Respuestas de los problemas impares seleccionados

Ejercicios 1.1, página 8

- **1.** 24; 2; 8; 35,
- 3. 0; 1; 2; $\sqrt{6}$
- **5.** $-\frac{3}{2}$; 0; $\frac{3}{2}$; $\sqrt{2}$
- 7. $-2x^2 + 3x$; $-8a^2 + 6a$; $-2a^4 + 3a^2$; $-50x^2 15x$; $-8a^2 - 2a + 1$; $-2x^2 - 4xh - 2h^2 + 3x + 3h$
- **9.** -2. 2

11. $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$

13. $(-\infty, 1)$

- **15.** $\{x|x \neq 0, x \neq 3\}$
- **17.** $\{x | x \neq 5\}$

19. $(-\infty, \infty)$

21. [-5, 5]

23. $(-\infty, 0] \cup [5, \infty)$

25. (-2, 3]

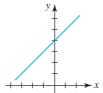
27. no una función

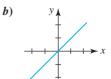
- 29. función
- **31.** dominio: [-4, 4]; rango: [0, 5]
- **33.** dominio: [1, 9]; rango: [1, 6]
- **35.** (8, 0), (0, -4)
- **37.** $(\frac{3}{2}, 0), (\frac{5}{2}, 0), (0, 15)$
- **39.** (-1,0), (2,0), (0,0)
- **41.** $(0, -\frac{1}{4})$
- **43.** (-2,0),(2,0),(0,3)
- **45.** 0; -3.4; 0.3; 2; 3.8; 2.9; (0, 2)
- **47.** 3.6; 2; 3.3; 4.1; 2; -4.1; (-3.2, 0), (2.3, 0), (3.8, 0)
- **49.** $f_1(x) = \sqrt{x+5}, f_2(x) = -\sqrt{x+5}; \quad [-5, \infty)$
- **51.** *a*) 2; 6; 120; 5 040 c) 5; 42
 - d) (n + 1)(n + 2)(n + 3)

Ejercicios 1.2, página 18

- 1. -2x + 13; 6x 3; $-8x^2 4x + 40$; $\frac{2x + 5}{-4x + 8}$, $x \neq 2$
- 3. $\frac{x^2+x+1}{x(x+1)}$; $\frac{x^2-x-1}{x(x+1)}$; $\frac{1}{x+1}$; $\frac{x^2}{x+1}$, $x \neq 0$, $x \neq -1$
- **5.** $2x^2 + 5x 7$; -x + 1; $x^4 + 5x^3 x^2 17x + 12$; $\frac{x+3}{x+4}, x \neq 1, x \neq -4$
- **7.** el intervalo [1, 2]
- **9.** el intervalo [1, 2)
- 11. 3x + 16; 3x + 4
- 13. $x^6 + 2x^5 + x^4$; $x^6 + x^4$
- **17.** $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$
- **19.** $[-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}]$
- **21.** $128x^9$; $\frac{1}{4x^9}$

- **23.** $36x^2 36x + 15$
- **27.** $f(x) = 2x^2 x$, $g(x) = x^2$
- **31.** (-8, 1), (-3, -4)
- **35.** (2, 1), (-3, -4)
- 37. a)

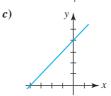


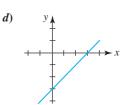


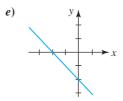
25. -2x + 9

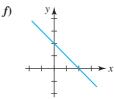
29. (-2,3),(3,-2)

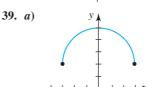
33. (-6, 2), (-1, -3)

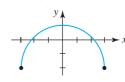


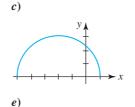


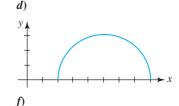


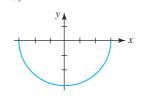


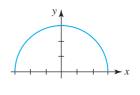




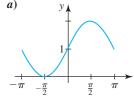




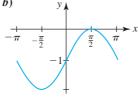




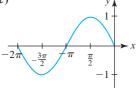




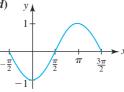
b)



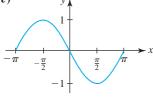
c)



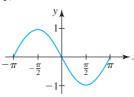
d)

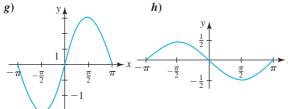


e)



f)

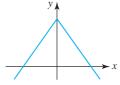




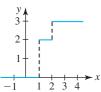
43.
$$y = (x - 1)^3 + 5$$

45.
$$y = -(x + 7)^4$$

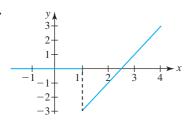
49. 10, 8, -1, 2, 0



51.



53.
$$y = 2 - 3U(x - 2) + U(x - 3)$$



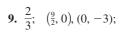
Ejercicios 1.3, página 28

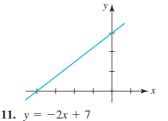
1.
$$y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$$

3.
$$y = 2$$

5.
$$y = -x + 3$$

7.
$$\frac{3}{4}$$
; (-4, 0), (0, 3);







15.
$$y = -4x + 11$$

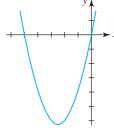
17.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{2}$$

19.
$$y = x + 3$$

b)
$$y = (x + \frac{5}{2})^2 - \frac{25}{4}$$

c)
$$\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{25}{4}\right)$$
; $x = -\frac{5}{2}$



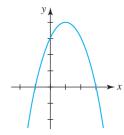


$$e$$
) $\left[-\frac{25}{4},\infty\right)$

$$f$$
) $\left[-\frac{5}{2},\infty\right)$; $\left(-\infty,-\frac{5}{2}\right]$

b)
$$y = -(x-1)^2 + 4$$

$$c$$
) $(1, 4)$; $x = 1$

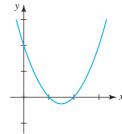


$$e)$$
 $(-\infty, 4]$

$$f$$
) $(-\infty, 1]$; $[1, \infty)$

b)
$$y = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

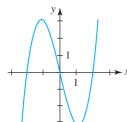
c)
$$(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}); \quad x = \frac{3}{2}$$



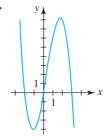
$$e$$
) $\left[-\frac{1}{4},\infty\right)$

f)
$$\left[\frac{3}{2},\infty\right)$$
; $\left(-\infty,\frac{3}{2}\right]$

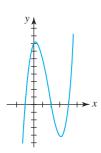
- 27. la gráfica se desplazó de manera horizontal 10 unidades a la derecha
- 29. la gráfica se comprime de manera vertical, luego hay una reflexión sobre el eje x, después un desplazamiento horizontal de 4 unidades hacia la izquierda y finalmente un desplazamiento vertical de 9 unidades hacia arriba
- 31. la gráfica se desplazó de manera horizontal 6 unidades a la izquierda, después hay un desplazamiento vertical de 4 unidades hacia abajo



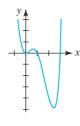
35.



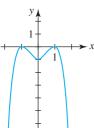
37.



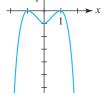
39.



41.

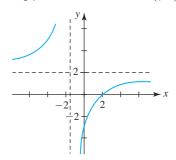


43. *f*)

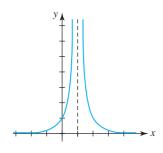


45. e)

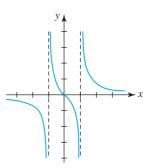
49. asíntotas: $x = -\frac{3}{2}$, y = 2; intersecciones: $(\frac{9}{4}, 0)$, (0, -3);



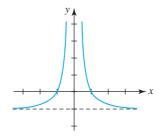
51. asíntotas: x = 1, y = 0; intersecciones: (0, 1);



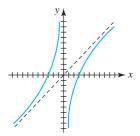
53. asíntotas: x = -1, x = 1, y = 0; intersecciones: (0, 0);



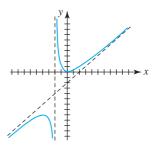
55. asíntotas: x = 0, y = -1; intersecciones: (-1, 0), (1, 0);



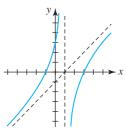
57. asíntotas: x = 0, y = x; intersecciones: (-3, 0), (3, 0);



59. asíntotas: x = -2, y = x - 2; intersecciones: (0, 0);



61. asíntotas: x = 1, y = x - 1; intersecciones: (-1, 0), (3, 0), (0, 3);

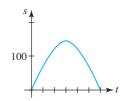


63. -1 está dentro del rango de f, pero 2 no está en el rango de f

65.
$$T_F = \frac{9}{5}T_C + 32$$

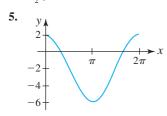
67. 1 680; 35.3 años aproximadamente

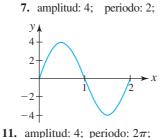
69. t = 0 y t = 6;

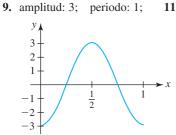


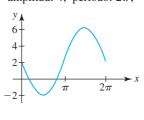
Ejercicios 1.4, página 35

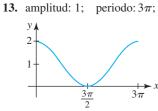


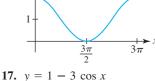












17.
$$y = 1 - 3 \cos \pi x$$

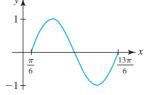
21. $y = \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi x$

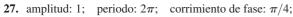
$$23. \ y = -\sin \pi x$$

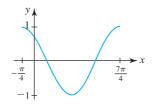
19. $y = 3 \sin 2x$

15. $y = -3 \sin x$

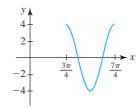
25. amplitud: 1; periodo:
$$2\pi$$
; corrimiento de fase: $\pi/6$;



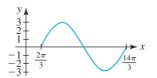




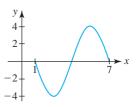
29. amplitud: 4; periodo: π ; corrimiento de fase: $3\pi/4$;



31. amplitud: 3; periodo: 4π ; corrimiento de fase: $2\pi/3$;

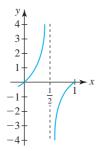


33. amplitud: 4; periodo: 6; corrimiento de fase: 1;

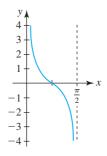


35.
$$y = 5 \operatorname{sen} \left(\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

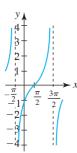
- **37.** $(\pi/2, 0)$; $(\pi/2 + 2n\pi, 0)$, donde *n* es un entero
- **39.** (n, 0), donde n es un entero
- **41.** $((2n+1)\pi, 0)$, donde n es un entero
- **43.** $(\pi/4 + n\pi, 0)$, donde *n* es un entero
- **45.** periodo: 1; intersecciones x: (n, 0), donde n es un entero; asíntotas: $x = \frac{1}{2}(2n + 1)$, donde *n* es un entero;



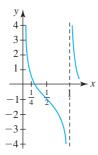
47. periodo: $\frac{\pi}{2}$; intersecciones $x: (\frac{1}{4}(2n+1)\pi, 0)$, donde n es un entero; asíntotas: $x = n\pi/2$, donde n es un entero;



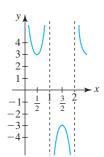
49. periodo: 2π ; intersecciones x: $(\pi/2 + 2n\pi, 0)$, donde n es Ejercicios 1.5, página 46 un entero; asíntotas: $x = 3\pi/2 + 2n\pi$, donde n es un entero;



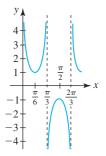
51. periodo: 1; intersecciones x: $(\frac{1}{4} + n, 0)$, donde n es un entero; asíntotas: x = n, donde n es un entero;



53. periodo: 2; asíntotas: x = n, donde n es un entero;



55. periodo: $2\pi/3$; asíntotas: $x = n\pi/3$, donde *n* es un entero;



- d20 15 ‡ 10
- **59.** *a*) 978.0309 cm/s²
 - c) 980.61796 cm/s²
- **b**) 983.21642 cm/s²

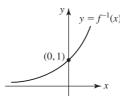
- **1.** porque f(0) = 1 y f(5) = 1
- 3. no es uno a uno
- 7. uno a uno
- **9.** $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x-7}{3}}$

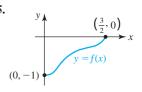
5. uno a uno

- **11.** $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{2-x}{1-x}$
- **15.** dominio: $[0, \infty)$; rango: $[-2, \infty)$
- 17. dominio: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$; rango: $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \infty)$
- **19.** (20, 2)

21. x = 12

23.





27.
$$f(x) = (5 - 2x)^2, x \ge \frac{5}{2}; \quad f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(5 - \sqrt{x})$$

29.
$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 4, x \ge -1;$$
 $f^{-1}(x) = -1 + \sqrt{x-3}$

33. $3\pi/4$

35. $\pi/4$

37. $3\pi/4$

39. $-\pi/3$

41. $\frac{4}{5}$

43. 2

45. $4\sqrt{2}/9$

47. $\sqrt{3}(2 + \sqrt{10})/9$

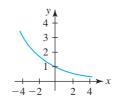
49. $\sqrt{1-x^2}$

- **51.** $\sqrt{1+x^2}$
- **57.** $\cos t = \sqrt{5}/5$, $\tan t = -2$, $\cot t = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\sec t = \sqrt{5}$, $\csc t = -\sqrt{5}/2$
- **63.** *a*) $\pi/4$

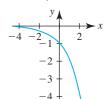
b) $0.942 \text{ radián} \approx 53.97^{\circ}$

Ejercicios 1.6, página 53

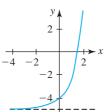
1. (0, 1); y = 0;



3. (0, -1); y = 0;



5. (0, -4); y = -5;

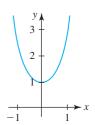


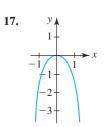
7. $f(x) = 6^x$

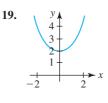
- **9.** $f(x) = e^{-2x}$
- 11. x > 4

13. x < 2

15.







21.
$$\begin{array}{c|c} y \\ \hline -3 & -2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$23. -\frac{1}{2} = \log_4 \frac{1}{2}$$

25.
$$4 = \log_{10} 10\,000$$

27.
$$2^7 = 128$$

29.
$$(\sqrt{3})^8 = 81$$

$$\mathbf{31.} \ f(x) = \log_7 x$$

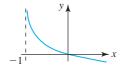
37.
$$\frac{1}{7}$$

39.
$$(0, \infty)$$
; $(1, 0)$; $x = 0$;



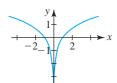
41.
$$(-1, \infty)$$
; $(0, 0)$; $x = -1$; **43.** el intervalo $(-3, 3)$

43. el intervalo
$$(-3, 3)$$



45.
$$(-1,0),(1,0); x=0;$$

47.
$$\ln(x^2-2)$$



51.
$$10 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 5) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(8x^3 + 2)$$

53.
$$5 \ln(x^3 - 3) + 8 \ln(x^4 + 3x^2 + 1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln x - 9 \ln(7x + 5)$$
 17. $\frac{1}{9}$

55.
$$\log_6 51 = \frac{\ln 51}{\ln 6} \approx 2.1944$$
 57. $-5 + \frac{\ln 9}{\ln 2} \approx 1.8301$

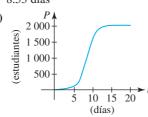
57.
$$-5 + \frac{\ln 9}{\ln 2} \approx 1.830$$

c) 8.64 h

59.
$$\frac{1 + \ln 2}{-1 + \ln 5} \approx 2.7782$$

63. a)
$$P(t) = P_0 e^{0.3466t}$$

65. *a*) 82



Ejercicios 1.7, página 59

1.
$$S(x) = x + \frac{50}{x}$$
; $(0, \infty)$

3.
$$S(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$$
; [0, 1]

5.
$$A(x) = 100x - x^2$$
; [0, 100]

7.
$$A(x) = 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$
; [0, 4]

9.
$$d(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 8}$$
; $(-\infty, \infty)$

11.
$$P(A) = 4\sqrt{A}$$
; $(0, \infty)$

13.
$$d(C) = C/\pi$$
; $(0, \infty)$

15.
$$A(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}h^2$$
; $(0, \infty)$

17.
$$A(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi}x^2$$
; $(0, \infty)$

19.
$$C(x) = 8x + \frac{3200}{x}$$
; $(0, \infty)$

21.
$$S(w) = 3w^2 + \frac{1200}{w}$$
; $(0, \infty)$

23.
$$d(t) = 20\sqrt{13t^2 + 8t + 4}$$
; $(0, \infty)$

25.
$$V(h) = \begin{cases} 120h^2, & 0 \le h < 5 \\ 1\ 200h - 3\ 000, & 5 \le h \le 8 \end{cases}$$
 [0, 8]

27.
$$h(\theta) = 300 \tan \theta$$
; $(0, \pi/2)$

29.
$$L(\theta) = 3 \csc \theta + 4 \sec \theta$$
; $(0, \pi/2)$

31.
$$\theta(x) = \tan^{-1}(1/x) - \tan^{-1}(1/2x); \quad (0, \infty)$$

Revisión del capítulo 1, página 61

A. 1. falso

3. verdadero

5. falso

7. verdadero

9. falso

- 11. verdadero
- 13. verdadero
- 15. verdadero
- 17. verdadero
- 19. verdadero
- **B.** 1. $[-2,0) \cup (0,\infty)$
- 3. (-8, 6)
- **5.** (1, 0); (0, 0), (5, 0)
- 7. $(0, -\frac{4}{5})$

9. 6

13. (3, 5)

11. 0

15. $\log_3 5 = \frac{\ln 5}{\ln 3}$

17.
$$\frac{1}{9}$$

19.
$$y = \ln x$$

- **C.** 1. *a*) 3
- **b**) 0 c) -2**g**) 1 **h**) 0
- e) 2.5 **d**) 0 *i*) 3 j) 4
- 3. 1 y 8 están en el mismo rango; 5 no está en el rango
- 5. $-3x^2 + 4x 3xh h^2 + 2h 1$
- 7. f)

11. *h*)

15. *b*)

- **19.** a) ab b) b/a c) 1/b

21.
$$f(x) = 5e^{(-\frac{1}{6}\ln 5)x} = 5e^{-0.2682x}$$

23.
$$f(x) = 5 + (\frac{1}{2})^x$$

27.
$$d$$
)

- 29. c)
- **31.** *a*) $V = 6l^3$
- **b**) $V = \frac{2}{9}w^3$ **c**) $V = \frac{3}{4}h^3$
- **33.** $V(\theta) = 360 + 75 \cot \theta$
- **35.** $A(\phi) = 100 \cos \phi + 50 \sin 2\phi$ **37.** $V(x) = 2\sqrt{3}(1 x^2)$

Ejercicios 2.1, página 72

1. 8

3. no existe

5. 2

7. no existe

9. 0

11. 3

- **13.** 0
- **15.** *a*) 1 **b**) −1
- c) 2

b) -1

d) no existe

- **17.** *a*) 2
- c) -1**d**) -1
- 19. correcto

- **21.** $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \sqrt{1-x} = 0$
- **23.** $\lim_{x \to 0^+} [x] = 0$
- 25. correcto
- 27. $\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{9 x^2} = 0$
- **29.** a) -1 b) 0

- d) -2 e) 0
- 35. no existe

39. −2

41. -3

43. 0

45. $\frac{1}{3}$

47. $\frac{1}{4}$

49. 5

Ejercicios 2.2, página 80

1. 15

3. −12

5. 4

7. 4

11. 14

13. $\frac{28}{9}$

15. -1

17. $\sqrt{7}$

19. no existe

21. -10

23. 3 **27.** 14

25. 60

33. 3

35. no existe

37. 2

41. -2

43. $a^2 - 2ab + b^2$

45. 16

47. $-1/x^2$

53. 32

55. $\frac{1}{2}$

57. no existe

59. 8*a*

Ejercicios 2.3, página 86

1. ninguno

- **3.** 3 y 6
- 5. $n\pi/2$, $n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...$
- **7.** 2

- 9. ninguno
- 11. e^{-2}
- 13. a) continua
- 15. a) continua
- b) continua b) no continua

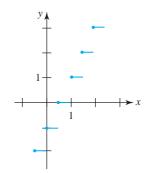
b) continua

- 17. a) no continua
- **19.** *a*) continua
- 21. a) no continua
- 23. a) no continua
- **25.** m = 4

b) no continua b) continua

b) no continua

- **27.** m = 1; n = 3
- **29.** discontinua en n/2, donde n es un entero;



- **31.** defina f(9) = 6

35. 0

- **37.** 1 **41.** $-\pi/6$
- **39.** 1 **43.** $(-3, \infty)$
- **45.** c = 4
- **47.** $c = 0, c = \pm \sqrt{2}$
- **55.** -1.22, -0.64, 1.34

57. 2.21

59. 0.78

Ejercicios 2.4, página 93

1. $\frac{3}{2}$

3. 0

5. 1

7. 4

9. 0

11. 36

13. $\frac{1}{2}$

15. no existe

17. 3

21. 0

23. -4

25. 4

29. 5

35. $\sqrt{2}$

33. 8

43. 3

Ejercicios 2.5, página 102

1. $-\infty$

3. ∞

5. ∞

7. ∞ **11.** 5

15. $\frac{5}{2}$

17.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

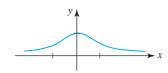
19. 0

23. $-\pi/6$

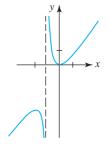
27.
$$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}; \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

31. -1; 1

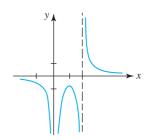
33. AV: ninguna; AH:
$$y = 0$$
;



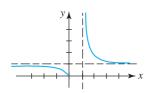
35. AV: x = -1; AH: ninguna;



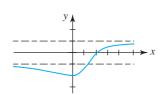
37. AV: x = 0, x = 2; AH: y = 0;



39. AV: x = 1; AH: y = 1;



41. AV: ninguna; AH: y = -1, y = 1;



- **43.** *a*) 2
- $b) -\infty$
- **c**) 0 **d**) 2
- 45. a) $-\infty$
- **b**) -1
- **d**) 0 $c) \infty$

51. 3

Ejercicios 2.6, página 110

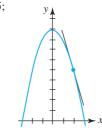
- 1. elija $\delta = \varepsilon$
- 3. elija $\delta = \varepsilon$
- 5. elija $\delta = \varepsilon$
- 7. elija $\delta = \varepsilon/3$
- 9. elija $\delta = 2\varepsilon$
- 11. elija $\delta = \varepsilon$
- 13. elija $\delta = \varepsilon/8$
- **15.** elija $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$

17. elija
$$\delta = \varepsilon^2/5$$

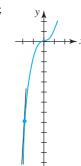
- **21.** elija $\delta = \min\{1, \varepsilon/7\}$
- **19.** elija $\delta = \varepsilon/2$
- **25.** elija $\delta = \sqrt{a\varepsilon}$
- **23.** elija $\delta = \sqrt{\varepsilon}$ **31.** elija $N = 7/(4\varepsilon)$
- 33. elija $N = -30/\varepsilon$

Ejercicios 2.7, página 116

1. -4.5;

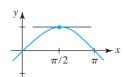


3. 7;



7. $m_{\text{tan}} = 6$; y = 6x - 15

5.
$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}-6}{\pi}$$
;



9.
$$m_{tan} = -1$$
; $y = -x - 1$

11.
$$m_{tan} = -23$$
; $y = -23x + 32$

13.
$$m_{\text{tan}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
; $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$

15.
$$m_{tan} = 2$$
; $y = 2x + 1$

17.
$$m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{1}{4}$$
; $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$

19.
$$m_{\text{tan}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
; $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{2}$

- 21. no una recta tangente
- **23.** y = x 2; (0, -2)
- **25.** $m_{\text{tan}} = -2x + 6$; (3, 10)
- **27.** $m_{\text{tan}} = 3x^2 3$; (-1, 2), (1, -2)
- 29. 58 mi/h
- **31.** 3.8 h

- **33.** −14
- **35.** a) -4.9 m/s **b**) 5 s
- c) -49 m/s1 008 pies;
- **37.** *a*) 448 pies; **b**) 144 pies/s
- 960 pies; **d**) 16 s
- 960 pies e) -32t + 256
- f) -256 pies/s
- g) 1 024 pies

Revisión del capítulo 2, página 118

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. falso

5. falso

7. verdadero

9. falso

- 11. falso
- 13. verdadero

17. falso

15. verdadero 19. verdadero

- **21.** falso
- **B.** 1. 4

5. 0

7. ∞

- **9.** 1

11. 3⁻

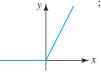
13. $-\infty$

15. −2

17. 10

19. continua

- **21.** 9
- C. 5. a), e), f), h)
- 7. c), h)
- 9. b), c), d), e), f)



- ; continua en todas partes
- **13.** $(-\infty, -1), (-1, 0), (0, 1), (1, \infty)$
- **15.** $(-\infty, -\sqrt{5}), (\sqrt{5}, \infty)$
- 17. $\frac{1}{6}$

- **19.** y = 4x + 24
- **21.** y = 8x 6
- **23.** $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$

3. −3

7. -2x + 4

15. $-2/(x+1)^2$

19. $-1/(2x^{3/2})$

23. y = 2x - 2

27. (1, -2), (-1, 2)

11. $3x^2 + 1$

Ejercicios 3.1, página 128

- **5.** 6*x*
- 9. 2x + 2
- 13. $-3x^2 + 30x 1$
- 17. $5/(x+4)^2$
- **21.** y = -x 4
- **25.** (-4, -6)
- **29.** x; $(3, \frac{7}{2})$
- **33.** $f'_{+}(2) = 2 \text{ pero } f'_{-}(2) = -1$ **35.** 20a
- 37. $3a^2 8a$
- **39.** $4/(3-a)^2$
- **41.** $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3;$ $f(-3) = \frac{3}{2};$ $f'(-3) = \frac{1}{2}$

