

Notas de clase Cálculo integral
UFM
SECCIÓN B

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Capítulo 1

La integral indefinida, notación de integral, Teorema de evaluación de integrales

5.4 La Integral Indefinida. (Pág 9)

Una antiderivada de f es una función $F(x)$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

Por ejemplo, encuentre la antiderivada de $f(x) = 14x^6$,

- $F(x) = 2 \cdot x^7 \quad F'(x) = 14x^6 = f(x)$

$$F(x) = 2 \cdot x^7 + \sqrt{10}$$

$$F(x) = 2 \cdot x^7 - 10^{20} + \ln(10)$$

Antiderivada más general

$$F(x) = 2x^7 + C$$

La Integral Indefinida de $f(x)$ respecto a x ,
es la antiderivada más general de f .

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C. \quad C \text{ es una constante de integración.}$$

$\int (\) dx$ integre la función, es antiderivar.

signa $\int dx$ diferencial, integre respecto a x .

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int f(u) du$$

$$u = g(x) \quad du = g'(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int 14x^6 dx = 2x^7 + C.$$

Reglas de Integración Básicas. $\frac{d}{dx}(\ln|x|) = \frac{1}{x}$ 2

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C. \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

valor absoluto.

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C.$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C.$$

$$+ C. \quad \begin{array}{ll} \int \sin x dx & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \\ \tan x & \sec^2 x \\ \cot x & -\csc^2 x. \end{array}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C.$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C.$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

compruebe

Golio: $\int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x| + C. \quad \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x} + C.$

$$\int \cot x dx \quad \int \sec x dx \quad \int \csc x dx.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C. \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C. \quad \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C.$$

suma/Diferencia $\int f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

Múltiple constante $\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$

Reglas de Integración Básicas. $\int \frac{1}{x} (\ln|x|) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x|^2$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

\downarrow valor absoluto.

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C.$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C.$$

$$+ C. \quad \begin{matrix} \int \sin x dx \\ \cos x \\ \int \cos x dx \\ \tan x \\ \sec^2 x \\ \cot x \\ -\csc^2 x \end{matrix}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C.$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C.$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C.$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C.$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C.$$

\rightarrow comprueba

Golio: $\int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x| + C. \quad \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x} + C.$

$$\int \cot x dx \quad \int \sec x dx \quad \int \csc x dx.$$

$$\int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C. \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + C. \quad \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C.$$

suma/diferencia $\int f(x) \pm g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$

Múltiplo constante $\int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$

Ejemplos pg 11.

$$a) \int x^{50} + 2x^6 dx = \frac{x^{51}}{51} + \frac{2}{7} x^7 + C.$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + \ln|x| + x^{-1} + C.$$

$$c) \int \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^5}} dx$$

$$\int x^{1/2} + x^{-1/2} + x^{-3/5} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + 2x^{1/2} + \frac{5}{2} x^{2/5} + C.$$

$$d) \int x^{\frac{\ln 2}{\text{potencia}}} + x^{\sqrt{2}} + x^{\sin(2)} dx = c + x^{\frac{1+\ln 2}{1+\ln 2}} + \frac{x^{1+\sqrt{2}}}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x^{1+\sin(2)}}{1+\sin(2)}$$

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe las sigs. integrales.

$$a) \int \underbrace{x^e}_{\text{potencia}} + \underbrace{e^x}_{\text{exponencial}} dx = \frac{x^{e+1}}{e+1} + e^x + C.$$

$$b) \int \left(8 \cdot 10^x - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = \frac{8 \cdot 10^x}{\ln(10)} - 2 \ln|x| + C.$$

Algebra.

$$c) \int (x-2)(x+2)(x^2+4) dx = \int (x^2-4)(x^2+4) dx$$

$$\int (x^4-16) dx = \frac{1}{5} x^5 - 16x + C.$$

$$d) \int e^{-4x} (e^{4x} + e^{5x}) dx = \int (1 + e^x) dx = x + e^x + C.$$

Integrales Definidas

Son integrales con límites de integración en $x = a$ y $x = b$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

Teorema de Evaluación (TFE parte 1).

Si $f(x)$ es continua en $[a, b]$ entonces.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

utilizando la notación de corchete.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} \quad \text{luego evalúe.}$$

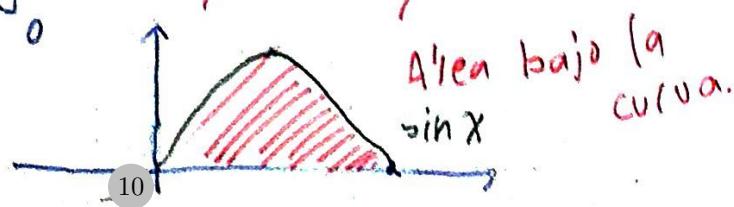
primero antiderive

$$F(x) + C \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(b) + C - (F(a) + C) = F(b) - F(a)$$

Función es Integrable si $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ existe.

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe las sig. integrales.

$$0. \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = -\cos \pi + \cos 0 = 1 + 1 = 2.$$



$$a. \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = \frac{27}{3} - 0 = 9.$$

$$b. \int_9^{36} \sqrt{x^7} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_9^{36} = \frac{2}{3} \left((6^2)^{3/2} - 9^{3/2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} (216 - 27) = 144 - 18$$

c. $\int_0^2 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$ no existe discontinua en $[0, 2]$
se indefinie en $y=1$.

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C. \quad \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)(1+x)} = \frac{A}{1-x} + \frac{B}{1+x}$$

$$d) \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + 3\sqrt{x^7} \right) dx = 2 \cdot x^{1/2} + \frac{3 \cdot 2}{3} x^{3/2} \Big|_1^4 \\ = 2\sqrt{4} + 2(2^2)^{3/2} - (2 \cdot 1^{1/2} + 2 \cdot 1^{3/2}) \\ = 4 + 16 - (2 + 2) = 16.$$

$$e. \frac{x^{3/2} * 2/3}{3/2 * 2/3} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{3} x^{3/2} = 2x^{3/2} \quad \int (\) dx.$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\)$$

Capítulo 2

Áreas y propiedades de la integral definida

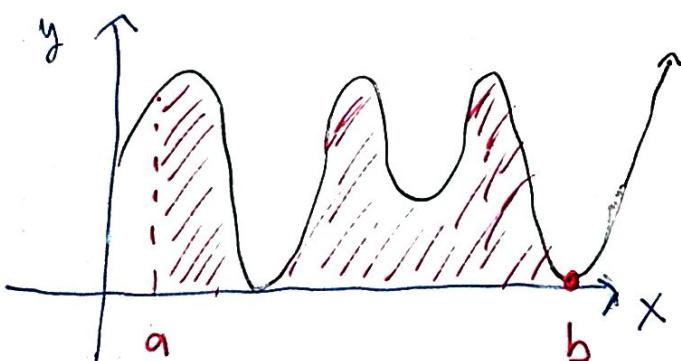
5.4 Área y Propiedades. Integral Definida.

El Área de una región $A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$

Integral definida de f en $[a, b]$ si es continua $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x$

Interpretación Integral Definida.

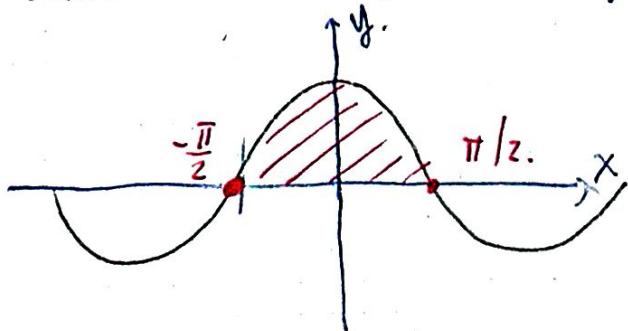
El área de la región bajo la curva $y = f(x)$, encima del eje- x , y entre las rectas verticales $x=a$ y $x=b$. es la integral definida de f en $[a, b]$ ($f \geq 0$)



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

$$F(b) - F(a)$$

Considere la región debajo de $y = \cos x$ en $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.



$$A = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sin x \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - (-1) \\ &= 1 + 1 = 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -x^2 \Big|_{-2}^0 + x^2 \Big|_0^3 = -0 - (-(-2)^2) + 9 - 0 \\ = 0 + 4 + 9 = 13.$$

Regla Integral Definida.

Invertir el orden

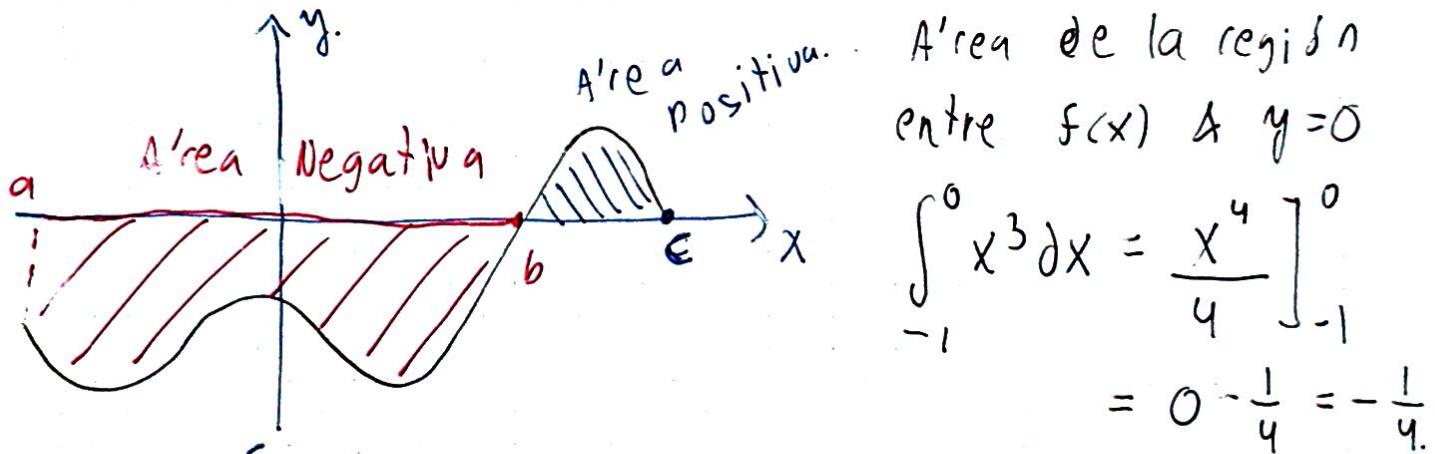
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

Ej: $\int_{-2}^0 -2x dx = \int_0^{-2} 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^{-2} = 4 - 0 = 4$

b) $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = - \int_\pi^0 \sin x dx = \cos x \Big|_\pi^0 = 1 - (-1) = 2.$

$\int_0^\pi -\cos x dx = - \underbrace{\cos(\pi)}_{-1} - (-\cos 0) = 1 + 1 = 2.$

¿Qué sucede cuando $f(x)$ es negativa?



$$A \neq \int_a^c f(x) dx$$

$$A = - \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx$$

valor absoluto

Definición más compacta

$\boxed{A = \int_a^b |f(x)| dx}$

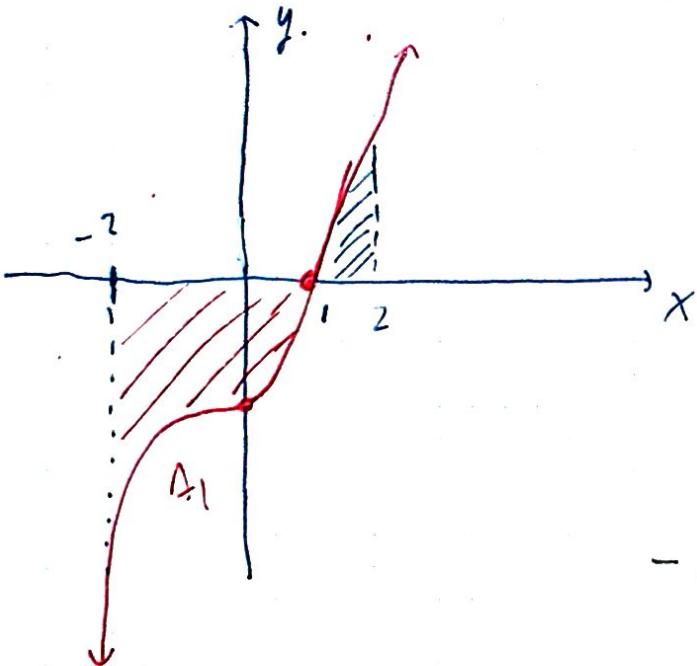
Ejercicio 3: (Pág 16) Considera $f(x) = 4x^3 - 4$ en $-2 \leq x \leq 2$.

a. Evalúa $\int_{-2}^2 (4x^3 - 4) dx = [x^4 - 4x]_{-2}^2$

$$= (16 - 8) - (16 + 8)$$

$$= 8 - 24 = -16.$$

b. Bosqueje la región y explique si la integral definida es igual al área de la región.



Intercepto - x: $4(x^3 - 1) = 0$
 $x = 1$.

Intercepto - y: $0 - 4 = -4$

$A \neq \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$

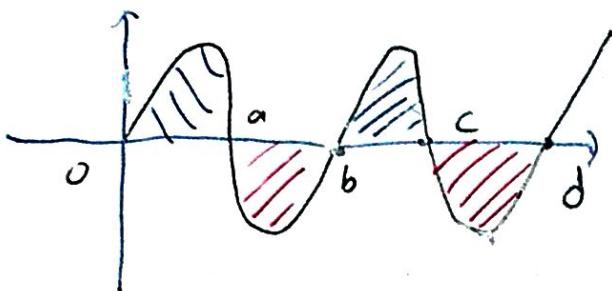
$-f(x) = -4x^3 + 4$

c. Encuentre el área de la región.

$$A = \int_{-2}^1 (4 - 4x^3) dx + \int_1^2 (4x^3 - 4) dx.$$

$$A = [4x - x^4]_{-2}^1 + [x^4 - 4x]_1^2 = (4 - 1) - (-8 - 16) + (16 - 8) - (1 - 4)$$

$$A = 3 + 24 + 8 + 3 = 37 + 11 = 38.$$



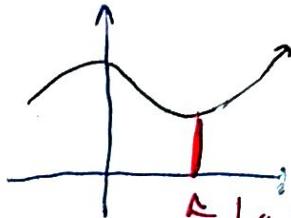
$$A = \int_0^a f dx - \int_a^b f dx + \int_b^c f dx - \int_c^d f dx.$$

Propiedades Integrales Definidas.

1 y 2. $\int_a^b [k_1 f(x) \pm k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm k_2 \int_a^b g(x) dx.$

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}'} e^{x^2 + \ln x + \sinh x} dx = F(\sqrt{2}') - F(\sqrt{2}) = 0$$

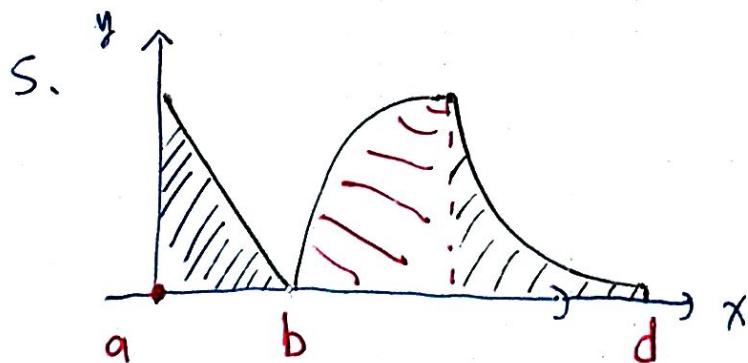
3. $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$



\nwarrow la región es sólo una linea.

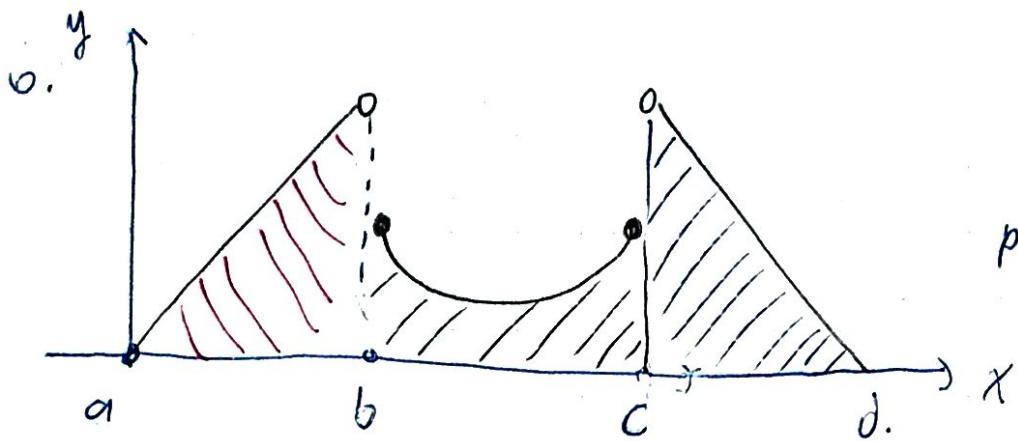
4. $\int_a^b h dx = h x \Big|_a^b = h(b-a)$ rectángulo
altura h largo $b-a$.

$$\int_e^{\sqrt{10}} \ln(10) dx = \ln(10) [\sqrt{10} - e] \quad \int \ln x dx$$



$$\int_a^d f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx + \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

$$+ \int_b^c f(x) dx + \int_c^d f(x) dx$$



continua por tramos
piecewise continuous.

$$\int_a^d f dx = \int_a^b f dx + \int_b^c f dx + \int_c^d f dx$$

$$2x]_0^1 = 2 - 0$$

Ejercicio 5: Evalúe la sig. integral definida.

$$\int_0^3 f(x) dx \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4-2x & \text{si } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 6x-12 & \text{si } 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 f dx &= \int_0^1 2 dx + \int_1^2 (4-2x) dx + \int_2^3 (6x-12) dx \\ &= 2 + (4x-x^2)]_1^2 + (3x^2-12x)]_2^3 \\ &= 2 + (4-3) + (-9-(-12)) \\ &= 2 + 1 + 3 = 6. \end{aligned}$$

Derivación Logarítmica, $y = a^x$

$$y = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}, \quad y' = a^x \frac{\ln a'}{\ln a}, \quad \ln y = x \ln a.$$

18

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \ln a, \Rightarrow y' = a^x \ln a.$$

Capítulo 3

5.4 Desplazamiento y distancias con integrales

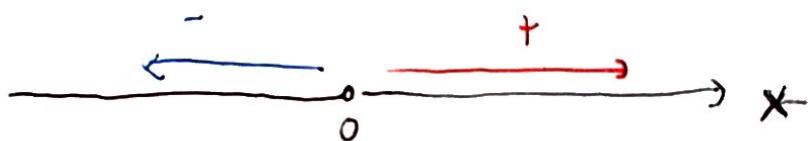
5.4 Desplazamiento y Distancia

La integral de la derivada $f'(x)$ es la función original.

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = [f(x)]_a^b = \underbrace{f(b) - f(a)}_{\text{cambio neto.}}$$

Si se conoce la razón de cambio de una función, el cambio neto se obtiene integrando la razón de cambio.

Desplazamiento
en 1-Dimensión



$$S = \int_a^b v(t) dt \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int_a^b s'(t) dt.$$

Costo Marginal: $C'(x)$ costo neto = $\int_a^b C'(x) dx$.

Población: población neta = $\int_a^b p'(t) dt$.

Ejemplo: Una partícula tiene una velocidad de $v(t) = \frac{2}{t^{4/3}}$ cm/s.

