

Integración por partes: $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

$$1) \int x \sin x dx \Rightarrow u = x, dv = \sin x dx \Rightarrow du = dx, v = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x \Rightarrow \int x \sin x dx = x(-\cos x) - \int (-\cos x) dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx = \boxed{-x \cos x + \sin x + C}$$

$$2) \int \ln x dx \Rightarrow u = \ln x, dv = dx \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}, v = \int dx = x \Rightarrow \int \ln x dx = \ln x(x) - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - \int dx = x \ln x - x + C = \boxed{x(\ln x - 1) + C}$$

$$3) \int x^n \ln x dx \Rightarrow u = \ln x, dv = x^n dx \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{x}, v = \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \Rightarrow \int x^n \ln x dx = \ln x \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} - \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \int \frac{x^{n+1}}{dx} = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C = \boxed{\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + C}$$

$$4) \int x e^{ax} dx \Rightarrow u = x, dv = e^{ax} dx \Rightarrow du = dx, v = \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \Rightarrow \int x e^{ax} dx = x \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \int \frac{e^{ax}}{a} dx = x \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} dx = x \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C = \boxed{\frac{e^{ax}}{a} \left(x - \frac{1}{a} \right) + C}$$

$$5) \int \arctan x dx \Rightarrow u = \arctan x, dv = dx \Rightarrow du = \frac{dx}{1+x^2}, v = \int dx = x \Rightarrow \int \arctan x dx = \arctan(x) \cdot x - \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = x \arctan x - \int \frac{xdx}{1+x^2} = \boxed{x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C}$$

$$6) \int e^{-2x} \sin e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow u = e^{-x} \Rightarrow du = -e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow dx = -\frac{du}{e^{-x}} = -\frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow dv = e^{-2x} \sin u dx \Rightarrow \int e^{-2x} \sin e^{-x} dx = \int e^{-x} \cdot e^{-x} \sin e^{-x} = u \cdot u \sin u \left(-\frac{du}{u} \right) = -\int u \sin u du \Rightarrow I = \int e^{-2x} \sin e^{-x} dx = -(-u \cos u + \sin u + C_1) = \boxed{+e^{-x} \cos e^{-x} - \sin e^{-x} + C} \Rightarrow C = -C_1$$

Integrales resolubles mediante integración por partes

Forma A: $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$, $\int x^n \sin ax dx$, o $\int x^n \cos ax dx$ **hacer** $u = x^n$ y $dv = e^{ax} dx, \sin ax dx, \cos ax dx$

Forma B: $\int x^n \ln x dx$, $\int x^n \arcsen ax dx$, o $\int x^n \arccos ax dx$ **hacer** $u = \ln x, \arcsen ax, \arccos ax$ y $dv = x^n dx$

Forma C: $\int e^{ax} \sin bxdx$ o $\int e^{ax} \cos bxdx$ **hacer** $u = e^{ax}$ y $dv = \sin bxdx, \cos bxdx$

Integración por sustitución trigonométrica

$$\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sin \theta \Rightarrow du = a \cos \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = a \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \tan \theta \Rightarrow du = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} = a \sec \theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sec \theta \Rightarrow du = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} = a \tan \theta$$

$$1) \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} \Rightarrow u = a \sin \theta \Rightarrow du = a \cos \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \arcsen \frac{u}{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)} = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta} = a \cos \theta \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \int \frac{a \cos \theta d\theta}{a \cos \theta} = \int d\theta = \theta + C = \arcsen \frac{u}{a} + C \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \boxed{\arcsen \frac{u}{a} + C}$$

$$2) \int \frac{du}{u^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow u = a \tan \theta \Rightarrow du = a \sec^2 \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan \frac{u}{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 \tan^2 \theta} = \sqrt{a^2(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} = \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 \theta} = a \sec \theta \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{du}{u^2 + a^2} = \int \frac{du}{(\sqrt{u^2 + a^2})^2} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(a \sec \theta)^2} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta}{a^2 \sec^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \theta + C = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u^2 + a^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + C}$$