31. $-3x^2$; (2, -4), (-2, 12)

- 47.
- 51. b)

53. a)

3. $9x^8$

Ejercicios 3.2, página 136

- **1.** 0
- 5. 14x 4
- 9. $x^4 12x^3 + 18x$
- 13. $6x^5 + 40x^3 + 50x$
- 17. $192u^2$
- **19.** $-1/r^2 2/r^3 3/r^4 4/r^5$
- **21.** y = 6x + 3
- **23.** $y = \frac{1}{4}x + 5$

15. $16 + 4/\sqrt{x}$

- **25.** (4, -11)
- **27.** (3, -25), (-1, 7)

7. $2x^{-1/2} + 4x^{-5/3}$

11. $20x^4 - 20x^3 - 18x^2$

- **29.** $y = \frac{1}{4}x \frac{7}{2}$
- **31.** x = 4

33. −2

- **35.** 32
- 37. $60/x^4$
- **39.** $1440x^2 + 120x$
- **41.** $(-4, \infty), (-\infty, -4)$
- **43.** (-4, 48)
- **45.** $(1, \infty), (-\infty, 1)$
- **49.** (2, 8)
- **51.** $(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{16})$
- **53.** y = -7x
- **55.** $S = 4\pi r^2$
- **57.** −15 N

Ejercicios 3.3, página 142

- **1.** $5x^4 9x^2 + 4x 28$ **3.** $8x^{-7/3} 4x^{-5/6} + 12^{1/2}$
- 5. $-20x/(x^2+1)^2$
- 7. $-17/(5-2x)^2$
- **9.** 72x 12 **11.** $(2x^5 + x^2 40x 12)/x^4$
- **13.** $(x^2 + 2x)/(2x^2 + x + 1)^2$ **15.** $18x^2 + 22x + 6$
- 17. $(6x^2 + 8x 3)/(3x + 2)^2$
- **19.** $(2x^3 + 8x^2 6x 8)/(x + 3)^2$
- **21.** y = -4x + 1
- **23.** y = 7x 1
- **25.** $(0, 24), (\sqrt{5}, -1), (-\sqrt{5}, -1)$
- **27.** $(0,0), (-1,\frac{1}{2}), (1,\frac{1}{2})$
- **29.** $(3, \frac{3}{2}), (-5, \frac{1}{2})$
- **31.** (-4, 0), (-6, 2)
- **33.** k = -21

35. −28

- **39.** -30
- **43.** $(x^2f''(x) 2xf'(x) + 2f(x))/x^3$
- **45.** f'(x) > 0 en $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1)$; f'(x) < 0 en $(1, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
- **47.** f'(x) > 0 en $\left(-\infty, \frac{5}{8}\right)$; f'(x) < 0 en $\left(\frac{5}{8}, \infty\right)$
- **49.** $-16 km_1 m_2$
- **51.** $-\frac{RT}{(V-h)^2} + \frac{2a}{V^3}$

Ejercicios 3.4, página 147

- 3. $7\cos x \sec^2 x$
- 1. $2x + \sin x$ 5. $x \cos x + \sin x$
- 7. $(x^3 2) \sec^2 x + 3x^2 \tan x$
- **9.** $x^2 \sec x \tan x + 2x \sec x + \sec^2 x$

- **15.** $\frac{-x \csc^2 x \csc^2 x \cot x}{(x+1)^2}$ **17.** $\frac{-2x^2 \sec^2 x + 4x \tan x + 2x}{(1+2 \tan x)^2}$
- **21.** $x^4 \sin x \sec^2 x + x^4 \sin x + 4x^3 \sin x \tan x$
- **23.** $y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6}$ **25.** $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{9}$
- **27.** $\pi/6$, $5\pi/6$
- **31.** $y = 2x \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{8\pi}{3}$ **33.** $y = x 2\pi$
- **35.** $2(\cos^2 x \sin^2 x) = 2 \cos 2x$ **37.** $2 \cos x x \sin x$
- 39. $\frac{-x^2 \sin x 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x}{x^2 + 2 \sin x}$
- **41.** $\csc x \cot^2 x + \csc^3 x$
- **45.** $-\frac{160}{3}$; cuando el ángulo de elevación aumenta, la longitud s de la sombra decrece

d) 13.7281 aproximadamente

e) el esfuerzo mínimo requerido para jalar el trineo es alrededor de 13.73 lb cuando θ es aproximadamente 0.1974 radián u 11.31°.

Ejercicios 3.5, página 155

1. $-150(-3x)^{29}$

3. $200(2x^2 + x)^{199}(4x + 1)$

5. $-4(x^3-2x^2+7)^{-5}(3x^2-2x)$

7. $-2(3x-1)^3(-2x+9)^4(27x-59)$

9. $\frac{\cos\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{2x}}$

11. $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}(x^2+1)^{3/2}}$

13. $10(1 + 6x(x^2 - 4)^2)(x + (x^2 - 4)^3)^9$

15. $\frac{5x^{14} + 9x^{13} + 13x^{12}}{(x^2 + x + 1)^5}$ **17.** $\pi \cos(\pi x + 1)$

19. $15 \text{ sen}^2 5x \cos 5x$

21. $-3x^5 \sin x^3 + 3x^2 \cos x^3$

23. $10(2 + x \sin 3x)^9 (3x \cos 3x + \sin 3x)$

25. $-x^{-2} \sec^2(1/x)$

27. $-3 \sin 2x \sin 3x + 2 \cos 2x \cos 3x$

29. $5(\sec 4x + \tan 2x)^4(4 \sec 4x \tan 4x + 2 \sec^2 2x)$

31. $2 \cos 2x \cos(\sin 2x)$

33. $-(2x+5)^{-1/2}\cos\sqrt{2x+5}$ sen (sen $\sqrt{2x+5}$)

35. $24x \sin^2(4x^2 - 1)\cos(4x^2 - 1)$

37. $360x^2(1+x^3)^3(1+(1+x^3)^4)^4(1+(1+(1+x^3)^4)^5)^5$

39. −54

43. y = -8x - 3 **45.** $y = 6x - 1 - \frac{3\pi}{2}$

47. $y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{12}{\pi(2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{6})} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$

49. $-\pi^3 \cos \pi x$

51. $-125x \cos 5x - 75 \sin 5x$

53. $(\sqrt{3}/3, 3\sqrt{3}/16), (-\sqrt{3}/3, -3\sqrt{3}/16);$ no

57. Si $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, entonces $\theta = \pi/4$ o $\theta = 3\pi/4$.

59. $dr/dt = 5/(8\pi) \text{ pulg/min}$

Ejercicios 3.6, página 160

1. $4x^2y^3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy^4$

3. $-2y \operatorname{sen} y^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$

5. $\frac{1}{2y-2}$

7. $\frac{2x-y^2}{2xy}$

9. $\frac{2x}{3 - \sin y}$

11. $\frac{4x - 3x^2y^2}{2x^3y - 2y}$

13. $\frac{x^2 - 4x(x^2 + y^2)^5}{y^2 + 4y(x^2 + y^2)^5}$ 17. $\frac{1 - x}{y + 4}$

15. $\frac{2x^4y^4 + 3y^{10} - 6x^9y}{6xy^9 - 3x^{10}}$ 19. $\frac{3}{2y(x+2)^2}$

 $21. \ \frac{\cos(x+y)-y}{x-\cos(x+y)}$

23. cos y cot y

25. $\frac{\cos 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}$

27. $-\frac{2}{5}$

29. $-\frac{1}{3}$ y $-\frac{2}{3}$

31. $y = \frac{8}{3}x + \frac{22}{3}$

33. $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$

35. (1, 2), (-1, -2)

37. $(-\sqrt{5}, 2\sqrt{5}), (\sqrt{5}, -2\sqrt{5})$

39. (8, 4)

41. $\frac{y^3-2x^2}{y^5}$

43. $\frac{-25}{3}$

45. $\frac{-\sin y}{(1-\cos y)^3}$

47. $\frac{-2}{(y-x)^3}$

49. $\frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$, $-\frac{2x-1}{2\sqrt{x^2-x}}$

51. $\frac{-2x-3}{x^4}$

53. $y = 1 - \sqrt{x-2}$

55. $y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{4 - x^2}, & -2 \le x < 0 \\ -\sqrt{4 - x^2}, & 0 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$

57. $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{x}{y} \frac{dx}{dt}$

59. a) y = -x + 3

b) $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$

65. b) $\frac{4(252-x^2)}{(x^2+252)^2+16x^2}$ c) $x=6\sqrt{7}\approx 15.87$ pies

Ejercicios 3.7, página 167

1. f'(x) > 0 para toda x muestra que f es creciente en $(-\infty, \infty)$. Se sigue del teorema 3.7.3 que f es uno a uno

3. f(0) = 0, f(1) = 0 implica que f no es uno a uno

7. $(f^{-1})'(x) = -1/(x-2)^2$

RESPUESTAS DE LOS PROBLEMAS IMPARES SELECCIONADOS, CAPITULO

9. (5,3); $y=\frac{1}{10}x+\frac{5}{2}$

11. (8, 1); $y = \frac{1}{60}x + \frac{13}{15}$

13. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{1-(5r-1)^2}}$

17. $\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{\tan^{-1}\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$

19. $\frac{2(\cos^{-1} 2x + \sin^{-1} 2x)}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}(\cos^{-1} 2x)^2}$

21. $\frac{-2x}{(1+x^4)(\tan^{-1}x^2)^2}$

23. $\frac{2-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \cos^{-1}x$

25. $3\left(x^2-9 \tan^{-1}\frac{x}{3}\right)^2\left(2x-\frac{27}{9+x^2}\right)$

27. $\frac{1}{t^2+1}$

29. $\frac{-4 \sin 4x}{|\sin 4x|}$

31. $\frac{2x \sec^2(\sec^{-1} x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$

33. $\frac{2x(1+y^2)}{1-2y-2y^3}$

35. $\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \text{constante } 37. \sqrt{3}/3$

39. $y = \frac{2 + \pi}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}$

41. $(5\pi/6, 4), (7\pi/6, 6)$

Ejercicios 3.8, página 171

1. $-e^{-x}$

3. $\frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$

5. $5^{2x}(2 \ln 5)$

7. $x^2e^{4x}(3+4x)$

9. $\frac{-e^{-2x}(2x+1)}{2}$

11. $-\frac{5}{2}(1 + e^{-5x})^{-1/2}e^{-5x}$

13. $-\frac{e^{x/2}-e^{-x/2}}{(e^{x/2}+e^{-x/2})^2}$

15. 8e^{8x}

17. $3e^{3x-3}$

19. $\frac{1}{2}x^{-2/3}e^{x^{1/3}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{x/3}$

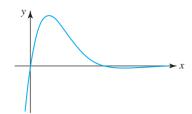
21.
$$\sec^2 e^x - e^{-x} \tan e^x$$

23.
$$\frac{e^{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}(2x^2+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

25.
$$2xe^{x^2}e^{e^{x^2}}$$

27.
$$y = 4x + 4$$

31.
$$x = \pi/4 + n\pi, n = 0, \pm 1, 2, \dots$$



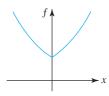
33.
$$4e^{x^2}(2x^3+3x)$$

35.
$$4e^{2x}\cos e^{2x} - 4e^{4x}\sin e^{2x}$$
 57. $y = 3x - 2$

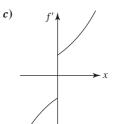
41.
$$\frac{e^{x+y}}{1-e^{x+y}}$$

43.
$$\frac{-ye^{xy} \sin e^{xy}}{1 + \frac{y}{xy}}$$

45.
$$\frac{-y^2 + ye^{x/y}}{2y^3 + xe^{x/y}}$$



b)
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & x > 0 \\ -e^{-x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



d) no

61. f'(0) = 0

Ejercicios 3.9, página 177

1.
$$\frac{10}{x}$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{2x}$$

$$5. \ \frac{4x^3 + 6x}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}$$

7.
$$3x + 6x \ln x$$

9.
$$\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

11.
$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)}$$

15.
$$\frac{-1}{x(\ln x)^2}$$

$$17. \ \frac{1 + \ln x}{x \ln x}$$

$$19. \ \frac{1}{4x\sqrt{\ln\sqrt{x}}}$$

21.
$$\frac{2}{t} + \frac{2t}{t^2 + 2}$$

$$23. \ \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}$$

25.
$$y = x - 1$$

31.
$$(e, e^{-1})$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

37.
$$\frac{2}{x^3}$$

39.
$$\frac{2-2 \ln |x|}{x^2}$$

43.
$$\frac{y}{2xy^2 - x}$$

$$45. \ \frac{y - xy}{2xy^2 + x}$$

47.
$$\frac{2x - x^2y - y^3}{x^3 + xy^2 - 2y}$$

49.
$$x^{\sin x} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + (\cos x) \ln x \right]$$

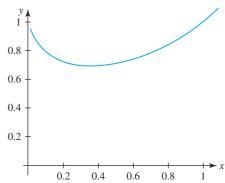
51.
$$x(x-1)^x \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{x-1} + \ln(x-1) \right]$$

53.
$$\frac{\sqrt{(2x+1)(3x+2)}}{4x+3} \left[\frac{1}{2x+1} + \frac{3/2}{3x+2} - \frac{4}{4x+3} \right]$$

55.
$$\frac{(x^3-1)^5(x^4+3x^3)^4}{(7x+5)^9} \left[\frac{15x^2}{x^3-1} + \frac{16x^3+36x^2}{x^4+3x^3} - \frac{63}{7x+5} \right]$$

57.
$$y = 3x - 2$$

59.
$$(e^{-1}, e^{-e^{-1}});$$



65. b) un intervalo es
$$(\pi, 2\pi)$$

67.
$$4 - 4 \ln 4 \approx -1.55$$

Ejercicios 3.10, página 185

1.
$$\cosh x = \sqrt{5}/2$$
, $\tanh x = -\sqrt{5}/5$, $\coth x = -\sqrt{5}$, $\operatorname{sech} x = 2\sqrt{5}/5$, $\operatorname{csch} x = -2$

5.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} \operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{x}$$

7.
$$-6(3x-1)\operatorname{sech}(3x-1)^2\tanh(3x-1)^2$$

9.
$$-3 \operatorname{senh} 3x \operatorname{csch}^2(\cosh 3x)$$

11. 3 senh
$$2x$$
 senh $3x + 2 \cosh 2x \cosh 3x$

13.
$$2x^2 \operatorname{senh} x^2 + \cosh x^2$$
 15. $3 \operatorname{senh}^2 x \cosh x$

15.
$$3 \operatorname{senh}^2 x \operatorname{cosh} x$$

17.
$$\frac{2}{3}(x - \cosh x)^{-1/3}(1 - \sinh x)$$
 19. 4 tanh 4x

21.
$$\frac{e^x + 1}{(1 + \cosh x)^2}$$

23.
$$e^{\operatorname{senh} t} \cosh t$$

25.
$$\frac{\cos t + \cos t \operatorname{senh} 2t - 2 \operatorname{sen} t \cosh 2t}{(1 + \operatorname{senh} 2t)^2}$$

27.
$$y = 3x$$

29.
$$(0, -2), (-2, 2 \cosh 2 - 4 \sinh 2), (2, 2 \cosh 2 - 4 \sinh 2)$$

31.
$$-2 \operatorname{sech}^2 x \tanh x$$

35.
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{9x^2+1}}$$

37.
$$\frac{-2x}{1-(1-x^2)^2}$$

41.
$$\frac{3x^3}{\sqrt{x^6+1}} + \operatorname{senh}^{-1} x^3$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{4x\sqrt{\ln\sqrt{x}}}$$
23. $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}$
37. $\frac{-2x}{1-(1-x^2)^2}$
39. $\sec x$
27. 4
27. 4
39. $\sec x$

45.
$$\frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}\operatorname{sech}^{-1}x}$$

47.
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{\cosh^{-1} 6x} \sqrt{36x^2 - 1}}$$

49. (**b**)
$$v_{\text{ter}} = \sqrt{mg/k}$$

Revisión del capítulo 3, página 186

A. 1. falso

- 3. falso
- 5. verdadero
- 7. verdadero
- 9. verdadero
- 11. verdadero

13. falso

15. verdadero

17. falso

19. verdadero

B. 1. 0

- 3. $-\frac{1}{4}$
- 5. $y = -\frac{5}{4}x \frac{3}{2}$
- **7.** −3

- 11. $-16F'(\sin 4x)\sin 4x + 16F''(\sin 4x)\cos^2 x$
- **13.** a = 6; b = -9
- **15.** (1, 5)
- 17. $\frac{1}{x(\ln 10)}$
- 19. catenaria
- C. 1. $0.08x^{-0.9}$
- 3. $10(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1})^9 (1 + t(t^2 + 1)^{-1/2})$
- 5. $x^2(x^4 + 16)^{1/4}(x^3 + 8)^{-2/3} + x^3(x^4 + 16)^{-3/4}(x^3 + 8)^{1/3}$
- 7. $-\frac{16x \sin 4x + 4 \sin 4x + 4 \cos 4x}{(4x+1)^2}$
- 9. $10x^3 \sin 5x \cos 5x + 3x^2 \sin^2 5x$
- 13. $\frac{1}{(\cot^{-1}x)^2(1+x^2)}$
- 15. $\frac{-4x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
- **19.** $7x^6 + 7^x(\ln 7) + 7e^{7x}$ **21.** $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{4x 1}$
- 23. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\text{sen}^{-1}x)^2 + 1}} \sqrt{1 x^2}$
- **25.** $e^{x \cosh^{-1} x} \left[\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + x \cosh^{-1} x + 1 \right]$
- **27.** $3x^2e^{x^3}\cosh e^{x^3}$

- 33. $4e^{\sin 2x}(\cos^2 2x \sin 2x)$
- 35. $\frac{4}{x+5} \frac{3}{2-x} \frac{10}{x+8} \frac{2}{6x+4}$

- 39. $\frac{e^x y^2}{2xy + e^y}$
- **41.** $y = \frac{1}{3}x \frac{2}{27}$, $y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{27}$ **43.** y = 6x 9, y = -6x 9
- **47.** 0, $2\pi/3$, π , $4\pi/3$, 2π
- **53.** *a*) (2,0), (2,-1), (2,1) *b*) 4,-2,-2

55.
$$y = \sqrt{3}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, y = -\sqrt{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

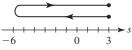
Ejercicios 4.1, página 195

- 1. -1, 19; -2, 18; 2, 18; 8, 8
- **3.** 18, 6; -23, 1; 23, 1; 18, -6
- **5.** $-\frac{15}{4}$, 0; 17, 2; 17, 2; -128, -2

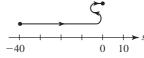
- 7. $1, \frac{1}{2}$; $1 \pi, 1$; $\pi 1, 1$; $0, \pi^2$
- 9. a) -6, 6
- 11. a) $-6\sqrt{2}$, $6\sqrt{2}$
- **b**) 15 (c) -4, 8
- 13. reducción de velocidad en los intervalos de tiempo $(-\infty, -3)$, (0, 3); aumento de velocidad en los intervalos de tiempo $(-3, 0), (3, \infty)$
- **15.** v(t) = 2t, a(t) = 2; reducción de velocidad en el intervalo de tiempo (-1, 0); aumento de velocidad en el intervalo de tiempo (0, 3);



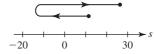
17. v(t) = 2t - 4, a(t) = 2; reducción de velocidad en el intervalo de tiempo (-1, 2); aumento de velocidad en el intervalo de tiempo (2, 5);



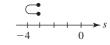
19. $v(t) = 6t^2 - 12t$, a(t) = 12t - 12; reducción de velocidad en los intervalos de tiempo (-2, 0), (1, 2); aumento de velocidad en los intervalos de tiempo (0, 1), (2, 3);



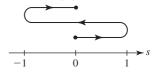
21. $v(t) = 12t^3 - 24t^2$, $a(t) = 36t^2 - 48t$;



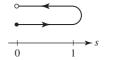
23. $v(t) = 1 - 2t^{-1/2}, a(t) = t^{-3/2}$:



25. $v(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t, a(t) = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t;$



27. $v(t) = e^{-t}(-t^3 + 3t^2), a(t) = e^{-t}(t^3 - 6t^2 + 6t);$



positiva negativa positiva positiva positiva negativa negativa negativa

frenándose en los intervalos de tiempo (a, b), (d, e), (f, g); aumentando la velocidad en los intervalos de tiempo (c, d), (e, f)

31. a) v > 0 en $\left[0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$, v < 0 en $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}(6 + \sqrt{42})\right)$

positiva

b) 42 pies

negativa

- **33.** $64\sqrt{2}$ pies/s; 16 pies/s²
- 35. $-8\sqrt{\pi}$ pies/s; la coordenada y es decreciente

Ejercicios 4.2, página 200

1.
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3x^2 \frac{dx}{dt}$$

3. $8\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{h}$

5.
$$\frac{4}{3}$$
 pulg/h

7. $\frac{dx}{dt} = s \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} + \sin \theta \frac{ds}{dt}$

11. $\frac{4}{9}$ cm²/h

b) 4 pies/s

15.
$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 pies/min

19. 17 nudos

21.
$$-\frac{5}{4}$$
 pies/s

23. 15 rad/h

27. $\frac{8\pi}{9}$ km/min

29. *a*)
$$500\sqrt{3}$$
 mi/h

b) 500 mi/h

31.
$$\frac{5}{32\pi}$$
 m/min

- 33. *a*) $-\frac{1}{4\pi}$ pie/min
- b) $-\frac{1}{12\pi}$ pie/min

c) aproximadamente -0.0124 pie/min

35. a)
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{10}$$
 pie/min c) $\frac{165\sqrt{3}}{4} \approx 71.45$ min; 0.035 pie/min

- **39.** $-\frac{1}{2}$ pulg²/min
- **41.** 668.7 pies/min

b) 2 023 100 kg km/h²

43.
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{R^2}{R_1^2} \frac{dR_1}{dt} + \frac{R^2}{R_2^2} \frac{dR_2}{dt}$$

- **45.** *a*) aumenta *b*) aproximadamente 2.8% por día
- **47.** *a*) 24 000 kg km/h²

Ejercicios 4.3, página 209

- **1.** *a*) máx. abs. f(2) = -2, mín. abs. f(-1) = -5
 - **b**) máx. abs. f(7) = 3, mín. abs. f(3) = -1
 - c) no extrema
 - **d**) máx. abs. f(4) = 0, mín. abs. f(1) = -3
- 3. a) máx. abs. f(4) = 0, mín. abs. f(2) = -4
 - **b**) máx. abs. f(1) = f(3) = -3, mín. abs. f(2) = -4
 - c) mín. abs. f(2) = -4
 - **d**) máx. abs. f(5) = 5
- 5. a) no extrema
 - **b**) máx. abs. $f(\pi/4) = 1$, mín. abs. $f(-\pi/4) = -1$
 - c) máx. abs. $f(\pi/3) = \sqrt{3}$, mín. abs. f(0) = 0
 - d) no extrema

9. -1.6

11. $\frac{4}{3}$, 2

13. 1

15.

- 17. $-2, -\frac{11}{7}, 1$
- 19. $2n\pi$, n un entero
- **21.** 2
- **23.** máx. abs. f(3) = 9, mín. abs. f(1) = 5
- **25.** máx. abs. f(8) = 4, mín. abs. f(0) = 0
- **27.** máx. abs. f(0) = 2, mín. abs. f(-3) = -79
- **29.** máx. abs. f(3) = 8, mín. abs. f(-4) = -125
- **31.** máx. abs. f(2) = 16, mín. abs. f(0) = f(1) = 0

- **33.** máx. abs. $f(\pi/6) = f(5\pi/6) = f(7\pi/6) = f(11\pi/6) = \frac{3}{2}$ mín. abs. $f(\pi/2) = f(3\pi/2) = -3$
- **35.** máx. abs. $f(\pi/8) = f(3\pi/8) = f(5\pi/8) = f(7\pi/8) = 5$, mín. abs. $f(0) = f(\pi/4) = f(\pi/2) = f(3\pi/4) = f(\pi) = 3$
- 37. punto extremo máx. abs. f(3) = 3, máx. rel. f(0) = 0, mín. abs. f(-1) = f(1) = -1
- **39.** *a*) c_1, c_3, c_4, c_{10}
 - **b**) $c_2, c_5, c_6, c_7, c_8, c_9$
 - c) mín. abs. $f(c_7)$, punto extremo máx. abs. f(b)
 - **d**) máx. rel. $f(c_3)$, $f(c_5)$, $f(c_9)$, mín. rel. $f(c_2)$, $f(c_4)$, $f(c_7)$, $f(c_{10})$
- **41.** a) $s(t) \ge 0$ sólo para $0 \le t \le 20$ b) s(10) = 1600
- **53. b**) $0, \pi/3, \pi, 5\pi/3, 2\pi$
 - c) máx. abs. $f(\pi) = 3$, mín. abs. $f(\pi/3) = f(5\pi/3) = -\frac{3}{2}$

Ejercicios 4.4, página 215

1. c = 0

- 3. f(-3) = 0 pero $f(-2) \neq f(-3)$
- 5. $c = -\frac{2}{3}$
- 7. $c = -\pi/2, \pi/2, \text{ o } 3\pi/2$
- **9.** *f* no es diferenciable sobre el intervalo
- **11.** $f(a) \neq 0$ y f(b) = 0, así, $f(a) \neq f(b)$
- **13.** c = 3
- **15.** $c = \sqrt{13}$
- **17.** *f* no es continua sobre el intervalo
- **21.** $c = 1 \sqrt{6}$
- **23.** f no es continua sobre [a, b]
- **25.** f creciente en $[0, \infty)$; f decreciente en $(-\infty, 0]$
- **27.** f creciente en $[-3, \infty)$; f decreciente en $(-\infty, -3]$
- **29.** f creciente en $(-\infty, 0]$ y $[2, \infty)$; f decreciente en [0, 2]
- **31.** f creciente en $[3, \infty)$; f decreciente en $(-\infty, 0]$ y [0, 3]
- **33.** f decreciente en $(-\infty, 0]$ y $[0, \infty)$
- **35.** f creciente en $(-\infty, -1]$ y $[1, \infty)$; f decreciente en [-1, 0] y [0, 1]
- 37. f creciente en [-2, 2]; f decreciente en $[-2\sqrt{2}, -2]$ y $|2, 2\sqrt{2}|$
- **39.** f creciente en $(-\infty, 0]$; f decreciente en $[0, \infty)$
- **41.** f creciente en $(-\infty, 1]$ y $[3, \infty)$; f decreciente en [1, 3]
- 43. f creciente en $[-\pi/2 + 2n\pi, \pi/2 + 2n\pi]$; f decreciente en $[\pi/2 + 2n\pi, 3\pi/2 + 2n\pi]$, donde n es un entero
- **45.** f creciente en $[0, \infty)$; f decreciente en $(-\infty, 0]$
- **47.** f es creciente en $(-\infty, \infty)$
- 49. si el motociclista viaja a la velocidad límite, no habrá recorrido más de 65 mi
- **61.** $c \approx 0.3451$ radián

Ejercicios 4.5, página 222

1. 0

3. 2

7. 10

9. -6

15.