Encuentre el desplazamiento entre $t=1$ y 8 s. $2 \cdot t^{-4/3}$

$$S = \int_1^8 v(t) dt = 2 \int_1^8 t^{-4/3} dt = -6 t^{-1/3} \Big|_1^8 = 6 t^{-1/3} \Big|_1^8$$

$$S = 6 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{8}} \right) = 6 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 3. \quad \text{o} \quad 6 \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt[3]{8}} - \frac{(-1)}{\sqrt[3]{1}} \right)$$

Desplazamiento Neto es de 3 cm.

27

Ejercicio 1: Se lanza una pelota con una velocidad inicial de 64 pies/s. a nivel del suelo. Encuentre el desplazamiento de la pelota entre 1 y 3 s.

$$v(t) = 64 - 32t. \checkmark$$

$$g = -32 \text{ pies/s}^2$$

Respuesta:

$$s = \int_1^3 v(t) dt. = \int_1^3 (64 - 32t) dt. = [64t]_1^3 - [16t^2]_1^3$$

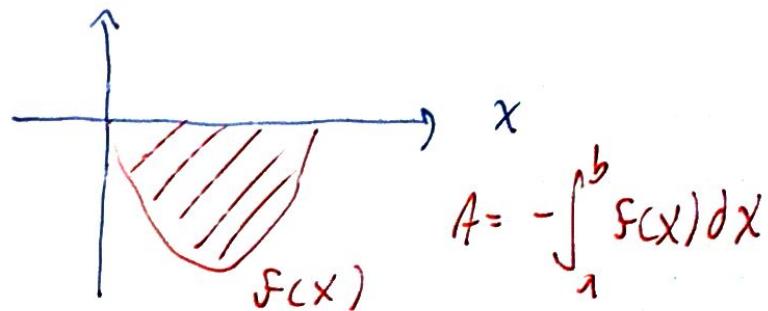
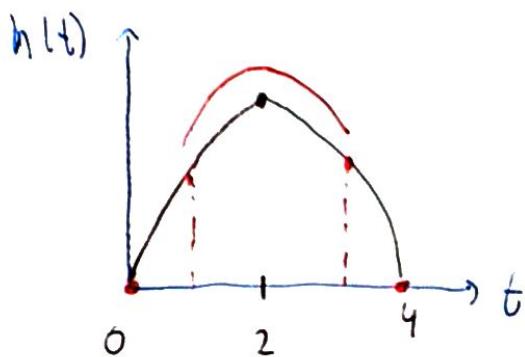
$$s = 64(3-1) - 16(9-1) = 128 - 128 = 0$$

$$64 \cdot 2$$

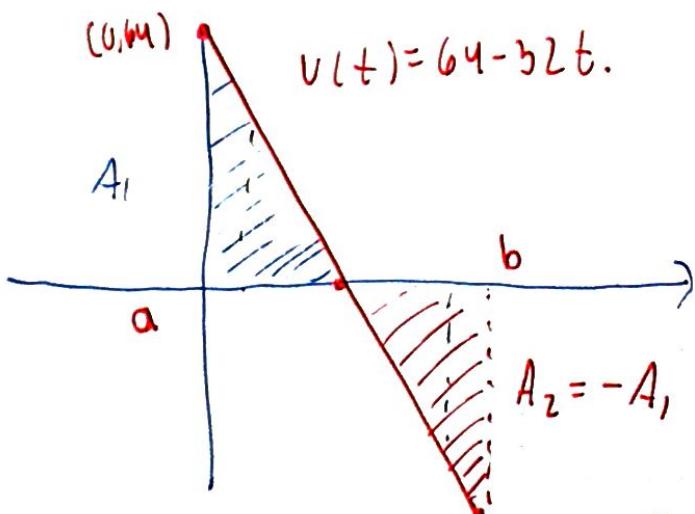
$$16 \cdot 4 \cdot 2$$

$$\cancel{128} - \cancel{48} = 0$$

NO HAY
CAMBIO
NETO.



Distancia y Desplazamiento en una dimensión.



$$v(t) = 64 - 32t.$$

$$-, 0, +$$

$$\text{Desplazamiento } s = \int_a^b v(t) dt.$$

Para el ejercicio $s = 0$.

$$\text{Distancia } d = \int_a^b |v(t)| dt.$$

Rapidez: $|v(t)|$.

Para este diagrama.

Desplazamiento $s = A_1 + A_2 \approx 0$ A_2 es negativo.

Distancia: $s = A_1 - A_2$.

Para el ejercicio 1j encuentre la distancia recorrida por la pelota entre $t=1$ y 3 s.

$$J = \int_1^3 |V(t)| dt = \int_1^3 |64 - 32t| dt.$$

$$V(t) = 0 \text{ cuando } t = 2. \quad 64 - 32t + \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ - \end{matrix}$$

$$J = \int_1^2 V(t) dt - \int_2^3 V(t) dt \quad 64 - 32t = 0$$

$$J = \int_1^2 64 - 32t dt + \int_2^3 32t - 64 dt. \quad 64 = 32t \\ 2 = t$$

$$J = \left[64t - 16t^2 \right]_1^2 + \left[16t^2 - 64t \right]_2^3$$

$$J = 128 - 64 - (64 - 16) + 16(9 - 4) - 64(3 - 2)$$

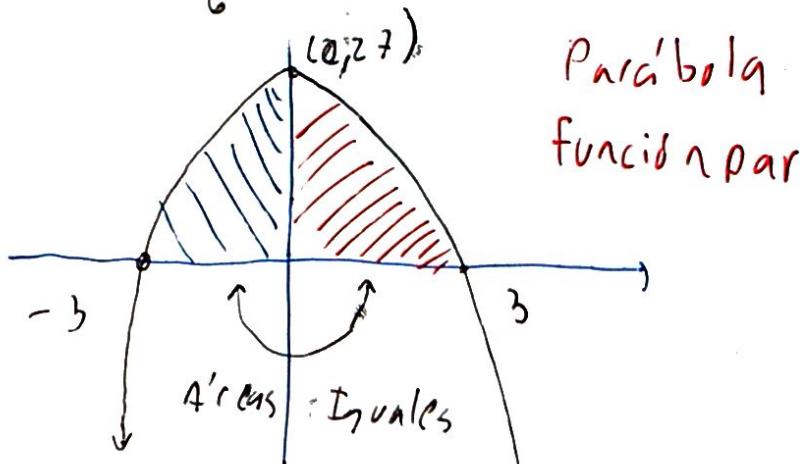
$$J = 64 - 48 + 80 - 64$$

$$J = 16 + 16 = 32 \text{ pies.}$$

Ejercicio 2: Un vehículo da vueltas en un circuito.
una velocidad $v(t) = 27 - 3t^2$ millas/hora.

a. Plantee la integral para encontrar el desplazamiento del vehículo entre -6 y 6 horas.

$$s = \int_{-6}^6 (27 - 3t^2) dt = 2 \int_0^6 (27 - 3t^2) dt.$$

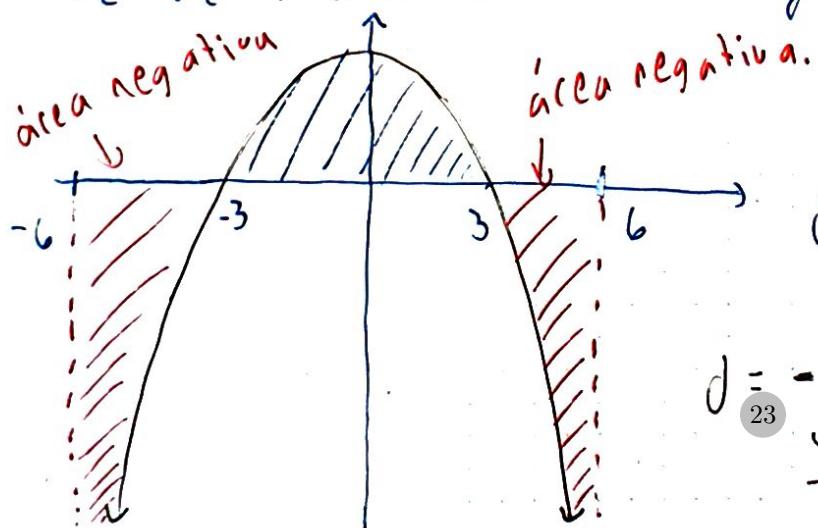


$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$f(-x) = f(x)$$

$$s = 2 \left[27t - t^3 \right]_0^6 = 2 \left(27 \cdot 6 - 6^3 \right) = 2(162 - 216) \\ 2(-54) = -108 \text{ millas.}$$

b. Plantee la integral para encontrar la DISTANCIA del vehículo entre -6 y 6 horas.



$$d = -A_1 + A_2 - A_3.$$

$$d = \int_{-6}^6 |v(t)| dt.$$

$$d = - \int_{-6}^{-3} v(t) dt$$

$$J = - \int_{-6}^{-3} (27 - 3t^2) dt + \int_{-3}^3 (27 - 3t^2) dt + \int_3^6 (3t^2 - 27) dt$$

5.

OIANCARLO: $J = 2 \int_0^3 v(t) dt - 2 \int_3^6 v(t) dt.$

Integrales Indefinidas: desplazamiento, velocidad y aceleración.

$$\int f(t) dt = F(t) + C, \text{ función.}$$

Dada la aceleración del objeto. $a(t) = v'(t).$

Velocidad: $v(t) = \int a(t) dt + C,$ ✓

Velocidad inicial: $v(0) = v_0.$ reposo $v(0) = 0.$

Posición: $s(t) = \int v(t) dt. + C_2.$

Posición inicial: $s(0) = s_0.$ posición equilibrio $s(0) = 0$

Ejercicio 3: Un cohete despeja con una aceleración vertical de $a(t) = t^2 \left(\frac{72}{t} - 36 \right) \text{ ft/s}^2.$

La posición inicial es 0 pies [↑]snm y la velocidad inicial es de 400 ft/s. sobre el nivel del mar.

a. Encuentre la posición vertical del cohete.

$$a(t) = 72t - 36t^2$$

Velocidad: $v(t) = \int (72t - 36t^2) dt.$

$$v(t) = 36t^2 - 12t^3 + C_1$$

Use $v(0) = 400$: $v(0) = \boxed{C_1 = 400}$

Posición: $s(t) = \int v(t) dt = 12t^3 - 3t^4 + 400t + C_2.$

Use $s(0) = 0$: $s(0) = 0 + 0 + 0 + \boxed{C_2 = 0}$

Posición vertical es $\boxed{s(t) = 12t^3 - 3t^4 + 400t}.$

b. ¿Cuál es la rapidez y la velocidad a los $t = 10$ s?

$$v(10) = 36(100) - 12(1000) + 400 = 4,000 - 12,000 \\ - 8,000 \text{ pies/s.}$$

Rapidez $-|v(10)| = 8,000 \text{ pies/s.}$

inicialmente.

Ejercicio 4: Un resorte en reposo y en su punto

de equilibrio tiene una aceleración de

$$a(t) = 4\cos t - 3\sin t.$$

Encuentre la velocidad y posición del resorte.

$$v(t) = \int (4\cos t - 3\sin t) dt = 4\sin t + 3\cos t + C_1$$

$$v(0) = 0 + 3 + C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = -3.$$

$$v(t) = 4\sin t + 3\cos t - 3.$$

7
Desplazamiento

$$s(t) = \int (4\sin t + 3\cos t - 3) dt. \quad s(0) = 0$$

$$s(t) = -4\cos t + 3\sin t - 3t + C_2.$$

$$s(0) = -4 + 0 + 0 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 4.$$

$$\underline{s(t) = -4\cos t + 3\sin t - 3t + 4.}$$

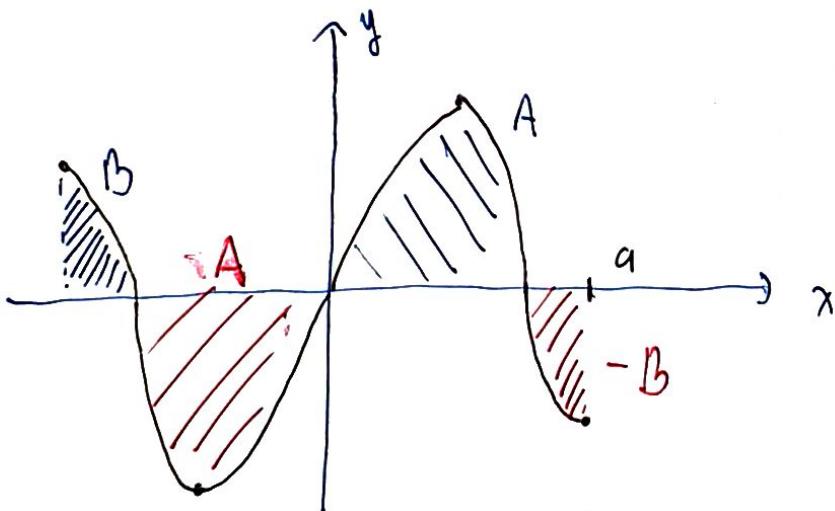
Función Pares e Impares

$$\int_{-100}^{100} (\sin x + x^3 + \tanh x) dx = 0.$$

Tres funciones son impares

$$\sin(-x) = -\sin x$$

$$(-x)^3 = -x^3.$$



Las áreas se cancelan entre sí.

$$\int_{-a}^a f_{\text{impar}}(x) dx = 0.$$

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = e - 1$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f_{\text{par}}(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f_{\text{par}}(x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 1$$

Capítulo 4

Teorema fundamental del cálculo, parte I & II,
derivadas de funciones compuestas y definidas
para integrales, generalizaciones de TFC

5.3 Teorema Fundamental del Cálculo.

Si $f(x)$ es continua en $[a, x]$ entonces

PARTE 1: $\frac{d}{dx} \underbrace{\int_a^x f(t) dt}_{\text{Integral}} = f(x) \quad \int_a^b f(t) dt$

Integral y la derivada se cancelan entre sí.

Como la derivada de una antiderivada es la función original, entonces $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ es la antiderivada de $F(x)$

variable temporal de integración.

se integra primero respecto y se deriva respecto a x .

$$f(x) = \int_{10}^x 4t^3 dt = t^4 \Big|_{t=10}^{t=x} = x^4 - 10^4.$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$t \rightarrow x$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t \sin(w) dw$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{10}^x 4t^3 dt = 4x^3 \quad \text{ATAJO.}$$

TFC parte 2: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{x=a}^{x=b} = F(b) - F(a)$

$$\int_a^b f(w) dw = F(w) \Big|_{w=a}^{w=b} = F(b) - F(a)$$

2.
Se pueden definir funciones por medio de integrales.

Distribución normal $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$

$P(X) = \int_0^x \frac{e^{-t^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dt.$ no se puede integrar de manera explícita.

$\int e^t dt = e^t + C$ $\int e^{t^2} t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^{t^2} + C.$

$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt = 1 \right)$

$P(X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^x \frac{e^{-t^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} dt = \frac{e^{-x^2/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$

Ejercicio 1: Derive las siguientes funciones. Pág 20.

a) $h(x) = \int_a^x 3 \sqrt{t+1} dt. \quad h'(x) = 3 \sqrt{x+1}$

$t \rightarrow x$

b) $s(x) = \int_0^x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2\right) dt \quad s'(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right)$

$t \rightarrow w$

c) $H(w) = \int_{-5}^w \frac{t+4}{t^4+t^2+2} dt. \quad H'(w) = \frac{w+4}{w^4+w^2+2}$

TFC parte 1 y la regla de la cadena.

$$g(x) = \int_{100}^{x^5} e^t dt = e^t \Big|_{t=100}^{t=x^5} = e^{x^5} - e^{100}$$

$$g'(x) = e^{x^5} \cancel{5x^4} - 0$$

Regla de la cadena.

$$h(x) = \sin(x^5 + x^2) \quad h'(x) = \cos(x^5 + x^2)(5x^4 + 2x)$$

$$f(x) = \int_a^{b(x)} g(t) dt. \quad f'(x) = g(b(x)) b'(x)$$

$a = \text{constante.} \quad t \rightarrow b(x)$

Ejercicio 2: Derive las siguientes funciones.

a. $g(x) = \int_5^{\ln x} \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt. \quad h(x) = \int_5^x \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt.$

$$g'(x) = \sqrt{(\ln x)^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}. \quad h'(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$t \rightarrow \ln x$

b. $h(x) = \int_{\sec x}^8 \tan^{-1}(t) dt. = - \int_8^{\sec x} \tan^{-1}(t) dt.$

$$h'(x) = -\tan^{-1}(\sec x) \sec x \tan x$$

$t \rightarrow \sec x$

c. $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\int_{1000}^{x^5+x^3} \ln(t) dt. \right) = \ln(x^5 + x^3) (5x^4 + 3x^2)$

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$t \rightarrow x^5 + x^3 \bullet \text{derivada lín superior}$

Funciones con ambos límites dependiendo de x .

$$f(x) = \int_{\sinh x}^{\cosh x} \sec^2 t dt.$$

$$f(x) = \left. \tan t \right]_{\sinh x}^{\cosh x} = \tan(\cosh x) - \tan(\sinh x)$$

Derive: $f'(x) = \sec^2(\cosh x) \cdot \sinh x - \sec^2(\sinh x) \cosh x$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\tan x}^{\csc x} \sec^2 t dt = \sec^2(\csc x)(-\csc x \cot x) - \sec^2(\tan x)(\sec^2 x)$$

TFC parte 1

y la Regla
de la Cadena

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t) dt = f(b)b' - f(a)a'$$

Ejercicio 3: Derive

$$\frac{1}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{e^x} \sqrt{10+4t^4} dt = \sqrt{10+4e^{4x}} e^x - \sqrt{10+4\sin^4 x} \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\ln x}^{\sin^{-1} x} \cosh \theta^3 d\theta = \cosh(\sin^{-1} x)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \cosh(\ln^3 x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre la ecuación de la recta tangente a $f(x) = \int_0^x \cosh^2 t dt$ en $t=0$

5.

Ec. Recta Tangente $y = \underline{f(0)} + \underline{\underline{f'(0)}}(x-0)$

$$f(0) = \int_0^0 \cosh^2 t dt = 0 \quad \int_1^0 f(y) dy = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^x \cosh^2 t dt = \cosh^2 x \cdot 1$$

$$f'(0) = (\cosh 0)^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

Ec. Recta Tangente $y = 0 + 1(x-0)$

$$y = x$$

Capítulo 5

Técnica de integración por sustitución, para integrales definidas e indefinidas

5.5 Regla de la sustitución

Objetivo: Integre $F(g(x))$ funciones compuestas.

$$a. \int \underline{3(x+2)^2} dx = \int (3x^2 + 12x + 12) dx \\ x^2 + 4x + 4 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + C.$$

conjeturando $\int 3(x+2)^2 dx = \underline{(x+2)^3} + C.$

Derivando $3(x+2)^2 \cdot 1 + 0$

$$b. \int \underline{11(x-20)^{10}} dx = (x-20)^{11} + C.$$

→ derivando

Regla de la Potencia $\frac{1}{dx} [\underline{f(x)}]^{n+1} = (n+1)[\underline{f(x)}]^n f'(x)$

Regla de la sustitución

$$\int [\underline{f(x)}]^n \underline{f'(x)} dx = \frac{\underline{f(x)}}{n+1}^{n+1} + C$$

funciones Potencia

$$u = f(x) \quad du = f'(x) dx$$

$$\int u^n du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad \text{si } n \neq -1.$$

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe las sigs. integrales.

$$0. \int (\underline{u})^{10} \underline{du} = \int u^{10} du = \frac{u^{11}}{11} + C_1$$

$$u = 11x - 20 \quad du = 11 dx \quad = \frac{1}{11} (11x-20)^{11} + C_1$$

$$00. \int (\underline{u})^5 (2x+1) du = \int u^5 du = \frac{1}{6} u^6 + C_2$$

$$u = x^2 + x + 3, \quad du = (2x+1) dx \quad = \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + x + 3)^6 + C_2$$

Multiplicar/Dividir por una constante.

b. $\int (30w^3 - 8)^{19} w^2 dw = \int u^{19} \frac{du}{90}$

$$u = 30w^3 - 8, \quad du = 90w^2 dw. \Rightarrow w^2 dw = \frac{du}{90}.$$

$$dw = \frac{du}{90w^2}$$

$$\int u^{19} \frac{du}{90} = \frac{1}{90} \cdot \frac{1}{20} u^{20} + C_3 = \frac{1}{1,800} (30w^3 - 8)^{20} + C_3.$$

c. $\int (30w^3 - 8)^{19} 90w^3 dw = \int u^{19} w du. \times$

Sustitución incompleta.