$$3) \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} \Rightarrow u = a \sec \theta \Rightarrow du = a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{|u|}{a} \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2 \sec^2 \theta - a^2} = \sqrt{a^2(\sec^2 \theta - 1)} = \sqrt{a^2 \tan^2 \theta} = a \tan \theta \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{a \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta}{(a \sec \theta)(a \tan \theta)} = \frac{1}{a} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \theta + C = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{|u|}{a} + C \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{|u|}{a} + C}$$

$$4) \int \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx \Rightarrow a^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow a = r \Rightarrow u^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow u = x \Rightarrow x = r \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx = r \cos \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sin \theta =$$

$$\frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - (r \sin \theta)^2} = \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{r} \Rightarrow \theta = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{r} \text{ o } \theta = \arcsin \frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx = \int r \cos \theta (r \cos \theta d\theta) = r^2 \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{r^2}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{r^2}{2} \int d\theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \int \cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{r^2}{2} \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + C \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow I = \frac{r^2}{2} \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + C = \frac{r^2}{2} \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2} + C = \frac{r^2}{2} \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + C = \frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{r} + \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{x}{r} \frac{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}{r} + C = \boxed{\frac{r^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{r} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + C}$$

$$5) \int \sqrt{9x^2 + 1} dx \Rightarrow a = 1 \Rightarrow u = 3x \Rightarrow 3x = 1 \cdot \tan \theta \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{3} \tan \theta \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{3} \sec^2 \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{9x^2 + 1} = 1 \cdot \sec \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan 3x \Rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arcsec} \sqrt{9x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{9x^2 + 1} dx = \int \sec \theta (\frac{1}{3} \sec^2 \theta d\theta) = \frac{1}{3} \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} [\frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|)] + C = \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} \cdot 3x + \ln |\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x|) + C = \frac{3x\sqrt{9x^2 + 1}}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \ln |\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x| + C = \frac{x\sqrt{9x^2 + 1}}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \ln |\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x| + C = \boxed{\frac{x\sqrt{9x^2 + 1}}{2} + \ln |\sqrt{9x^2 + 1} + 3x|^{\frac{1}{6}} + C}$$

$$6) \int \sqrt{x^2 - 4} dx \Rightarrow a = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \sec \theta \Rightarrow dx = 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 4} = 2 \tan \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2} \text{ o } \theta = \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow I = \int \sqrt{x^2 - 4} dx = \int 2 \tan \theta \cdot (2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta) = 4 \int \tan^2 \theta \sec \theta d\theta = 4 \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \sec \theta d\theta = 4 \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta - 4 \int \sec \theta d\theta = 4 (\frac{1}{2} (\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|)) - 4 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C = 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta + 2 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| - 4 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C = 2 \sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta - 2 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C = 2 (\frac{x}{2}) (\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2}) - 2 \ln |\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2}| + C = \boxed{\frac{x\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2} - 2 \ln |\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2}| + C}$$

Integración por descomposición en fracciones racionales. Factores lineales: $\frac{A}{ax+b}, \frac{A}{(ax+b)^n}$

Caso 1. Los factores del denominador son todos de primer grado y distintos, de la forma $\frac{A}{ax+b}$

$$1) \int \frac{4}{x^2 - x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{4}{x^2 - x} = \frac{4}{x(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{(x)(x-1)A}{x} + \frac{(x)(x-1)B}{x-1} \Rightarrow 4 = A(x-1) + Bx = Ax - A + Bx = x(A+B) - A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -A = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = -4} \Rightarrow A+B = 0 \Rightarrow -4+B = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 4} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{x^2 - x} = \frac{-4}{x} + \frac{4}{x-1} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{4}{x^2 - x} dx = \int \frac{-4}{x} + \int \frac{4}{x-1} dx = -4 \ln x + 4 \ln(x-1) + C = 4[\ln(x-1) - \ln x] + C = \boxed{\ln \left(\frac{x-1}{x} \right)^4 + C}$$

$$2) \int \frac{dx}{4x^3 - x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4x^3 - x} = \frac{1}{x(4x^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{x(2x+1)(2x-1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{2x+1} + \frac{C}{2x-1} \Rightarrow 1 = A(2x+1)(2x-1) + Bx(2x-1) + Cx(2x+1) = A(4x^2 - 1) + B(2x^2 - x) + C(2x^2 + x) \Rightarrow 1 = x^2(4A + 2B + 2C) + x(-B + C) - A \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim 4R_1 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{2}R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim R_3 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 2C = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 1} \Rightarrow B + C = 2 \Rightarrow B + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 1} \Rightarrow -A = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{A = -1} \Rightarrow \int \frac{-1}{x} dx + \int \frac{1}{2x+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{2x-1} dx = -\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x-1) + C = \boxed{\ln \frac{\sqrt{(4x^2 - 1)}}{x} + C}$$