17. no existe

19.

- **21.** $2e^4$
- 25. $\frac{1}{3}$
- **29.** -2
- **33.** −1
- 37. $\frac{1}{9}$
- **41.** $\infty \infty$; $-\frac{1}{2}$
- **45.** 0^0 ; 1
- **49.** $\infty \infty$; $\frac{1}{24}$
- **53.** ∞^0 ; 1
- **57.** 0^0 ; 1
- 61. $\infty \infty$;
- **65.** 0 · ∞; 1
- **69.** $\infty \infty$; no existe
- **73.** 0^{0} ; 1
- **79.** 0
- **81.** *a*) $A(\theta) = 25 \frac{\theta \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta}{\theta^2}$
- **83. b**) $p_1v_1 \ln(v_2/v_1)$

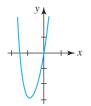
- **23.** 0
- **27.** ∞
- 31. $-\frac{1}{8}$
- 35. no existe
- **39.** 3
- **43.** $0 \cdot \infty$; 1
- **47.** $\infty \infty$; 0
- **51.** $0 \cdot \infty$; $\frac{1}{4}$
- **55.** 1^{∞} ; e^3
- 59. El denominador es $0 \cdot \infty$; $\frac{1}{4}$
- **63.** $0 \cdot \infty$; 0
- **67.** $0 \cdot \infty$; 5
- **71.** 1^{∞} ; $e^{-1/3}$
- 75. $\frac{1}{2}$
- **b**) 0 **c**) $\frac{50}{3}$
- Ejercicios 4.6, página 228
- **1.** máx. rel. f(1) = 2;



5. máx. rel. $f(\frac{2}{3}) = \frac{32}{27}$, mín. rel. f(2) = 0;



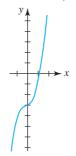
9. mín. rel. f(-1) = -3;



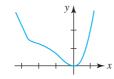
3. máx. rel. f(-1) = 2, mín. rel. f(1) = -2;



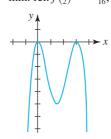
7. no extrema;



11. mín. rel. f(0) = 0;



13. máx. rel. f(0) = f(3) = 0, mín. rel. $f(\frac{3}{2}) = -\frac{81}{16}$;



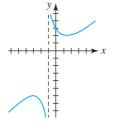
17. máx. rel. f(-3) = -6,

mín. rel. f(1) = 2;

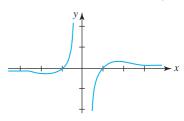
19. máx. rel. $f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$,

15. máx. rel. f(0) = 0, mín. rel. f(1) = -1;

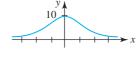
mín. rel.
$$f(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$$
;



21. máx. rel. f(0) = 10;

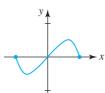


23. máx. rel. $f(0) = \sqrt[3]{16}$, mín. rel. f(-2) = f(2) = 0;

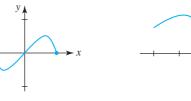


RESPUESTAS DE LOS PROBLEMAS IMPARES SELECCIONADOS, CAPÍTULO 4

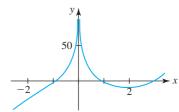
25. máx. rel. $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$, mín. rel. $f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$;



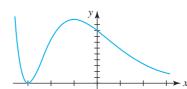
27. máx. rel. f(-8) = 16, mín. rel. f(8) = -16;



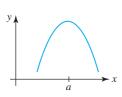
- 10 10
- **29.** mín. rel. $f(2) \approx -8.64$;



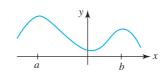
31. mín. rel. f(-3) = 0, máx. rel. f(-1) = 4e;



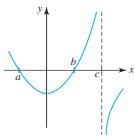
33.



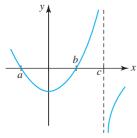
35.



37.

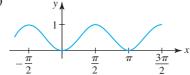


43. mín. rel. f'(-2) = -13



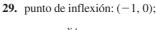
45. a) $(n\pi, \pi/2 + n\pi), (\pi/2 + n\pi, \pi + n\pi), n$ un entero **b**) $n\pi/2$, n un entero; máx. rel. es $f(-\pi/2) = f(\pi/2) = \cdots 1$, mín. rel. es $f(0) = f(\pi) = \cdots 0$

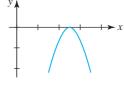
c)

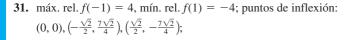


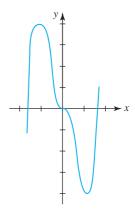
Ejercicios 4.7, página 233

- 1. cóncava hacia abajo $(-\infty, \infty)$
- **3** cóncava hacia arriba $(-\infty, 2)$; cóncava hacia abajo $(2, \infty)$
- 5. cóncava hacia arriba $(-\infty, 2)$ y $(4, \infty)$; cóncava hacia abajo (2, 4)
- 7. cóncava hacia arriba $(-\infty, 0)$; cóncava hacia abajo $(0, \infty)$
- **9.** cóncava hacia arriba $(0, \infty)$; cóncava hacia abajo $(-\infty, 0)$
- 11. cóncava hacia arriba $(-\infty, -1)$ y $(1, \infty)$; cóncava hacia abajo
- 13. respuestas aproximadas: f' creciente en (-2, 2); f' decreciente en $(-\infty, -2)$ y $(2, \infty)$
- **15.** respuestas aproximadas: f' creciente en $(-\infty, -1)$ y $(3, \infty)$; f' decreciente en (-1, 3)
- **19.** $(-\sqrt{2}, -21 \sqrt{2}), (\sqrt{2}, -21 + \sqrt{2})$
- **21.** $(n\pi, 0)$, n un entero
- 23. $(n\pi, n\pi)$, n un entero
- **25.** $(2, 2 + 2e^{-2})$
- **27.** máx. rel. $f(\frac{5}{2}) = 0$;

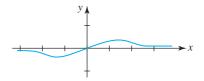




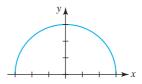




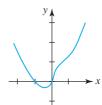
33. máx. rel. $f(\sqrt{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$, mín. rel. $f(-\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$. puntos de inflexión: (0, 0), $\left(-\sqrt{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}\right)$, $\left(\sqrt{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{8}\right)$;



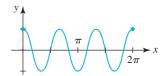
35. máx. rel. f(0) = 3;



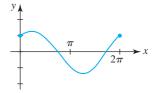
37. mín. rel. $f(-\frac{1}{4}) = -3/4^{4/3}$; puntos de inflexión: $(0, 0), (1/2, 3/2^{4/3});$



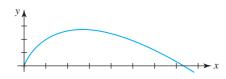
39. máx. rel. $f(2\pi/3) = f(4\pi/3) = 1$, mín. rel. $f(\pi/3) = f(\pi) = f(5\pi/3) = -1$; puntos de inflexión: $(\pi/6, 0)$, $(\pi/2, 0)$, $(5\pi/6, 0)$, $(7\pi/6, 0)$, $(9\pi/6, 0), (11\pi/6, 0);$



41. máx. rel. $f(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}$, máx. rel. $f(5\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}$; puntos de inflexión: $(3\pi/4, 0)$, $(7\pi/4, 0)$;



43. máx. rel. f(e) = e;



- **45.** máx. rel. $f(\pi/4) = \frac{1}{2}$
- **47.** mín. rel. $f(\pi) = 0$

Ejercicios 4.8, página 240

1. 30 y 30

5. $\frac{1}{3}$ y $\frac{2}{3}$

7. $(2, 2\sqrt{3}), (2, -2\sqrt{3}); (0, 0)$

9. $(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{128}{27})$

- 11. base $\frac{3}{2}$, altura 1
- **13.** (4, 0) y (0, 8)
- 15. 750 pies por 750 pies
- **17.** 2 000 m por 1 000 m
- 19. el jardín debe ser rectangular con 40 pies de largo y 20 pies de ancho
- 21. base 40 cm por 40 cm, altura 20 cm
- **23.** base $\frac{80}{3}$ cm por $\frac{80}{3}$ cm, altura $\frac{20}{3}$ cm; máx. vol. $\frac{128000}{27}$ cm³
- 25. altura $\frac{15}{2}$ cm, ancho 15 cm
- 27. 10 pies del poste de la bandera al lado derecho en la figura 4.8.19
- **29.** radio de la porción circular $10/(4 + \pi)$ m, ancho $20/(4 + \pi)$ m, altura de la porción rectangular $10/(4 + \pi)$ m
- **31.** $L \approx 20.81$ pies
- 33. radios 16/3, altura 4
- **35.** radios $\sqrt[3]{16/\pi}$, altura $2\sqrt[3]{16/\pi}$
- 37. volar al punto 17.75 km desde el nido
- **39.** costo mínimo cuando $x = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$
- **41.** $r = \sqrt[3]{9}, h = 2\sqrt[3]{9}$
- **43.** longitud mínima cuando x = 6.375 pulg
- **45.** cuadrado con longitud de lado $(a + b)/\sqrt{2}$
- 47. longitud de la sección transversal $\sqrt{3}d/3$, ancho de la sección transversal $\sqrt{6d/3}$
- **49.** $\frac{50}{11}$ m del foco con iluminancia I_1
- 53. $-\frac{1}{8}$
- **55.** a) $w_0L^4/384EI$



- **65.** Debe nadar del punto A al punto B alrededor de 3.18 millas desde el punto en la playa más cercano a A, y después seguir directamente a C.
- **67.** a) $L = x + 2\sqrt{4 + (4 x)^2}$
 - c) $x = 4 \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$
 - d) $L = x + \sqrt{1 + (4 x)^2} + \sqrt{4 + (4 x)^2}$
 - f) $x \approx 3.1955$

Ejercicios 4.9, página 252

- **1.** $L(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{6}(x 9)$ **3.** $L(x) = 1 + 2\left(x \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$
- 5. L(x) = x 1
- 7. $L(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x 3)$

17. 0.98

19. 11.6

21. 0.7

23. 0.96

25. 16

27. 0.325

29. 0.4

- 31. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{120} \approx 0.5453$
- **33.** L(x) = 4 + 2(x 1); 4.08
- **35.** $\Delta y = 2x \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$; dy = 2x dx
- **37.** $\Delta y = 2(x+1)\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$; dy = 2(x+1) dx
- **39.** $\Delta y = -\frac{\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)}$; $dy = -\frac{1}{x^2} dx$
- **41.** $\Delta y = \cos x \sin \Delta x + \sin x (\cos \Delta x 1); dy = \cos x dx$

•	x	Δx	Δy	dy	$\Delta y - dy$
	2	1	25	20	5
	2	0.5	11.25	10	1.25
	2	0.1	2.05	2	0.05
	2	0.01	0.2005	0.2	0.0005

- **45.** *a*) 1.11
- **47.** a) $9\pi \text{ cm}^2$
- **49.** el volumen exacto es $\Delta V = \frac{4}{3}\pi(3r^2t + 3rt^2 + t^3)$; el volumen aproximado es $dV = 4\pi r^2 t$, donde $t = \Delta r$; $(0.1024)\pi$ pulg³
- **51.** $\pm 6 \text{ cm}^2$; ± 0.06 ; $\pm 6\%$
- **55.** 2 048 pies; 160 pies
- **57.** *a*) mínimo en el ecuador ($\theta = 0^{\circ}$); máximo en el polo norte $(\theta = 90^{\circ} \text{ N})$
 - **b**) 981.9169 cm/s²
- c) 0.07856 cm/s^2
- **59.** 0.0102 s

Ejercicios 4.10, página 257

- 1. una raíz real
- 3. ninguna raíz real
- 5. una raíz real
- **7.** 3.1623

9. 1.5874

- **11.** 0.6823
- **13.** ±1.1414
- **15.** 0, 0.8767

17. 2.4981

19. 1.6560 pies

21. 0.7297

- **23. b**) 0.0915 pies
- **25. b**) 0.33711, 44.494 **c**) 44.497
- 27. 1.8955 radianes

29. 1.0000, -1.2494, -2.6638

31. *d*) 1.4645

Revisión del capítulo 4, página 260

A. 1. falso

- **3.** falso
- 5. verdadero
- 7. falso
- 9. verdadero
- 11. verdadero
- 13. verdadero 17. verdadero
- 15. falso 19. falso

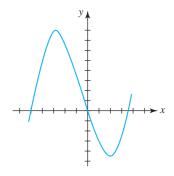
- B. 1. la función velocidad
- 3. $y = \tan^{-1} x$

5. 0

- **7.** 2
- 9. $2x\Delta x \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$
- **C.** 1. máx. abs. f(-3) = 348, mín. abs. f(4) = -86
- **3.** máx. abs. $f(3) = \frac{9}{7}$, mín. abs. f(0) = 0

7. vel. máx. v(2) = 12, rapidez máx. |v(-1)| = |v(5)| = 15;

- **9. b**) a, b, (a + b)/2
- **11.** máx. rel. f(-3) = 81, mín. rel. f(2) = -44;
- **13.** máx. rel. f(0) = 2, mín. rel. f(1) = 0;



- **15**. mín. rel. f(0) = 0, puntos de inflexión: (-3, 27), (-1, 11)
- **17.** punto de inflexión: (3, 10) **19.** (c), (d)
- **21.** (c), (d), (e)

- 23. c)
- **25.** (a + b + c)/3
- **27.** 32 pulg²/min
- **31.** $y = \frac{1}{2}h$; la distancia máxima es h
- **33.** $x = 195 \text{ pies}, y = 390 \text{ pies}; 57 037.5 \text{ pies}^2$
- **39.** $8\sqrt{3}\pi/9$
- **41.** -2

43. 1

45. e^{-1}

47. −∞

49. 1.6751

Ejercicios 5.1, página 274

1. 3x + C

- 3. $\frac{1}{6}x^6 + C$
- 5. $\frac{3}{2}x^{2/3} + C$ 7. $t \frac{25}{12}t^{0.48} + C$
- **9.** $x^3 + x^2 x + C$ **11.** $\frac{2}{7}x^{7/2} \frac{4}{3}x^{3/2} + C$
- 13. $\frac{16}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 + x + C$
- **15.** $16w^4 16w^3 + 6w^2 w + C$
- 17. $\ln |r| + 10r^{-1} 2r^{-2} + C$
- **19.** $-\frac{1}{2}x^{-2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-3} \frac{1}{4}x^{-4} + C$
- **21.** $-4 \cos x x 2x^{-4} + C$ **23.** $-\cot x + \csc x + C$
- **25.** $-2 \cot x + 3x + C$ **27.** $4x^2 + x 9e^x + C$ **29.** $x^2 x + 5 \tan^{-1} x + C$ **31.** $\tan x x + C$
- **41.** $x^2 4x + 5$
- **45.** $-x^{-1} + C$

- **43.** $2x^3 + 9x + C$ **47.** $x x^2 \cos x + C$
- **49.** $y = x^2 x + 1$
- **51.** $f'(x) = x^2 + C_1;$ $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_1x + C_2$
- **53.** $f(x) = x^4 + x^2 3x + 2$ **55.** *G*
- **57.** $y = \frac{\omega^2}{2a}x^2$

Ejercicios 5.2, página 285

1.
$$-\frac{1}{6}(1-4x)^{3/2}+C$$

1.
$$-\frac{1}{6}(1-4x)^{3/2}+C$$
 3. $-\frac{1}{10}(5x+1)^{-2}+C$

5.
$$\frac{1}{3}(x^2+4)^{3/2}+C$$
 7. $\frac{1}{18}\sin^6 3x+C$

7.
$$\frac{1}{18} \text{sen}^6 3x + C$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{6} \tan^3 2x + C$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{6} \tan^3 2x + C$$
 11. $-\frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + C$

13.
$$\frac{1}{3}(2t)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sen} 6t + C$$

15.
$$-\frac{1}{2}\cos x^2 + C$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{3} \tan x^3 + C$$

19.
$$-2\csc\sqrt{x} + C$$

21.
$$\frac{1}{7}\ln|7x+3|+C$$
 23. $\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1)+C$

23.
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1)+C$$

25.
$$x - \ln|x + 1| + C$$
 27. $\ln|\ln x| + C$

27.
$$\ln |\ln x| + C$$

29.
$$-\cos(\ln x) + C$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{10}e^{10x} + C$$

33.
$$-\frac{1}{6}e^{-2x^3}+C$$

35.
$$-2e^{-\sqrt{x}} + C$$

37.
$$\ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C$$

37.
$$\ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + C$$
 39. $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{5}}\right) + C$

41.
$$\frac{1}{5} \tan^{-1} 5x + C$$
 43. $\tan^{-1} e^x + C$

13.
$$\tan^{-1} e^x + C$$

45.
$$-2\sqrt{1-x^2} - 3 \operatorname{sen}^{-1} x + C$$

47.
$$\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + 6$$

47.
$$\frac{1}{2}(\tan^{-1}x)^2 + C$$
 49. $-\frac{1}{5}\ln|\cos 5x| + C$

51.
$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + 6$$

51.
$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \text{sen } 2x + C$$
 53. $\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{16} \text{sen } 8x + C$

55.
$$11x + 12\cos x - \sin 2x + C$$
 57. $-\frac{3}{4}(1-x)^{4/3} + C$

59.
$$y = x + 2\cos 3x + 1 - \pi$$

63. b)
$$\frac{1}{2}\pi\sqrt{L/g}$$
 c) $2\pi\sqrt{L/g}$

c)
$$2\pi\sqrt{L/g}$$

Ejercicios 5.3, página 293

1.
$$3+6+9+12+15$$
 3. $\frac{2}{1}+\frac{2^2}{2}+\frac{2^3}{3}+\frac{2^4}{4}$

5.
$$-\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{17} - \frac{1}{19} + \frac{1}{21} - \frac{1}{23} + \frac{1}{25}$$

7.
$$(2^2 - 4) + (3^2 - 6) + (4^2 - 8) + (5^2 - 10)$$

9.
$$-1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1$$
 11. $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k + 1)$

11.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{7} (2k+1)$$

13.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{12} (3k+1)$$

15.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k}$$

17.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{8} 6$$

19.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{4} \frac{(-1)k^{k+1}}{k^2} \cos \frac{k\pi}{p} x$$

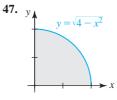
33.
$$\frac{6}{3}$$

35.
$$\frac{4}{3}$$

41.
$$\frac{25}{2}$$

43.
$$\frac{77}{60}$$
; $\frac{25}{12}$

45. 9



Ejercicios 5.4, página 303

1.
$$\frac{33}{2}$$
; 1

3.
$$\frac{189}{256}$$
; $\frac{3}{4}$

5.
$$\frac{1}{4}(3-\sqrt{2})\pi$$
; π

9.
$$\int_{-2}^{4} \sqrt{9 + x^2} dx$$

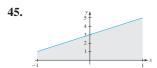
11.
$$\int_0^2 (1+x) \, dx$$

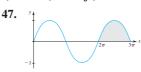
15.
$$\frac{5}{6}$$

17.
$$-\frac{3}{4}$$

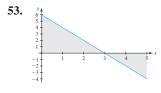
29.
$$-\frac{28}{3}$$

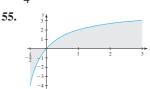
33.
$$\frac{28}{3}$$





51.
$$\frac{9}{4}\pi$$





59.
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$

63.
$$\frac{5}{2}$$

63.
$$\frac{5}{2}$$

Ejercicios 5.5, página 313

9.
$$-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

11.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

13.
$$e - e^{-1}$$

15.
$$-\frac{2}{3}$$

17.
$$-\frac{28}{3}$$

19.
$$\frac{8}{3}$$

21.
$$\frac{\pi}{12}$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

23.
$$\frac{128}{3}$$

27.
$$\frac{65}{4}$$

29.
$$\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

35.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

37.
$$\frac{4\pi + 6}{(\pi + 2)(\pi + 3)}$$

39.
$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{11}{3}$$

45.
$$(3t^2-2t)^6$$

47.
$$6\sqrt{24x+5}$$

49.
$$\frac{2x}{x^6+1} - \frac{3}{27x^3+1}$$

53. a) 0 b)
$$\ln 3$$
 c) $\frac{2}{3}$

3 c)
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$d) -\frac{4}{9}$$

55.
$$\frac{19}{6}$$

59.
$$\frac{38}{3}$$

59.
$$\frac{30}{3}$$
 63. 22

67.
$$\frac{1}{6}(1 + \ln 2)^6$$

69.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2}{1 + e^{-2}} \right)$$

Revisión del capítulo 5, página 316

A. 1. falso

- 3. verdadero
- 5. verdadero
- 7. verdadero

9. falso

11. verdadero

13. falso

15. verdadero

B. 1. f(x)

- 3. $\frac{\ln x}{x}$
- 5. -f(g(x))g'(x)
- 7. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} \frac{k}{2k+1}$

- 13. $\int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{x} \, dx$; $\frac{16}{3}$

C. 1. −6

3. $\frac{1}{505}(5t+1)^{101}+C$

- 9. $-\frac{1}{56}\cot^7 8x + C$
- 11. $\frac{1}{40}(4x^2 16x + 7)^5 + C$
- 13. $\frac{1}{2}(x^3 + 3x 16)^{2/3} + C$
- 15. $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

17. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

19. $-\frac{1}{10}\ln|\cos 10x| + C$

21. 5

23. $\frac{11}{2}$

25. 0

27. $\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi$

- 29.
- 31. 156 lb; aproximadamente 20 min
- 33. $\frac{51}{4}$

Ejercicios 6.1, página 323

1.
$$s(t) = 6t - 7$$

3.
$$s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 2t^2 + 15$$

5.
$$s(t) = -\frac{5}{2} \operatorname{sen} (4t + \pi/6) + \frac{5}{2}$$

7.
$$v(t) = -5t + 9$$
; $s(t) = -\frac{5}{2}t^2 + 9t - \frac{9}{2}$

9.
$$v(t) = t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 3$$
; $s(t) = \frac{1}{4}t^4 - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{5}{2}t^2 - 3t + 10$

11.
$$v(t) = \frac{21}{4}t^{4/3} - t - 26;$$
 $s(t) = \frac{9}{4}t^{7/3} - \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 26t - 48$

13. 17 cm

17. 24 cm

19. $\frac{1}{30}$ mi = 176 pies

21. 256 pies

- **23.** 30.625 m
- **25.** 400 pies; 6 s
- **27.** -80 pies/s

Ejercicios 6.2, página 331

- **13.** 2 **17.** 4
- 25. $\frac{32}{3}$
- **29.** 4
- 33. $\frac{64}{3}$
- 41.
- **49.** $4\sqrt{3} 4\pi/3$
- 55. $9\pi/4$
- **59.** πab

- 15. $\frac{3}{4}(2^{4/3}+3^{4/3})$
- 19. 2π
- 27. $\frac{81}{4}$
- 31. $\frac{10}{3}$
- 35. $\frac{128}{5}$
- **39.** 22
- 43. $\frac{8}{3}$
- **47.** $2\sqrt{2}-2$
- **53.** $7 + 3 \ln \frac{3}{4} \approx 6.1370$
- 57. $4 + 2\pi$
- **63.** $A = \int_{0}^{\ln \frac{3}{2}} (e^x 1) dx + \int_{\ln \frac{3}{2}}^{\ln 2} (2 e^x) dx$

$$A = \int_{1}^{2} \left[\ln y - \ln \frac{1}{2} (y+1) \right] dy; \qquad \ln \frac{32}{27} \approx 0.1699$$

Ejercicios 6.3, página 338

- 5. $10\pi/3$
- 9. $\pi/2$
- 13. $\pi/6$
- 17. $\pi/2$
- **21.** 32π
- **25.** $256\pi/15$
- **29.** 36π
- **33.** $16\pi/105$