~~$\int u^{19} \left(\frac{1}{30} (u+8)^{1/3} \right) du$~~ sólo se puede integrar por fuerza bruta.

d. $\int 8x^3 \sqrt{8+x^4} dx = \int 2u^{1/2} du = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + C$

$$u = 8+x^4 \quad du = 4x^3 dx \Rightarrow 2du = 8x^3 dx.$$

La integral es $\frac{4}{3} (8+x^4)^{3/2} + C$.

e. $\int (10x^2 + 6x)^2 dx = \int (100x^4 + 120x^3 + 36x^2) dx$

se usa la sustitución $= 20x^5 + 30x^4 + 12x^3 + C$.
expanda y luego integre

3.

Regla de la
Cadena Derivadas. $\frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$

Regla de la
Sustitución $\int f'(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int f'(u) du = f(u) + C.$
Cadena a
la inversa.

$$u = g(x), \quad du = g'(x) dx \quad = f(g(x)) + C.$$

Ejercicio 2: Integre. Pág 32.

0. $\int \frac{(8+16x+48x^2)}{x+x^2+2x^3} dx = \int \frac{8du}{u} = 8\ln|u| + C$
 $= 8\ln|x+x^2+2x^3| + C.$

$$u = x+x^2+2x^3 \quad du = (1+2x+6x^2) dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{8du}} = (8+16x+48x^2) dx$$

a. $\int e^{x^{10}+\sqrt{2}} x^9 dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{10} = \frac{1}{10} e^u + C$
 $u = x^{10} + \sqrt{2} \quad \underline{\frac{du}{10}} = \frac{10x^9}{10} dx. \quad = \frac{1}{10} e^{x^{10}+\sqrt{2}} + C.$

a2 $\int e^{x^{10}} \underline{x^8} dx \quad \int e^{x^{10}} \underline{dx} \quad \text{no se puede integrar.}$

b. $\int x^3 (x^4+3)^2 \sin(x^4+3)^3 dx = \int u^2 \sin u^3 \frac{du}{4}$

$$u = (x^4+3) \quad du = 4x^3 dx \quad \frac{du}{4} = x^3 dx$$

$$u = (x^4+3)^3 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \sin(u^3) u^2 du = \frac{1}{4} \int \sin t \frac{dt}{3} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cos t + C$$

$$\frac{t}{3} = u^3 \quad dt = 3u^2 du. \quad = -\frac{1}{12} \cos u^3 + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12} \cos(x^4+3)^3 + C$$

Una sola sustitución.

$$\int \sin(x^4+3)^3 [(x^4+3)^2 x^3] dx = \frac{1}{12} \int \sin u du.$$

$$u = (x^4+3)^3, \quad du = 3(x^4+3)^2 \cdot 4x^3 dx \\ \frac{1}{12} = (x^4+3)^2 x^3 dx$$

$$c. \int \cot x dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C. \\ = \ln|\sin x| + C.$$

$$u = \sin x \quad du = \cos x dx$$

$$d. \int \sec^2(e^x+x)(e^x+1) dx = \int \sec^2 u du = \tan u + C. \\ u = e^x + x \quad du = (e^x+1) dx \\ = \tan(e^x+x) + C.$$

Sustitución Incompleta. $x = u - 4$.

$$e. \int 28x(x+4)^{1/3} dx = \int 28x u^{1/3} du.$$

$$u = x+4 \quad du = 1 \cdot dx = \int 28(u-4) u^{1/3} du.$$

$$28 \int u^{4/3} - 4u^{1/3} du = 28 \left[\frac{3}{7} u^{7/3} - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} u^{4/3} \right] + C \\ = 12(x+4)^{7/3} - 84(x+4)^{4/3} + C.$$

Regla de la sustitución para Integrales Definidas

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

$$u = g(x) \\ du = g'(x) dx$$

$$u = g(a) \\ u = g(b)$$

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Cambie también los límites.

Ejercicio 3: Integre.

$$\text{a. } \int_{-4}^0 \frac{1}{3x-2} dx = \int_{-14}^{-2} \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|u| \Big|_{-14}^{-2} = (\ln 2 - \ln 14) \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{\ln 7}{3}$$

f es continua en $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$

$$u = 3x-2 \quad du = 3 \cdot dx$$

$$u(0) = 0-2 = -2, \quad u(-4) = -12-2 = -14$$

$$\text{b. } \int_0^1 \frac{8}{\pi} \frac{\sin^{-1} t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \frac{8}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} u du = \frac{8}{\pi} \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\pi^2}{4} = \pi$$

$$\text{? } u = \sin^{-1} t \quad u(1) = \sin^{-1}(1) = \pi/2$$

$$du = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad u(0) = \sin^{-1}(0) = 0$$

Capítulo 6

Técnica de integración por partes, para integrales definidas e indefinidas

7.1 Integración por partes

$$\int \ln x \, dx \quad \int \tan^{-1} x \, dx \quad \int x^3 e^x \, dx \quad \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

IPP: Integre productos de funciones "disimilares".

$$\int \underbrace{f(x) g(x)}_{\text{v}} \, dx = ?$$

Regla del Producto para Derivadas.

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(fg)' - f'g = fg' \quad \text{Integre esta expresión.}$$

$$\text{IPP} \quad \boxed{\int fg' = fg - \int f'g} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \text{ deriva.} \\ g \text{ integra.} \end{array}$$

$\int fg'$ más simple que la integral original.

$$\int \underbrace{f(x) g(x)}_{u} \, dx = \boxed{uv - \int v \, du}$$

$$u = f(x) \quad du = g(x) \, dx$$

$$\int u \, du = f'(x) \, dx \quad v = g(x)$$

$$\boxed{\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du}$$

Ejercicio 1: Pdg 39. Integre $\int x e^x \, dx$

Opción 1: $u = x' \quad du = e^x \, dx$ Opción 2: ~~$u = e^x \quad du = e^x \, dx$~~ $v = x \quad dv = 1 \cdot dx$

$$\int x e^x \, dx = xe^x - \int e^x \, dx = xe^x - e^x + C.$$

$u \cdot v$

$v \cdot u$

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Derive y compruebe su respuesta.

Ejercicio 2: Integre $\int fg) = f g - \int f'g$.
 $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

a. $\int 6x^2 \ln x \, dx = (\ln x) 2x^3 - \int \frac{1}{x} 2x^3 \, dx \quad \frac{x^3}{x} = x^2$

$$\begin{array}{lll} u = \ln x & \int v = 6x^2 & 2x^3 \ln x - \int 2x^2 \, dx \\ du = \frac{1}{x} & v = 2x^3 & 2x^3 \ln x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + C. \end{array}$$

b. $\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \frac{dx}{x} = x \ln x - \int dx$

$$\begin{array}{ll} u = \ln x & \int v = 1 \cdot dx \\ du = \frac{dx}{x} & v = x \end{array} \quad \boxed{x \ln x - x + C.}$$

c. $\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = x \tan^{-1} x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx$

$$u = \tan^{-1} x \quad \int v = dx$$

$$du = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx \quad v = x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C.$$

Sustitución. $u = 1+x^2 \quad du = 2x \, dx$

$$\int \tan^{-1} x \, dx = \boxed{x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + C}$$

$$J. \int x^2 \cos x \, dx = x^2 \sin x - \int 2x \sin x \, dx$$

$u = x^2 \quad du = \cos x \, dx \quad uv \quad \int du.$
 $du = 2x \, dx \quad v = \sin x$

stravpz IPP.

$$\int 2x \sin x \, dx = -2x \cos x + \int 2 \cos x \, dx = -2x \cos x + 2 \sin x + C$$

$u = 2x \quad du = \sin x \, dx$
 $du = 2 \, dx \quad v = -\cos x$

$$\int x^2 \cos x \, dx = x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x + C.$$

CLATE.



Inversas trigonométricas $\sin^{-1} x, \tan^{-1} x$

Logarítmicas $\ln x, \log_a x$

Algebraicas $x^n, \sqrt[n]{x}, \frac{1}{x^r}$

Trigonométricas $\sin x, \cos x, \tan x$

Exponenciales e^x, a^x

Mnemotecnia.

IPP:

Integrales Definidas:

✓ Cambian los límites

$$\boxed{\int_a^b u \, dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v \, du}$$

Ejercicio 3: Evalúe. a) Interesante.

$$b. 72 \int_1^2 \frac{\ln x}{x^4} \, dx = 72 \left[\ln x \left(\frac{-1}{3x^3} \right) \right]_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} x^{-1} \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad du = x^{-4} \, dx$$

$$du = x^{-1} \, dx \quad u = \frac{x^{-3}}{-3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\left[\frac{24}{1} \cdot \ln x \right]_1^2 - \int_2^1 \frac{x^{-4}}{3} dx \\
 & -\frac{24}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{24}{1} \ln 1 + \frac{1}{3x^3} \Big|_2^1 \\
 & -3 \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Resuelto con detalles pg 42.
incógnita.

$$\boxed{\int e^x \cos x dx} = e^x \cos x + \int e^x \sin x dx \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= \cos x & dv &= e^x dx \\
 du &= -\sin x dx & v &= e^x \\
 u &= \sin x & dv &= e^x dx \\
 du &= \cos x dx & v &= e^x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - \boxed{\int e^x \cos x dx} \quad (2)$$

$$2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x$$

$$\boxed{\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x + C.}$$

$$\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x + C.$$

Capítulo 7

Integrales trigonométricas, manipulación con identidades trigonométricas de la forma

- 1) $\int \sin^n(x) \cos(x)^m dx$
- 2) $\int \tan^n(x) \sec(x)^m dx$
- 3) $\int \cot^n(x) \sec^m(x) dx$

7.2 Integrales Trigonométricas.

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x \quad \div \cos^2 x.$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x \quad \div \sin^2 x.$$

II. Integrales de la forma $\int \sin^n x \cos^m x dx$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$u = \sin x, du = \cos x dx$$

$$u = \cos x, du = -\sin x dx$$

Evalue $\int \cos^s x dx = \int \cos^u x \underbrace{(\cos x dx)}_{du}$.

Reescriba $\cos^u x = (\cos^2 x)^{\frac{u}{2}} = (1 - \sin^2 x)^{\frac{u}{2}}$.

$$\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\int \cos^s x dx = \int (1 - \sin^2 x)^{\frac{s}{2}} \underbrace{(\cos x dx)}_{du}$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$= \int (1 - u^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} du$$

$$= \int (1 - 2u^2 + u^4)^{\frac{s}{2}} du$$

$$= u - \frac{2}{3}u^3 + \frac{1}{5}u^5 + C.$$

$$\sin^3 x \neq \sin x^3$$

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

$$(\sin x)^3$$

A parte algún término $\sin x$ ó $\cos x$

a. Potencias impares de seno o coseno.

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe.

$$a. \int \cos^3 x \sin^6 x dx = \int \cos^2 x \sin^6 x (\cos x dx)$$

$$\int \underbrace{\cos^2 x}_{1-\sin^2 x} \sin^6 x \cos x dx \quad ó \quad \int \cos^3 x \sin^5 x \frac{\sin x}{1-\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - \sin^2 x \quad = \int (1 - \sin^2 x) \sin^6 x (\cos x dx)$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$du = \cos x dx$$

$$(a+b+c) \delta$$

$$a\delta + b\delta + c\delta.$$

$$= \int (1 - u^2) u^6 du$$

$$= \int (u^6 - u^8) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} u^7 - \frac{1}{9} u^9 + C.$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{7} \sin^7 x - \frac{1}{9} \sin^9 x + C.}$$

$$b. \int \cos^5 x \sin^3 x dx = \int \cos^5 x (\sin^2 x) \sin x dx$$

$$\int \underbrace{\cos^4 x \sin^3 x}_{(1-\sin^2 x)^2} \cos x dx \quad ó \quad \int \cos^5 x \frac{\sin^2 x}{1-\cos^2 x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \cos^5 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx$$

$$= - \int u^5 (1 - u^2) du = \int (-u^5 + u^7) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} u^6 + \frac{1}{8} u^8 + C.$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 x + \frac{1}{8} \cos^8 x + C.}$$

$$u = \cos x$$

$$du = -\sin x dx$$

b) Potencias pares de seno y coseno

$$\int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$1 = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x. \quad (1)$$

$$\underline{\cos(x+x)} = \underline{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} \quad (2)$$

$$1 + \cos(2x) = 2 \cos^2 x \quad (1) + (2)$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

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

Ejercicio 2: Evalúe.

$$a \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx$$

PAR.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = 0 \quad \text{impar.}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx = x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\pi - 0 + \frac{\sin 0}{2})$$

0 0^{360°}

$$u = 2x \quad du = 2dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx = \pi. \quad \cos^2 0 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 20)$$

$$b. \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \, dx$$

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

$$\text{doble} \quad = \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos 2 \underline{2x}) \, dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x \right) dx \\
 &= \int \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \ dx. \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 4} \sin 4x + C.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\int aF dx$

$$= aF + C$$

II Forma $\int \tan^m x \sec^n x \ dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\tan x)' &= \sec^2 x && \text{apunte} \\
 u = \tan x & \\
 \sec^2 x &= \tan^2 x + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sec x)' &= \sec x \tan x && \text{aparte.} \\
 u = \sec x & \\
 \tan^2 x &= \sec^2 x - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 3: Evalúe

Pág. 48.

a. $\int \tan^5 x \sec^4 x \ dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \tan^5 x \underbrace{\sec^2 x}_{\tan^2 x + 1} (\sec^2 x \ dx) \\
 u = \tan x &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \tan^4 x \sec^3 x (\tan x \sec x \ dx) \\
 u = \sec x & \\
 (\tan^2 x)^2 &= (\sec^2 x - 1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\int \tan^5 x \sec^2 x (\sec^2 x \ dx)$

$$\int \tan^5 x (\tan^2 x + 1) (\sec^2 x \ dx)$$

$$u = \tan x \quad du = \sec^2 x \ dx$$

$$\int u^5 (u^2 + 1) du = \int (u^7 + u^5) du = \frac{u^8}{8} + \frac{u^6}{6} + C.$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{8} \tan^8 x + \frac{1}{6} \tan^6 x + C.}$$

sharon: Resumen Identidades y luego
sustitución.

b. Alejandro $\int \tan^5 x \sec^5 x \, dx$

$$\int \tan^4 x \sec^4 x (\sec x \tan x \, dx) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\int \tan^5 x \sec^3 x (\sec^2 x \, dx) \quad \times$$

$$\int (\tan^2 x)^2 \sec^4 x (\sec x \tan x \, dx) \quad \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$\int (\sec^2 x - 1)^2 \sec^4 x (\sec x \tan x \, dx)$$

$$u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x \, dx.$$

$$\int (u^2 - 1)^2 u^4 \, du = \int (u^4 - 2u^2 + 1) u^4 \, du.$$

$$\int (u^8 - 2u^6 + u^4) \, du = \frac{1}{9} u^9 - \frac{2}{7} u^7 + \frac{1}{5} u^5 + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \sec^9 x - \frac{2}{7} \sec^7 x + \frac{1}{5} \sec^5 x + C.$$

c. $\int \tan^4 x \sec^4 x \, dx = \int \tan^4 x \sec^2 x \sec^2 x \, dx$
sólo tan's.

$$\begin{aligned} \sec^2 x &= \tan^2 x + 1 &= \int \tan^4 x (\tan^2 x + 1) (\sec^2 x \, dx) \\ u &= \tan x \quad du = \sec^2 x \, dx &= \int u^4 (u^2 + 1) \, du \\ &&= \int u^6 + u^4 \, du = \frac{1}{7} u^7 + \frac{1}{5} u^5 + C \\ &&= \frac{1}{7} \tan^7 x + \frac{1}{5} \tan^5 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

Cards especially $\int \tan^n x dx$ $\int \sec^n x dx$

$$\int \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{du}{u} = - \ln|u| + C.$$

$u = \cos x \quad du = -\sin x dx$

$$= -\ln|\cos x| + C.$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \int \sec x \frac{(\sec x + \tan x)}{\tan x + \sec x} dx \quad \text{Brillante.}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x}{\tan x + \sec x} dx$$

$$u = \tan x + \sec x \quad du = (\sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x) dx$$

$$= \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|\tan x + \sec x| + C.$$

$$\int \csc x dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C.$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C.$$

$$\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \tan x - x + C. \quad \boxed{}$$

$$\int \tan^3 x dx = \int \tan^2 x \tan x dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \tan x dx$$

$$u = \tan x \\ du = \sec^2 x dx$$

$$= \int (\sec^2 x \tan x - \tan x) dx$$

$$= \int \tan x \sec^2 x dx - \int \tan x dx$$

$u \cdot du \quad \downarrow$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \ln|\cos x| + C.$$

Más difícil $\int \sec^3 x dx$. 7.

$$\int \sec x \sec^2 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx$$

IPP $u = \sec x \quad du = \sec x \tan x dx$
 $dv = \sec^2 x dx \quad v = \tan x$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \tan^2 x \sec x dx &= \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \sec x dx \\ &= \int (\sec^3 x - \sec x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x - \int \sec^3 x dx + \int \sec x dx$$

$$2 \int \sec^3 x dx = \sec x \tan x + |\ln|\sec x + \tan x|| + C.$$

$$\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{ derivada}(\sec) + \frac{1}{2} \text{ integral}(\sec)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} |\ln|\sec x + \tan x|| + C.$$

Capítulo 8

Integrales trigonométricas (continuación), forma

1) $\int \sin^n(x) \cos(x)^m dx$

2) $\int \sec^n(x) \tan^m(x) dx$

3) $\int \csc^n(x) \cot^m(x) dx$

introducción a integración por sustitución trigonométrica

Lunes 26 de agosto Simulacro Parcial.

3 de septiembre Parcial I

Capítulos 5 y 7 Págs 11-70.