Caso 2. Los factores del denominador son todos de primer grado y algunos se repiten, correspondiéndole la forma $\frac{A}{(ax+b)^n} + \frac{B}{(ax+b)^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{L}{(ax+b)}$

$$3) \int \frac{x+5}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx \Rightarrow x^3 - 3x + 2 = (x+2)(x-1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x+5}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \frac{x+5}{(x+2)(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1} \Rightarrow x+5 = A(x-1)^2 + B(x+2) + C(x+2)(x-1) = A(x^2 - 2x + 1) + B(x+2) + C(x^2 + x - 2) = x^2(A+C) + x(-2A+B+C) + (A+2B-2C) \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim 2R_1 + R_2, -1R_1 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \sim -2R_2 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -9C = 3 \Rightarrow C = -3/9 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = -1/3} \Rightarrow B + 3C = 1 \Rightarrow B - 1 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{B=2} \Rightarrow A+C=0 \Rightarrow A=-C \Rightarrow \boxed{A=1/3} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x+5}{x^3-3x+2} dx = \int \frac{1/3}{x+2} dx + \int \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{-1/3}{x-1} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|x+2| - \frac{2}{x-1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{x+2}{x-1} - \frac{2}{x-1} + C = \boxed{\ln \left| \frac{x+2}{x-1} \right|^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{2}{x-1} + C}$$

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

$$(x-1)(x^2-1) = (x-1)(x-1)(x+1) = (x-1)^2(x+1) \Rightarrow \frac{4x}{x^3-x^2-x+1} = \frac{4x}{(x-1)^2(x+1)} = \frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$4x = A(x+1) + B(x-1)(x+1) + C(x-1)^2 = A(x+1) + B(x^2-1) + C(x^2-2x+1) = x^2(B+C) + x(A-2C) +$$

$$(A-B+C) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim -1R_2 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \sim 1R_1 + R_3 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 4C =$$

$$-4 \Rightarrow \boxed{C=-1} \Rightarrow A-2C=4 \Rightarrow A=4-2 \Rightarrow \boxed{A=2} \Rightarrow B+C=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B=1} \Rightarrow I = \int \frac{x^4-2x^2+4x+1}{x^3-x^2-x+1} dx =$$

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

Área entre dos curvas que se intersectan en dos puntos

Encontrar el área limitada por la hipérbola $xy = 4$ y la recta $x + y = 5$.

$$f(x) = y = 5 - x \Rightarrow g(x) = y = \frac{4}{x}$$

Puntos de intersección: $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow 5 - x = 4/x \Rightarrow 5x - x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-4)(x-1) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow y = 5 - (1) \Rightarrow (1, 4) \Rightarrow (x-4) = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 5 - (4) \Rightarrow (4, 1) \Rightarrow \boxed{[1, 4]}$

Para saber que función esta arriba o abajo: para $x = 2$

$$f(x) = y = 5 - x \Rightarrow f(2) = 5 - 2 = 3 \Rightarrow g(x) = y = \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow g(2) = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{f(x) \text{ esta arriba y } g(x) \text{ esta debajo: } g(x) \leq f(x)}$$

Por lo tanto, el área entre las funciones f y g en el intervalo, es: $A = \int_1^4 [f(x) - g(x)] dx = \int_1^4 [(5-x) - (\frac{4}{x})] dx = 5 \int_1^4 dx - \int_1^4 x dx - 4 \int_1^4 \frac{dx}{x} = [5x - \frac{x^2}{2} - 4 \ln|x|]_1^4 = (5(4) - \frac{4^2}{2} - 4 \ln|4|) - (5(1) - \frac{1^2}{2} - 4 \ln|1|) =$
 $20 - 8 - 4 \ln|4| - 5 + \frac{1}{2} + 0 = 7 + \frac{1}{2} - 4 \ln|4| = \frac{15}{2} - 4 \ln|4| = 7.5 - 4 \ln|4| = \boxed{1.954822556 \text{ u}^2}$

Área entre dos curvas que se intersectan en más de dos puntos

Encontrar el área de la región comprendida entre las gráficas de $f(x) = x^3 + 2$ y $g(x) = x + 2$.