- **3.** 128
- **7.** 9
- 11. $4\pi/5$
- **15.** 1 296 π /5
- **19.** $32\pi/5$
- **23.** $7\pi/3$
- **27.** $3\pi/5$
- **31.** $500\pi/3$

3. $\pi/6$

11. $3\pi/2$

15. $8\pi/5$

19. $\pi/6$

23. 4π

27. $248\pi/15$

31. $\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 h$

7. $250\pi/3$

- **35.** $\pi \left(2e^{-1} \frac{1}{2}e^{-2} \frac{1}{2} \right)$
- **39.** $\frac{1}{4}(4\pi \pi^2)$

Ejercicios 6.4, página 344

- 1. $4\pi/5$
- 5. $8\pi/15$
- 9. $36\sqrt{3}\pi/5$
- 13. 16π
- 17. $21\pi/10$
- **21.** $243\pi/10$
- **25.** $625\pi/6$
- **29.** $\frac{1}{2}(\pi^2 2\pi)$
- 33. $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
- 37. $V = \pi r^2 h \frac{\pi \omega^2 r^4}{4\sigma}$

35. $\frac{4}{3}\pi ab^2$

Ejercicios 6.5, página 347

1. $2\sqrt{2}$

3. $\frac{1}{27}(13^{3/2}-8)\approx 1.4397$

5. 45

- 9. $\frac{4685}{288} \approx 16.2674$

- **13.** $\int_{0}^{3} \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} \, dx$ **15.** $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^{2} x} \, dx$
- 17. $\frac{1}{27}(40^{3/2}-8)\approx 9.0734$
- **19.** *b*) 6

21. $\pi/2$

Ejercicios 6.6, página 350

1. $208\pi/3$

- 3. $\frac{\pi}{27}(10^{3/2}-1)\approx 3.5631$
- 5. $\frac{\pi}{6}(37^{3/2}-1)\approx 117.3187$
- 7. $100\sqrt{5}\pi$
- 9. $253\pi/20$
- **11.** a) $(\pi r/6h^2)[(r^2+4h^2)^{3/2}-r^3]$ b) aproximadamente 0.99% < 1%
- 13. $20\sqrt{2}\pi$

Ejercicios 6.7, página 354

3.
$$\frac{34}{3}$$

11.
$$\frac{61}{9}$$

15.
$$\frac{1}{12}$$

19.
$$3\sqrt{3}/\pi$$

21.
$$-1 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.1547$$

29.
$$2kt_1/3$$

Ejercicios 6.8, página 360

3.
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 pies

- **5.** *a*) 10 joules
- **b**) 27.5 joules **b**) 37.5 pies-lb
- 7. *a*) 7.5 pies-lb
- **11.** 127 030.9 pies-lb
- **9.** 453.1×10^8 joules
- **15.** 57 408 pies-lb
- 13. 45 741.6 pies-lb 17. 64 000 pies-lb
- **19.** *a*) 5 200 pies-lb
- b) 6 256.25 pies-lb
- **21.** 3k/4, donde k es la constante de proporcionalidad

Ejercicios 6.9, página 365

- 1. a) $196\ 000\ \text{N/m}^2$; $4\ 900\ 000\ \pi\text{N}$
 - **b**) 196 000 N/m²; $784\ 000\ \pi N$
 - c) 196 000 N/m²; 19 600 000 π N
- **3.** a) 499.2 lb/pie²; 244 640 lb
- **b**) 59 904 lb; 29 952 lb
- 5. 129.59 lb
- 7. 1 280 lb
- **9.** 3 660.8 lb
- 11. 13 977.6 lb
- 13. 9984π lb
- **15.** 5 990.4 lb

Ejercicios 6.10, página 372

1.
$$-\frac{2}{7}$$

3.
$$-\frac{13}{30}$$

5. 1

9. $\frac{4}{7}$

13. $\frac{11}{10}$

- 15. $\frac{15}{2}$
- 17. $\bar{x} = -\frac{2}{7}, \bar{y} = \frac{17}{7}$
- **19.** $\bar{x} = \frac{17}{11}, \bar{y} = -\frac{20}{11}$ **23.** $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{4}, \bar{y} = \frac{3}{10}$
- **21.** $\bar{x} = \frac{10}{9}, \bar{y} = \frac{28}{9}$
- **27.** $\bar{x} = \frac{93}{35}, \bar{y} = \frac{45}{56}$
- **25.** $\bar{x} = \frac{12}{5}, \bar{y} = \frac{54}{7}$ **29.** $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2}, \bar{y} = \frac{8}{5}$
- **31.** $\bar{x} = \frac{16}{35}, \bar{y} = \frac{16}{35}$
- **33.** $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2}, \bar{y} = \frac{121}{540}$
- **35.** $\bar{x} = -\frac{7}{10}, \bar{y} = \frac{7}{8}$
- **37.** $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 2$
- **39.** $\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{8}(\pi + 8)$

Revisión del capítulo 6, página 373

A. 1. falso

- 3. verdadero
- 5. verdadero
- 7. verdadero

- 9. verdadero
- 11. falso

B. 1. joule

3. 2 500 pies-lb

5. 6

7. suave

C. 1.
$$-\int_0^a f(x) dx$$

3.
$$\int_0^a \left[f(x) - \frac{f(a)}{a} x \right] dx$$

5.
$$-\int_{a}^{b} 2f(x) dx + \int_{b}^{c} 2f(x) dx$$

7.
$$\int_{b}^{c} [a - f(y)] dy + \int_{c}^{d} [f(y) - a] dy$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{4}a^2 + b^2$$

11.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^2 x [f(x) - g(x)] dx}{\int_0^2 [f(x) - g(x)] dx}, \bar{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 ([f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2) dx}{\int_0^2 [f(x) - g(x)] dx}$$

13.
$$2\pi \int_0^2 x [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

15.
$$2\pi \int_0^2 (2-x)[f(x)-g(x)] dx$$

17.
$$\frac{5}{2}$$

19. *a*) 4 *b*)
$$\pi$$

21.
$$\frac{315\sqrt{41}}{16}\pi \text{ pies}^2 \approx 396.03 \text{ pies}^2$$
 23. $\frac{256}{45}$

- **25.** 37.5 joules
- **27.** 624 000 pies-lb
- 29. 2 040 pies-lb
- 31. 691 612.83 pies-lb
- 33. $\frac{1}{27}(40^{3/2}-8)\approx 9.07$
- **35.** 17 066.7 N
- 37. $\frac{3}{4}$ m desde la izquierda sobre la barra de 1 m y $\frac{6}{5}$ m desde la izquierda en la barra de 2 m

Ejercicios 7.1, página 382

1.
$$-\frac{5^{-5x}}{5 \ln 5} + C$$

3.
$$-2\cos\sqrt{1+x} + C$$

$$5. -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{25-4x^2} + C$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{5} \sec^{-1} \left| \frac{2}{5} x \right| + C$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{10} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{5} x \right) + C$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{10} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{5} x \right) + C$$
 11. $\frac{1}{20} \ln \left| \frac{2x - 5}{2x + 5} \right| + C$

13.
$$\frac{1}{10} \ln|\sin 10x| + C$$
 15. $(3 - 5t)^{-1.2} + C$

15.
$$(3-5t)^{-1.2}+6$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{3}\ln|\sec 3x + \tan 3x| + C$$
 19. $\frac{1}{2}(\sec^{-1}x)^2 + C$

19.
$$\frac{1}{2}(\text{sen}^{-1}x)^2 + c$$

21.
$$-\tan^{-1}(\cos x) + C$$

21.
$$-\tan^{-1}(\cos x) + C$$
 23. $\frac{1}{4}\tanh x^4 + C$

25.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sec 2x + C$$

$$27. \csc(\cos x) + C$$

29.
$$\frac{1}{3}(1 + \tan x)^3 + C$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+e^{2x})+C$$

Ejercicios 7.2, página 385

1.
$$\frac{1}{5}(x+1)^5 - \frac{1}{4}(x+1)^4 + C$$

3.
$$\frac{4}{5}(x-5)^{5/2} + \frac{22}{3}(x-5)^{3/2} + C$$

5.
$$\frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3/2} + 2(x-1)^{1/2} + C$$

7.
$$\frac{2}{9}(3x-4)^{1/2} - \frac{26}{9}(3x-4)^{-1/2} + C$$

9.
$$2\sqrt{x} - 2 \tan^{-1}\sqrt{x} + C$$

11.
$$(\sqrt{t}+1)^2 - 10(\sqrt{t}+1) + 8 \ln (\sqrt{t}+1) + C$$

13.
$$\frac{3}{10}(x^2+1)^{5/3} - \frac{3}{4}(x^2+1)^{2/3} + C$$

15.
$$-\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{1}{3(x-1)^3} + C$$

17.
$$2\sqrt{e^x-1}-2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{e^x-1}+C$$

19.
$$\frac{4}{5}(1-\sqrt{v})^{5/2}-\frac{4}{3}(1-\sqrt{v})^{3/2}+C$$

21.
$$\frac{4}{3}(1+\sqrt{t})^{3/2}+C$$

23.
$$\ln(x^2 + 2x + 5) + \frac{5}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + C$$

25.
$$-2\sqrt{16-6x-x^2}-\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x+3}{5}\right)+C$$

27.
$$2x^{1/2} + 3x^{1/3} + 6x^{1/6} + 6 \ln|x^{1/6} - 1| + C$$

29.
$$\frac{506}{375}$$

31. 6 + 20
$$\ln \frac{11}{14}$$

33.
$$\frac{177}{2}$$

35.
$$\frac{1}{1326}$$

37.
$$3 + 3 \ln \frac{2}{3}$$

39.
$$\frac{1}{168}$$

43.
$$-\frac{3}{2} + 3 \ln 2$$

45.
$$\frac{32\pi}{3} - 4\pi \ln 3$$

47.
$$\frac{232}{15}$$

Ejercicios 7.3, página 392

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}x(x+3)^{3/2} - \frac{4}{15}(x+3)^{5/2} + C$$

3.
$$x \ln 4x - x + C$$

3.
$$x \ln 4x - x + C$$
 5. $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln 2x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$

7.
$$-x^{-1} \ln x - x^{-1} + e^{-1}$$

7.
$$-x^{-1} \ln x - x^{-1} + C$$
 9. $t(\ln t)^2 - 2t \ln t + 2t + C$

11.
$$x \operatorname{sen}^{-1} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$
 13. $\frac{1}{3} x e^{3x} - \frac{1}{9} e^{3x} + C$

13.
$$\frac{1}{3}xe^{3x} - \frac{1}{9}e^{3x} + C$$

15.
$$-\frac{1}{4}x^3e^{-4x} - \frac{3}{16}x^2e^{-4x} - \frac{3}{32}xe^{-4x} - \frac{3}{128}e^{-4x} + C$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2} + C$$
 19. $\frac{1}{8}t \sec 8t + \frac{1}{64}\cos 8t + C$

21.
$$-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x + C$$

23.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \sec 3x + \frac{1}{3}x^2 \cos 3x - \frac{2}{9}x \sec 3x - \frac{2}{27}\cos 3x + C$$

25.
$$\frac{1}{17}e^{x}(\sin 4x - 4\cos 4x) + C$$
 27. $\frac{1}{5}e^{-2\theta}(\sin \theta - 2\cos \theta) + C$ **29.** $\frac{1}{7 \tan^{7}(1-t)} + \frac{1}{5 \tan^{5}(1-t)} + C$

29.
$$\theta \sec \theta - \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{3}\cos x \cos 2x + \frac{2}{3}\sin x \sin 2x + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^2(x^2+4)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{15}(x^2+4)^{5/2} + C$$

35.
$$\frac{1}{2}x \operatorname{sen}(\ln x) - \frac{1}{2}x \cos(\ln x) + C$$

37.
$$-\frac{1}{2}\csc x \cot x + \frac{1}{2}\ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

39.
$$x \tan x + \ln|\cos x| + C$$
 41. $\frac{3}{2} \ln 3$

41.
$$\frac{3}{2} \ln 3$$

43.
$$-12e^{-2} + 8e^{-1}$$
 45. $\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

45.
$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

47.
$$3 \ln 3 + e^{-1}$$

49.
$$5\pi(\ln 5)^2 - 10\pi \ln 5 + 8\pi$$

51.
$$2\pi^2$$

53.
$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

55.
$$v(t) = -te^{-t} - e^{-t} + 2$$
; $s(t) = te^{-t} + 2e^{-t} + 2t - 3$

57.
$$(124.8) \cdot \frac{8(\pi-2)}{\pi^2} \approx 115.48 \text{ lb}$$

59.
$$4 \tan^{-1} 2 - \pi/2 - \ln \frac{5}{2}$$

61.
$$-2\sqrt{x+2}\cos\sqrt{x+2} + 2 \sin\sqrt{x+2} + C$$

67.
$$-\frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x \cos x - \frac{2}{3} \cos x + C$$

69.
$$\frac{1}{30}\cos^2 10x \sin 10x + \frac{1}{15}\sin 10x + C$$

73.
$$\frac{35\pi}{256}$$

83. b)
$$\frac{17\pi}{4}$$

Ejercicios 7.4, página 398

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}(\sin x)^{3/2} + C$$

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}(\sin x)^{3/2} + C$$
 3. $\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$

5.
$$-\cos t + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 t - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 t + C$$
 7. $\frac{1}{4}\sin^4 x - \frac{1}{6}\sin^6 x + C$

9.
$$\frac{3}{8}t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4t + C$$

11.
$$\frac{1}{16}x - \frac{1}{64} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{48} \sin^3 2x + C$$

13.
$$\frac{3}{128}x - \frac{1}{128} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{1024} \sin 8x + C$$

15.
$$\frac{1}{8} \tan^4 2t + \frac{1}{12} \tan^6 2t + C$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{4} \tan x \sec^3 x - \frac{1}{8} \sec x \tan x - \frac{1}{8} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

19.
$$\frac{2}{3}(\sec x)^{3/2} + 2(\sec x)^{-1/2} + C$$
 21. $\frac{1}{7}\sec^7 x - \frac{1}{5}\sec^5 x + C$

23.
$$\frac{1}{4} \tan x \sec^3 x + \frac{3}{8} \sec x \tan x + \frac{3}{8} \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

25.
$$\ln|\sin x| + \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + C$$

27.
$$-\frac{1}{11} \cot^{11} x - \frac{1}{13} \cot^{13} x + C$$

29.
$$\frac{1}{7 \tan^7 (1-t)} + \frac{1}{5 \tan^5 (1-t)} + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x - \tan x + x + C$$
 35. $-\frac{1}{2} \csc^2 t - \ln|\sin t| + C$

37.
$$\frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$$

37.
$$\frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$$
 39. $-\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cos^3 x^2 + C$

41.
$$\frac{25\sqrt{2}}{168}$$

45.
$$\frac{3}{4}$$

47.
$$-\frac{1}{6}\cos 3x + \frac{1}{2}\cos x + C$$
 Ejercicios 7.6, página 413

49.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 sen $2x - \frac{1}{12}$ sen $6x + C$ **51.** $\frac{5}{12}$

51.
$$\frac{5}{12}$$

55.
$$\frac{16\pi}{3}$$

57.
$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

Ejercicios 7.5, página 405

1.
$$-\sin^{-1}x - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$
 3. $\ln\left|\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2-36}}{6}\right| + C$

3.
$$\ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 36}}{6} \right| + C$$

5.
$$\frac{1}{3}(x^2+7)^{3/2}+C$$

7.
$$-\frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{3/2}+\frac{1}{5}(1-x^2)^{5/2}+C$$

9.
$$-\frac{x}{4\sqrt{x^2-4}}+C$$

11.
$$\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{x^2+4}+2\ln x\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^2+4}+x}{2}\right|+C$$

13.
$$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + C$$

15.
$$\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{4 - \sqrt{16 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

17.
$$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x} \right| + C$$
 19. $-\frac{(1 - x^2)^{3/2}}{3x^3} + C$

19.
$$-\frac{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}{3x^3}+C$$

21.
$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) + C$$

23.
$$\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{x}{2(1+x^2)} + C$$

25.
$$\frac{x}{16\sqrt{4+x^2}} - \frac{x^3}{48(4+x^2)^{3/2}} + C$$

27.
$$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 10} + x + 1}{3} \right| + C$$

29.
$$\frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+3}{2} \right) + \frac{x+3}{8(x^2+6x+13)} + C$$

31.
$$\frac{-5x-1}{9\sqrt{5-4x-x^2}}+C$$
 33. $\ln(x^2+4x+13)+C$

33.
$$\ln(x^2 + 4x + 13) + C$$

35.
$$x - 4 \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{4} \right) + C$$

37.
$$\frac{9}{2} \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \left(\frac{x-3}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} (x-3) \sqrt{9 - (x-3)^2} + C$$

39.
$$\frac{2\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

41.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{50}$$

43.
$$2\sqrt{3} - \frac{172}{81}$$

45.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \operatorname{sen}^{-1} x + \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{1 - x^2} - \frac{1}{9}(1 - x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

47.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - 1}{2 - \sqrt{3}} \right)$$

51.
$$\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{9}\left(\sqrt{3}-1-\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$$

53.
$$12\pi\sqrt{2} - 4\pi \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

55.
$$2 - \sqrt{2} - \ln(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3})$$

57. b)
$$y = -10\ln\left(\frac{10 - \sqrt{100 - x^2}}{x}\right) - \sqrt{100 - x^2}$$

59.
$$15.6\pi \approx 49.01$$
 lb

1.
$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1}$$

3.
$$\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+2)^3}$$

5.
$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{Dx + E}{x^2 + 3}$$

7.
$$\frac{Ax+B}{x^2+9} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+9)^2}$$

9.
$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x - 2| + C$$

11.
$$-2 \ln |x| + \frac{5}{2} \ln |2x - 1| + C$$

13.
$$\frac{5}{8} \ln |x - 4| + \frac{3}{8} \ln |x + 4| + C$$

15.
$$-\frac{1}{6} \ln |2x+1| + \frac{2}{3} \ln |x+2| + C$$

17. 6
$$\ln|x| - \frac{7}{2} \ln|x + 1| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x - 1| + C$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| - \ln|x+2| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+3| + C$$

21.
$$-2 \ln |t| - t^{-1} + 6 \ln |t - 1| + C$$

23.
$$\ln |x| - \ln |x+1| + (x+1)^{-1} + C$$

25.
$$-2(x+1)^{-1} + \frac{3}{2}(x+1)^{-2} + C$$

27.
$$-\frac{1}{32} \ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{16} (x+1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{32} \ln|x+5| - \frac{1}{16} (x+5)^{-1} + C$$

29.
$$-\frac{19}{16} \ln|x| - \frac{19}{8}x^{-1} + \frac{11}{8}x^{-2} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-3} + \frac{35}{16} \ln|x+2| + C$$

31.
$$-\ln|x| + \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2 + 1) + \tan^{-1}x + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}x + C$$

35.
$$\frac{1}{3} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C$$

37.
$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|x^2 + x + 1| - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C$$

39.
$$5 \ln|x+1| - \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) - 7 \tan^{-1}(x+1) + C$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{2(x^2+4)} + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

43.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 4) - \frac{11}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{5x + 12}{8(x^2 + 4)} + C$$

45.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + 6x - 10 \ln|x+1| - 8(x+1)^{-1} + C$$

47.
$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

49.
$$2 \ln \frac{5}{3} - \frac{14}{15}$$

51.
$$\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + C$$
 53. 0

55.
$$\frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right| - \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{2x^2} + C$$

57.
$$3(x+1)^{1/3} + \ln|(x+1)^{1/3} - 1| -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln |(x+1)^{2/3} + (x+1)^{1/3} + 1| - \sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2(x+1)^{1/3} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

59.
$$\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{15}{7} \approx 0.191$$

61.
$$7 \ln 2 - 8 \ln 3 + 3 \ln 4 \approx 0.222$$

63.
$$8\pi \ln \frac{2}{3} + \frac{11\pi}{3} \approx 1.329$$

65.
$$8\pi \ln 2 - 4\pi \approx 4.854$$

Ejercicios 7.7, página 421

1. $\frac{1}{81}$

3. diverge

5. $\frac{1}{2}e^6$

7. diverge

9. $\frac{1}{2}$

11. 0

13. $-\frac{1}{18}$

15. $3e^{-2}$

17. 1

19. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

21. $\frac{1}{2}$

23. 4

25. ln 2

27. $\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{7}{3}$

29. $\frac{1}{21}$

31. diverge

33. 100

35. $2\sqrt{2}$ **39.** 6

37. diverge **41.** $-\frac{1}{2}$

43. diverge

45. diverge

47. $-\frac{4}{3}$

49. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

51. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

53. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

55. $\frac{1}{6}$

57. 2

59. 8

01. $\frac{1}{2}$ in 2

63. 2.86×10^{10} joules

- **65.** $\frac{1}{s}$, s > 0
- **67.** $\frac{1}{s-1}$, s > 1**71.** $\frac{e^{-s}}{s}$, s > 0

Ejercicios 7.8, página 430

- 1. 78; $M_3 = 77.25$
- 3. 22; $T_3 = 22.5$

- **5.** 1.7564; 1.8667
- **7.** 1.1475; 1.1484
- **9.** 0.4393; 0.4228
- **11.** 0.4470; 0.4900
- **13.** $\frac{26}{3}$; $S_4 = 8.6611$
- **15.** 1.6222

17. 0.7854

19. 0.4339

21. 11.1053

17. 0.4333

25. 1.11

- **23.** $n \ge 8$
- 27. la regla de Simpson: $n \ge 26$; la regla trapezoidal: $n \ge 366$ 29. la regla trapezoidal resulta en 1.10
- **31.** para n = 2 y n = 4, la regla del punto medio proporciona el valor exacto del entero: 36
- 33. *a*) $\frac{2}{3}$
- **b**) $M_8 = \frac{21}{22}$
- c) $T_8 = \frac{11}{16}$
- d) $E_8 = \frac{1}{96}$ para la regla del punto medio y $E_8 = \frac{1}{48}$ para la regla trapezoidal. El error de la regla del punto medio es la mitad del error de la regla trapezoidal.
- **37.** 7.0667

- **39.** aproximadamente 4 975 gal
- **41.** 41.4028

43. *b*) 1.2460

45. 1.4804

47. 14.9772

Revisión del capítulo 7, página 433

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. verdadero

- 5. verdadero
- 7. falso

9. falso

- 11. verdadero
- 13. verdadero
- 15. falso
- 17. verdadero
- **19.** falso

B. 1. $\frac{1}{5}$

3. $\sqrt{\pi}$

- 5. $\ln \sqrt{2}$
- C. 1. $2\sqrt{x} 18 \ln (\sqrt{x} + 9) + C$
 - $3. (x^2+4)^{1/2}+C$
- 5. $\frac{3}{256} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{x}{32(x^2 + 4)} + \frac{x}{32(x^2 + 4)^2} \frac{x^3}{128(x^2 + 4)^2} + C$
- 7. $x \frac{4}{x} + C$
- 9. $\frac{1}{2} \ln (x^2 + 4) \frac{5}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C$
- 11. $\frac{1}{10}(\ln x)^{10} + C$
- 13. $\frac{1}{2}t^2 \operatorname{sen}^{-1} t \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen}^{-1} t + \frac{1}{4}t\sqrt{1 t^2} + C$
- **15.** $\frac{1}{5}(x+1)^5 \frac{3}{4}(x+1)^4 + C$
- 17. $x \ln(x^2 + 4) 2x + 4 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$
- **19.** $-\frac{2}{125} \ln |x| \frac{1}{25}x^{-1} + \frac{2}{125} \ln |x+5| \frac{1}{25}(x+5)^{-1} + C$
- **21.** $-\frac{1}{12} \ln |x+3| \frac{1}{2} (x+3)^{-1} + \frac{1}{12} \ln |x-3| + C$

27.
$$y \operatorname{sen} y + \cos y + C$$
 29. $\operatorname{sen} t - \frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}^5 t + C$

31.
$$\frac{1}{6}(1+e^w)^6+C$$

33.
$$-\frac{1}{8}\csc^2 4x - \frac{1}{4}\ln|\sec 4x| + C$$

35.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$

37.
$$\sec x - \tan x + x + C$$

39.
$$\frac{5}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$$

39.
$$\frac{5}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \ln 3$$
 41. $\frac{1}{10} e^x(\cos 3x + 3 \sin 3x) + C$

43.
$$\frac{1}{2}t\cos(\ln t) + \frac{1}{2}t\sin(\ln t) + C$$

45.
$$2\sqrt{x} \operatorname{sen} \sqrt{x} + 2 \cos \sqrt{x} + C$$

47.
$$-\frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x + C$$

49.
$$\frac{1}{2}(x+1)\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}+2 \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}+x+1}{2} \right| + C$$

51.
$$\frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x - \frac{2}{5} \sec^5 x + \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x + C$$

53.
$$\frac{1}{4}t^4 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+t^2) + C$$

55.
$$\frac{5}{2} \ln (x^2 + 1) + \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 1)^{-1} + C$$

57.
$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x \sec 2x - \frac{1}{8}\cos 2x + C$$

59.
$$2(\operatorname{sen} x)e^{\operatorname{sen} x} - 2e^{\operatorname{sen} x} + C$$
 61. $\sqrt{6} - 2$

63.
$$t \operatorname{senh}^{-1} t - \sqrt{t^2 + 1} + C$$
 65. $\ln \frac{3}{2}$

67.
$$\frac{1}{39} \tan^{13} 3u + \frac{1}{45} \tan^{15} 3u + C$$

69.
$$3 \tan x + \sec x + C$$

71.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2(1 + \ln x)^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2(1 + \ln x) + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$$