Integrales de la forma $\int \cot^n x \csc^m x dx$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x \quad (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1 \quad \csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1$$

$$u = \csc x \quad u = \cot x$$

Ejercicio 4: Integre (Pág 50). ✓

$$a \int \cot^2 x \csc^4 x dx$$

$$\cot^2 x \csc^2 x \csc^2 x \\ \times \cot x \csc^3 x (\csc x \cot x)$$

$$\int \cot^2 x \csc^2 x (\csc^2 x dx) = \int \cot^2 x (\cot^2 x + 1) \csc^2 x dx$$

$$\csc^2 x = \cot^2 x + 1, \quad u = \cot x \quad du = -\csc^2 x dx$$

$$= - \int u^2 (u^2 + 1) du$$

$$= - \int (u^4 + u^2) du = - \frac{u^5}{5} - \frac{u^3}{3} + C.$$

$$= \boxed{- \frac{\cot^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cot^3 x}{3} + C.}$$

b. $\int \cot^3 x \csc^3 x dx = \int \underline{\cot^2 x} \csc^2 x (\cot x \csc x dx)$

$$\cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$

$$= \int (\csc^2 x - 1) \csc^2 x (\cot x \csc x dx)$$

$$u = \csc x \quad du = -\csc x \cot x dx \quad 54 \quad = - \int (u^2 - 1) (u^2) du.$$

$$-\int (u^4 - u^2) du = -\frac{u^5}{5} + \frac{u^3}{3} + C.$$

$$= -\frac{\csc^5 x}{5} + \frac{\csc^3 x}{3} + C.$$

casos especiales $\int \csc x dx$ $\int \csc^3 x dx$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

$$\int \csc x \frac{(\csc x + \cot x)}{\cot x + \csc x} dx = \int \frac{\csc^2 x + \csc x \cot x}{\cot x + \csc x} dx$$

*"1" especial.

$$u = \cot x + \csc x.$$

$$-du = (\csc^2 x + \csc x \cot x)dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{du}{u} = -\ln |u| + C. = -\ln |\cot x + \csc x| + C.$$

$$\int \csc x dx = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C.$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C.$$

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

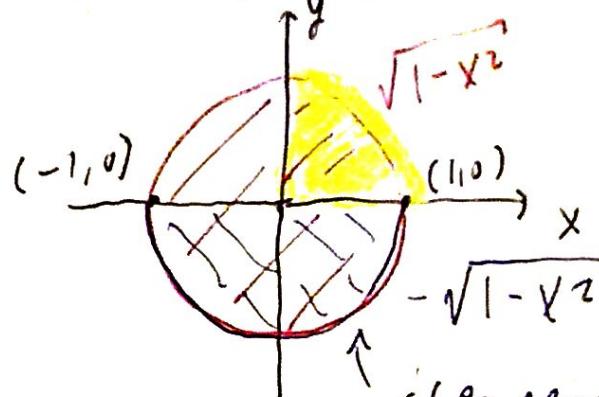
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \csc x \cot x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C.$$

Area de un circulo unitario sin utilizar Geometria

$$Ec: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\text{función: } y^2 = 1 - x^2.$$

$$2 \text{ funciones } y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$



area negativo.

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$A = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \quad u = 1-x^2 \\ du = -2x dx$$

función par

Ni sustitución ni integración por partes,

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta.$$

$$A = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta.$$

$$x = \sin \theta.$$

$$dx = \cos \theta d\theta.$$

$$x = 1 = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$$

$$x = 0 = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \theta = 0$$

$$A = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 2 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$A = 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi - 0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi.$$

Area de un circulo de radio 1 $\pi(1)^2$

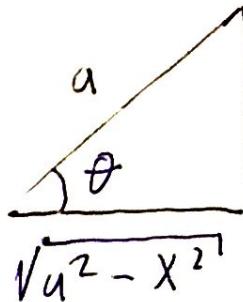
7.3 Sustitución Trigonométrica (Pág 59).

$$\int f(x) dx = \int \underbrace{f(g(\theta))}_{x=g(\theta)} g'(\theta) d\theta.$$

$x = g(\theta)$ $dx = g'(\theta) d\theta$ simplifique si es posible.

$\sqrt{1-x^2}$	$\sqrt{1+x^2}$	$\sqrt{x^2-1}$	$\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1}$
$x = \sin \theta$	$x = \tan \theta$	$x = \sec \theta$	$\sqrt{\tan^2 \theta}$
$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$	$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$		$\sqrt{x^2-1} = \tan \theta$
$\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos \theta$	$\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sec \theta$		

forma $\sqrt{u^2 - x^2}$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{C.O.}}{H} = \frac{x}{a}$$

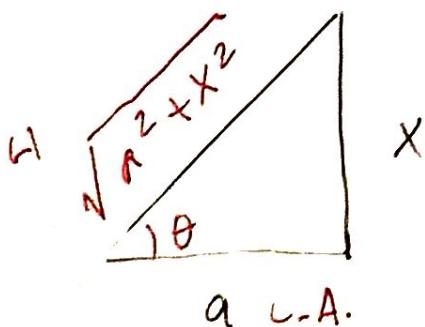
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{C.A.}}{H} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}$$

$$x = a \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$dx = a \cdot \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cdot \cos \theta$$

Forma $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{H}{C.A.} = \sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{a}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$\frac{C.A.}{H}$$

$$x = a \cdot \tan \theta$$

$$dx = a \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = a \cdot \sec \theta$$

Ejercicio 1: Evalúe.

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \frac{du}{2} = -\int \frac{u^{-1/2}}{2} du = -\frac{u^{1/2}}{2} + C$$

$$u = 25 - x^2 \quad du = -2x dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{du}{-2x} = -u^{1/2} + C.$$

$$= -\sqrt{25-x^2} + C.$$

Sustitución Trigonométrica.

$$H = 5. \quad x = 5 \sin \theta. \quad \checkmark$$

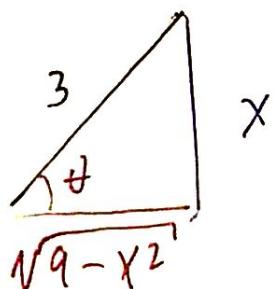
$$C.O = x \quad dx = 5 \cos \theta d\theta. \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{25-x^2} = 5 \cos \theta. \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{C.A.}{H.}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{5 \sin \theta}{5 \cos \theta} \cdot 5 \cos \theta d\theta = \int 5 \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$= -5 \cos \theta + C. = -\sqrt{25-x^2} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{27 \sin^3 \theta}{3 \cos \theta} \cdot 3 \cos \theta d\theta = 27 \int \sin^3 \theta d\theta.$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{9-x^2}$$

$$x^3 = 27 \sin^3 \theta$$

$$x = 3 \sin \theta$$

$$dx = 3 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{9-x^2} = 3 \cos \theta.$$

$$27 \int \sin^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = 27 \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$u = \cos \theta \quad \checkmark \quad du = -\sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$= -27 \int (1-u^2) du = -27 \left(u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right) + C.$$

regrese
 $= -27u + 9u^3 + C.$

a var. θ .
 $= -27 \cos \theta + 9 \cos^3 \theta + C$

regrese
 $= -27 \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{9-x^2} + 9 \frac{1}{27} (\sqrt{9-x^2})^3 + C.$

a var x .
 $= -9 \sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (9-x^2)^{3/2} + C.$

Caso Integrales Trigonométricas.

$$\sin(mx) \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x)$$

$$\sin(mx) \sin(nx) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x)$$

$$\cos(mx) \cos(nx) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos(m-n)x + \cos(m+n)x)$$

Ejercicio 5: Evalúe. (Pág 51)

a $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 8x \cos 4x dx = 0.$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sin 4x + \sin 12x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left[-\frac{\cos 4x}{4} \right]_0^\pi - \left[\frac{\cos 12x}{12} \right]_{-\pi}^\pi \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\cos 4\pi}{4} + \frac{\cos(4\pi)}{4} - \frac{\cos 12\pi}{12} + \frac{\cos(12\pi)}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0+0) = 0.$$

Capítulo 8. Integrales trigonométricas (continuación), forma

1) $\int \sin^n(x) \cos(x)^m dx$

2) $\int \sec^n(x) \tan^m(x) dx$

3) $\int \csc^n(x) \cot^m(x) dx$

introducción a integración por sustitución trigonométrica

Capítulo 9

Sustitución trigonométrica por medio del triángulo pitagórico

7.3 Sustitución Trigonométrica

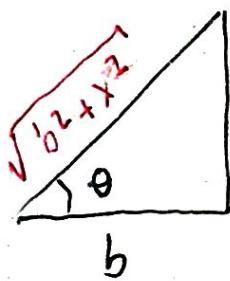
1.

Forma $\sqrt{x^2 - K^2}$

$$H = \sqrt{x^2 + K^2}$$

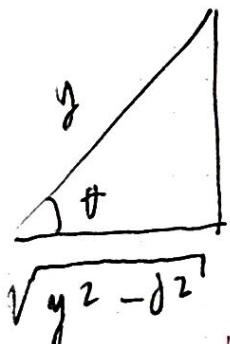
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{C.O.} = \sin \theta = \frac{x}{K} \Rightarrow x = K \sin \theta. \\ & \text{J.C.} = \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{K^2 - x^2}}{K} \Rightarrow \sqrt{K^2 - x^2} = K \cos \theta. \end{aligned}$$

Forma $\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}$



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{b} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow x = b \cdot \tan \theta. \\ & \frac{\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}}{b} = \sec \theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{b^2 + x^2} = b \sec \theta. \end{aligned}$$

Forma $\sqrt{y^2 - d^2}$



$$\frac{d}{y} = \csc \theta$$

$$y = d \cdot \csc \theta.$$

$$dy = -d \cdot \csc \theta \cot \theta.$$

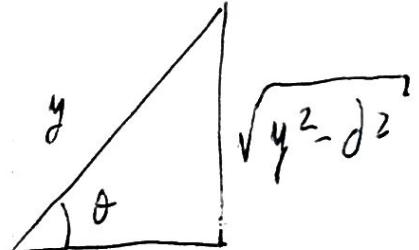
tiene signos negativos.

$$\frac{y}{d} = \sec \theta$$

$$y = d \sec \theta.$$

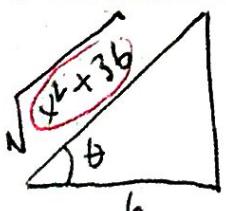
$$dy = d \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta.$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 - d^2} = d \tan \theta.$$



Ejercicios 2 y 3 Pág 58 y 59.

$$20) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 36}} dx = \int \frac{6 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{36 \sec^2 \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{6} = \frac{\theta}{6} + C$$



$$x = 6 \cdot \tan \theta.$$

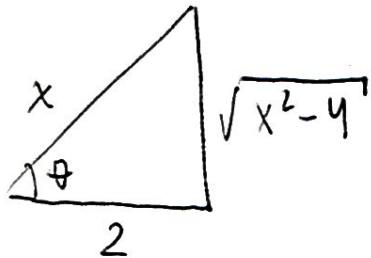
$$dx = 6 \cdot \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$x^2 + 36 = 36 \cdot \tan^2 \theta + 36 = 36 \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{6} \theta + C. = \frac{1}{6} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{6}\right) + C.$$

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{6}\right) = \theta.$$

3u. $\int \frac{(x^2-4)^{3/2}}{x^6} dx = \int \frac{2^3 \tan^3 \theta}{2^6 \cdot \sec^6 \theta} \cdot 2 \cdot \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta.$



$$\frac{2}{x} = \cos \theta \rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\cos \theta} = 2 \sec \theta.$$

$$dx = 2 \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta.$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} = 2 \tan \theta.$$

$$[(x^2 - 4)^{1/2}]^3 = 8 \tan^3 \theta.$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} \int \frac{\tan^4 \theta}{\sec^5 \theta} d\theta. = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} \cos \theta d\theta.$$

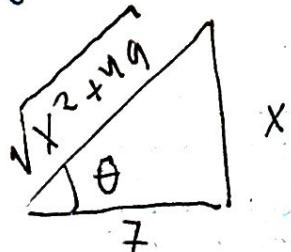
$$u = \sin \theta \quad du = \cos \theta d\theta \quad = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^4 \theta \cos \theta}{u^4} \frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^5 \theta + C,$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int u^4 du.$$

Regresă la variable x $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x}$, $\sin^5 \theta = \frac{(x^2 - 4)^{5/2}}{x^5}$

$$\int \frac{(x^2 - 4)^{3/2}}{x^6} dx = \frac{1}{20} \frac{(x^2 - 4)^{5/2}}{x^5} + C.$$

2a. $\int \frac{49}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + 49}} dx = \int \frac{49 \sec^2 \theta}{49 \tan^2 \theta + \sec \theta} \sec \theta d\theta = \int \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan^2 \theta} d\theta.$

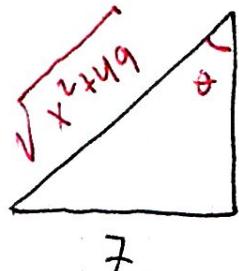


$$\frac{x}{7} = \tan \theta \quad x = 7 \tan \theta.$$

$$dx = 7 \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$\frac{H}{7} = \sec \theta, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + 49} = 7 \sec \theta.$$

$$2a) \int \frac{49}{x^2\sqrt{x^2+49}} dx = \int \frac{-49 \cdot 7 \csc^2 \theta}{49 \cot^2 \theta + 7 \csc \theta} d\theta = - \int \frac{\csc \theta}{\cot^2 \theta} d\theta.$$



$$\frac{x}{7} = \cot \theta \Rightarrow x = 7 \cot \theta.$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+49}}{7} = \csc \theta \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+49} = 7 \csc \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \int \frac{\csc \theta}{\cot^2 \theta} d\theta &= - \int \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = - \int \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= - \int \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta. \\ &= - \sec \theta + C. = - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+49}}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$3b) \int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{16x^2+1}} dx = \int \frac{(1/4) \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{(1/4) \tan \theta \sec \theta} = \int \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} d\theta.$$



$$\frac{4x}{1} = \tan \theta \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4} \tan \theta.$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{4} \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$\sqrt{16x^2+1} = \sec \theta. \quad \ln | \quad |$$

$$\int \frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \int \frac{1}{\sin \theta} d\theta = \int \csc \theta d\theta.$$

$$= -\ln |\csc \theta + \cot \theta| + C.$$

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

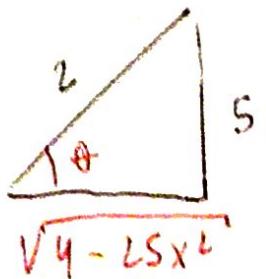
Capítulo 10

Más problemas de integración por sustitución trigonométrica

Partial Lines 2 Septiembre 1:00 PM. D-503 B.
2:30 PM D-505 A

sub S.

$$\int S^8 x^7 \sqrt{4-2Sx^2} dx = S^8 \int \frac{2^7}{S^7} \sin^7 \theta \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{2}{S} \cos \theta d\theta.$$



$$\frac{Sx}{2} : \sin \theta \quad x = \frac{2}{S} \sin \theta.$$

$$dx = \frac{2}{S} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{4-2Sx^2} = 2 \cos \theta.$$

$$x^7 = \frac{2^7}{S^7} \sin^7 \theta.$$

$$\frac{S^8}{S^8} 2^9 \int \sin^7 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = S12 \int \sin^6 \theta \cos^2 \theta \underline{\sin \theta} d\theta.$$

$$\sin^6 \theta = (\sin^2 \theta)^3 = (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^3 = S12 \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$u = \cos \theta \quad du = -\sin \theta d\theta \quad \rightarrow S12 \int (1-u^2)^3 u^2 du.$$

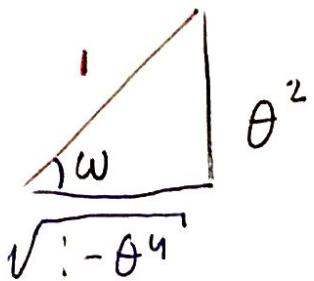
$$(1-u^2)^3 = 1 - 3u^2 + 3u^4 - u^6$$

$$(1-u^2)^3 u^2 = u^2 - 3u^4 + 3u^6 - u^8 \quad \omega \theta.$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(4-2Sx^2)^{1/2}}{2}$$

$$2. \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \theta \sqrt{1-\theta^4} d\theta = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-\theta^4}}{\cos w} \frac{\theta d\theta}{\cos w dw}$$

Lab. 5.



$$\sin w = \theta^2$$

$$\cos w dw = 2\theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{1-\theta^4} = \cos w$$

$$\sin w = 1^2$$

$$w = \pi/2$$

$$\sin w = 0$$

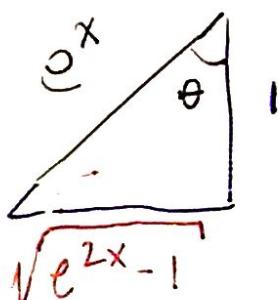
$$w = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos w dw = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2w) dw. \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(w + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi - 0 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 0 \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$5. \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^{4x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} dx = \int \frac{e^{3x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} e^x dx = \int \frac{\sec^3 \theta}{\tan \theta} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta.$$



$$e^x = \sec \theta$$

$$e^x dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta.$$

$$\sqrt{e^{2x}-1} = \tan \theta d\theta.$$

$$e^{3x} = \sec^3 \theta.$$

~~$$\sec \theta = e^{\ln 2} = \sqrt{2}.$$~~

$$\sec \theta = e^0 = 1$$

$$\theta = 0.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^4 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta. \quad \sec 0 = \frac{1}{\cos 0} = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} (1 + \tan^2 \theta) \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^1 (1 + u^2) du.$$

$$u = \tan \theta \quad du = \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad u(\pi/4) = \tan \pi/4 = 1$$

$$u(0) = \tan 0 = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 (1+u^2) du = u + \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_0^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

5. $\int_0^{\ln\sqrt{2}} \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} e^{2x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{2} \quad e^{2x} = u+1$

$$u = e^{2x} - 1 \quad u(\ln\sqrt{2}) = e^{2 \cdot \ln 2^{1/2}} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\underline{du} = e^{2x} dx \quad u(0) = e^0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u+1}{u^{1/2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{1/2} + u^{-1/2} du = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + 2u^{1/2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}} e^{2x} dx = \int \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{u}} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

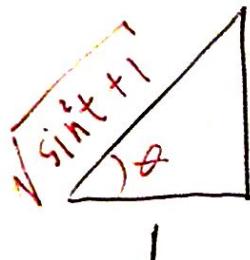
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int u^{1/2} + u^{-1/2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} + 2u^{1/2} \right) + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (e^{2x}-1)^{3/2} + (e^{2x}-1)^{1/2} \Big|_0^{\ln\sqrt{2}}$$

Problema 2 b) Simulacro.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + 1}} dt = \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta} = \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/4} \sec \theta d\theta.$$



$\sin t$

$\sin \theta$

$\tan \theta = \sin t$.

$$\tan \theta = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$$

$$\sec^2 \theta d\theta = \cos t dt.$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(1) = \pi/4$$

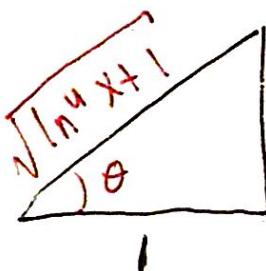
$$\sqrt{\sin^2 t + 1} = \sec \theta. \quad \tan \theta = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sec \theta d\theta = \left[\ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \ln |\sec \pi/4 + \tan \pi/4| - \ln |\sec 0 + \tan 0|$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln(1) - \underline{\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)}$$

$$\int \frac{4}{\sqrt{\ln^4 x + 1}} \frac{2(\ln x)}{x} dx = 4 \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta} = 4 \int \sec \theta d\theta.$$