Puntos de intersección: $f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow x^3 + 2 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x^3 + 2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0$
 $0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = 0} \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 = (x-1)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x+1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = -1} \Rightarrow x-1 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x_3 = 1}$

Las gráficas se cortan cuando $x = 1, 0, -1$: Si $g(x) = x + 2$

$$\Rightarrow x = -1 \Rightarrow g(-1) = -1 + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow (-1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow g(0) = 0 + 2 = 2 \Rightarrow (0, 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow g(1) = 1 + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow (1, 3)$$

Los intervalos van en el orden: $(-1, 1), (0, 2), (1, 3) \Rightarrow \text{intervalos } \boxed{[-1, 0], [0, 1]}$

Para saber que función esta arriba o abajo: a) para los puntos $(-1, 1)$ y $(0, 2)$, es decir, el intervalo $[-1, 0]$, entonces $x = -1/2$ (la mitad)

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2 \Rightarrow f(-\frac{1}{2}) = (-\frac{1}{2})^3 + 2 = -\frac{1}{8} + 2 = \frac{-1+16}{8} = \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow g(x) = x + 2 \Rightarrow g(-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} + 2 =$$

$$-\frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \text{ esta arriba y } g(x) \text{ esta debajo: } \frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{15}{8} \Rightarrow g(x) \leq f(x)}$$

b) para los puntos $(0, 2)$ y $(1, 3)$, es decir, el intervalo $[0, 1]$, entonces $x = 1/2$ (la mitad)

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2 \Rightarrow f(\frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2})^3 + 2 = \frac{1}{8} + 2 = \frac{1+16}{8} = \frac{17}{8} \Rightarrow g(x) = x + 2 \Rightarrow g(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{g(x) \text{ esta arriba y } f(x) \text{ esta debajo: } \frac{17}{8} \leq \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) \leq g(x)}$$

Entonces se necesitan dos integrales, una para el intervalo $[-1, 0]$ y otra para el intervalo $[0, 1]$:

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 [f(x) - g(x)] dx + \int_0^1 [g(x) - f(x)] dx = \int_{-1}^0 [(x^3 + 2) - (x + 2)] dx + \int_0^1 [(x + 2) - (x^3 + 2)] dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx +$$

$$\int_0^1 (-x^3 + x) dx = [\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2}]_{-1}^0 + [-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2}]_0^1 = 0 - [\frac{(-1)^4}{4} - \frac{(-1)^2}{2}] + [-\frac{1^4}{4} + \frac{1^2}{2}] - 0 = -[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}] + [-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}] = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \text{ u}^2}$$

Volumen de un sólido de revolución: Método de discos

Eje de revolución OX, $y = f(x), [a, b] \Rightarrow V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$

Eje de revolución OY, $x = g(y), [c, d] \Rightarrow V = \pi \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy$

1) Encontrar el volumen que se obtiene al hacer girar la región limitada por las curvas con ecuaciones $y = f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} = 0$ y $x = 2$, alrededor del eje de las abscisas (OX), es: $y = \sqrt{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow [1, 2]$

Si $x - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$, si $x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 0$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 [(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 dx = \pi \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right]_1^2 = \pi \left[\left(\frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = \pi \left[0 + \frac{1}{2} \right] = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2} u^3}$$

2) Encontrar el volumen del sólido formado al girar la región acotada por las gráficas de $y = x^2 + 1$, $x = 0$ y $y = 2$ alrededor del eje OY, como se muestra en la figura: $y = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y-1} \Rightarrow y - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 1 \Rightarrow$ si $y = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow [c, d] = [1, 2]$

$$V = \pi \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy = V = \pi \int_1^2 [(y-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}]^2 dy = \pi \int_1^2 (y-1) dy = \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - y \right]_1^2 = \pi \left[\left(\frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \right) - \left(\frac{1^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = \pi \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2} u^3}$$