73.
$$e^{e^x} + C$$

75.
$$t^2 - \ln(1 + e^{t^2}) + C$$

77.
$$\frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(5x + 2) + C$$

77.
$$\frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(5x + 2) + C$$
 79. $(\operatorname{sen} x) \ln |\operatorname{sen} x| - \operatorname{sen} x + C$

81.
$$\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{9}$$

91.
$$2-2e^{-1}$$

95.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

97.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

99. a)
$$2\pi$$
 b) las áreas son infinitas

Ejercicios 8.1, página 444

1.
$$y = -\frac{1}{5}\cos 5x + C$$
 3. $y^{-2} = 2x^{-1} + C$

$$3. \ y^{-2} = 2x^{-1} + C$$

5.
$$y + y^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 = x + x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$$

7.
$$\cos y = x^{-1} - 5x + C$$

11.
$$-3e^{-2y} = 2e^{3x} + C$$

11.
$$-3e^{-2y} = 2e^{3x} + C$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 2y + \ln|y| + C$$

15.
$$\ln |N| = te^{t+2} - e^{t+2} - t + C$$

17.
$$P = \frac{5}{1 + Ce^{-5t}}$$

19.
$$(y + 3)^5 e^x = C(x + 4)^5 e^y$$

21.
$$y^3 = -3x^{-1} + 30$$

23.
$$x = \tan\left(4t - \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$$

25.
$$y = \frac{e^{-(1+1/x)}}{x}$$

25.
$$y = \frac{e^{-(1+1/x)}}{x}$$
 27. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}$ **29.** $y = 3$ **31.** $y = -4, y = 5$

29.
$$y = 3$$

27.
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1}$$

31. $y = -4$, $y = 5$

33. a)
$$y = \frac{1}{1 + Cx}$$
 b) $y = 0$ c) $y = \frac{1}{1 + 2x}$

b)
$$y = 0$$

$$c) \ \ y = \frac{1}{1+2x}$$

Ejercicios 8.2, página 448

1.
$$y = Ce^{4x}$$

$$3. \ y = \frac{1}{10} + Ce^{-5x}$$

$$5. \ \ y = \frac{1}{4}e^{3t} + Ce^{-t}$$

7.
$$y = \frac{1}{3} + Ce^{-x^3}$$

$$9. \ y = \frac{\ln}{x} + \frac{C}{x}$$

11.
$$y = \frac{C}{1 + e^x}$$

13.
$$y = -x \cos x + Cx$$
 15. $y = \sin x + C \cos x$

$$17. \ y = \sin x + C \csc x$$

19.
$$y = \frac{5}{3}(x+2)^{-1} + C(x+2)^{-4}$$

21.
$$y = \frac{e^x}{2x^2} + C\frac{e^{-x}}{x^2}$$
 23. $y = -x - 1 - 3e^x$

23.
$$y = -x - 1 - 3e^x$$

25.
$$y = \frac{e^x + 2 - e}{x}$$
 27. $y = 2x^2 - \frac{49}{5}x$

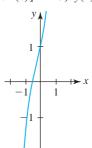
27.
$$y = 2x^2 - \frac{49}{5}x$$

29.
$$(t+1)x = t \ln t - t + 2$$

29.
$$(t+1)x = t \ln t - t + 21$$
 31. $i = \frac{E}{R} + \left(i_0 - \frac{E}{R}\right)e^{-Rt/L}$

33. a)
$$y = e^{x^2} [1 + \sqrt{\pi} \operatorname{erf}(x)]$$
 b) $y(2) = 150.92$;

b)
$$v(2) = 150.92$$
:



Ejercicios 8.3, página 455

- 1. 7.9 años; 10 años
- **3.** 760
- **5.** aproximadamente 11 h
- **7.** 136.5 h
- **9.** 0.00098*I*₀
- 11. 15 600 años
- 13. 36.67°; aproximadamente 3.06 min
- **15.** $A(t) = 200 170e^{-t/50}$
- **17.** $A(t) = 1\ 000 1\ 000\ e^{-t/100}$
- **19.** 100 min

21.
$$s(t) = \frac{mg}{k}t - \frac{m}{k}\left(v_0 - \frac{mg}{k}\right)e^{-kt/m} + \frac{mv_0}{k} - \frac{m^2g}{k^2}$$

23.
$$X(t) = \frac{A}{B} - \frac{A}{B}e^{-Bt}$$
; $X(t) \rightarrow \frac{A}{B}$ cuando $t \rightarrow \infty$; $t = (\ln 2)/B$

25.
$$E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t-t_1)/RC}$$

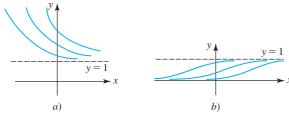
27.
$$i(t) = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5}e^{-500t}$$
; $i(t) \to \frac{3}{5}$ cuando $t \to \infty$

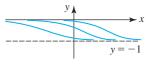
Ejercicios 8.4, página 465

- 13. 0 es estable asintóticamente, 3 no es estable
- 15. 2 es semiestable

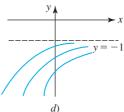
- 17. −2 no es estable, 0 es semiestable; 2 es estable asintóticamen-
- **19.** -1 es estable asintóticamente, 0 no es estable

21.





c)



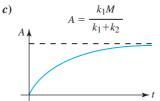
- 25. mg/k
- 27. i = E/R es una solución de equilibrio y E/R es asintóticamen-

Ejercicios 8.5, página 470

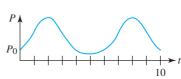
- **1.** $y_2 = 2.9800, y_4 = 3.1151$
- **3.** $y_{10} = 2.5937, y_{20} = 2.6533; y = e^x$
- **5.** $y_5 = 0.4198, y_{10} = 0.4124$
- **7.** $y_5 = 0.5639, y_{10} = 0.5565$
- **9.** $y_5 = 1.2194, y_{10} = 1.2696$

Revisión del capítulo 8, página 471

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. verdadero
- **B.** 1. $y = x 3x^2 + 4e^{3x} + C$ 3. e^{-x}
- 5. vida media
- 7. $dP/dt = 0.16P, P(0) = P_0$
- **C.** 1. $y = C \csc x$ 3. $y = -\frac{1}{4}t + Ct^5$
- **5.** $y = \frac{1}{4} + C(x^2 + 4)^{-4}$ **7.** $y = \operatorname{sen}(x^2 + C)$
- 9. $y = xe^{3x} e^{3x} \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} + Ce^{2x}$
- **11.** $P(t) = 1000e^{0.05t}$
- **13.** $y = \frac{1}{25}t^{-1} + \frac{1}{25}t^4(-1 + 5 \ln t)$ **15.** $y = \frac{6}{5e^{-2x} 3}$
- **17.** $y = \tan(x 7\pi/12)$ **19.** $y = \frac{1}{2(1 + x^4)}$
- **21.** $3y^4 = 4x^2 + 48$
- **25.** a) $A(t) = \frac{k_1 M}{k_1 + k_2} (1 e^{-(k_1 + k_2)t})$
 - **b)** $A \rightarrow \frac{k_1 M}{k_1 + k_2}$ cuando $t \rightarrow \infty$, el material nunca se memorizará completamente



27. a) $P(t) = P_0 e^{k \operatorname{sen} t}$



31. 1.3214

Ejercicios 9.1, página 483

- 1. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, ...
- 3. $-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$
- **5.** 10, 100, 1 000, 10 000, . . . **7.** 2, 4, 12, 48, . . .
- **9.** $1, 1 + \frac{1}{2}, 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}, \dots$

19.

- 21. la secuencia diverge
- 23. la secuencia diverge
- **25.** 0

27. 0

29. la secuencia diverge

31. 0

33. $\frac{5}{7}$

35. 1

37. 6

39. 1

41. 1

43. $\ln \frac{4}{2}$

- **45.** 0
- 47. $\left\{\frac{2n}{2n-1}\right\}$, converge a 1
- **49.** $\{(-1)^{n+1}(2n+1)\}$, diverge **51.** $\left\{\frac{2}{3^{n-1}}\right\}$, converge a 0
- **53.** $-\frac{1}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{4}$, $-\frac{1}{8}$, $-\frac{1}{16}$, ... **55.** 3, 1, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, ...

- **59.** $a_{n+1} = \frac{5}{n+1} a_n, a_1 = 5$
- **61.** converge a 0
- 63. converge a 0
- **67.** $\frac{40}{9}$ pie; $15(\frac{2}{3})^n$ pies
- **69.** 15, 18, 18.6, 18.72, 18.744, 18.7488, ...
- **71.** 32

Ejercicios 9.2, página 489

- 1. creciente

3. no monotónica

5. creciente

7. no creciente

9. creciente

- 11. no monotónica
- 13. acotada y creciente
- 15. acotada y creciente
- 17. acotada y decreciente
- 19. acotada y decreciente
- 21. acotada y creciente
- 23. acotada y decreciente

25. 10

27. 7

Ejercicios 9.3, página 498

1.
$$3 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{3} + + \frac{9}{4} + \cdots$$

1.
$$3 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{3} + \frac{9}{4} + \cdots$$
 3. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{20} + \cdots$

5.
$$1+2+\frac{3}{2}+\frac{2}{3}+\cdots$$

5.
$$1 + 2 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \cdots$$
 7. $2 + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{16}{5} + \frac{128}{35} + \cdots$

9.
$$-\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \cdots$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

15.
$$\frac{15}{4}$$

17.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

25.
$$\frac{2}{9}$$

27.
$$\frac{61}{99}$$

29.
$$\frac{1313}{999}$$

31.
$$\frac{17}{6}$$

43.
$$-2 < x < 2$$

45.
$$-2 < x < 0$$

49.
$$\frac{N_0}{1-s}$$
; 1 000

Ejercicios 9.4, página 503

1. converge

3. converge

5. diverge

7. converge

- 9. converge
- 11. converge

13. diverge

- 15. converge
- 17. converge

- 19. diverge
- 21. converge
- 23. diverge 27. converge
- 25. converge 29. converge
- 31. diverge
- 33. converge
- **35.** converge para p > 1, diverge para $p \le 1$

Ejercicios 9.5, página 507

1. converge

3. diverge

5. diverge

7. diverge

9. converge

11. converge

- 13. converge
- 15. diverge
- 17. converge
- 19. converge
- 21. converge

23. converge

25. diverge

27. converge

29. diverge

31. diverge

- 33. converge
- **35.** diverge
- 37. converge
- 39. diverge

Ejercicios 9.6, página 511

1. converge

3. diverge

- 5. converge
- 7. diverge
- 9. converge

11. converge

13. converge

15. diverge

- 17. converge
- 19. diverge
- 21. converge
- 23. converge

25. diverge

27. converge

29. diverge

- 31. converge
- **33.** converge para $0 \le p < 1$
- **35.** converge para todos los valores reales de p
- 39. utilice la prueba del cociente

Ejercicios 9.7, página 517

1. converge

3. diverge

5. converge

7. converge

- 9. converge
- 11. converge
- 13. diverge
- 15. condicionalmente conver-
- 17. absolutamente convergente
- 19. absolutamente convergente
- 21. absolutamente convergente
- 23. divergente
- 25. condicionalmente convergente 27. divergente
- 29. condicionalmente convergente 31. absolutamente convergente
- 33. divergente
- **35.** 0.84147

37. 5

- **39.** 0.9492
- **41.** menor que $\frac{1}{101} \approx 0.009901$
- 43. la serie contiene signos algebraicos mixtos pero los signos no se alternan; converge
- **45.** los signos algebraicos no se alternan; converge
- **47.** $a_{k+1} \le a_k$ no se satisface para k suficientemente grande. La sucesión de las sumas parciales $\{S_{2n}\}$ es la misma que la sucesión de las sumas parciales para la serie armónica. Lo anterior implica que la serie diverge.
- 49. diverge

51. converge

Ejercicios 9.8, página 522

- **1.** (-1, 1]; 1
- 3. $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$; $\frac{1}{2}$
- **5.** [2, 4]; 1
- 7. (-5, 15); 10

- **9.** {0}; 0
- **11.** $\left[0,\frac{2}{3}\right]; \frac{1}{3}$
- **13.** [-1, 1); 1
- **15.** (-16, 2); 9
- 17. $\left(-\frac{75}{32}, \frac{75}{32}\right)$; $\frac{75}{32}$
- **19.** $\left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$; $\frac{1}{3}$
- **21.** $(-\infty, \infty)$; ∞
- **23.** (-3, N); 3
- **25.** $(-\infty, \infty)$; ∞
- **27.** $\left(-\frac{15}{4}, -\frac{9}{4}\right)$; $\frac{3}{4}$

29. 4

31. x > 1 o x < -1**35.** -2 < x < 2

- **33.** $x < -\frac{1}{2}$ **37.** x < 0
- **39.** $0 \le x < \pi/3, 2\pi/3 < x < 4\pi/3, 5\pi/3 < x \le 2\pi$
- **41.** a) $(-\infty, \infty)$

Ejercicios 9.9, página 528

1.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{3^{k+1}}$$
; (-3, 3)

3.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k 2^k x^k$$
; $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

5.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k x^{2k}$$
; $(-1,1)$ **7.** $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{4^{k+1}} x^{2k}$; $(-2,2)$

7.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{4^{k+1}} x^{2k}; \quad (-2, 2)$$

9.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{3^{k+1}} x^{k-1}; \quad (-3,3)$$

11.
$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k k(k-1) 2^{k-3}}{5^{k+1}} x^{k-2}; \quad \left(-\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

13.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} k x^{2k-1}$$
; $(-1, 1)$

15.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} x^{2k+1}; \quad [-1,1]$$

17.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} x^{2k+2}$$
; [-1, 1]

19.
$$\ln 4 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(k+1)4^{k+1}} x^{k+1}; \quad (-4,4]$$

21.
$$1 + \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k (2x)^k$$
; $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

23.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (-1)^k k(k-1)x^k$$
; $(-1,1)$

25.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} x^{2k+3}; \quad [-1,1]$$

27.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)(2k+2)} x^{2k+2}; \quad [-1,1]$$

29.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{5^{k+1}} (x-6)^k; \quad (1,11)$$

31.
$$-1 + 2\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (x+1)^{k+1}; \quad (-2,0)$$

33.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^k}{4^k} - \frac{1}{3^k} \right] x^k; \quad (-3, 3)$$

35.
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{8}x^2 + \frac{15}{16}x^3 + \cdots$$
 37. (-3, 3]

Ejercicios 9.10, página 539

1.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$3. \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} x^{k+1}$$

$$5. \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} x^{2k+1}$$

$$7. \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$9. \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

11.
$$x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \cdots$$

13.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{5^{k+1}} (x-4)^k$$
 15.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (x-1)^k$$

15.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (x-1)^k$$

17.
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 2!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2 \cdot 3!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)^3 + \cdots$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 3!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^3 + \cdots$$

21.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e}{k!} (x-1)^k$$

23.
$$\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k2^k} (x-2)^k$$
 25. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} x^{2k}$

27.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} x^{2k+1}$$

29.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{-1}{k} x^k$$

31.
$$1 + x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \frac{17}{45}x^6 + \cdots$$
 33. 6

35.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

37.
$$1 + 2x + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \frac{65}{24}x^4 + \cdots$$

39.
$$1 + x + x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \cdots$$

43.
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

47. 0.71934; cuatro lugares decimales

49. 1.34983; cuatro lugares decimales

55. c)
$$y = 7.92$$
 pulg

d) y = 7.92000021 pulg

Ejercicios 9.11, página 543

1.
$$1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{3^2 \cdot 2!}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 5}{3^3 \cdot 3!}x^3 - \dots;$$
 1

3.
$$3 - \frac{3}{2 \cdot 9}x - \frac{3 \cdot 1}{2^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 9^2}x^2 - \frac{3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2^3 \cdot 3! \cdot 9^3}x^3 - \dots; 9$$

5.
$$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2 \cdot 2!}x^4 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^3 \cdot 3!}x^6 + \dots; \quad 1$$

7.
$$8 + \frac{8 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4}x + \frac{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{2^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 4^2}x^2 - \frac{8 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{2^3 \cdot 3! \cdot 4^3}x^3 + \dots;$$
 4

9.
$$\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{2}{4 \cdot 2}x^2 + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 2! \cdot 2^2}x^3 - \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^3}x^4 + \cdots$$
; 2

11.
$$|S_2 - S| < a_3 = \frac{1}{9}x^2$$

13.
$$x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1)}{2^k k! (2k+1)} x^{2k+1}$$

17.
$$P_0(x) = 1, P_1(x) = x, P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

19.
$$\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^2}(x-1) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2^4 \cdot 2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3}{2^6 \cdot 3!}(x-1)^3 - \cdots$$

Revisión del capítulo 9, página 544

A. 1. falso

3. falso

5. verdadero

- 7. falso
- 9. verdadero
- 11. falso
- 13. verdadero
- 17. verdadero
- 15. falso **19.** falso

21. falso

23. falso

27. verdadero

25. falso 29. verdadero

- **B. 1.** 20; 9; $\frac{4}{5}$; 16
- **3.** 4

- **5.** *n*/9; 22/9
- **9.** x < -5 o x > 5
- 7. e^{x}
- **11.** (-1, 1]
- C. 1. converge
- 3. converge
- 5. converge 9. diverge
- 7. diverge 11. converge
- 61 004 **13.** $\frac{1}{201}$

15. $\left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right]$

17. {−5}

21. $\frac{1}{\alpha - 1}$

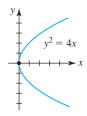
- **23.** $1 \frac{1}{3}x^5 + \frac{2}{9}x^{10} \cdots$
- **25.** $x \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 \cdots$
- 27. $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{(2k+1)!} (x-\pi/2)^{2k+1}$ 29. \$6 millones

Ejercicios 10.1, página 558

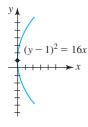
- **1.** vértice: (0, 0); foco: (1, 0); directriz: x = -1; eje: y = 0;
- y = 4; eje: x = 0;

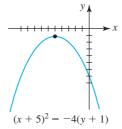
3. vértice: (0, 0); foco:

(0, -4); directriz:

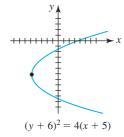


- **5.** vértice: (0, 1); foco: (4, 1); **7.** vértice: (-5, -1); foco: directriz: x = -4; eje: y = 1;
- (-5, -2); directriz: y = 0; eje: x = -5;

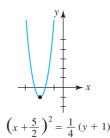




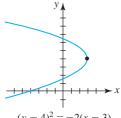
9. vértice: (-5, -6); foco: (-4, -6); directriz: x = -6; eje: y = -6



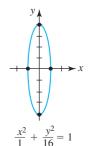
11. vértice: $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -1\right)$; foco: $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{15}{16}\right)$; directriz: $y = -\frac{17}{16}$; eje: $x = -\frac{5}{2}$;



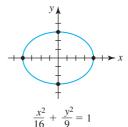
13. vértice: (3, 4); foco: $(\frac{5}{2}, 4)$; directriz: $x = \frac{7}{2}$; eje: y = 4;



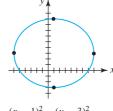
- $(y-4)^2 = -2(x-3)$
- **15.** $x^2 = 28y$
- 17. $y^2 = 10x$
- **19.** $(y + 7)^2 = 12(x + 2)$
- **21.** $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}y$
- **23.** (3,0), (0,-2), (0,-6)
- **25.** centro: (0, 0); focos: $(0, \pm \sqrt{15})$; vértices: $(0, \pm 4)$; puntos terminales del eje menor: $(\pm 1, 0)$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$;



27. centro: (0, 0); focos: $(\pm \sqrt{7}, 0)$; vértices: $(\pm 4, 0)$; puntos terminales del eje menor: $(0, \pm 3)$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$

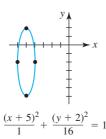


29. centro: (1, 3); focos: $(1 \pm \sqrt{13}, 3)$; vértices: (-6, 3), (8, 3); puntos terminales del eje menor: (1, -3), (1, 9); excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

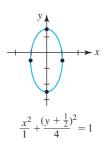


$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{49} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{36} =$$

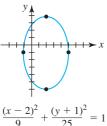
31. centro: (-5, -2); focos: $(-5, -2 \pm \sqrt{15})$; vértices: (-5, -6); (-5, 2); puntos terminales del eje menor: (-6, -2), (-4, -2); excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$;



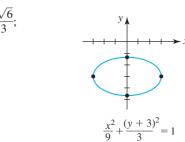
33. centro: $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$; focos: $(0, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{3})$; vértices: $(0, -\frac{5}{2})$, $(0, \frac{3}{2})$; puntos terminales del eje menor: $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$, $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$;



35. centro: (2, -1); focos: (2, -5), (2, 3); vértices: (2, -6), (2, 4); puntos terminales del eje menor: (-1, -1), (5, -1); excentricidad: $\frac{4}{5}$;



37. centro: (0, -3); focos: $(\pm\sqrt{6}, -3)$; vértices: (-3, -3), (3, -3); puntos terminales del eje menor: $(0, -3\pm\sqrt{3})$; excentricidad:



$$39. \ \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

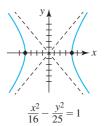
41.
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{16} + \frac{(y+3)^2}{4} = 1$$

43.
$$\frac{x^2}{11} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

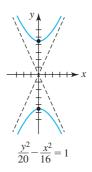
45.
$$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{y^2}{12} = 1$$

47.
$$\frac{(x-1)^2}{7} + \frac{(y-3)^2}{16} = 1$$

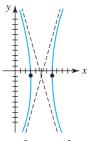
49. centro: (0,0); focos: $(\pm\sqrt{41},0)$; vértices: $(\pm4,0)$; asíntotas: $y=\pm\frac{5}{4}x$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{41}}{4}$;



51. centro: (0, 0); focos: $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{6})$; vértices: $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{5})$; asíntotas: $y = \pm \sqrt{5}x$; excentricidad: $\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}$;

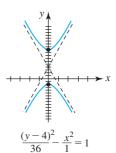


53. centro: (5,-1); focos: $(5\pm\sqrt{53},-1)$; vértices: (3,-1) (7,-1); asíntotas: $y=-1\pm\frac{7}{2}(x-5)$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{53}}{2}$;



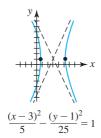
$$\frac{(x-5)^2}{4} - \frac{(y+1)^2}{49} = 1$$

55. centro: (0, 4); focos: $(0, 4 \pm \sqrt{37})$; vértices: (0, -2), (0, 10); asíntotas: $y = 4 \pm 6x$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{37}}{6}$;

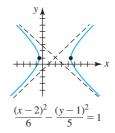


5. y

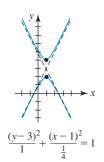
57. centro: (3, 1); focos: $(3 \pm \sqrt{30}, 1)$; vértices: $(3 \pm \sqrt{5}, 1)$; **3.** asíntotas: $y = 1 \pm \sqrt{5} (x - 3)$; excentricidad: $\sqrt{6}$;



59. centro: (2, 1); focos: $(2 \pm \sqrt{11}, 1)$; vértices: $(2 \pm \sqrt{6}, 1)$; asíntotas: $y = 1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}(x-2)$; excentricidad: $\sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$;

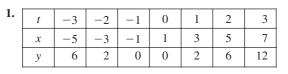


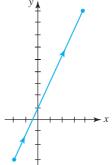
61. centro: (1, 3); focos: $(1, 3 \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2})$; vértices: (1, 2), (1, 4); asíntotas: $y = 3 \pm 2(x - 1)$; excentricidad: $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$;

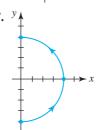


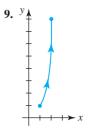
- **63.** $\frac{y^2}{4} \frac{x^2}{12} = 1$
- **65.** $\frac{(y+3)^2}{4} \frac{(x-1)^2}{5} = 1$
- **67.** $(y-3)^2 \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} = 1$ **69.** $(y-4)^2 \frac{(x-2)^2}{4} = 1$
- 71. en el foco a 6 pulg del vértice
- **73.** 76.5625 pies
- 75. 12.65 m del punto en el suelo directamente abajo del final del 25.
- 77. la distancia mínima es 28.5 millones de millas; la máxima es 43.5 millones de millas
- 79. 0.97 aproximadamente
- **81.** 12 pies

Ejercicios 10.2, página 564

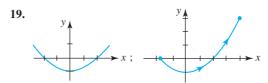


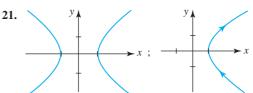


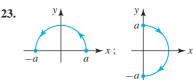


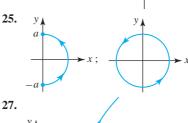


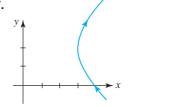
- **11.** $y = x^2 + 3x 1, x \ge 0$
- **13.** $x = -1 + 2y^2, -1 \le x \le 0$ **15.** $y = \ln x, x > 0$
- 17.









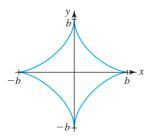


29. sí

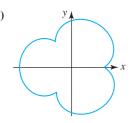
31. no

c) $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = b^{2/3}$

- **33.** no
- **35.** $x = \pm \sqrt{r^2 L^2 \sin^2 \phi}, y = L \sin \phi$
- 37. $x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta), y = a(\sin \theta \theta \cos \theta)$
- **39.** *b*)



41. *b*)



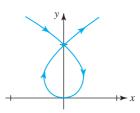
Ejercicios 10.3, página 572

1. $\frac{3}{5}$

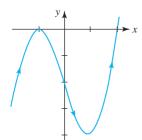
3. 24

5. -1

- 7. y = -2x 1
- **9.** $y = \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{4}{3}$
- **13.** y = 3x 7
- 15. tangente horizontal en (0,0), tangente vertical en $\left(-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{3}\right)$ y en 25.