$\ln^2 x$

$$\tan \theta = [\ln x]^2$$

$$\sec^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \ln x \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\sqrt{\ln^4 x + 1} = \sec \theta.$$

$$4 \int \sec \theta d\theta = 4 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| + C.$$

$$4 \ln |\sqrt{\ln^4 x + 1} + \ln^2 x| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{(x-2)^3}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+13}} dx.$$

$$u = x^2 - 4x + 13$$

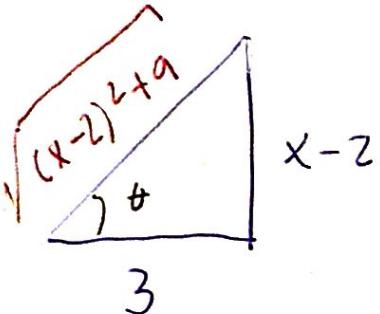
$$du = 2x - 4 = 2(x-2) dx$$

Complete al cuadrado. $(x^2 - 4x + 4) + 13 - 4$

$$(x-2)^2 + 9.$$

$$\int \frac{(x-2)^3}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}} dx$$

$$x = a \cdot \sec \theta. \\ 1 \cdot dx = a \cdot \cos \theta d\theta.$$



$$3 \cdot \tan \theta = \frac{x-2}{3} \\ 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta = dx$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9} = 3 \sec \theta.$$

$$(x-2)^3 = 3^3 \tan^3 \theta.$$

$$\int \frac{(x-2)^3}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}} dx = \int \frac{3^3 \tan^3 \theta}{3 \sec \theta} 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$9 \tan^2 \theta + 9 = 3^3 \int \tan^3 \theta \sec \theta d\theta.$$

$$9 \sec^2 \theta = 27 \int \tan^2 \theta (\tan \theta \sec \theta d\theta)$$

$$= 27 \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) (\tan \theta \sec \theta d\theta).$$

$$du = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta.$$

$$u = \sec \theta$$

$$= 27 \int (u^2 - 1) du = 9u^3 - 27u + C.$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 13}}{3} = 9 \sec^3 \theta - 27 \sec \theta + C.$$

$$= \frac{9}{27} (x^2 - 4x + 13)^{3/2} - \frac{27}{3} (x^2 - 4x + 13)^{1/2} + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 13}}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}}$$

complete the square $x^2 - 4x + 13 = (x-2)^2 + 9$

$$(x-2)^2 + 9$$

$$\int \frac{(x-2)^2}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}} dx$$

$$x = 2 + 3\tan\theta$$

$$dx = 3\sec^2\theta d\theta$$

$$3\tan\theta = x-2$$

$$1+2 \quad \sec^2\theta = \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9} = 3\sec\theta.$$

$$(x-2)^2 = 3^2 \tan^2\theta.$$

$$\int \frac{(x-2)^2}{\sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 9}} dx = \left(\frac{3^3 \tan^3\theta}{3} \sec^2\theta \right) d\theta.$$

$$= 3^3 \int \tan^3\theta \sec^2\theta d\theta.$$

$$= 27 \int \tan^2\theta (\tan\theta \sec^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 27 \int (\sec^2\theta - 1) (\tan\theta \sec^2\theta) d\theta.$$

$$= 27 \int \sec^3\theta \tan\theta d\theta.$$

$$= 27 \int (u^2 - 1) du = 9u^3 - 27u + C.$$

$$\sec\theta = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 13} \quad \tan\theta = 3 \quad \sec^3\theta = 27 \sec\theta + C.$$

$$= \frac{9}{27} (x^2 - 4x + 13)^{3/2} - \frac{27}{3} (x^2 - 4x + 13)^{1/2} + C.$$

Capítulo 11

Simulacro de parcial # 1

Simulacro Parcial

a) $\int x \tan^{-1} x^2 dx$ $\int x f(x) dx$ IPP.

$$y = x^2 \quad dy = 2x dx$$

ISLATE

$$\int \tan^{-1}(x^2) (x dx) = \frac{1}{2} \int \tan^{-1}(y) dy.$$

IPP: $u = \tan^{-1} y \quad du = \frac{dy}{2}$

$$du = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \quad v = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$uv - \int u dv = \frac{1}{2} y \tan^{-1} y - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy. \quad \omega = 1+y^2 \quad dw = 2y dy.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y \tan^{-1} y - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dw}{\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y \tan^{-1} y - \frac{1}{4} \ln |\omega| + C.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} y \tan^{-1} y - \frac{1}{4} \ln |1+y^2| + C.$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{1}{2} x^2 \tan^{-1}(x^2) - \frac{1}{4} \ln |1+x^4| + C.}$$

j) $\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$

Tres Funciones

Der. x

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

X Int.

$$x e^x$$

Der. ó

$$e^x$$

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \quad X \text{ Int}$$

$$e^x \quad \checkmark$$

$$u = x e^x \quad JU = (x+1)^{-2} dx$$

$$Ju = (e^x + x e^x) dx, \quad v = \frac{(x+1)^{-1}}{-1} = -\frac{1}{(x+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx &= -\frac{x e^x}{(x+1)} + \int \frac{(e^x + x e^x)}{(x+1)} dx \\ &= -\frac{x e^x}{(x+1)} + \int e^x dx \\ &= -\frac{x e^x}{(x+1)} + e^x + C \end{aligned}$$

otras sugerencias:

$$\int \frac{x e^x}{(x+1)^2} dx \quad u = x+1$$

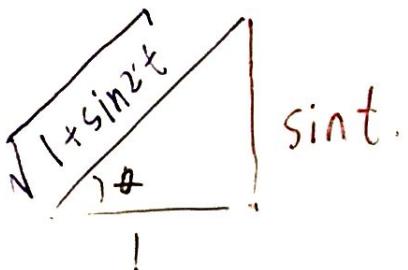
$$du = dx$$

$$x = u-1.$$

$$\int \frac{(u-1)}{u^2} e^{u-1} du \quad \text{NO A PUDA. "MUCHO"}$$

$$2b) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{1+\sin^2 t}} dt. = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec \theta d\theta.$$

$\sin t = \tan \theta. \quad \cos t dt = \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$



$$\sqrt{1+\sin^2 t} = \sec \theta.$$

Cambie los límites.

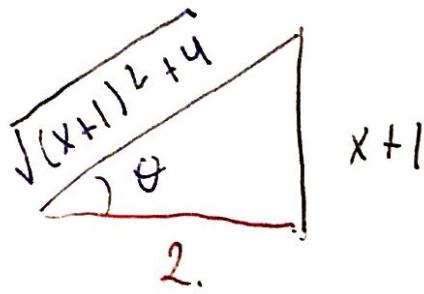
$$\tan \theta = \sin \pi/2 = 1 \rightarrow \theta_b = \pi/4.$$

$$\tan \theta = \sin 0 = 0 \rightarrow \theta_a = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec \theta d\theta &= [\ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|]_0^{\pi/4} \quad \sec 0 = 1 \quad \tan 0 = 0 \\ &= \ln |\sec \pi/4 + \tan \pi/4| - \ln |\sec 0 + \tan 0| \\ &= \ln |\sqrt{2} + 1| - \ln (1) = \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ques 44. } \int \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = \int [(x+1)^2 + 4]^{4/2} dx$$

$$x^2+2x+1+5-1=(x+1)^2+4$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{x+1}{2} \quad x+1 = 2 \tan \theta.$$

$$\frac{((x+1)^2+4)^{1/2}}{2} = \sec \theta.$$

$$[(x+1)^2+4]^2 = 16 \sec^4 \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{[(x+1)^2+4]^2} dx &= \int \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{16 \sec^4 \theta} = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{16} \int 1 + \cos(2\theta) d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right) + C.$$

$$\underline{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{16} (\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta) + C.$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x+1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right), \sin \theta = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} dx = \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x+1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \frac{(x+1)}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+5}} + C.$$

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

$$\text{IOP} \quad \int (x-1) \sin \pi x \, dx \quad \int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta.$$

$$u = x-1 \quad du = \sin \pi x \\ du = dx \quad v = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (x-1) \sin \pi x \, dx &= -\frac{(x-1)}{\pi} \cos \pi x + \int \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \, dx \\ &= \frac{(1-x)}{\pi} \cos \pi x + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \sin \pi x + C. \end{aligned}$$

Ciclico.

$$*\int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$u = e^{-\theta} \quad du = \cos 2\theta \, d\theta \\ du = -e^{-\theta} d\theta \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta.$$

$$\int e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta. *$$

$$u = e^{-\theta} \quad du = \sin 2\theta \, d\theta. \\ du = -e^{-\theta} d\theta \quad v = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} \int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta.$$

$$\frac{5}{4} \int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{4} e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta.$$

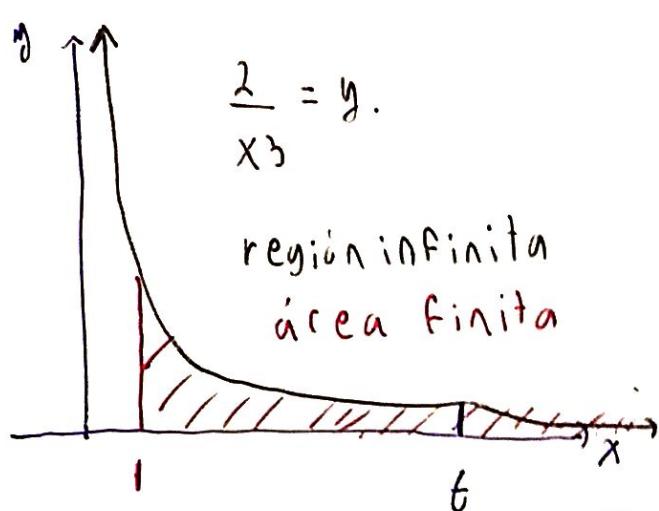
$$\int e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta \, d\theta = -\frac{2}{5} e^{-\theta} \sin 2\theta - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\theta} \cos 2\theta + C_0$$

Capítulo 12

Integrales impropias

7.8 Integrales Impropias.

Considera la región bajo la curva $y = \frac{2}{x^3}$ encima del eje-x y a la derecha de la recta $x=1$.



$$A = \int_1^t 2x^{-3} dx$$

$$A = \left[\frac{2}{-2} x^{-2} \right]_1^t$$

$$A = -1 \cdot t^{-2} + \left[\frac{1}{1} \cdot 1^{-2} \right] = 1 - \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} A = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{t^2} = 1$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{2}{x^3} dx = 1$$

Límites Básicos

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^r} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\infty}$

r positivo

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = \infty \quad e^\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^r = +\infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0 \quad \frac{1}{e^\infty} \rightarrow 0.$$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = +\infty.$$

$$\log_{10} \frac{10^{-48}}{0^+} = -48$$

$$\log_{10} 10^{-10,000} = -10,000$$

Integrales Impropias:

Tipo 1: Intervalos infinitos $\pm \infty$.

Tipo 2: Funciones discontinuas. (AVs en $x = \pm a$).

Integrales Impropias Tipo 1: (Pág. 74)

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t f(x) dx \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Integre} \\ \text{Evalúe límite.} \end{array}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \int_t^a f(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

CONVERGENTE: (Se acerca a un número) el límite existe.

DIVERGENTE: (La integral a $\pm \infty$) el límite no existe.

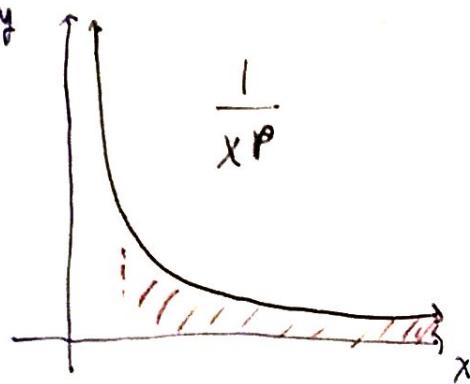
Ejercicio 1: Evalúe. (P. 74) $\sqrt[10]{x} \Rightarrow \infty$

$$a. \int_1^{\infty} x^{-1/2} dx = 2x^{1/2} \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2\sqrt{x} - 2 = \infty. \quad \text{no existe.}$$

$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{DIVERGENTE.}$

$$b. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x \Big|_1^{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x - 0 = \infty. \quad \text{no existe.}$$

$\rho = 1 \quad \text{DIVERGENTE}$



$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ no necesariamente existe.

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^p} dx = \begin{cases} p \leq 1 & \text{DIVERGE.} \\ p > 1 & \text{converge.} \end{cases}$$

$$\because p = 0.99 \quad \int_1^\infty x^{-0.99} dx = \left[\frac{x^{0.01}}{0.01} \right]_1^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{0.01} - \frac{1}{0.01} = +\infty.$$

DIVERGE.

$$p = 1.001 \quad \int_1^\infty x^{-1.001} dx = \left[\frac{x^{-0.001}}{-0.001} \right]_1^\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000}{x^{0.001}} + \frac{1}{0.001}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1000}{x^{0.001}} \right]_0^1 = 1000 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000}{x^{0.001}}$$

$$= 1000 \quad \text{converge.}$$

Ejercicio 3: Evalúe.

$$\text{a. } \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-x^2} x dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^u \frac{du}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} e^u \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\frac{1}{2} e^0 + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} e^{-\infty}}^0$$

$$u = -x^2 \quad u(0) = -0^2 = 0$$

$$du = -2x dx \quad u(-\infty) = -(-\infty)^2 = -\infty$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{converge.}$$

Votación: $e^{-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^x = 0$

Abreviada:

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 b. \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(x) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(\infty) - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(-\infty) \quad \text{CONVERGE}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\tan x$ ID: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

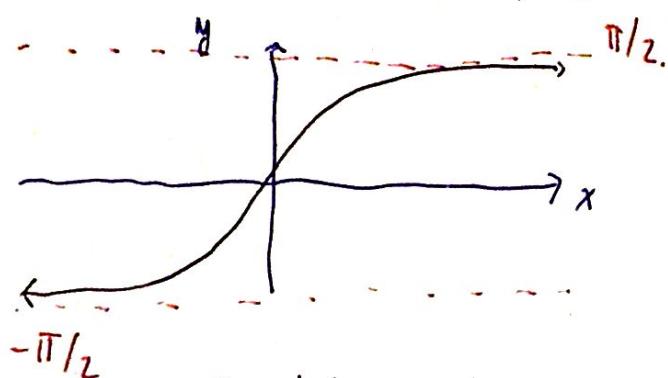
R: $(-\infty, \infty)$

A.V. $x = -\pi/2, +\pi/2$

$\tan^{-1} x$ ID: $(-\infty, \infty)$

R: $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

A.H. $y = \pm \pi/2$.



$$\tan^{-1}(\infty) = \pi/2$$

$$\tan^{-1}(-\infty) = -\pi/2.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \underline{\underline{\pi}}. \approx$$

David Corzo.

$$\int_{-1000}^{1000} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \approx \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i^2} \Delta x$$

PYTHON.

Integrales Impropias Tipo 2.

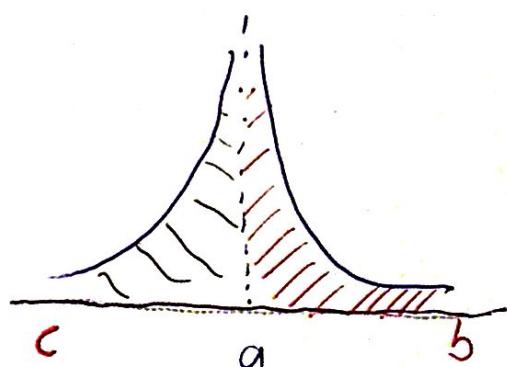
Hay una asíntota vertical en $x=a$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^+} \int_t^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_c^a f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} \int_c^t f(x) dx$$

AV $x=a$

$$\int_c^b f(x) dx = \int_c^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Ejercicio 4: Evalúe. Indique donde es discontinua.

$$a. \int_{1}^9 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx = \int_{0}^8 u^{-1/3} du = \left[\frac{3}{2} u^{2/3} \right]_0^8 =$$

Discontinua: denominador igual a cero $1/0$.

en $x=1$ logaritmo de cero $\ln(0) \rightarrow -\infty$.
raíz cuadrada de un número negativo.

$$u = x-1$$

$$u(9) = 8$$

$$du = dx$$

$$u(1) = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{3}{2} u^{2/3} \right|_0^8 = \frac{3}{2} (8^2)^{1/3} - \frac{3}{2} \lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} u^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{64} - 0 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 = 6 \quad \text{CONVERGE}$$

$$b. \int_{-2}^3 \frac{3}{x^4} dx = \int_{-2}^0 3x^{-4} dx + \int_0^3 3x^{-4} dx = \infty \quad \text{diverge.}$$

Discontinua en $x=0$

$$(2) \int_0^3 3x^{-4} dx = \left[-x^{-3} \right]_0^3 = -\frac{1}{3^3} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^3} = +\infty.$$

$$(1) \int_{-2}^0 3x^{-4} dx = \left[-x^{-3} \right]_{-2}^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{(-2)^3} = +\infty.$$

6.

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx$$

$$u = \ln x \quad Jx = dx$$

$$du = \frac{dx}{x} \quad U = x$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - \int x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C.$$

discontinua en $x=0$

$0 \cdot \infty$

$0 \cdot \ln 0$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = \left. x \ln x - x \right|_0^1 = 1 \cdot \ln(1) - 1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x$$

$\stackrel{\text{AV.}}{=} -1 - \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x}$

Regla de L'Hospital $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$.
 $0/0$ ó ∞/∞ .

También aplica para $(0 \cdot \infty)$, 1^∞ , ∞^0 , 0^0 .

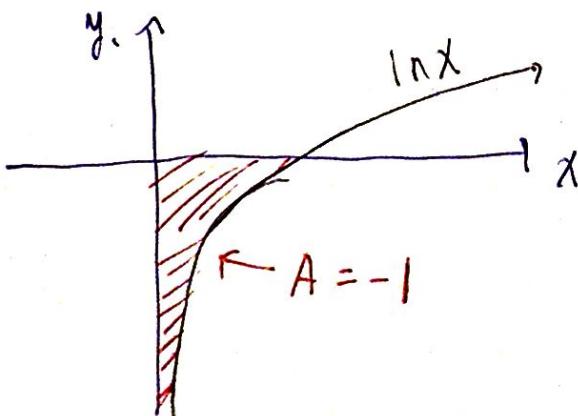
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-1}} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x(-x^{-2})}$$

$$(1/x)^{-1} \rightarrow -(\ln x)^{-2} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{-x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x$$

$$= 0$$

$$\int_0^1 \ln x \, dx = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = -1 + 0 \quad \text{CONVERGE.}$$



$$\frac{\ln x}{x} \rightarrow \frac{x^{-1}}{-x^{-2}} = -x$$

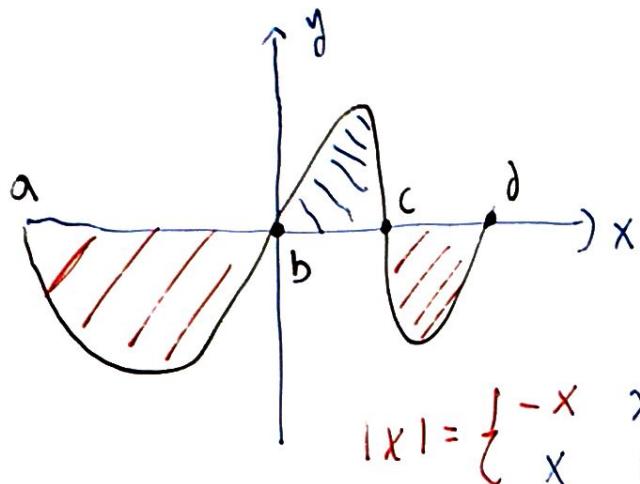
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} -x = 0.$$

Capítulo 13

6.1 Área entre curvas

6.1 Áreas entre curvas (P 79)

Región entre la curva $y = f(x)$ y el eje x .



Área de la región

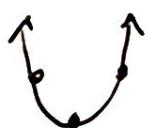
$$A = \int_a^d |f(x)| dx$$

$$A = -\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx - \int_c^d f(x) dx$$

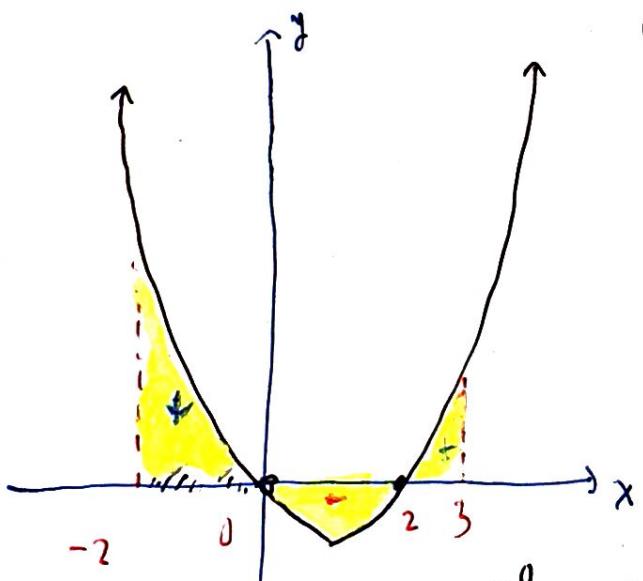
Intersecciones y bosquejar la curva y la región,

Ejercicio 1: Bosqueje y encuentre el área de la región

limitada por $y = 3x^2 - 6x$, $x = -2$, $x = 3$ & $y = 0$.