Volumen de un sólido de revolución: Método de las arandelas o del anillo

Radio exterior $R(x)$ y radio interior $r(x)$: $V = \pi \int_a^b [[R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2] dx$

Radio exterior $R(y)$ y radio interior $r(y)$: $V = \pi \int_c^d [[R(y)]^2 - [r(y)]^2] dy$

3) Encontrar el volumen del sólido formado al girar la región acotada para las gráficas de $y = \sqrt{x}$ y $y = x^2$, alrededor del eje OX.

Para encontrar los puntos de intersección de las gráficas: $x^2 = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x^2 - x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}}(x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1)(x^{\frac{3}{4}} - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^{\frac{3}{4}} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \text{imaginario}$ $x^{\frac{3}{4}} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 1$

Para $y = f(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (0, 0) \Rightarrow f(1) = 1^2 = 1 \Rightarrow (1, 1)$

Aplicando la ecuación (1), se tiene que integrando entre $a = 0$ y $b = 1$, se tiene: $V = \pi \int_a^b [[R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2] dx = \pi \int_0^1 [[\sqrt{x}]^2 - [x^2]^2] dx = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \pi \left[\left(\frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{1^5}{5} \right) - 0 \right] = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \pi \left(\frac{5-2}{10} \right) = \pi \left(\frac{3}{10} \right) = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{10} u^3}$

4) Encontrar el volumen del sólido formado al girar la región acotada por las gráficas de $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$ y $x = 1$, alrededor del eje OY, como se muestra en la figura:

Los radios exterior e interior

son:

Para $0 \leq y \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow R(y) = 1, r(y) = 0$

Para $1 \leq y \leq 2$

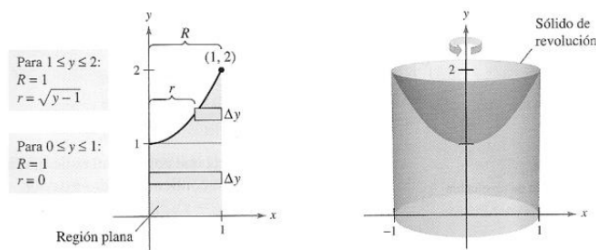
$\Rightarrow R(y) = 1, r(y) = \sqrt{y-1}$

Se tiene:

$a = 0, b = 1$ y $c = 1, d = 2$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 [[R(y)]^2 - [r(y)]^2] dy + \pi \int_1^2 [[R(y)]^2 - [r(y)]^2] dy = \pi \int_0^1 ([1]^2 - [0]^2) dy + \pi \int_1^2 ([1]^2 - [\sqrt{y-1}]^2) dy = \pi \int_0^1 (1 - 0) dy + \pi \int_1^2 (1 - (y-1)) dy = \pi \int_0^1 1 dy + \pi \int_1^2 (2 - y) dy = \pi [y]_0^1 + \pi \left[2y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \pi [1 - 0] + \pi \left[\left(2(2) - \frac{2^2}{2} \right) - \left(2(1) - \frac{1^2}{2} \right) \right] = \pi + \pi \left[2 - \frac{3}{2} \right] = \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2} u^3}$$

Volumen de un sólido de revolución: Método de las capas



Eje de revolución horizontal: $V = 2\pi \int_c^d yg(y)dy$

Eje de revolución vertical: $V = 2\pi \int_c^d xf(x)dx$

5) Encontrar el volumen del sólido formado al girar la región acotada por las gráficas de $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$ y $x = 1$, alrededor del eje OY: Si $y = x^2 + 1 \implies \underline{x = 0} \Rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1) \implies \underline{x = 1} \Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow (1, 2)$

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b xf(x)dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1)dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^3 + x)dx = 2\pi \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left[\left(\frac{1^4}{4} + \frac{1^2}{2} \right) - 0 \right] = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right] =$$

$$\frac{2\pi \cdot 3}{4} = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ u}^3}$$