17. tangentes horizontales en (-1, 0) y (1, -4), no hay tangentes verticales;



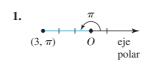
- **19.** 3t; 1/(2t); $-1/(12t^3)$
- **21.** $-2e^{3t} 3e^{4t}$; $6e^{4t} + 12e^{5t}$; $-24e^{5t} 60e^{6t}$
- 23. cóncava hacia arriba para 0 < t < 2, cóncava hacia abajo para t < 0 y t > 2

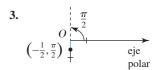
25. $\frac{104}{3}$

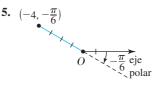
27. $\sqrt{2}(e^{\pi}-1)$

- **29.** $\frac{3}{2}|b|$
- **31.** *a*) −0.6551
- **b**) -5.9991, 1.0446, 9.7361

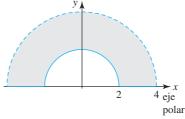
Ejercicios 10.4, página 576

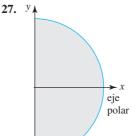




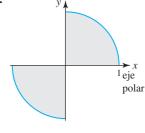


- 7. a) $(2, -5\pi/4)$
- **b**) $(2, 11\pi/4)$
- c) $(-2, 7\pi/4)$
- d) $(-2, -\pi/4)$
- **9.** *a*) $(4, -5\pi/3)$
- **b**) $(4, 7\pi/3)$
- c) $(-4, 4\pi/3)$
- d) $(-4, -2\pi/3)$
- **11.** *a*) $(1, -11\pi/6)$ c) $(-1, 7\pi/6)$
- **b**) $(1, 13\pi/6)$
- d) $(-1, -5\pi/6)$
- 13. $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$
- **15.** $(-3, 3\sqrt{3})$
- 17. $(-2\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2})$
- **19.** *a*) $(2\sqrt{2}, -3\pi/4)$
- **b**) $(-2\sqrt{2}, \pi/4)$
- **21.** *a*) $(2, -\pi/3)$
- **b**) $(-2, 2\pi/3)$
- **23.** *a*) (7, 0)
- **b**) $(-7, \pi)$





29.

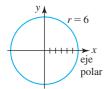


- **31.** $r = 5 \csc \theta$
- **35.** $r = 2/(1 + \cos \theta)$
- **39.** $r = 1 \cos \theta$
- **43.** $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = 144x^2y^2$
- **47.** $x^2 + y^2 + 5y = 0$
- **51.** 3x + 8y = 5

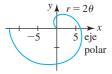
- **33.** $\theta = \tan^{-1} 7$
- **37.** r = 6
- **41.** x = 2
- **45.** $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 8xy$
- **49.** $8x^2 12x y^2 + 4 = 0$

Ejercicios 10.5, página 583

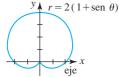
1. círculo:



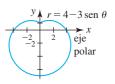
5. espiral;



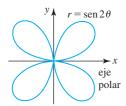
9. cardioide:



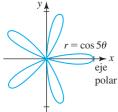
polar 13. limacón;



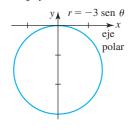
17. curva de la rosa;



21. curva de la rosa;



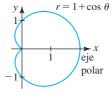
25. círculo con centro sobre el eje y;



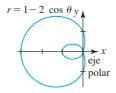
3. recta por el origen;



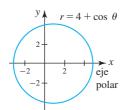
7. cardioide;



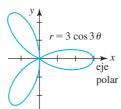
11. limacón con un lazo interior;



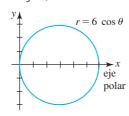
15. limacón convexa;



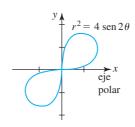
19. curva de la rosa;



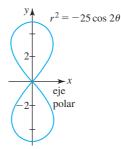
23. círculo con centro sobre el eje x;



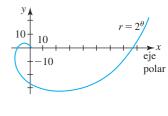
27. lemniscata;



29. lemniscata;



31.



33. r =

- **35.** $r = 4 3 \cos \theta$
- **37.** $r = 2 \cos 4\theta$
- **39.** $(2, \pi/6), (2, 5\pi/6)$
- **41.** $(1, \pi/2), (1, 3\pi/2),$ origen
- **43.** $(3, \pi/12), (3, 5\pi/12), (3, 13\pi/12), (3, 17\pi/12), (3, -\pi/12),$ $(3, -5\pi/12), (3, -13\pi/12), (3, -17\pi/12)$
- **45.** $(0,0), (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \pi/3), (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2\pi/3)$ **49.** d)

51. *b*)

Ejercicios 10.6, página 590

1.
$$-2/\pi$$

3.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}-2}{2\sqrt{3}-1}$$

- 5. $\sqrt{3}$
- 7. tangente horizontal en $(3, \pi/3)$ y $(3, 5\pi/3)$, tangente vertical en (4, 0), $(1, 2\pi/3)$ y $(1, 4\pi/3)$

9.
$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}, y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x - \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}$$

- **13.** $\theta = 5\pi/4, \theta = 7\pi/4$
- **15.** $\theta = \pi/10, \theta = 3\pi/10, \theta = \pi/2, \theta = 7\pi/10, \theta = 9\pi/10$
- 17. π

19. 24π

21. 11π

23. $\frac{9}{2}\pi$

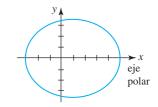
25. $\frac{9}{4}\pi^3$

- **27.** $\frac{1}{4}(e^{2\pi}-1)$
- **29.** $\frac{1}{8}(4-\pi)$
- 31. $\pi \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- 33. $\frac{1}{6}(2\pi + 3\sqrt{3})$
- **35.** $\pi + 6\sqrt{3}$
- **37.** $18\sqrt{3} 4\pi$
- **41.** $\sqrt{5}(e^2-1)$
- **39.** 6π **43.** 24

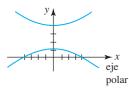
Ejercicios 10.7, página 596

- 1. e = 1; parábola;
- 3. $e = \frac{1}{4}$; elipse;

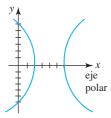




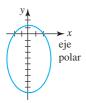
5. e = 2; hipérbola



7. e = 2; hipérbola



9. $e = \frac{4}{5}$; elipse;



11. e = 2; $\frac{(y-4)^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{12} = 1$

13.
$$e = \frac{2}{3}$$
; $\frac{\left(x - \frac{24}{5}\right)^2}{\frac{1296}{25}} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{144}{5}} = 1$

15.
$$r = \frac{3}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

17.
$$r = \frac{4}{3 - 2 \sin \theta}$$

19.
$$r = \frac{12}{1 + 2\cos\theta}$$

21.
$$r = \frac{3}{1 + \cos(\theta + 2\pi/3)}$$

23.
$$r = \frac{3}{1 - \sin \theta}$$

25.
$$r = \frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

27.
$$r = \frac{1}{2 - 2 \sin \theta}$$

29. vértice: $(2, \pi/4)$

- **31.** vértices: $(10, \pi/3)$ y $(\frac{10}{3}, 4\pi/3)$
- **33.** $r_p = 8\,000\,\mathrm{km}$
- **35.** $r = \frac{1.495 \times 10^8}{1 0.0167 \cos \theta}$

Revisión del capítulo 10, página 597

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. verdadero

5. verdadero

7. falso

- 9. verdadero
- 11. verdadero

13. falso

- 15. verdadero
- 17. verdadero
- **19.** falso
- 21. verdadero
- 23. verdadero

- **25.** falso
- **B.** 1. $(0, \frac{1}{8})$

3. (0, -3)

5. y = -5

- **7.** (-10, -2)
- **9.** (2, -1), (6, -1)
- **11.** (4, -3)
- **13.** $(0, \sqrt{5}), (0, -\sqrt{5})$
- 15. recta que pasa por el origen
- 17. círculo que pasa por el origen 19. $\theta = 0$, $\theta = \pi/3$, $\theta = 2\pi/3$
- **21.** $(0,0), (5,3\pi/2)$

C. 1.
$$y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}x + \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{9}$$
 3. $(8, -26)$

- **5. b**) $x = \text{sen } t, y = \text{sen } 2t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$

c)
$$(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -1), (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1), (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -1)$$



- 7. $5\pi/4$
- **9.** a) $x + y = 2\sqrt{2}$

b)
$$r = 2\sqrt{2}/(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$$

- **11.** $x^2 + y^2 = x + y$
- 13. $r^2 = 5 \csc 2\theta$
- **15.** $r = 1/(1 \cos \theta)$
- **17.** $r = 3 \text{ sen } 10\theta$

19.
$$\frac{y^2}{100} - \frac{x^2}{36} = 1$$

21.
$$x = \frac{3at}{1+t^3}, y = \frac{3at^2}{1+t^3}$$

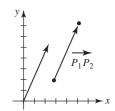
- 23. a) $r = \frac{3a \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}$
 - **b**) $\frac{3}{2}a^2$
- **25.** $\pi \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$
- **27.** a) $r = 2 \cos(\theta \pi/4)$

b)
$$x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}y$$

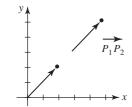
29. 10^8 m; 9×10^8 m

Ejercicios 11.1, página 606

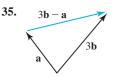
- **1.** a) $6\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j}$ b) $\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}$ c) $3\mathbf{i}$ d) $\sqrt{65}$ e) 3
- **3.** a) $\langle 12, 0 \rangle$ b) $\langle 4, -5 \rangle$ c) $\langle 4, 5 \rangle$ d) $\sqrt{41}$ e) $\sqrt{41}$
- 5. a) -9i + 6j b) -3i + 9j c) -3i 5j
 - d) $3\sqrt{10}$ e) $\sqrt{34}$
- 7. a) $-6\mathbf{i} + 27\mathbf{j}$ b) 0 c) $-4\mathbf{i} + 18\mathbf{j}$ d) 0 e) $2\sqrt{85}$
- **9.** *a*) $\langle 6, -14 \rangle$ *b*) $\langle 2, 4 \rangle$
- **11.** a) $10\mathbf{i} 12\mathbf{j}$ b) $12\mathbf{i} 17\mathbf{j}$
- **13.** *a*) $\langle 20, 52 \rangle$ *b*) $\langle -2, 0 \rangle$
- 15. 2i + 5j



17. 2i + 2j



- **19.** (1, 18)
- **21.** (a), (b), (c), (e), (f)
- **23.** (6, 15)
- **25.** a) $\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$ b) $\left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$
- **27.** *a*) $\langle 0, -1 \rangle$ *b*) $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$
- **29.** $\left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle$
- 31. $\frac{6}{\sqrt{58}}$ **i** + $\frac{14}{\sqrt{58}}$ **j**
- **33.** $\langle -3, -\frac{15}{2} \rangle$

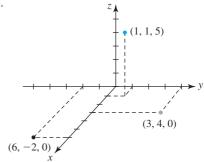


- 37. -(a + b)
- 41. $\mathbf{a} = \frac{5}{2}\mathbf{b} \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{c}$
- **43.** $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$
- 45. a) $|a + b| \le |a| + |b|$
 - **b**) cuando P_1 , P_2 y P_3 son colineales y P_2 yace entre P_1 y P_3

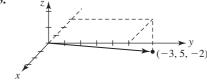
- 47. b) 31° aproximadamente
- 49. 153 libras, aproximadamente

Ejercicios 11.2, página 612

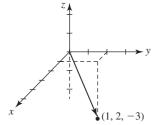
1, 3, 5.



- 7. El conjunto $\{(x, y, 5)|x, y \text{ números reales}\}$ es un plano perpendicular al eje z, 5 unidades arriba del plano xy.
- **9.** El conjunto $\{(2, 3, z)|z$ un número real $\}$ es la recta perpendicular al plano xy en (2, 3, 0).
- **11.** (2, 0, 0), (2, 5, 0), (2, 0, 8), (2, 5, 8), (0, 5, 0), (0, 5, 8), (0, 0, 8), (0, 0, 0)
- **13.** *a*) (-2, 5, 0), (-2, 0, 4), (0, 5, 4)
 - **b**) (-2, 5, -2) **c**) (3, 5, 4)
- 15. la unión de los planos de coordenadas
- **17.** el punto (-1, 2, -3)
- **19.** la unión de los planos z = 5 y z = -5
- **21.** $\sqrt{70}$
- **23.** *a*) 7 **b**) 5
- 25. triángulo recto
- 27. triángulo isósceles
- 29. colineal
- 31. no colineal
- **33.** 6 o −2
- **35.** $(4, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$
- **37.** (-4, -11, 10)
- **39.** $\langle -3, -6, 1 \rangle$
- **41.** (2, 1, 1)
- 43.



45.



- **47.** plano *xy*
- **51.** (2, 4, 12)
- **55.** $\sqrt{139}$
- **59.** $\langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle$

- **49.** eje z positivo, plano xz, plano yz
- **53.** $\langle -11, -41, -49 \rangle$

3. −16

11. $\langle -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 2 \rangle$

7. 29

15. −3

61. 4i - 4j + 4k

Ejercicios 11.3, página 620

- **1.** 12
- **5.** 48
- **9.** 25
- 13. $25\sqrt{2}$
- **17.** 1.11 radianes o 63.43°
- **19.** 1.89 radianes o 108.4°
- **21.** (a) y f(b), (c) y d(d), (b) y e(d)
- **23.** $\langle \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{1}{3}, 1 \rangle$
- **27.** $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \beta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}}$
- $\alpha = 74.5^{\circ}, \beta = 57.69^{\circ}, \gamma = 36.7^{\circ}$
- **29.** $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \cos \beta = 0, \cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2};$ $\alpha = 60^{\circ}, \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 150^{\circ}$
- **31.** 0.9553 radián o 57.74°; 0.6155 radián o 35.26°
- 35. $-\frac{6}{\sqrt{11}}$
- 37. $\frac{72}{\sqrt{109}}$
- 39. a) $-\frac{21}{5}\mathbf{i} + \frac{28}{5}\mathbf{j}$ b) $-\frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$
- **41.** a) $\left\langle -\frac{12}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{7} \right\rangle$ b) $\left\langle \frac{5}{7}, -\frac{20}{7}, \frac{45}{7} \right\rangle$
- 43. $\frac{72}{25}$ **i** + $\frac{96}{25}$ **j**
- **45.** 1 000 pies-lb

47. 45 N-m

49. $\frac{78}{5}$ pie-lb

Ejercicios 11.4, página 628

- 1. -5i 5j + 3k
- 3. $\langle -12, -2, 6 \rangle$
- 5. -5i + 5k
- 7. $\langle -3, 2, 3 \rangle$

- 11. $6\mathbf{i} + 14\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$
- 13. -3i 2j 5k, o cualquier múltiplo distinto de cero de este
- 17. *a*) j k; -i + j + k
- 19. 2k

21. i + 2j

23. -24k

25. 5i - 5j - k

27. 0

29. $\sqrt{41}$

31. -j

33. 0

35. 6

- 37. 12i 9j + 18k
- 39. -4i + 3j 6k
- **41.** -21i + 16j + 22k

43. -10

45. b) 14

51. 10

- **53.** Los vectores son coplanares.
- 55. Los puntos son coplanares.
- **57.** *a*) 32 *b*) 30° del eje *x* positivo en la dirección del eje *y* negativo c) $16\sqrt{3}i - 16j$

Ejercicios 11.5, página 633

- **1.** $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 4, 6, -7 \rangle + t \langle 3, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{2} \rangle$
- 3. $\langle x, y, z \rangle = t \langle 5, 9, 4 \rangle$
- **5.** $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle + t \langle 2, 3, -3 \rangle$
- 7. $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \rangle + t \langle -2, 3, -\frac{3}{2} \rangle$
- **9.** $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle + t \langle 5, 0, 0 \rangle$
- **11.** x = 2 + 4t, y = 3 4t, z = 5 + 3t
- **13.** x = 1 + 2t, y = -2t, z = -7t
- **15.** $x = 4 + 10t, y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}t, z = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}t$
- 17. $\frac{x-1}{9} = \frac{y-4}{10} = \frac{z+9}{7}$
- **19.** $\frac{x+7}{11} = \frac{z-5}{-4}$, y=2 **21.** x=5, $\frac{y-10}{9} = \frac{z+2}{12}$
- **23.** x = 6 + 2t, y = 4 3t, z = -2 + 6t
- **25.** x = 2 + t, y = -2, z = 15
- 27. Las dos rectas pasan por el origen y tienen vectores direccionales paralelos.
- **29.** a) t = -5
 - **b**) s = 12
- **31.** $(0, 5, 15), (5, 0, \frac{15}{2}), (10, -5, 0)$
- 33. (2, 3, -5)
- 35. Las rectas no se intersecan.
- **37.** sí
- **39.** $x = 2 + 4t, y = 5 6t, z = 9 6t, 0 \le t \le 1$
- **41.** 40.37°
- **43.** x = 4 6t, y = 1 + 3t, z = 6 + 3t
- **45.** Las rectas no son paralelas y no se intersecan.

Ejercicios 11.6, página 638

- 1. 2x 3y + 4z = 19
- 3. 5x 3z = 51

15. z = 12

- 5. 6x + 8y 4z = 11
- 7. 5x 3y + z = 2
- 9. 3x 4y + z = 0
- 11. Los puntos son colineales.
- 13. x + y 4z = 25**17.** -3x + y + 10z = 18
- **19.** 9x 7y + 5z = 17
- **21.** 6x 2y + z = 12
- **23.** perpendicular: a) y d), b) y c), d) y f), b) y e); paralelo: a) y (f), (c) y (e)
- 25. c), d)
- **27.** $x = 2 + t, y = \frac{1}{2} t, z = t$

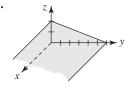
29.
$$x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t$$
, $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}t$, $z = t$

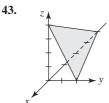
35.
$$x = 5 + t, y = 6 + 3t, z = -12 + t$$

37.
$$3x - y - 2z = 10$$



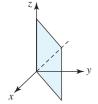
41.



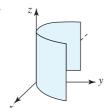


Ejercicios 11.7, página 642

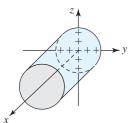
1.



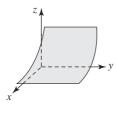
3.



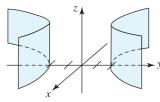
5.



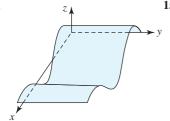
7.



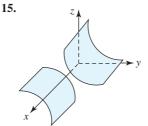
9.



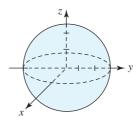
13.



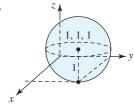
11.



17.



19.



- **21.** centro (-4, 3, 2); radio 6
- **23.** centro (0, 0, 8); radio 8

25.
$$(x + 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - 6)^2 = 3$$

27.
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-4)^2 = 16$$

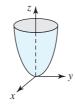
29.
$$x^2 + (y-4)^2 + z^2 = 4$$
 o $x^2 + (y-8)^2 + z^2 = 4$

31.
$$(x-1)^2 + (y-4)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 90$$

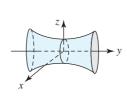
- 33. todos los puntos en la mitad superior de la esfera $x^2 + y^2 +$ $(z-1)^2 = 4$ (hemisferio superior)
- **35.** todos los puntos sobre o en el exterior de la esfera $x^2 + y^2 +$
- 37. todos los puntos sobre y entre esferas concéntricas de radio 1 y radio 3 centradas en el origen

Ejercicios 11.8, página 649

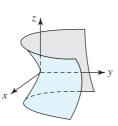
1. paraboloide;



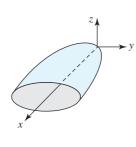
5. hiperboloide de una hoja;



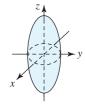
9. paraboloide hiperbólico;



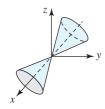
13. paraboloide elíptico;



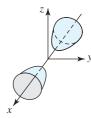
3. elipsoide;



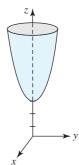
7. cono elíptico;



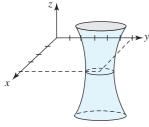
11. hiperboloide de dos hojas;



15.



17.



- 19. una posibilidad es $y^2 + z^2 = 1$; eje z
- **21.** una posibilidad es $y = e^{x^2}$; eje y

23.
$$y^2 = 4(x^2 + z^2)$$

25.
$$y^2 + z^2 = (9 - x^2)^2, x \ge 0$$

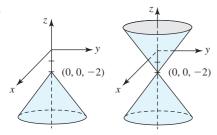
29. $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

27.
$$x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 4$$

29.
$$z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

31. Las superficies en los problemas 1, 4, 6, 10 y 14 son superficies de revolución alrededor del eje z. La superficie en el problema 2 es la superficie de revolución alrededor del eje y. La superficie en el problema 11 es la superficie de revolución alrededor del eje x.

33.



- **35.** a) área de una sección transversal es $\pi ab(c-z)$ b) $\frac{1}{2}\pi abc^2$
- **37.** (2, -2, 6), (-2, 4, 3)

Revisión del capítulo 11, página 650

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. falso
- 5. verdadero
- 7. verdadero
- 9. verdadero
- 11. verdadero
- 13. verdadero
- 15. falso

17. falso

- 19. verdadero
- B. 1.9i + 2j + 2k
- 3. 5i

5. 14

- **7.** 26
- 9. -6i + j 7k
- **11.** (4, 7, 5)

13. (5, 6, 3)

- 15. $-36\sqrt{2}$
- **17.** (12, 0, 0), (0, -8, 0), (0, 0, 6) **19.** $\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{2}$

- 23. elipsoide
- C. 1. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$ (i j 3k)
- **3.** 2

5. $\langle \frac{16}{5}, \frac{12}{5}, 0 \rangle$

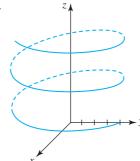
- 7. cilindro elíptico
- **9.** hiperboloide de dos hojas
- 11. paraboloide hiperbólico
- 13. $x^2 y^2 + z^2 = 1$, hiperboloide de una hoja; $x^2 y^2 z^2 = 1$, hiperboloide de dos hojas
- **15.** *a*) esfera *b*) plano

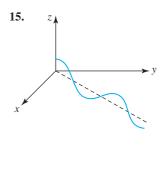
17.
$$\frac{x-7}{4} = \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z+5}{6}$$

- 19. Los vectores direccionales son ortogonales y el punto de intersección es (3, -3, 0).
- **21.** 14x 5y 3z = 0
- **23.** -6x 3y + 4z = 5
- 27. a) $-qvB\mathbf{k}$
- **b**) $\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{m|\mathbf{r}|^2}(\mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{r})$
- 29. 192.4 N-m aproximadamente

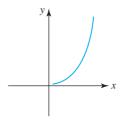
Ejercicios 12.1, página 659

- 1. $(-\infty, -3] \cup [3, \infty)$
- **3.** [−1, 1]
- 5. $\mathbf{r}(t) = \operatorname{sen} \pi t \mathbf{i} + \cos \pi t \mathbf{j} \cos^2 \pi t \mathbf{k}$
- 7. $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{-t}\mathbf{i} + e^{2t}\mathbf{j} + e^{3t}\mathbf{k}$
- **9.** $x = t^2$, $y = \sin t$, $z = \cos t$
- **11.** $x = \ln t, y = 1 + t, z = t^3$



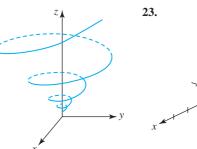


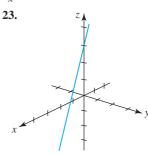
17.



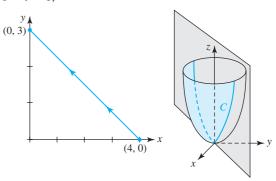
19.

21.

