} = \frac{2}{\ln(2)} - \frac{4}{[\ln(2)]^2} + \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3}$$

Finalmente :

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) 2^x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 2^x dx - \int_0^1 2^x dx =$$

$$\frac{2}{\ln(2)} - \frac{4}{[\ln(2)]^2} + \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3} - \frac{1}{\ln(2)} = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} - \frac{4}{[\ln(2)]^2} + \frac{2}{[\ln(2)]^3} \approx$$

$$1.44 - 8.33 + 6.01 = -0.88 \neq 0 \quad \square$$

(30 puntos).

(2) Resuelva las integrales:

$$a) \int_4^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9t^2+6t-8}} dt$$

(30 puntos).

Solución:

a)

$$\int_4^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 5^-} \int_4^t \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx$$

$$\text{Calculemos } \int_4^t \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx$$

$$\int_4^t \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx = \int_4^t (5-x)^{-2/5} dx = -\frac{5}{3} (5-x)^{3/2} \Big|_4^t = -\frac{5}{3} (5-t)^{3/2} + \frac{5}{3}$$

Por lo tanto :

$$\int_4^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 5^-} \int_4^t \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 5^-} \left[-\frac{5}{3} (5-t)^{3/2} + \frac{5}{3} \right] = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{Finalmente : } \int_4^5 \frac{1}{(5-x)^{2/5}} dx = \frac{5}{3} \quad \square$$

b)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9t^2+6t-8}} dt$$

Para resolver la integral anterior debemos primero completar cuadrados.

$$9t^2 + 6t - 8 = 9(t^2 + \frac{6}{9}t - \frac{8}{9}) = 9(t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{8}{9}) = 9(t + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 9 = 9 \left[(t + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 1 \right]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9t^2+6t-8}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 \left[(t+\frac{1}{3})^2 - 1 \right]}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+\frac{1}{3})^2 - 1}} dt$$

Consideremos la sustitución : $t + \frac{1}{3} = \sec(\alpha)$

Luego :

$$dt = \sec(\alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\sqrt{(t + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 1} = \sqrt{\sec^2(\alpha) - 1} = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha)$$

Reemplazando lo anterior en la integral $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+\frac{1}{3})^2-1}} dt$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+\frac{1}{3})^2-1}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha)} \sec(\alpha) \operatorname{tg}(\alpha) d\alpha =$$

$$\int \sec(\alpha) d\alpha = \ln|\sec(\alpha) + \operatorname{tg}(\alpha)|$$

Ahora recordemos que : $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha) = \sqrt{\sec^2(\alpha) - 1} = \sqrt{(t + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 1}$

$$\text{Por lo tanto : } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{9t^2+6t-8}} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(t+\frac{1}{3})^2-1}} dt =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| t + \frac{1}{3} + \sqrt{(t + \frac{1}{3})^2 - 1} \right| + c \quad \square$$