Interceptos - x



Sume el área de 3 subregiones

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 3x^2 - 6x dx + \int_0^2 -3x^2 + 6x dx$$

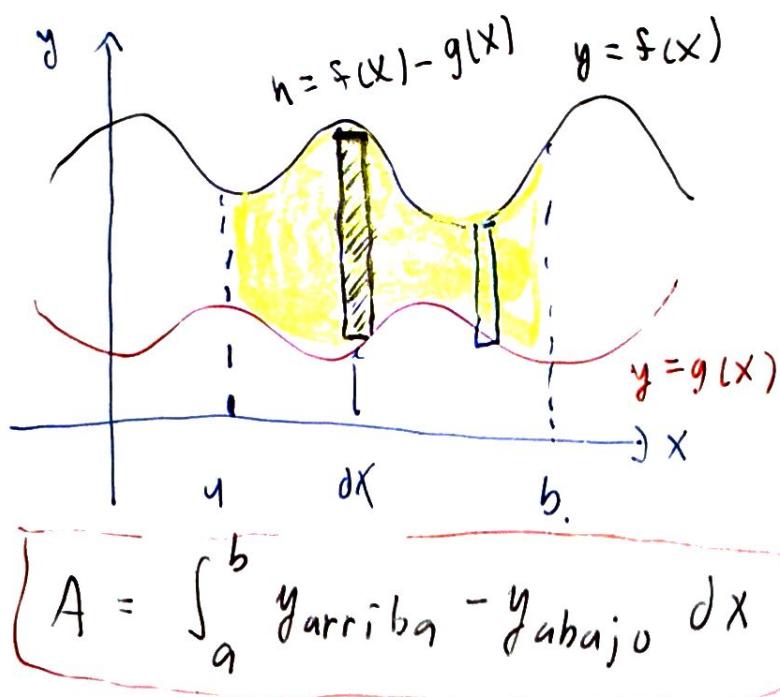
$$+ \int_2^3 3x^2 - 6x dx$$

$$A = [x^3 - 3x^2]_{-2}^0 + (-x^3 + 3x^2) \Big|_0^2 + [x^3 - 3x^2]_2^3$$

$$A = 0 - (-8 + 12) + (-8 + 12) + (27 - 27 - 8 + 12) = 28$$

$$A = 20 + 4 + 4 = 28$$

¿Qué sucede cuando hay una curva inferior?

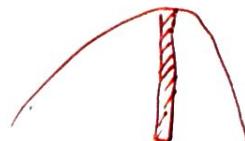


Región: $g(x) \leq y \leq f(x)$
 $a \leq x \leq b$.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Diferencia de áreas.

$$A = b \cdot h$$



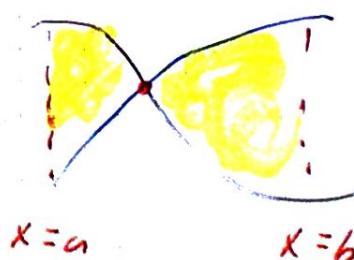
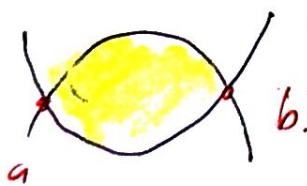
Franja horizontal ó rectángulo infinitesimal. ancho δx
altura $f(x) - g(x)$

$$\delta A = (f(x) - g(x)) \delta x$$

Integrando en $a \leq x \leq b$. $\int \delta A = A$

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

1. Bosquejar las curvas f & g .
2. Intersecciones entre las curvas.
3. Bosqueje la región

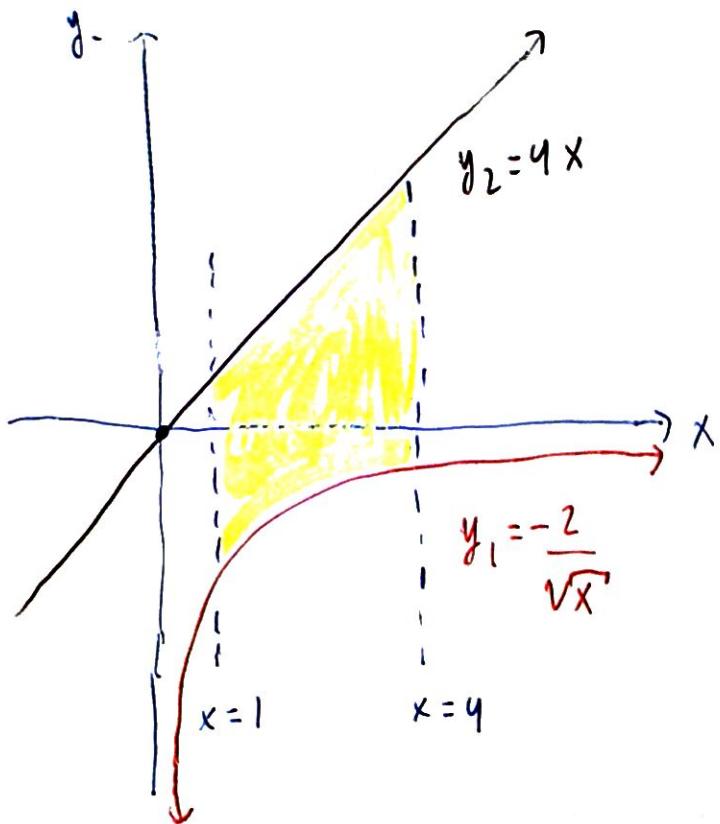


Ejemplo: Busqueje y encuentre el área entre

$$y_1 = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} \quad \& \quad y_2 = 4x \quad \text{en} \quad 1 \leq x \leq 4.$$

¿ $y_2 > y_1$? ¿ $y_1 > y_2$?

$$\frac{1}{x^r}$$



$$A = \int_1^4 y_2 - y_1 \, dx$$

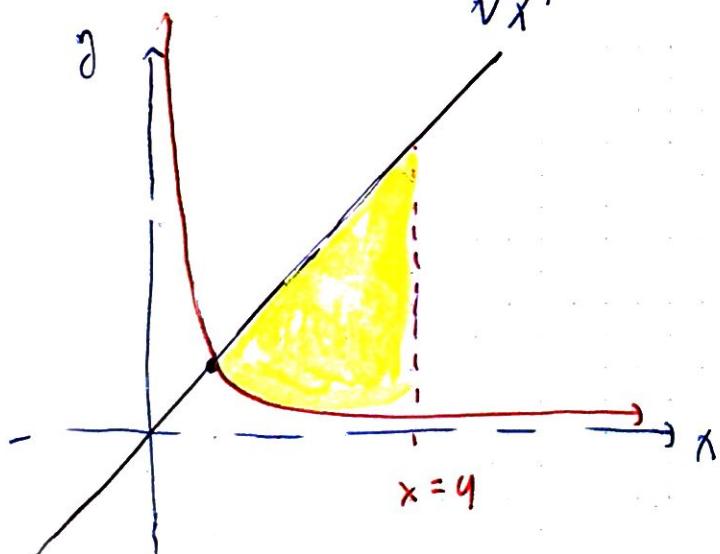
$$A = \int_1^4 4x + \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} \, dx$$

$$A = \left[2x^2 + 4x^{1/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$A = 2 \cdot 16 + 4 \cdot 2 - (2 + 4).$$

$$A = 32 + 8 - 6 = 34.$$

Variación B: $y_1 = \frac{+4}{\sqrt{x}}$ & $y_2 = 4x$ y la recta $x=4$.



$$A = \int_1^4 y_2 - y_1 \, dx$$

intersección entre y_1 & y_2 .

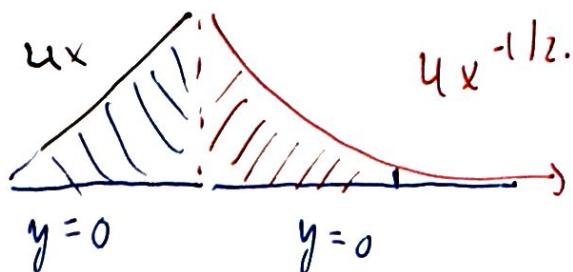
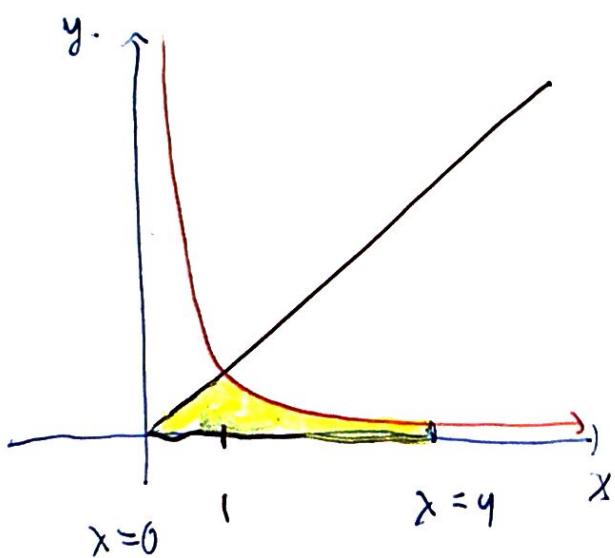
$$\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} = 4x$$

$$1 = x^{3/2} \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$A = \int_1^4 4x - 4x^{-1/2} dx = [2x^2 - 8x^{1/2}]_1^4$$

$$A = 32 - 16 - (2 - 8) = 16 + 6 = 22.$$

Variación C: Área de la región entre $y_1 = 4x^{-1/2}$, $y_2 = 4x$, $x=4$ & $y=0$.

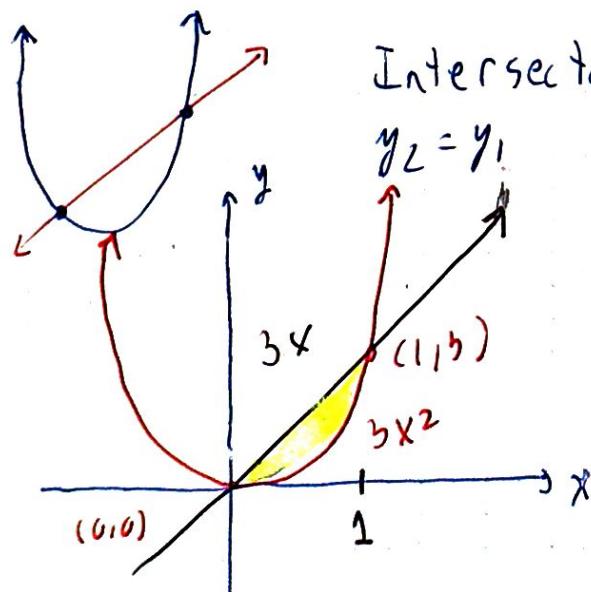


$$A = \int_0^1 4x dx + \int_1^4 4x^{-1/2} dx$$

$$A = 2x^2 \Big|_0^1 + 8x^{1/2} \Big|_1^4$$

$$A = 2 + 16 - 8 = 10$$

Ejemplo: Encuentre el área de la región entre las curvas $y_1 = 3x$ & $y_2 = 3x^2$.



Intersección

$$y_2 = y_1$$

$$3x^2 = 3x$$

$$3x^2 = 3x$$

$$3x^2 - 3x = 3x(x-1) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ & } x=1$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (3x - 3x^2) dx$$

$$A = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} - 1 - 0$$

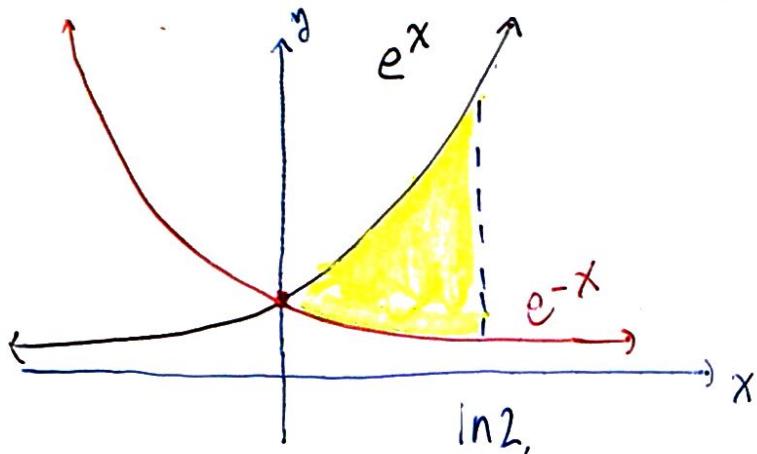
$$A = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Ejercicio 2: Busqueje y encuentre el área de la región entre las curvas.

a) $y_1 = e^x$, $y_2 = e^{-x}$, $x = 0$, $x = \ln(2)$.

cresce $\rightarrow +\infty$ decrece $\rightarrow 0$

$x = 0 \quad y_1 = y_2 = 1$



$$A = \int_0^{\ln 2} (e^x - e^{-x}) dx$$

$$A = e^x + e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2}$$

$$e^{\ln 2} = 2, \quad e^{-\ln 2} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln 2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

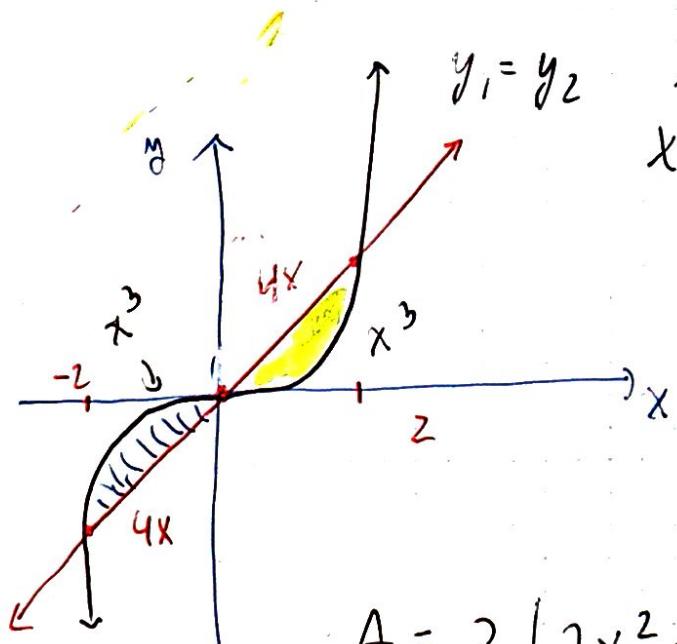
$$e^{\ln 2 - 1}$$

$$A = e^{\ln 2} + e^{-\ln 2} - (e^0 + e^{-0})$$

$$A = 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

b) $y_1 = x^3$ & $y_2 = 4x$

2 regiones distintas y 3 intersecciones.



$$y_1 = y_2 \quad x^3 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, \pm 2.$$

$$y_1 = y_2(2) = 8.$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 (x^3 - 4x) dx + \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx$$

$$A = 2 \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 = 2 \left(8 - \frac{16}{4} \right) = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$c) y_1 = x^2 - 4x + 4, \quad y_2 = 10 - x^2.$$

Dos paráboles.



$$b. \quad A = \int_a^b y_2 - y_1 \, dx$$

$$\text{Intersecciones } y_1 = y_2. \quad x^2 - 4x + 4 = 10 - x^2.$$

$$2x^2 - 4x - 6 = 0$$

$$2(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 2(x-3)(x+1) =$$

Intersectos en $x = -1$ y $x = 3$.

$$A = \int_{-1}^3 (10 - x^2 - (x^2 - 4x + 4)) \, dx$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^3 (6 - 2x^2 + 4x) \, dx$$

$$A = \left[6x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 \right]_{-1}^3 = 18 - 18 + 18 - \left(-6 + \frac{2}{3} + 2 \right)$$

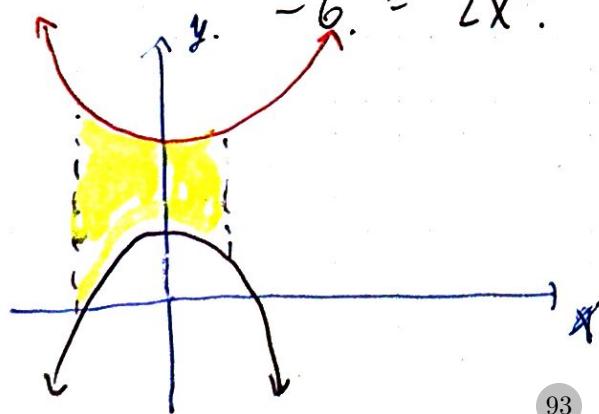
$$18 + 4 - 2/3 = 22 - \frac{2}{3}.$$

Alejandro $y_1 = 4 - x^2$ & $y_2 = 10 + x^2$, $x=a$
 $x=b$

$$y_1 = y_2; \quad 4 - x^2 = 10 + x^2$$

$$-6 = 2x^2.$$

No hay intersecciones.



$$A = \int_a^b y_2 - y_1 \, dx.$$

Capítulo 14

Área entre curvas, integración respecto al eje-y,
respecto al eje-x, introducción a volúmenes de
sólidos, volumen de un cilindro

Avisos: Participación Actividad Maté Comp. hasta 1.5 netos y 0.5 neto mínimo. Lunes y martes.

Zona WA (9 pts.) \rightarrow 18-17 pts Parcial.

Parcial 10 octubre, 3 octubre. Simulacro 2.
Bota Parcial 1.

2:30 PM CES.