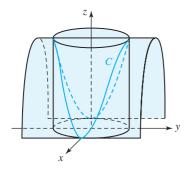




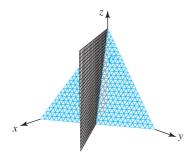
25. $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1 - t) \langle 4, 0 \rangle + t \langle 0, 3 \rangle$, **27.** $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} + 2t^2\mathbf{k}$; $0 \le t \le 1$;



29. $\mathbf{r}(t) = 3 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 3 \sin t \mathbf{j} + 9 \sin^2 t \mathbf{k}$;



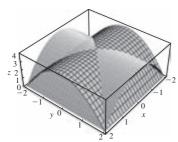
31. $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} + (1 - 2t)\mathbf{k};$



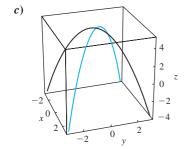
33. *b*)

35. d)

43. a)

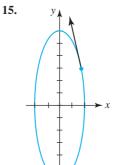


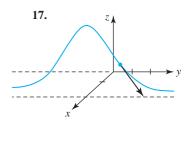
b) $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} + (4 - t^2)\mathbf{k}, \, \mathbf{r}_2(t) = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + (4 - t^2)\mathbf{k}$



Ejercicios 12.2, página 667

- 1. 8i + 16j + 32k
- **3.** $\langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$
- 5. 2i + 23j + 17k
- 7. discontinua
- 9. $3\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 9\mathbf{k}$; $3\mathbf{i} + 8.4\mathbf{j} + 9.5\mathbf{k}$
- **11.** $(1/t)\mathbf{i} (1/t^2)\mathbf{j}$; $-(1/t^2)\mathbf{i} + (2/t^3)\mathbf{j}$
- **13.** $\langle 2te^{2t} + e^{2t}, 3t^2, 8t 1 \rangle$; $\langle 4te^{2t} + 4e^{2t}, 6t, 8 \rangle$

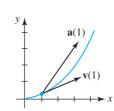




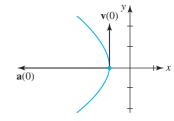
- **19.** $x = 2 + t, y = 2 + 2t, z = \frac{8}{3} + 4t$
- **21.** $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{j} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{k}$; $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}t, y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}t, z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}t$
- **23.** $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}t, \pi/3 + t \right\rangle$
- 25. $\mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)$
- 27. $\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot (\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}'''(t))$
- **29.** $2\mathbf{r}'_1(2t) (1/t^2)\mathbf{r}'_2(1/t)$ **31.** $\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{j} + 15\mathbf{k}$
- **33.** $(te^t e^t)\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}e^{t^2}\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}$
- **35.** $(6t+1)\mathbf{i} + (3t^2-2)\mathbf{j} + (t^3+1)\mathbf{k}$
- **37.** $(2t^3 6t + 6)\mathbf{i} + (7t 4t^{3/2} 3)\mathbf{j} + (t^2 2t)\mathbf{k}$
- **39.** $2\pi\sqrt{a^2+c^2}$
- **41.** $\sqrt{6}(e^{3\pi}-1)$
- **43.** $\mathbf{r}(s) = 9\cos(s/9)\mathbf{i} + 9\sin(s/9)\mathbf{j}$
- **45.** $\mathbf{r}(s) = (1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}s)\mathbf{i} + (5 \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}}s)\mathbf{j} + (2 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}}s)\mathbf{k}$

Ejercicios 12.3, página 671

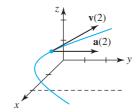
1. La rapidez es $\sqrt{5}$;



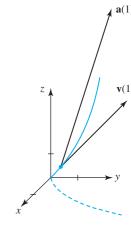
3. La rapidez es 2;



5. La rapidez es $\sqrt{5}$;



7. La rapidez es $\sqrt{14}$;

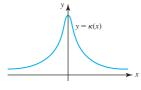


- **9.** *a*) (0, 0, 0) y (25, 115, 0)
 - **b**) $\mathbf{v}(0) = -2\mathbf{i} 5\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(0) = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k};$ $\mathbf{v}(5) = 10\mathbf{i} + 73\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(5) = 2\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$
- **11.** a) $\mathbf{r}(t) = 240\sqrt{3}t\mathbf{i} + (-16t^2 + 240t)\mathbf{j}$; $x(t) = 240\sqrt{3}t, y(t) = -16t^2 + 240t$
 - **b**) 900 pies
 - c) aproximadamente 6 235 pies
 - d) 480 pies/s
- **13.** 72.11 pies/s
- 15. 97.98 pies/s
- 19. Suponga que (x_0, y_0) son las coordenadas del centro del blanco en el tiempo t = 0. Entonces $\mathbf{r}_p = \mathbf{r}_t$ cuando $t = x_0/(v_0 \cos \theta)$ = $y_0/(v_0 \text{ sen } \theta)$. Lo que implica que tan $\theta = y_0/x_0$. En otras palabras, apunte directamente al blanco en t = 0.
- 21. 191.33 libras aproximadamente
- **25.** $\mathbf{r}(t) = k_1 e^{2t^3} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2t^2 + k_2} \mathbf{j} + (k_3 e^{t^2} 1) \mathbf{k}$
- 27. Puesto que F está dirigido a lo largo de r, es necesario tener $\mathbf{F} = c\mathbf{r}$ para alguna constante c. En consecuencia, $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{r} \times (c\mathbf{r})$ = $c(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{0}$. Si $\tau = \mathbf{0}$, entonces $d\mathbf{L}/dt = \mathbf{0}$. Lo anterior implica que L es una constante.

Ejercicios 12.4, página 678

- 1. $\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(-\operatorname{sen} t\mathbf{i} + \cos t\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$
- 3. $\mathbf{T} = (a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2}(-a \operatorname{sen} t\mathbf{i} + a \cos t\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k});$
 - $N = -\cos t \mathbf{i} \sin t \mathbf{j};$
 - $\mathbf{B} = (a^2 + b^2)^{-1/2} (c \operatorname{sen} t \mathbf{i} c \cos t \mathbf{j} + a \mathbf{k}); \ \kappa = a/(a^2 + c^2)$
- 5. a) $3\sqrt{2}x 3\sqrt{2}y + 4z = 3\pi$
 - **b)** $-4\sqrt{2}x + 4\sqrt{2}y + 12z = 9\pi$
 - c) $x + y = 2\sqrt{2}$
- 7. $a_T = 4t/\sqrt{1+4t^2}$; $a_N = 2/\sqrt{1+4t^2}$
- **9.** $a_T = 2\sqrt{6}$; $a_N = 0$, t > 0
- **11.** $a_T = 2t/\sqrt{1+t^2}$; $a_N = 2/\sqrt{1+t^2}$
- **13.** $a_T = 0$; $a_N = 5$
- **15.** $a_T = -\sqrt{3}e^{-t}$; $a_N = 0$
- 17. $\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{b^2c^2 \sec^2 t + a^2c^2 \cos^2 t + a^2b^2}}{(a^2 \sec^2 t + b^2 \cos^2 t + c^2)^{3/2}}$
- **23.** $\kappa = 2, \rho = \frac{1}{2}; \kappa = 2/\sqrt{125} \approx 0.18, \rho = \sqrt{125}/2 \approx 5.59; \text{ la}$ curva es más pronunciada en (0, 0)





; para valores mayores que |x| la gráfica de $y = x^2$ se comporta como una recta puesto que $\kappa(x) \rightarrow 0$.

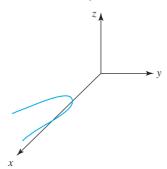
Revisión del capítulo 12, página 679

- A. 1. verdadero 3. verdadero 5. verdadero 7. verdadero 9. falso
- **B.** 1. y = 4

3. (1, 2, 1)

- 7. $\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rangle$
- **9.** 3x + 6y + 3z = 10

- C. 1. $\sqrt{2}\pi$
- 3. x = -27 18t, y = 8 + t, z = 1 + t
- 5.



- 7. $-t^2 \operatorname{sen} t + 2t \cos t 2 \operatorname{sen} t \cos t + 8t^3 e^{2t} + 12t^2 e^{2t}$
- **9.** $(t+1)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{1}{m}t^2 + t + 1\right)\mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k};$ $x = t + 1, y = \frac{1}{m}t^2 + t + 1, z = t$
- 11. $\mathbf{v}(1) = 6\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{v}(4) = 6\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k},$ $\mathbf{a}(1) = 2\mathbf{k}, \, \mathbf{a}(4) = 2\mathbf{k}$
- 13. $\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + (3\pi/4)\mathbf{k}$
- **15.** $T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\tanh 1i + j + \operatorname{sech} 1k);$
 - N = sech 1i tanh 1k;
 - $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\tanh 1\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \mathrm{sech} 1\mathbf{k});$
 - $\kappa = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sech}^2 1$

Ejercicios 13.1, página 686

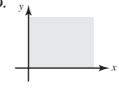
- 1. $\{(x, y) | (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$
- 3. $\{(x, y)|y \neq -x^2\}$
- 5. $\{(s, t)|s, t \text{ cualesquiera números reales}\}$
- 7. $\{(r, s)|r \text{ cualquier número real}, |s| \ge 1\}$
- **9.** $\{(u, v, w)|u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \ge 16\}$
- 11. c)

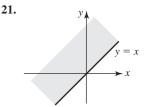
13. b)

15. d)

17. f)

19.

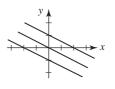


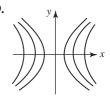


- **23.** $\{z|z \ge 10\}$
- **25.** $\{w \mid -1 \le w \le 1\}$

27. 10, -2

- **31.** plano por el origen perpendicular al plano xz
- 33. manto superior de un cono circular
- 35. mitad superior de un elipsoide
- 37.



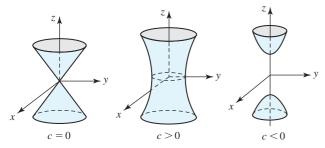


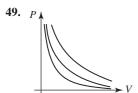




43. cilindro elíptico

- 45. elipsoides
- 47.





- **53.** $V = \frac{11}{9} \pi r^2 h$

55. 15 600 cm²

51. $C(r, h) = 2.8\pi r^2 + 4.6\pi rh$

Ejercicios 13.2, página 694

1. 26

3. no existe

5. 1

7. no existe

9. 108

11. 1

13. $\frac{1}{3}$

15. $-\frac{1}{3}$

17. 360

19. no existe

21. -3

23. 0

25. 0

27. 0

29. 0

31. $\{(x, y)|x \ge 0 \text{ y } y \ge -x\}$

- **33.** $\{(x, y)|y \neq 0 \ y \ x/y \neq (2n + 1)\pi/2, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$
- **35.** *a*) continua
- **b**) no continua
- c) no continua

- 37. f es continua en (0, 0).

Ejercicios 13.3, página 701

- 1. $\partial z/\partial x = 7$, $\partial z/\partial y = 16y$
- 3. $\partial z/\partial x = 6xy + 4y^2$, $\partial z/\partial y = 3x^2 + 8xy$
- 5. $\partial z/\partial x = 2x y^2$, $\partial z/\partial y = -2xy + 20y^4$
- 7. $\partial z/\partial x = 20x^3y^3 2xy^6 + 30x^4, \partial z/\partial y = 15x^4y^2 6x^2y^5 4$
- **9.** $\partial z/\partial x = 2x^{-1/2}/(3y^2 + 1), \ \partial z/\partial y = -24y\sqrt{x}/(3y^2 + 1)^2$
- **11.** $\partial z/\partial x = -3x^2(x^3 y^2)^{-2}$, $\partial z/\partial y = 2y(x^3 y^2)^{-2}$
- 13. $\partial z/\partial x = -10 \cos 5x \sin 5x$, $\partial z/\partial y = 10 \sin 5y \cos 5y$
- **15.** $f_x = (3x^3y + 1)e^{x^3y}$, $f_y = x^4e^{x^3y}$
- 17. $f_x = 7y/(x + 2y)^2$, $f_y = -7x/(x + 2y)^2$
- **19.** $g_u = 8u/(4u^2 + 5v^3), g_v = 15v^2/(4u^2 + 5v^3)$
- **21.** $w_x = x^{-1/2}y$, $w_y = 2\sqrt{x} (y/z)e^{y/z} e^{y/z}$, $w_z = (y^2/z^2)e^{y/z}$

- **23.** $F_u = 2uw^2 v^3 vwt^2 \operatorname{sen}(ut^2), F_v = -3uv^2 + w \cos(ut^2),$ $F_x = 128x^7t^4, F_t = -2uvwt \operatorname{sen}(ut^2) + 64x^8t^3$
- **25.** -16
- **27.** x = -1, y = 4 + t, z = -24 + 2t

- **31.** $\partial^2 z / \partial x^2 = y^2 e^{xy}$
- 33. $f_{xy} = 20xy 6y^2$
- **35.** $w_{tuv} = 18uv^2t^2$

- **37.** $F_{r\theta r} = -2e^{r^2}(2r^2 + 1) \operatorname{sen} \theta$ **39.** $-60x^3y^2 + 8y$
- **41.** $-48uvt^2$
- **43.** $\partial z/\partial x = -x/z$, $\partial z/\partial y = -y/z$
- **45.** $\partial z/\partial u = (vz 2uv^3)/(2z uv), \ \partial z/\partial v = (uz 3u^2v^2)/(2z uv)$
- **47.** $A_x = y \operatorname{sen} \theta, A_y = x \operatorname{sen} \theta, A_\theta = xy \operatorname{cos} \theta$
- **59.** a) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \begin{cases} -gx/a, & 0 \le x \le at \\ -gt, & x > at \end{cases}$; para x > at el movimiento es de caída libre
 - **b**) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} (-g/a^2)(at x), & 0 \le x \le at \\ 0, & x > at \end{cases}$; para x > at el
 - movimiento es horizontal

Ejercicios 13.4, página 709

- 1. L(x, y) = 2 2(x 1) + 6(y 1)
- 3. $L(x, y) = 136 + \frac{353}{17}(x 8) + \frac{120}{17}(y 15)$
- 5. $L(x, y) = \ln 2 (x + 1) + \frac{3}{2}(y 1)$
- **7.** 13.0907

- **9.** 61.44
- 11. $dz = 2x \sin 4y dx + 4x^2 \cos 4y dy$
- **13.** $dz = 2x(2x^2 4y^3)^{-1/2} dx 6y^2(2x^2 4y^3)^{-1/2} dy$
- **15.** $df = 7t(s + 3t)^{-2} ds 7s(s + 3t)^{-2} dt$
- 17. $dw = 2xy^4z^{-5} dx + 4x^2y^3z^{-5} dy 5x^2y^4z^{-6} dz$
- **19.** $dF = 3r^2 dr 2s^{-3} ds 2t^{-1/2} dt$
- **21.** dw = du/u + dv/v ds/s dt/t
- **23.** $\Delta z = 0.2, dz = 0.2$
- **25.** $\Delta z = -0.79, dz = -0.8$
- **27.** $\varepsilon_1 = 5\Delta x, \, \varepsilon_2 = -\Delta x$
- **29.** $\varepsilon_1 = y^2 \Delta x + 4xy \Delta y + 2y \Delta x \Delta y$, $\varepsilon_2 = x^2 \Delta y + 2x \Delta x \Delta y + (\Delta x)^2 \Delta y$
- **31.** 0.9%

33. -mg(0.009); decrece

35. 15%

37. 4.9%

Ejercicios 13.5, página 716

- 1. $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{4xt 4yt^{-3}}{x^2 + y^2}$
- **5.** $\frac{dp}{du} = \frac{2u}{2s+t} + \frac{4r}{u^3(2s+t)^2} \frac{r}{2\sqrt{u}(2s+t)^2}$
- 7. $\partial z/\partial u = 3u^2v^2e^{xy^2} + 2xve^{xy^2}, \, \partial z/\partial v = -4vxve^{xy^2}$
- **9.** $\partial z/\partial u = 16u^3 40y(2u v), \, \partial z/\partial v = -96v^2 + 20y(2u v)$
- 11. $\partial w/\partial t = -3u(u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}e^{-t} \operatorname{sen} \theta 3v(u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}e^{-t} \cos \theta$, $\partial w/\partial \theta = 3u(u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}e^{-t}\cos\theta - 3v(u^2 + v^2)^{1/2}e^{-t}\sin\theta$
- **13.** $\partial R/\partial u = s^2t^4e^{v^2} 4rst^4uve^{-u^2} + 8rs^2t^3uv^2e^{u^2v^2}$ $\partial R/\partial v = 2s^2t^4uve^{v^2} + 2rst^4e^{-u^2} + 8rs^2t^3u^2ve^{u^2v^2}$

15.
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{xu}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(rs + tu)} + \frac{y \cosh rs}{u\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{xs}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(rs + tu)} + \frac{sty \sinh rs}{u\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{xt}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}(rs + tu)} - \frac{ty \cosh rs}{u^2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

17.
$$dy/dx = (4xy^2 - 3x^2)/(1 - 4x^2y)$$

19.
$$dy/dx = y \cos x y/(1 - x \cos xy)$$

21.
$$\partial z/\partial x = x/z$$
, $\partial z/\partial y = y/z$

23.
$$\partial z/\partial x = (2x + y^2 z^3)/(10z - 3xy^2 z^2),$$

 $\partial z/\partial y = (2xyz^3 - 2y)/(10z - 3xy^2 z^2)$

33.
$$5.31 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

Ejercicios 13.6, página 723

1.
$$(2x - 3x^2y^2)\mathbf{i} + (-2x^3y + 4y^3)\mathbf{i}$$

3.
$$(y^2/z^3)\mathbf{i} + (2xy/z^3)\mathbf{j} - (3xy^2/z^4)\mathbf{k}$$

7.
$$2\sqrt{3}i - 8j - 4\sqrt{3}k$$

9.
$$\sqrt{3}x + y$$

11.
$$\frac{15}{2}(\sqrt{3}-2)$$

13.
$$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{10}}$$

15.
$$\frac{98}{\sqrt{5}}$$

17.
$$-3\sqrt{2}$$

21.
$$-\frac{12}{\sqrt{17}}$$

23.
$$\sqrt{2}i + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}j; \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}$$

25.
$$-2i + 2j - 4k$$
; $2\sqrt{6}$

27.
$$-8\sqrt{\pi/6}\mathbf{i} - 8\sqrt{\pi/6}\mathbf{j}$$
; $-8\sqrt{\pi/3}$

29.
$$-\frac{3}{8}\mathbf{i} - 12\mathbf{j} - \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}; -\frac{\sqrt{83\ 281}}{24}$$

31.
$$\pm \frac{31}{\sqrt{17}}$$

33. a)
$$\mathbf{u} = \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{i} - \frac{4}{5}\mathbf{j}$$
 b) $\mathbf{u} = \frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$ c) $\mathbf{u} = -\frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$

$$b) \mathbf{u} = \frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$$

$$c) \mathbf{u} = -\frac{4}{5}\mathbf{i} - \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{j}$$

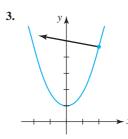
35. a)
$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(9x^2 + 3y^2 - 18xy^2 - 6x^2y)$$

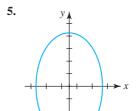
b)
$$D_{\mathbf{u}}F = \frac{1}{5}(-3x^2 - 27y^2 + 27x + 3y - 36xy)$$

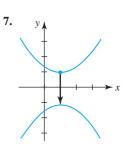
39.
$$-16i - 4$$

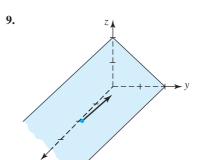
41.
$$x = 3e^{-4t}$$
, $y = 4e^{-2t}$ o $16x = 3y^2$, $y \ge 0$

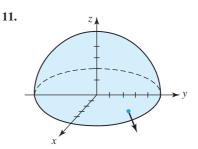
Ejercicios 13.7, página 727











15.
$$-2x + 2y + z = 9$$

17
$$6x - 2y - 0z = 6$$

17.
$$6x - 2y - 9z = 5$$
 19. $6x - 8y + z = 50$

21.
$$2x + y - \sqrt{2}z = 1 + \frac{5}{4}\pi$$
 23. $\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}y - z = 2$

23.
$$\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{2}y - z = 2$$

25.
$$(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}), (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\sqrt{2}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}),$$

31.
$$x = 1 + 2t, y = -1 - 4t, z = 1 + 2t$$

33.
$$\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{4} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{3}}{6} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

Ejercicios 13.8, página 734

1. mín. rel.
$$f(0, 0) = 5$$

3. máx. rel.
$$f(4, 3) = 25$$

5. mín. rel.
$$f(-2, 1) = 15$$

7. máx. rel.
$$f(-1, -1) = 10$$
; mín. rel. $f(1, 1) = -10$

9. mín. rel.
$$f(3, 1) = -14$$

11. no extrema

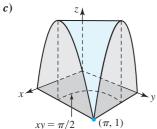
13. máx. rel.
$$f(1, 1) = 12$$

15. mín. rel.
$$f(-1, -2) = 14$$

17. máx. rel.
$$f(-1, (2n+1)\pi/2) = e^{-1}$$
, n impar; mín. rel. $f(-1, (2n+1)\pi/2) = -e^{-1}$, n par

19. máx. rel.
$$f((2m+1)\pi/2, (2n+1)\pi/2) = 2$$
, m y n pares; mín. rel. $f((2m+1)\pi/2, (2n+1)\pi/2) = -2$, m y n impares

- **21.** x = 7, y = 7, z = 7
- **23.** $(\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6})$
- **25.** (2, 2, 2), (2, -2, -2), (-2, 2, -2), (-2, -2, 2); en estos puntos la distancia mínima es $2\sqrt{3}$
- **27.** $\frac{8}{9}\sqrt{3}abc$
- **29.** $x = P/(4 + 2\sqrt{3}), y = P(\sqrt{3} 1)/(2\sqrt{3}), \theta = 30^{\circ}$
- **31.** máx. abs. f(0, 0) = 16
- **33.** mín. abs. f(0,0) = -8
- **35.** máx. abs. $f(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = 2$; mín. abs. $f(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = -2$
- **37.** máx. abs. $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{3}{2}$; mín. abs. f(0, 0) = 0
- **39.** máx. abs. $f(\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{5}) = 10$; mín. abs. $f(-\frac{8}{5}, \frac{3}{5}) = -10$
- **41.** a) (0,0) y todos los puntos $(x, 2\pi/x)$ para $0 < x \le \pi$ **b**) máx. abs. $f(x, \pi/2x) = 1, 0 < x \le \pi$; mín. abs. $f(0, 0) = f(0, y) = f(x, 0) = f(\pi, 1) = 0$

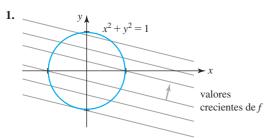


43. x = 2, y = 2, z = 15

Ejercicios 13.9, página 737

- 1. y = 0.4x + 0.6
- 3. y = 1.1x 0.3
- **5.** y = 1.3571x + 1.9286
- 7. $\nu = -0.8357T + 234.333$; 117.335, 100.621
- **9.** a) y = 0.5996x + 4.3665; $y = -0.0232x^2 + 0.5618x + 4.5942;$ $y = 0.00079x^3 - 0.0212x^2 + 0.5498x + 4.5840$

Ejercicios 13.10, página 743



f parece tener un máximo restringido y un mínimo restringido

3.
$$\max_{f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}})} = \sqrt{10};$$

 $\min_{f(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}})} = -\sqrt{10}$

- **5.** máx. f(1, 1) = f(-1, -1) = 1; $\min f(1, -1) = f(-1, 1) = -1$
- 7. mín. $f(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{13}{2}$
- **9.** máx. $f(1/\sqrt[4]{2}, 1/\sqrt[4]{2}) = f(-1/\sqrt[4]{2}, -1/\sqrt[4]{2}) =$ $f(1/\sqrt[4]{2}), -1/\sqrt[4]{2}) = f(-1/\sqrt[4]{2}, 1/\sqrt[4]{2}) = \sqrt{2};$ mín. f(0, 1) = f(0, -1) = f(1, 0) = f(-1, 0) = 1
- **11.** máx. $f(\frac{9}{16}, \frac{1}{16}) = \frac{729}{65536}$; mín. f(0, 1) = f(1, 0) = 0
- **13.** máx. $f(\sqrt{5}, 2\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5}) = 6\sqrt{5}$; mín. $f(-\sqrt{5}, -2\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5}) = -6\sqrt{5}$
- **15.** máx. $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$
- **17.** mín. $f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{9}$
- **19.** mín. $f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{16}{15}, -\frac{11}{15}) = \frac{134}{75}$
- **21.** máx. $A\left(\frac{4}{2+\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{2+\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{4}{3+2\sqrt{2}}$
- **23.** $x = 12 \frac{9}{2\sqrt{5}}$ m, $y = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$ m
- **25.** $z = P + \frac{4}{\sqrt{27k}}(2 \sqrt{4 + P\sqrt{27k}})$

Revisión del capítulo 13, página 744

A. 1. falso

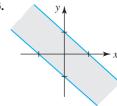
3. verdadero

5. falso

7. falso

- 9. verdadero
- **B.** 1. $-\frac{1}{4}$

- 3. $3x^2 + y^2 = 28$
- 5. $\frac{\partial F}{\partial r}g'(w) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial s}h'(w)$
- **9.** F(y); -F(x)
- **11.** $f_x(x, y)g'(y)h'(z) + f_{xy}(x, y)g(y)h'(z)$
- C. 1. $e^{-x^3y}(-x^3y + 1)$
- 3. $-\frac{3}{2}r^2\theta(r^3+\theta^2)^{-3/2}$
- 5. $6x^2y \operatorname{senh}(x^2y^3) + 9x^4y^4 \operatorname{cosh}(x^2y^3)$
- 7. $-60s^2t^4v^{-5}$
- 9. $\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}j$
- 11. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(3x^2-y^2-4xy)$



- 15. $2x\Delta y + 2y\Delta x + 2\Delta x\Delta y 2y\Delta y (\Delta y)^2$
- **17.** $dz = 11y \, dx/(4x + 3y)^2 11x \, dy/(4x + 3y)^2$
- **19.** $x = -\sqrt{5}, \frac{z-3}{4} = \frac{y-1}{3}$
- **21.** a) 2 b) $-\sqrt{2}$ c) 4

23.
$$4\pi x + 3y - 12z = 4\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$$

25.
$$3x + 4y = 25$$

27.
$$x = 2, y = 1, z = 2$$

29. aproximadamente
$$-8.77$$
 cm/s **33.** no un extremo

$$37. A = \frac{1}{2}L^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

39.
$$A = 2xz + 2yz - 5z^2$$

39.
$$A = 2xz + 2yz - 5z^2$$
 41. $V = 16xy - 4xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

25. 4

Ejercicios 14.1, página 752

9. No. El integrando
$$f(x, y) = x + 5y$$
 no es no negativo sobre la 33. región R .

3. $2x^3y - \frac{3}{2}x^2\sqrt{y} + c_2(y)$

15. $\frac{1}{2}x \ln 5$

23. $-\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$

31. $\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 9$

39. $2 - \pi$

35. π

19. $\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^4 x$

27. $18 - e^3 + 3e$

37.
$$\int_{1}^{e^{3}} \int_{\ln y}^{3} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$
 39.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{y^{3}}^{2-y} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{18}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{18}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

21. 18

29. $\frac{15\pi}{4}$

41.
$$\frac{1}{18}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

43.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 sen 8

3. $\bar{x} = 3, \bar{y} = \frac{3}{2}$

11. 40

23. 2π

31. $\frac{16}{9}$

27. 30 ln 6

15. $e^4 - e + 3 - 4 \ln 4$

19. el volumen es 16π

35. $\int_{0}^{4} \int_{1/2}^{2} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$

45.
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$47. \ \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \frac{c+d}{2}$$

5.
$$\frac{\ln|y+1|}{x} + c_1(x)$$
 7. $3y \sin 4x - 3x \sin y + c_2(y)$ 9. $y(2x+3y)^{1/2} + c_2(y)$ 11. $24y - 20e^y$

Ejercicios 14.2, página 756

9.
$$y(2x + 3y)^{3/2} + c_2(y)$$

13.
$$x^2e^{3x^2}-x^2e^x$$

1. $y + c_1(x)$

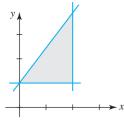
25.
$$-\frac{4}{21}$$

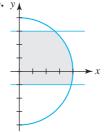
29.
$$\frac{10}{3}$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{4}e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

37.
$$e^{-1}$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{6}(3\sqrt{3} - \pi)$$





47. Ambas integrales iguales $\frac{32}{5}$. **49.** Ambas integrales iguales 9.

- **51.** Ambas integrales iguales $13\pi^2 16$.

Ejercicios 14.3, página 762

1.
$$\frac{1}{21}$$

3.
$$\frac{25}{84}$$

7.
$$2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$\frac{25}{84}$$

Ejercicios 14.4, página 767

1.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{8}{3}, \bar{y} = 2$$

5.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{17}{21}, \bar{y} = \frac{55}{147}$$

9.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{3e^4 + 1}{4(e^4 - 1)}, \bar{y} = \frac{16(e^5 - 1)}{25(e^4 - 1)}$$
 11. $\frac{1}{105}$

13.
$$\frac{4}{9}k$$

17.
$$\frac{941}{10}$$

21. *a*)
$$\frac{1}{4}ab^3\pi$$
 b) $\frac{1}{4}a^3b\pi$ *c*) $\frac{1}{2}b$ *d*) $\frac{1}{2}a$

b)
$$\frac{1}{4}a^3b\pi$$

c)
$$\frac{1}{2}b$$
 a

15. $\frac{256}{21}$

19. $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}a$

23.
$$\frac{1}{6}ka^4$$

25.
$$\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3}k$$

27.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a$$

Ejercicios 14.5, página 771

1.
$$\frac{27}{2}\pi$$

5.
$$\frac{25}{3}\pi$$

9.
$$\frac{5}{4}$$

13.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{12}{5}, \bar{y} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{4}\pi a^4 k$$

21.
$$\frac{1}{2}\pi a^4 k$$

29.
$$\frac{3}{8}\pi$$

3.
$$\frac{1}{6}(4\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$$

7.
$$\frac{2}{7}\pi(15\sqrt{15}-7\sqrt{15})$$

7.
$$\frac{2}{3}\pi(15\sqrt{15}-7\sqrt{7})$$

11.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{13}{3\pi}, \bar{y} = \frac{13}{3\pi}$$

15.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{6}(4 + 3\pi), \bar{y} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{10}{10} \frac{1}{ak}(15\sqrt{3} - 4\pi)$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{12}ak(15\sqrt{3}-4\pi)$$

27.
$$\frac{1}{4}\pi(e-1)$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$$

35. aproximadamente 1 450 m³

37. a)
$$2\pi dD_0[d - (R + d)e^{-R/d}]$$

b)
$$\frac{2d^2 - (R^2 + 2dR + 2d^2)e^{-R/d}}{d - (R+d)e^{-R/d}}$$

c)
$$2\pi d^2D_0$$
, 2d

Ejercicios 14.6, página 775

1.
$$3\sqrt{29}$$

3.
$$\frac{10}{3}\pi$$

5.
$$\frac{1}{6}\pi(17\sqrt{17}-1)$$

7.
$$\frac{25}{6}\pi$$

9.
$$2a^2(\pi-2)$$

13.
$$2\pi a(c_2-c_1)$$

Ejercicios 14.7, página 782

5.
$$\pi - 2$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{4}e^2 - \frac{1}{2}e$$

11.
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{2-(x/2)} \int_{x+2y}^{4} f(x, y, z) \, dz \, dy \, dx, \int_{0}^{2} \int_{2y}^{4} \int_{0}^{z-2y} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dz \, dy,$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{z/2} \int_{0}^{z-2y} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz, \int_{0}^{4} \int_{x}^{4} \int_{0}^{(z-x)/2} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx,$$

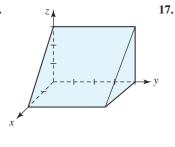
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{z} \int_{0}^{(z-x)/2} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dx \, dz$$

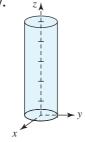
13. a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{3}^{8} \int_{0}^{4} dz \, dy \, dx$$
 b) $\int_{0}^{8} \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{\sqrt[3]{y}} dx \, dz \, dy$

b)
$$\int_0^8 \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{y}} dx \, dz \, dy$$

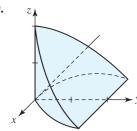
$$c) \int_0^4 \int_0^2 \int_{x^3}^8 dy \, dx \, dz$$

15.





19.



21.
$$16\sqrt{2}$$

23.
$$16\pi$$

25.
$$\bar{x} = \frac{4}{5}, \bar{y} = \frac{32}{7}, \bar{z} = \frac{8}{3}$$

27.
$$\bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 2, \bar{z} = 0$$

29.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{2y+2}^{8-y} (x+y+4) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

31.
$$\frac{2560}{3}k$$
, $\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{5}$

33.
$$\frac{1}{30}k$$

35.
$$k \int_{-5}^{5} \int_{-\sqrt{25-x^2}}^{\sqrt{25-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{5} (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

Ejercicios 14.8, página 789

1.
$$(-5\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, 5)$$

3.
$$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, -4)$$

7.
$$(\sqrt{2}, -\pi/4, -9)$$

9.
$$(2\sqrt{2}, 2\pi/3, 2)$$

11.
$$(4, -\pi/2, 0)$$

13.
$$r^2 + z^2 = 25$$

15.
$$r^2 - z^2 = 1$$

17.
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

19.
$$x = 5$$

21.
$$\frac{2}{3}\pi(64-24\sqrt{3})$$

23.
$$\frac{625}{2}\pi$$

25.
$$(0, 0, \frac{3}{8}a)$$

27.
$$\frac{8}{3}\pi k$$

29. a)
$$(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, 0)$$

b)
$$(\frac{2}{3}, \pi/6, 0)$$

31. a)
$$(-4, 4, 4\sqrt{2})$$

b)
$$(4\sqrt{2}, 3\pi/4, 4\sqrt{2})$$

33. a)
$$(2\sqrt{2}, 0, -2\sqrt{2})$$

b)
$$(2\sqrt{2}, 0, -2\sqrt{2})$$

35.
$$(5\sqrt{2}, \pi/2, 5\pi/4)$$

37.
$$(\sqrt{2}, \pi/4, \pi/6)$$

39.
$$(6, \pi/4, -\pi/4)$$

41.
$$\rho = 8$$

43.
$$\phi = \pi/6, \phi = 5\pi/6$$

45.
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$$

47.
$$z = 2$$

49.
$$9\pi(2-\sqrt{2})$$

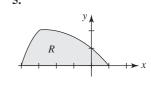
51.
$$\frac{2}{9}\pi$$

53.
$$(0, 0, \frac{7}{6})$$

55.
$$\pi k$$

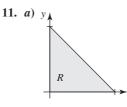
Ejercicios 14.9, página 795

1.
$$(0, 0), (-2, 8), (16, 20), (14, 28)$$



7.
$$-2v$$

9.
$$-\frac{1}{3u^2}$$



b) (0, 0) es la imagen de todo punto sobre la frontera u = 0.

17.
$$\frac{1}{4}(b-a)(d-c)$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2)$$

21.
$$\frac{315}{4}$$

23.
$$\frac{1}{4}(e - e^{-1})$$

27.
$$\frac{15}{2}\pi$$

Revisión del capítulo 14, página 796

3. verdadero

B. 1.
$$32y^3 - 8y^5 + 5y \ln(y^2 + 1) - 5y \ln 5$$

5.
$$f(x, 4) - f(x, 2)$$

7.
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{x/2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$
 9. $(\sqrt{2}, 2\pi/3, \sqrt{2})$

9.
$$(\sqrt{2}, 2\pi/3, \sqrt{2})$$

11.
$$z = r^2$$
; $\rho = \csc \phi \cot \phi$

C. 1.
$$-3xe^{-4xy} - 5xy + y + c_1(x)$$

3.
$$-y \cos y^2 + y \cos y^4$$
 5. $e^2 - e^{-2} + 4$

5.
$$e^2 - e^{-2} + 4$$

19. $\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 1)$

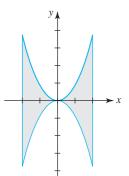
9.
$$\frac{10}{2}$$

11.
$$320\pi$$

13.
$$\frac{37}{60}$$

15.
$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx + \int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^{3/\sqrt{2}} \int_x^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx$$

17.



21.
$$\frac{5}{8}\pi$$

23.
$$\frac{2}{3}\pi(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

25. a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{2x} \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \, dx$$

b)
$$\int_0^1 \int_{y/2}^y \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy + \int_1^2 \int_{y/2}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy$$

c)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

27.
$$\frac{41}{1512}k$$

Ejercicios 15.1, página 807

1.
$$-\frac{125\sqrt{2}}{6}$$
; $\frac{125}{6}(4-\sqrt{2})$; $\frac{125}{2}$

3. 3; 6;
$$3\sqrt{5}$$

7.
$$-1$$
; $\frac{1}{2}(\pi-2)$; $\frac{1}{8}\pi^2$; $\frac{1}{8}\pi^2\sqrt{2}$

19.
$$\frac{26}{9}$$

21.
$$-\frac{64}{3}$$

23.
$$-\frac{8}{3}$$

25.
$$6\pi$$

27.
$$\frac{123}{2}$$

33. Sobre cada curva la integral de línea tiene el valor
$$\frac{208}{3}$$
.

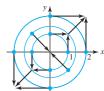
$$35 k\tau$$

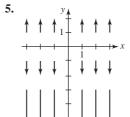
Ejercicios 15.2, página 813



3.

7. b)





15.
$$-\frac{19}{8}$$

19.
$$9\pi^2 + 6\pi$$

31.
$$\nabla f = (3x - 6y)\mathbf{i} + (12y - 6x)\mathbf{j}$$

33.
$$\nabla f = \tan^{-1} yz\mathbf{i} + \frac{xz}{1 + v^2z^2}\mathbf{j} + \frac{xy}{1 + v^2z^2}\mathbf{k}$$

35.
$$\nabla f = -e^{-y^2}\mathbf{i} + (1 + 2xye^{-y^2})\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

41
$$\phi(x, y) = y + \cos y + \sin y$$

41.
$$\phi(x, y) = y + \cos y + \sin x$$
 43. $\phi(x, y, z) = x + y^2 - 4z^3$

Ejercicios 15.3, página 823

1.
$$\frac{16}{3}$$

21. 63

11.
$$\phi = x^4y^3 + 3x + y + K$$

13. no es un campo conservativo **15.**
$$\phi = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + xy + \frac{1}{4}y^4 + K$$

17.
$$\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^3 - yz + K$$
 19. $3 + e^{-1}$

23.
$$8 + 2e^3$$

27.
$$\pi - 4$$

29.
$$\phi = (Gm_1m_2)/|\mathbf{r}|$$

Ejercicios 15.4, página 829

5.
$$75\pi$$

7.
$$48\pi$$

9.
$$\frac{56}{2}$$

11.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{8}$$

15.
$$(b-a) \times (\text{área de la región acotada por } C)$$

19.
$$\frac{3}{8}a^2\pi$$

23.
$$\frac{45}{2}\pi$$

27.
$$\frac{27}{2}\pi$$

29.
$$\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

Ejercicios 15.5, página 837

1.
$$x = u, y = v, z = 4u + 3v - 2$$

3.
$$x = u, y = -\sqrt{1 + u^2 + v^2}, z = v$$

5.
$$\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u\mathbf{i} + v\mathbf{j} + (1 - v^2)\mathbf{k}, -2 \le u \le 2, -3 \le v \le 3$$

7.
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
, cilindro circular

9.
$$x^2 = y^2 + z^2$$
, porción de un cono circular

11. dominio del parámetro definido por
$$0 \le u \le 4, 0 \le v \le \pi/2$$

13. dominio del parámetro definido por
$$0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$
, $\pi/2 \le \phi \le \pi$

15.
$$x + \sqrt{3}y = 20$$

17.
$$-6x + 10y + z = 9$$

21. x + 3y + 2z = 4

19.
$$3x + 3y - z = 9$$

23. $8x + 6x - 5z = 25$

25.
$$4\sqrt{11}$$

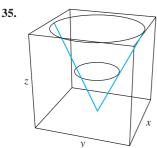
27.
$$\frac{1}{6}\pi(17\sqrt{17}-1)$$

29.
$$2\sqrt{5}\pi + \pi \ln(2 + \sqrt{5})$$

31.
$$x = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos \theta$$
, $y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} \theta$, $z = 2 \cos \phi$, $\pi/3 \le \phi \le \pi$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$; 12π

33.
$$x = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos \theta, y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} \theta, z = 2 \cos \phi,$$

 $0 \le \phi \le \pi/4, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi; \ 4\pi(2 - \sqrt{2})$



Ejercicios 15.6, página 844

1.
$$\frac{26}{3}$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{15}(3^{5/2}-2^{7/2}+1)$$

9.
$$9(17^{3/2}-1)$$

11.
$$12\sqrt{14}$$

13.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}k$$

17.
$$28\pi$$

19.
$$8\pi$$

21.
$$\frac{5}{2}\pi$$

23.
$$-8\pi a^3$$

25.
$$4\pi kq$$

29. a)
$$(0, 0, \frac{4}{3})$$
 b) $128\sqrt{2}\pi k$

27.
$$(1, \frac{2}{3}, 2)$$

29. a)
$$(0, 0, \frac{\pi}{3})$$
 b)

Ejercicios 15.7, página 849

1.
$$(x - y)\mathbf{i} + (x + y)\mathbf{j}$$
; 2z

3. 0;
$$4y + 8z$$

5.
$$(4y^3 - 6xz^2)\mathbf{i} + (2z^3 - 3x^2)\mathbf{k}$$
; $6xy$

7.
$$(3e^{-z} - 8yz)\mathbf{i} - xe^{-z}\mathbf{j}$$
; $e^{-z} + 4z^2 - 3ye^{-z}$

9.
$$(xy^2e^y + 2xye^y + x^3yze^z + x^3ye^z)\mathbf{i} - y^2e^y\mathbf{j} + (-3x^2yze^z - xe^x)\mathbf{k};$$

 $xye^x + ye^x - x^3ze^z$

27.
$$2\mathbf{i} + (1 - 8y)\mathbf{j} + 8z\mathbf{k}$$

Ejercicios 15.8, página 855

1.
$$-40\pi$$

3.
$$\frac{45}{2}$$

5.
$$\frac{3}{2}$$

9.
$$-\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

11.
$$\pi$$

13.
$$-152\pi$$

17. considere la superficie como
$$z = 0$$
; $\frac{81}{4}\pi$

Ejercicios 15.9, página 862

1.
$$\frac{3}{2}$$

3.
$$\frac{12}{5}a^5\pi$$

7.
$$\frac{62}{5}\pi$$

9.
$$4\pi(b-a)$$

13.
$$\frac{1}{2}\pi$$

Revisión del capítulo 15, página 863

- A. 1. verdadero
- 3. falso

5. falso

- 7. verdadero
- **9.** verdadero
- 11. verdadero

B. 1.
$$\nabla \phi = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{j}$$

3. 6*xy*

7. 0

- **9.** 4x + y 2z = 0
- C. 1. $\frac{56}{3}\sqrt{2}\pi^3$
- **3.** 12

5. $2 + \frac{2}{3\pi}$

7. $\frac{1}{2}\pi^2$

9. 5π

11. 180π

13.
$$\frac{1}{12} (\ln 3)(17^{3/2} - 5^{3/2})$$

15.
$$6(e^{-3}-1)$$

17.
$$-4\pi c$$

21. 125π

23. 3π

25.
$$\frac{5}{3}$$

27. $z = x^2 - y^2$; paraboloide hiperbólico

29. $y = x^2$; cilindro parabólico

Ejercicios 16.1, página 871

1.
$$x^2 + 4x + \frac{3}{2}y^2 - y = C$$
 3. $\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 4xy - 2y^4 = C$

3.
$$\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 4xy - 2y^4 = C$$

5.
$$x^2y^2 - 3x + 4y = C$$

7. no exacta

$$3. xy - 3x + 4y = C$$

9.
$$xy^3 + y^2 \cos x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = C$$
 11. no exacta

13.
$$xy - 2xe^x + 2e^x - 2x^3 = C$$

13.
$$xy - 2xe^x + 2e^x - 2x^3 = C$$
 15. $x^3y^3 - \tan^{-1}(3x) = C$

17.
$$-\ln|\cos x| + \cos x \sin y$$

17.
$$-\ln|\cos x| + \cos x \operatorname{sen} y = C$$
 19. $t^4y - 5t^3 - ty + y^3 = C$ 37. $C(x) = C(\infty)(1 - e^{-x/\lambda})$

21.
$$xy^2 + x^2y - y + \frac{1}{3}x^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

23.
$$4ty + t^2 - 5t + 3y^2 - y = 8$$
 25. $k = 10$

25.
$$k = 1$$

Ejercicios 16.2, página 877

1.
$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{x/3}$$

3.
$$y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 e^{4x}$$

5.
$$y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$$
 7. $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$

7.
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

9.
$$y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 x e^{-4x}$$

11.
$$y = C_1 e^{(-3/2 + \sqrt{29}/2)x} + C_2 e^{(-3/2 - \sqrt{29}/2)x}$$

13.
$$y = C_1 e^{2x/3} + C_2 e^{-x/4}$$

15.
$$y = e^{2x}(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x)$$

17.
$$y = e^{-x/3} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} x \right)$$

19.
$$y = C_1 e^{-x/3} + C_2 x e^{-x/3}$$

21.
$$y = 2 \cos 4x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x$$

23.
$$y = -\frac{3}{4}e^{-5x} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-x}$$

25.
$$y = e^{x/2} \left(-\cos \frac{1}{2}x + \sin \frac{1}{2}x \right)$$
 13. a) $\beta > \frac{5}{2}$ b) $\beta = \frac{5}{2}$ c) $0 < \beta < \frac{5}{2}$

27.
$$y = 0$$

29.
$$y = e^{2(x-1)} - e^{x-1}$$

31.
$$y'' + y' - 20y = 0$$

33.
$$y = C_2 \sin x$$

35.
$$y = -2 \cos x$$

39.
$$y = xe^{2(x-1)}$$

Ejercicios 16.3, página 882

1.
$$y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{3x} - 6$$

3.
$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

5.
$$y = C_1 \cos 5x + C_2 \sin 5x + \frac{1}{4} \sin x$$

7.
$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{3x} - \frac{4}{3} e^{2x} - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{4}{3} x^2 - \frac{28}{9} x + \frac{80}{27}$$

9.
$$y = e^{4x}(C_1\cos 3x + C_2\sin 3x) + \frac{1}{10}e^{3x} - \frac{126}{697}\cos 2x + \frac{96}{697}\sin 2x$$

11.
$$y = \frac{5}{8}e^{-8x} + \frac{5}{8}e^{8x} - \frac{1}{4}$$

13.
$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x \sin x + \cos x \ln|\cos x|$$

15.
$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

= $C_1 \cos x + C_3 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$

17.
$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cos 2x$$

19.
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{senh} x$$

21.
$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} \int_{x_0}^x \frac{e^{4t}}{t} dt, x_0 > 0$$

23.
$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x} + (e^{-2x} + e^{-x}) \ln(1 + e^x)$$

25.
$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{-x} - e^{-2x} \operatorname{sen} e^x$$

27.
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x - \frac{1}{2} e^x \ln(1 + x^2) + x e^x \tan^{-1} x$$

29.
$$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x} \ln x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 e^{-x}$$

31.
$$y = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 x e^{x/2} + \frac{8}{9} e^{-x} + x + 4$$

33.
$$y = \frac{3}{8}e^{-x} + \frac{5}{8}e^x + \frac{1}{4}x^2e^x - \frac{1}{4}xe^x$$

35.
$$y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln x + \frac{2}{3} x (\ln x)^3$$

37.
$$C(x) = C(\infty)(1 - e^{-x/\lambda})$$

Ejercicios 16.4, página 890

1. Una masa que pesa 4 lb $(\frac{1}{8}$ slug) sujeta a un resorte se libera desde un punto 3 unidades arriba de la posición de equilibrio con una velocidad hacia arriba de 2 pies/s. La constante del resorte es de 3 lb/pies.

3.
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{3}{4}\sin 2t$$

5.
$$x(t) = -5 \sin 2t$$

7. Una masa que pesa 2 lb $(\frac{1}{16}$ slug) sujeta a un resorte cuya constante es 1 lb/pie. El sistema se amortigua con una fuerza resistente equivalente numéricamente a dos veces la velocidad instantánea. La masa empieza de la posición de equilibrio con una velocidad hacia arriba de 1.5 pies/s.

9.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 s, $\frac{1}{2}$ s, $x(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-2} \approx 0.14$ **11.** $x(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}(\cos 4t + \sin 4t)$

11.
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}(\cos 4t + \sin 4t)$$

13. *a*)
$$\beta > \frac{5}{2}$$

b)
$$\beta = \frac{5}{2}$$

c)
$$0 < \beta < 1$$

15.
$$x(t) = \frac{1}{625}e^{-4t}(24 + 100t) - \frac{1}{625}e^{-t}(24\cos 4t + 7\sin 4t);$$

 $x(t) \to 0 \text{ cuando } t \to \infty.$

17. 4.568 C; 0.0509 s

19.
$$q(t) = 10 - 10e^{-3t}(\cos 3t + \sin 3t); \quad i(t) = 60e^{-3t} \sin 3t;$$

10.432 C

Ejercicios 16.5, página 895

1.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, \ y_2(x) = c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

3.
$$y_1(x) = c_0, \ y_2(x) = c_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$$

5.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} x^3 + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} x^6 \right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{9\cdot 8\cdot 6\cdot 5\cdot 3\cdot 2}x^9+\cdots$$
,

$$y_2(x) = c_1 \left[x + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3} x^4 + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} x^7 + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} x^{10} + \cdots \right]$$

19.
$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{senh} x$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^x - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{senh} x$$

$$y_2(x) = c_1 \left[x + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{5}{5!} x^5 + \frac{9 \cdot 5}{7!} x^7 + \cdots \right]$$

11.
$$y_1(x) = c_0, \ y_2(x) = c_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} x^n$$

13.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n}, \ y_2(x) = c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n+1}$$

15.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{7}{4 \cdot 4!}x^4 + \frac{23 \cdot 7}{8 \cdot 6!}x^6 - \cdots \right],$$

 $y_2(x) = c_1 \left[x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{14}{2 \cdot 5!}x^5 - \frac{34 \cdot 14}{4 \cdot 7!}x^7 + \cdots \right]$

17.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \left[1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \cdots \right],$$

 $y_2(x) = c_1 \left[x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \cdots \right]$

19.
$$y = 6x - 2\left[1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \cdots\right]$$

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A. 1. verdadero

3. falso

5. verdadero

7. verdadero

5.
$$y_p = Ax^2 + Bx + C + Dxe^{2x} + Ee^{2x}$$

C. 1. $x^2 \cos y^3 - y = C$ 3. $\frac{1}{4}x^2y^{-4} - \frac{3}{2}y^{-2} = -\frac{5}{4}$

5. $y = C_1 e^{(1-\sqrt{3})x} + C_2 e^{(1+\sqrt{3})x}$ **7.** $y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{5x}$

9.
$$y = C_1 \cos \frac{1}{3}x + C_2 \sin \frac{1}{3}x$$
 11. $y = -24 \cos 6x + 3 \sin 6x$

13.
$$y = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{4x} - \frac{1}{10} x e^{2x} - \frac{13}{100} e^{2x}$$

15.
$$y = e^x(C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) - e^x \cos x \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$$

17.
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sec x$$

19.
$$y_1(x) = c_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2} x^3 + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} x^6 - \frac{1}{9 \cdot 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} x^9 + \cdots \right],$$

 $y_2(x) = c_1 \left[x - \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3} x^4 + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} x^7 - \frac{1}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} x^{10} + \cdots \right]$

21.
$$0 < m \le 2$$

23.
$$x(t) = e^{-4t} \left(\frac{26}{17} \cos 2\sqrt{2}t + \frac{28}{17}\sqrt{2} \sin 2\sqrt{2}t \right) + \frac{8}{17}e^{-t}$$

25.
$$x(\frac{1}{10}) = 5e^{-0.2} \approx 4.0937$$