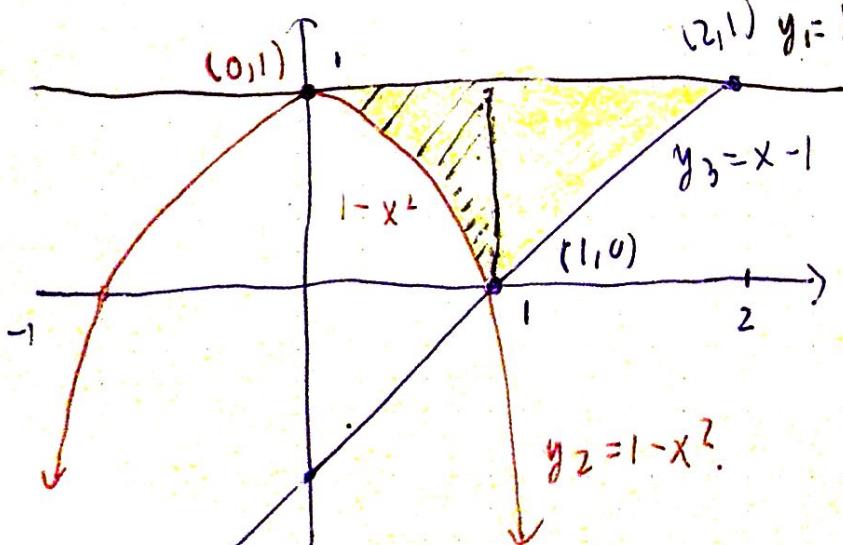
1 - 2:30 PM Almuerzo o Repaso con Samuel

Aplicaciones Integración:

- Planteamiento
- Gráfica de una Región. \rightarrow área volumen sólido en revolución

Ejercicio 3: Encuentre de la región entre $y_1 = 1$, $y_2 = 1 - x^2$

$$\& y_3 = x - 1.$$



$$y_1 = y_2 \quad \text{D. I } (0,1)$$

$$y_1 = y_3 \quad x - 1 = 1 \\ x = 2 \quad (2,1)$$

$$y_2 = y_3 \quad \text{en } (1,0)$$

$$\int f - g \, dx$$

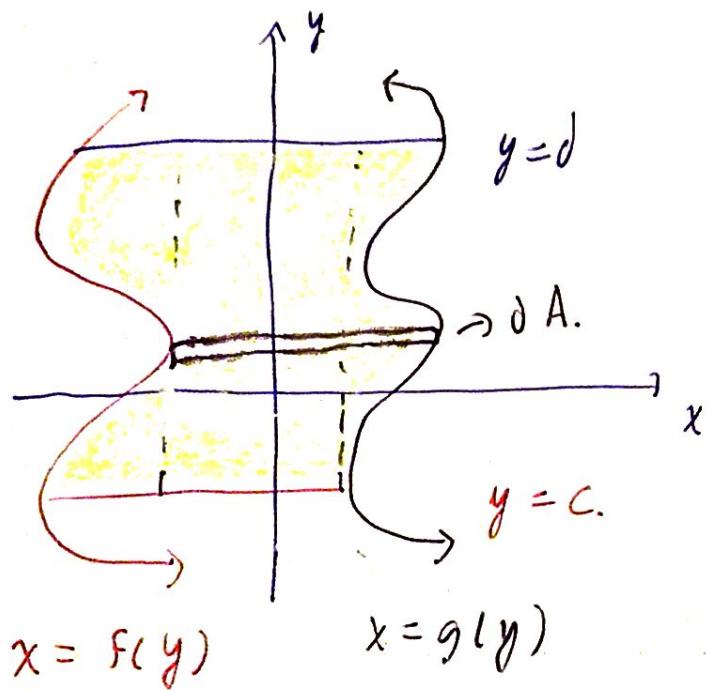
$$A = \int_0^1 (-1-x^2) dx + \int_1^2 \underbrace{1-(x-1)}_{1/2} dx$$

$$A = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (2-x) dx$$

$$A = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3} + 4 - \frac{4}{2} - \left(2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$$

Integración en el eje-y : Franjas Horizontales
Derecha - Izquierda.



Región S $f(y) \leq x \leq g(y)$
 $c \leq y \leq d.$

rectángulo infinitesimal.

altura $dy.$

ancho $g(y) - f(y)$

$$\Delta A = [g(y) - f(y)] dy.$$

$$A = \int_c^d [g(y) - f(y)] dy.$$

$$A = \int_a^b y_{\text{arriba}} - y_{\text{abajo}} dx$$

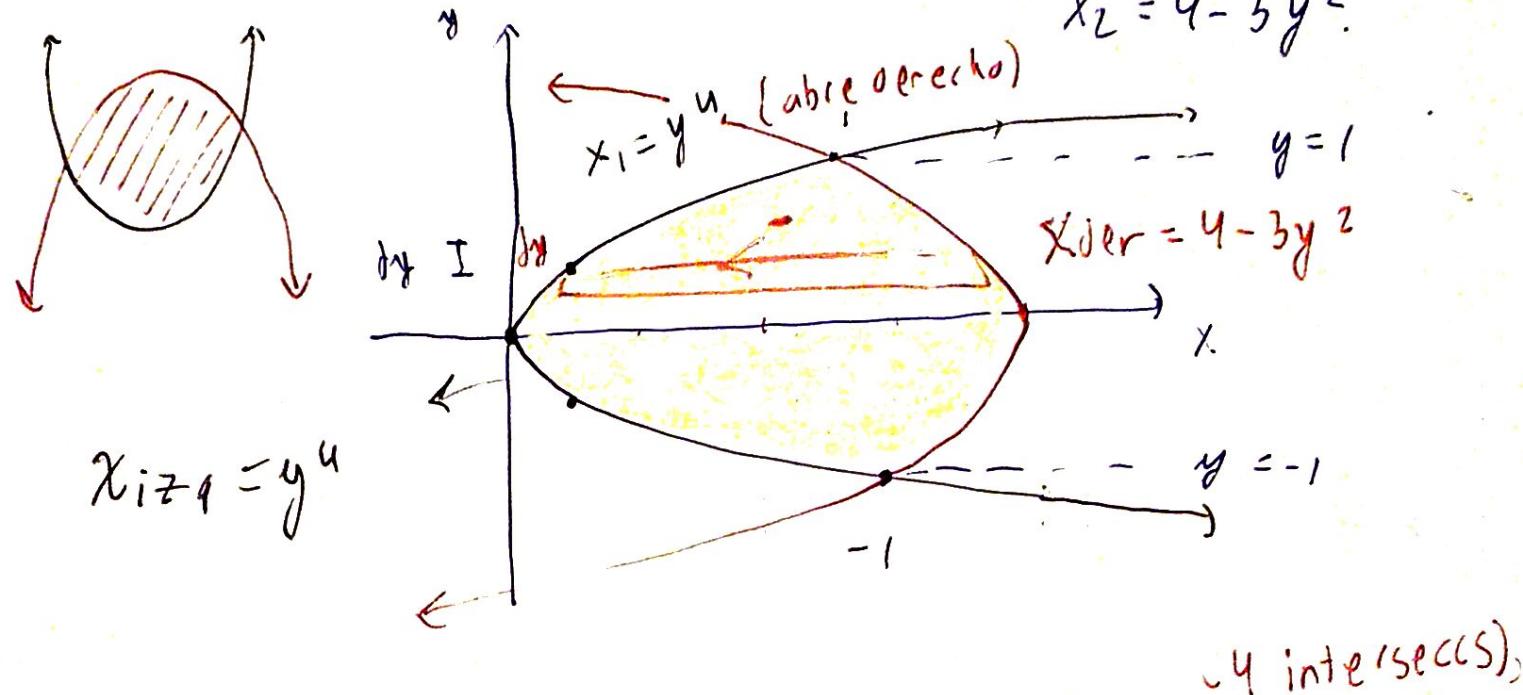
$$y_{\text{arriba}} = f(x)$$

$$y_{\text{abajo}} = g(x)$$

$$A = \int_c^d x_{\text{der}} - x_{\text{izq.}} dy.$$

$$x_d = g(y) \quad x_i = f(y).$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre el área entre $x_1 = y^4$ & $x_2 = 4 - 3y^2$.



$$\text{pts. de intersección } x_1 = x_2 : y^4 = 4 - 3y^2$$

$$y^2 \neq -4. \text{ imaginarios.}$$

$$y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

$$y^4 + 3y^2 - 4 = 0$$

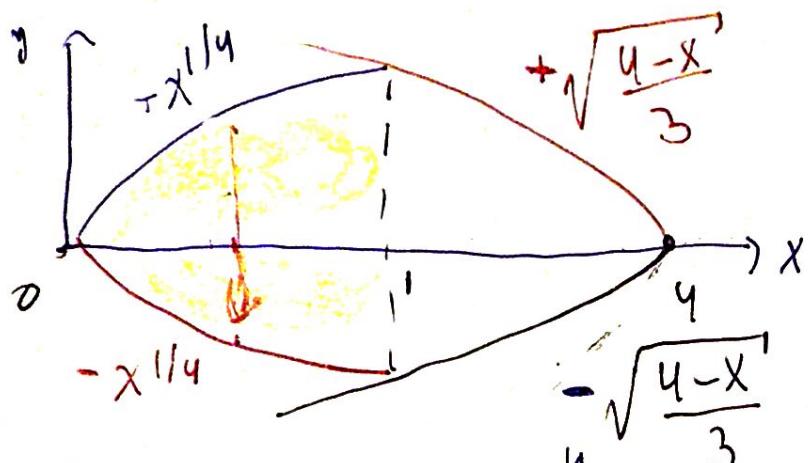
$$(y^2 + 4)(y^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 x_{\text{der}} - x_{izq} dy = \int_{-1}^1 4 - 3y^2 - y^4 dy. \quad \text{PAR}$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^1 4 - 3y^2 - y^4 dy = 2 \left(4y - y^3 - \frac{y^5}{5} \right]_0^1$$

$$A = 2 \left(3 - \frac{1}{5} \right) = 2 \left(\frac{15}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{28}{5}.$$

Integrando en el eje -x.



$$\text{Inversa de } x = y^4$$

$$y = \pm x^{1/4} ; \pm \sqrt[4]{x}$$

$$x = 4 - 3y^2 \Rightarrow x - 4 = -3y^2. \quad y^2 = \frac{4-x}{3}, \quad y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{3}}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 x^{1/4} - (-x^{1/4}) dx + \int_1^4 \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{3}} - \left(-\sqrt{\frac{4-x}{3}}\right) dx$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^1 x^{1/4} dx + 2 \int_1^4 \left(\frac{4-x}{3}\right)^{1/2} dx = \frac{28}{5}$$

Menos 40 (2pts. P1) > 50 (1 pt. P1)

$$\int f(x) - g(x) dx$$

$$1. \quad x = y^4 \quad x = 4 - 3y^2$$

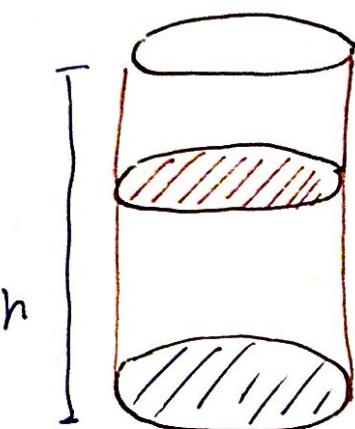
Resuelve para x

$$a^2 = b \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{b}$$

$$2. \quad \int_0^1 f - g dx + \int_1^4 h - i dx$$

6.2. Volumenes (P 87)

Volumen de un cilindro



circular
(rebanado)
sección transversal

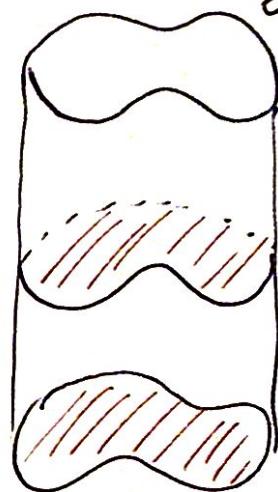
$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$V = Ah.$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h.$$

círculo de radio r

\in región.

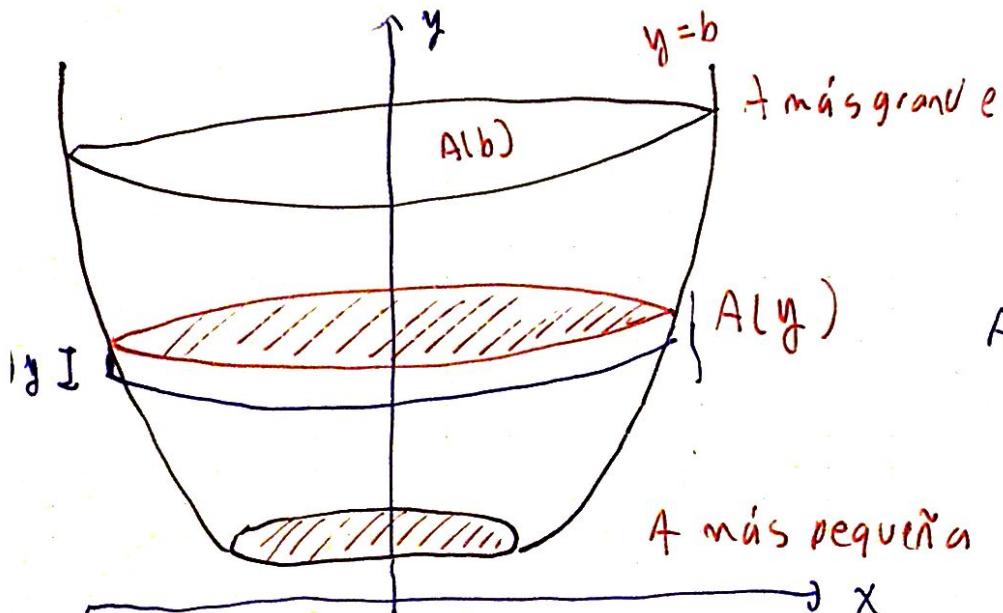


A' rea sección
transversal

$$A$$

$$\underline{\underline{V = Ah.}}$$

Volumen de un sólido S.



Parte infinitesimal
de este sólido.

cilindro

A' rea transversal $A(y)$
Altura dy .

$$\delta V = A(y) dy.$$

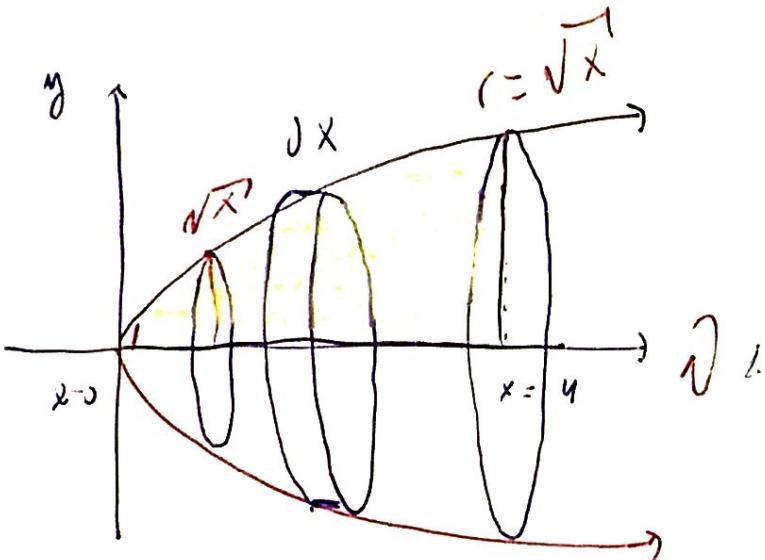
$$A(a)$$

Integrando

$$V = \int_a^b \delta V = \int_a^b A(y) dy.$$

¿Cuál es el área transversal?

Ejemplo: Considera la región $0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}$



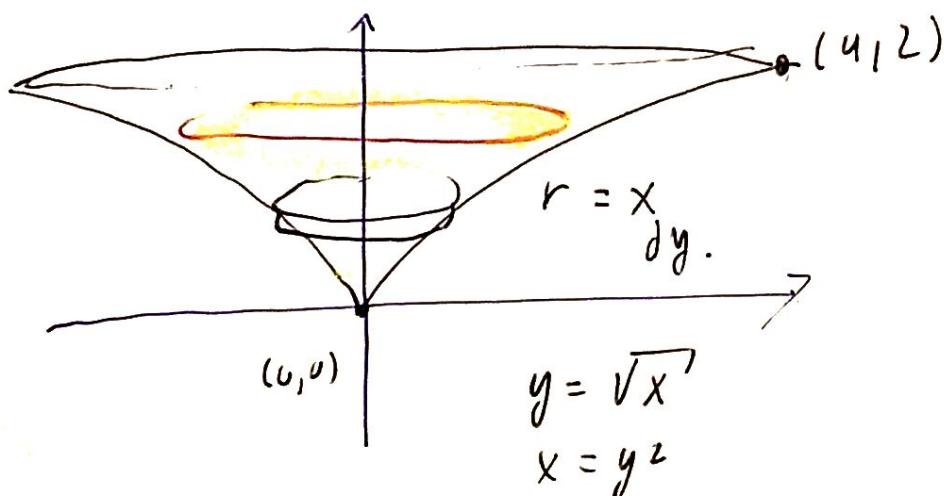
$$0 \leq x \leq 4.$$

Rota alrededor del eje-x para obtener un sólido en revolución

Volumen del sólido es, sección transversal es un cilindro
disco de radio $r = \underline{\sqrt{x}}$

$$\int V = \pi r^2 dx = \pi x dx.$$

$$V = \int_0^4 \pi r^2 dx = \pi \int_0^4 x dx - \left[\frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16\pi}{2} = 8\pi$$



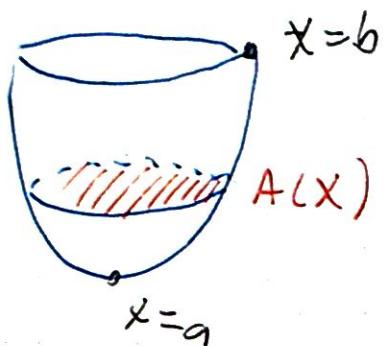
$$V = \pi \int_z x^2 dy.$$

$$V = \pi \int_0 y^4 dy.$$

Capítulo 15

Volúmenes sólidos en revolución, introducción a arandelas

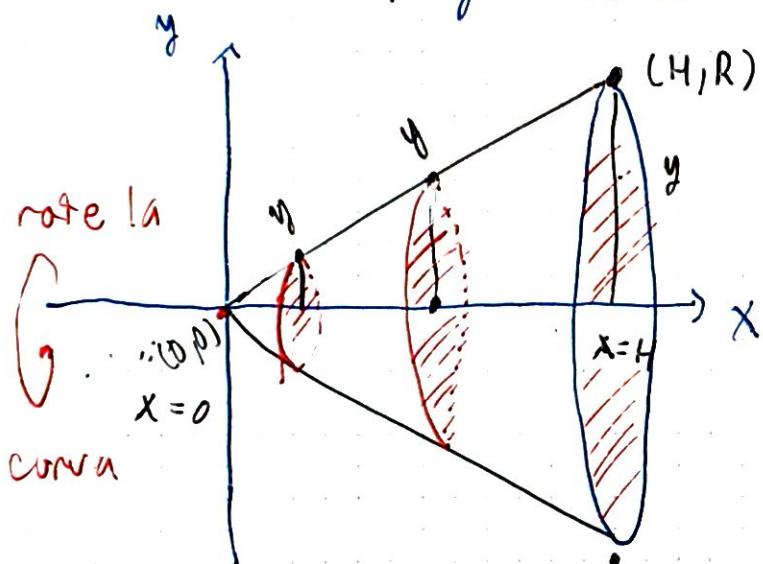
Volumenes.



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

área sección transversal.

Ejemplo: Encuentre el volumen de un cono de altura H y base circular de radio R .



Las secciones transversales son círculos de radio $y(x)$.

$$A = \pi y^2$$

$$V = \int_0^H \pi y^2 dx$$

$$y(0) = 0 + b = 0$$

$$y = mx + b.$$

$$m = \frac{R-0}{H-0} = \frac{R}{H}$$

$$y = \frac{R}{H} x + b.$$

$$(0,0) \text{ y } (H,R)$$

$$b = 0$$

$$V = \int_0^H \pi \frac{R^2 x^2}{H^2} dx = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \int_0^H x^2 dx$$

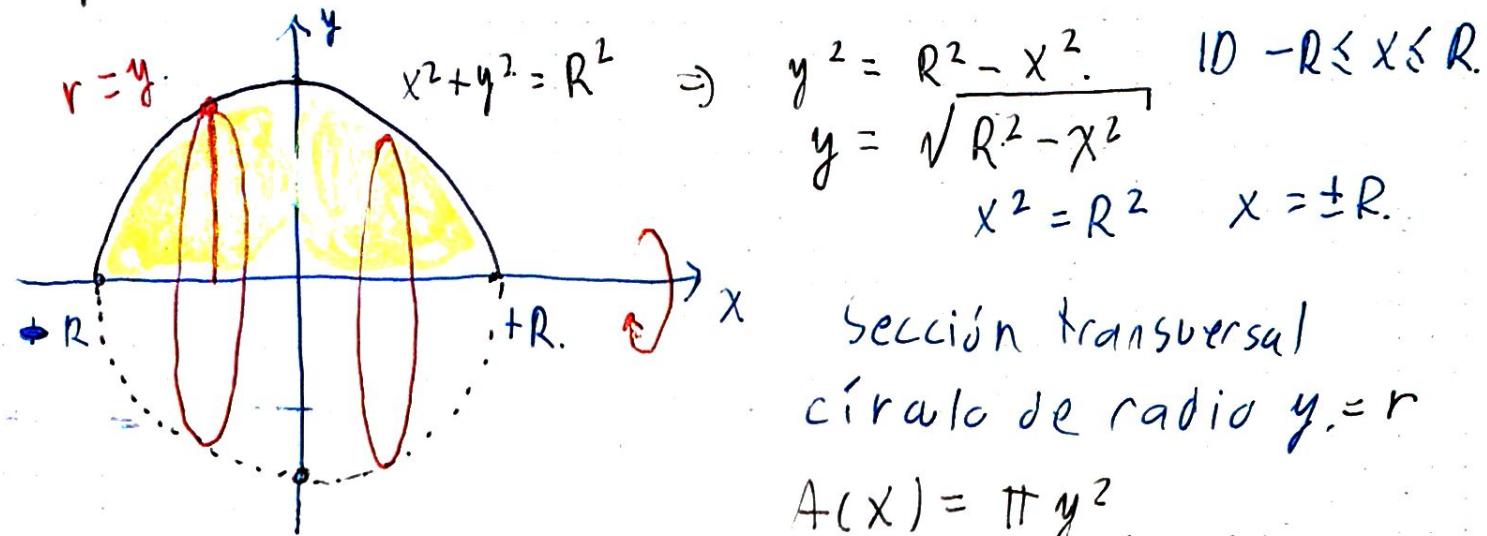
$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^H = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \frac{H^3}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi R^2 H}{3}$$

P. 88.

Ejercicio 1: p. 89 Volumen de una Esfera. De radio R .

La esfera se obtiene al girar el círculo $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ respecto al eje -x.



$$V = \int_{-R}^R A(x) dx = \pi \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^R (R^2 - x^2) dx$$

R es constante.

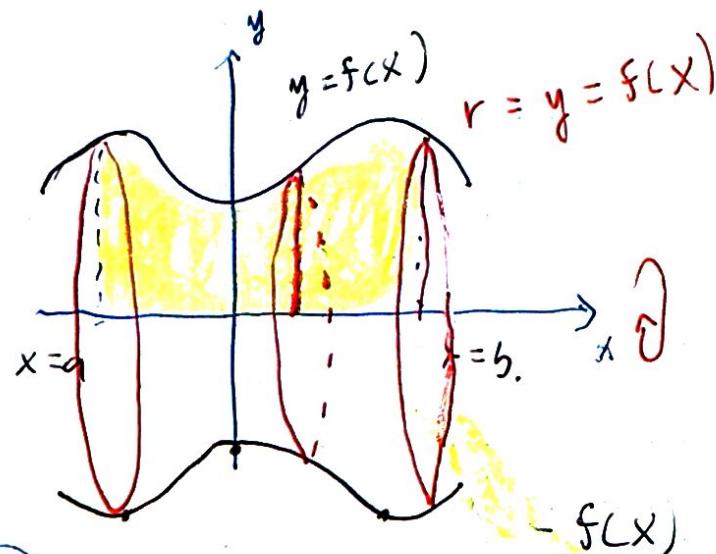
$$V = 2\pi \left(R^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^R = 2\pi \left(R^3 - \frac{R^3}{3} \right) = 2\pi R^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

Sólidos de Revolución.

$$\mathcal{R}: a \leq x \leq b, \\ 0 \leq y \leq f(x)$$

gire respecto al eje-x
para obtener el sólido
de revolución

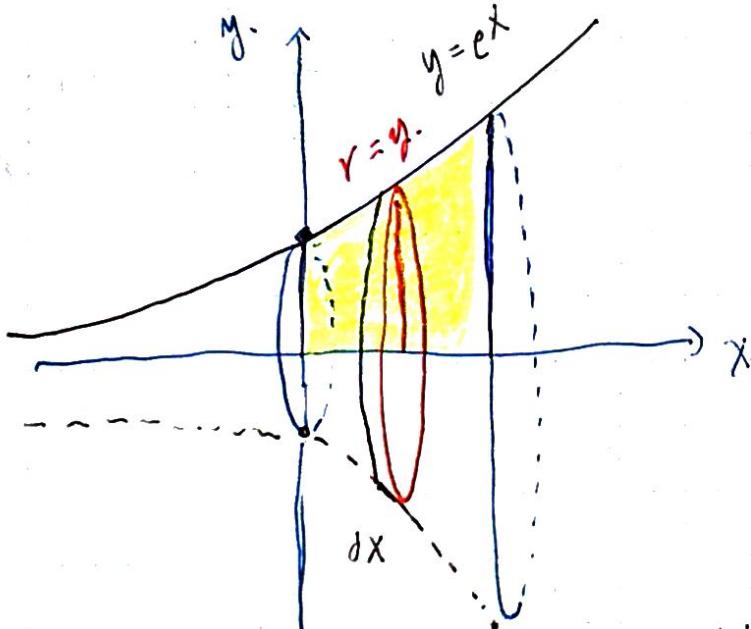


Área transversal : $A = \pi y^2 = \pi f^2(x)$



$$V = \int_a^b \pi y^2 dx = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre el Volumen del sólido que se obtiene al girar la región $\mathcal{R}: 0 \leq x \leq \ln 3, 0 \leq y \leq e^x$, respecto al eje-x. (Pag. 91)



$$e^{\ln t} = t$$

$y = e^x$ curva.

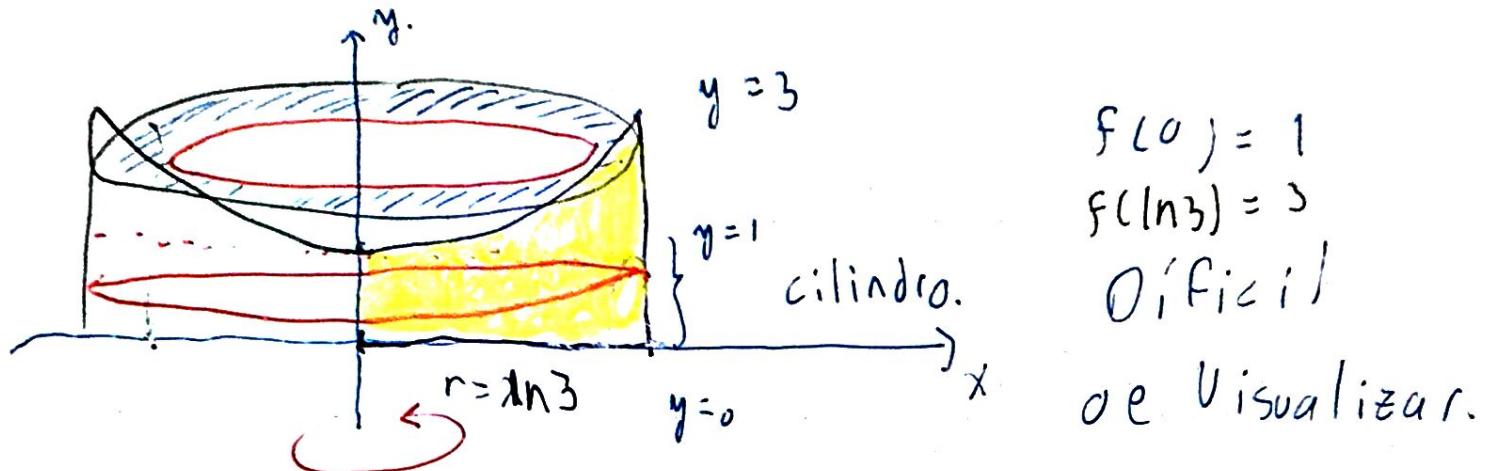
$$A = \pi y^2 = \pi e^{2x}$$

$$V = \int_0^{\ln 3} \pi e^{2x} dx$$

$$V = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^{\ln 3} = 4\pi.$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^{\ln 3^2} - e^0) = \frac{\pi}{2} (9 - 1)$$

Girando la misma región respecto al eje -y.



$$\text{Volumen} = V_1 + V_2.$$

$$V_1 = \text{cilindro}$$

$$V_1 = \pi r^2 h = \pi \ln^2 3.$$



$$y = e^x$$

$$r = \ln 3$$

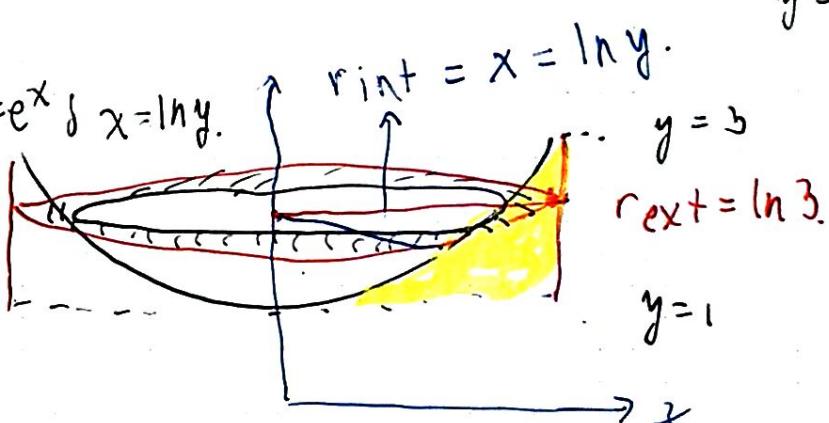
$$y = e^x \quad \delta x = \ln y.$$

$$r_{\text{int}} = x = \ln y.$$

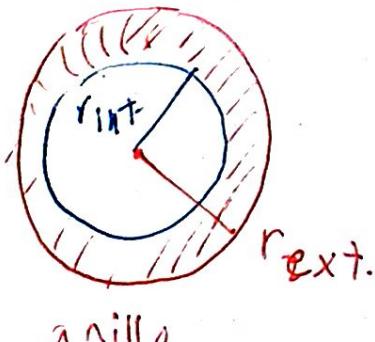
$$y = 3$$

$$r_{\text{ext}} = \ln 3.$$

V_2 sólido hueco:



Área transversal

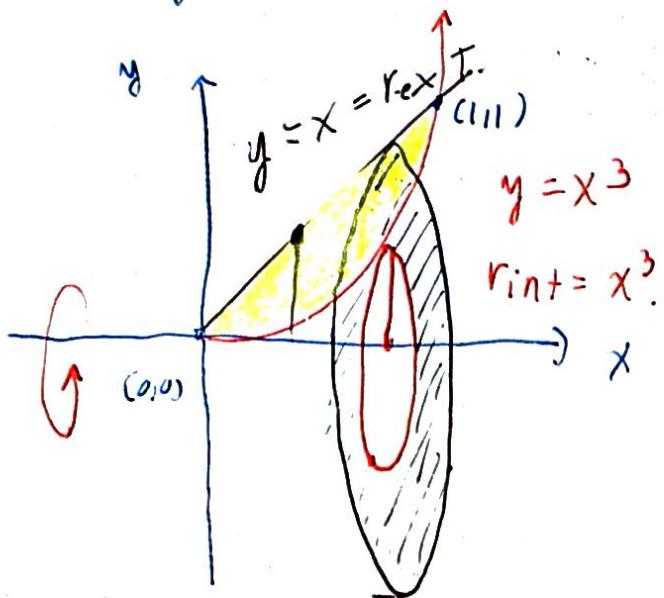


$$A = \pi r_{\text{ext}}^2 - \pi r_{\text{int}}^2$$

$$A = \pi (\ln 3)^2 - \pi (\ln y)^2$$

$$V_2 = \int_1^3 \pi (\ln 3)^2 - \pi (\ln y)^2 \, dy.$$

Ejercicio 5: Encuentre el volumen del sólido obtenido al girar la región entre las curvas $y = x$ & $y = x^3$ en el 1er cuadrante respecto al eje- x .



Área Anillo.

Círculo grande - Círculo pequeño.

$$r_{ext} = x \quad r_{int} = x^3$$

$$A = \pi r_{ext}^2 - \pi r_{int}^2$$

$$A = \pi x^2 - \pi x^6$$

$$\text{Volumen} \quad V = \int_0^1 A dx = \int_0^1 (\pi x^2 - \pi x^6) dx$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{7} \right]_0^1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} \right)$$

Transformadas Laplace.

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-st} dt$$

$$f(t) = e^t = \int_0^\infty e^t e^{-st} dt = \frac{-1}{1-s} = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{(1-s)t} dt.$$

$$\left[\frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{1-s} \right]_0^\infty = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{1-s} - \frac{e^0}{1-s}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1-s)t} = 0 \quad \text{se necesita que } 1-s < 0.$$

$1 < s$
 $\underline{s > 1}$

$$\int_0^\infty t e^{-st} = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-st}}{s} dt. \quad \text{IPP.}$$

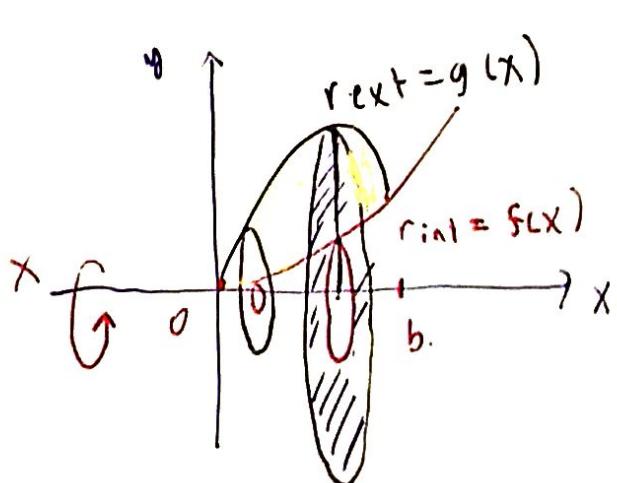
$$s > 0. \quad \begin{aligned} & \frac{-1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t e^{-st} + \frac{0e^0}{s} + \frac{e^{-st}}{s(1-s)} \Big|_0^\infty \\ & \text{ento } s \quad 0. \quad 0 \\ & = 0 - \frac{1}{s^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-st} - \frac{e^0}{-s^2} = -\frac{1}{-s^2} = \frac{1}{s^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Capítulo 16

Volúmenes por arandelas y cascarones cilíndricos
del cuadrado infinitesimal

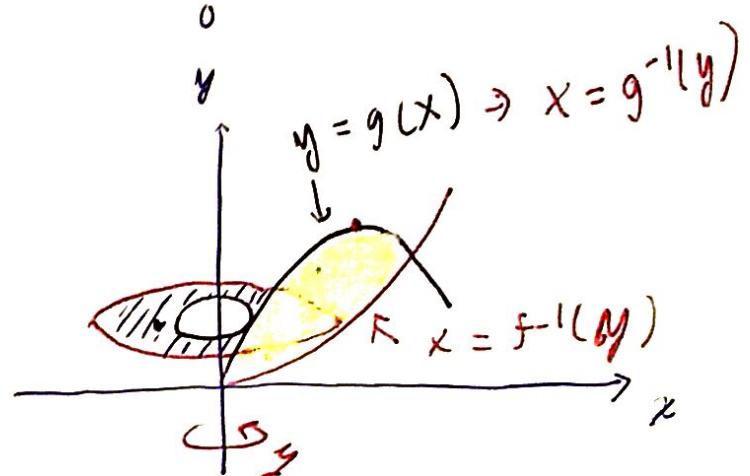
Volumenes:

- Región.
- Identificar la recta de rotación.
- Identificar las funciones de radio para cada anillo.
- Escoger la variable de integración.



$$A = \pi r_{\text{ext}}^2 - \pi r_{\text{int}}^2$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^b r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dx$$



Reflejo respecto al eje-y.

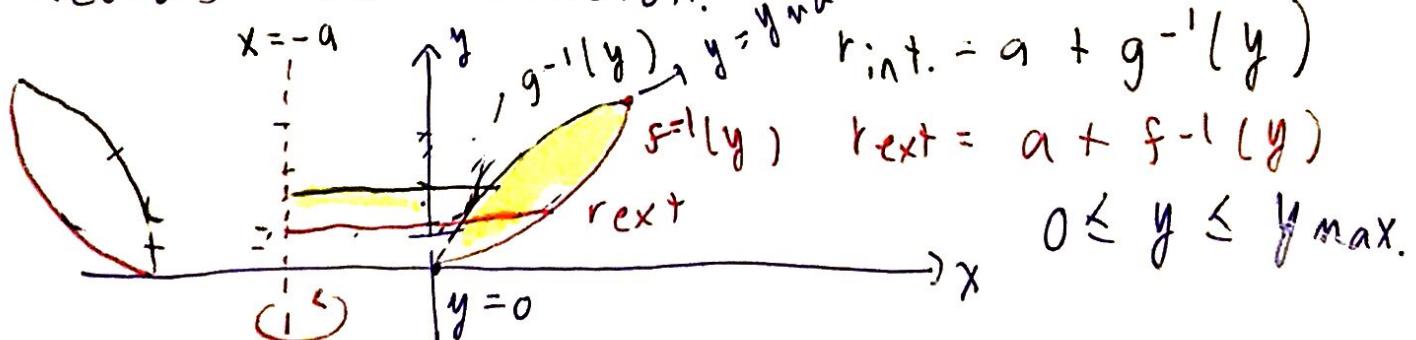
$$0 \leq y \leq y_{\max}$$

$$r_{\text{int}} = x = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$r_{\text{ext}} = x = f^{-1}(y)$$

$$\text{Volumen } V = \pi \int_0^{y_{\max}} r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{y_{\max}} (f^{-1})^2 - (g^{-1})^2 dy.$$

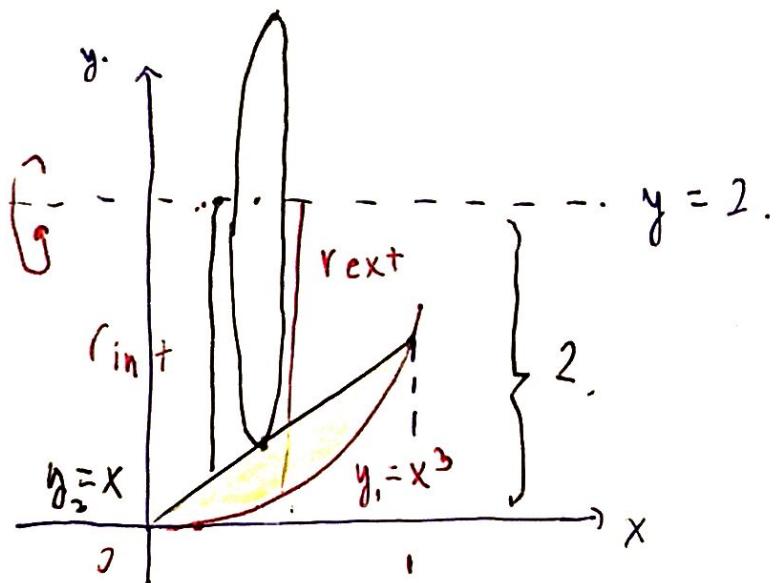
Rectas de Rotación.



$$V = \pi \int_0^{y_{\max}} r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{y_{\max}} (a + g^{-1})^2 - (a + g^{-1})^2 dy.$$

Ejercicio 6: Considerar la región entre $f(x) = x$ & $g(x) = x^3$ en el 1er cuadrante. (P 96)

a. Plantee la integral del volumen del sólido al girar la región respecto a $y=2$.



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (2-x)^2 - (2-x^3)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 x^6 - 4x^3 - x^2 + 4x \, dx \\ &= 17\pi/21. \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{\text{int}} = 2 - y_1 = 2 - x.$$

$$r_{\text{ext}} = 2 - y_2 = 2 - x^3$$

$$A = \pi (r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2)$$

Integre en x .

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

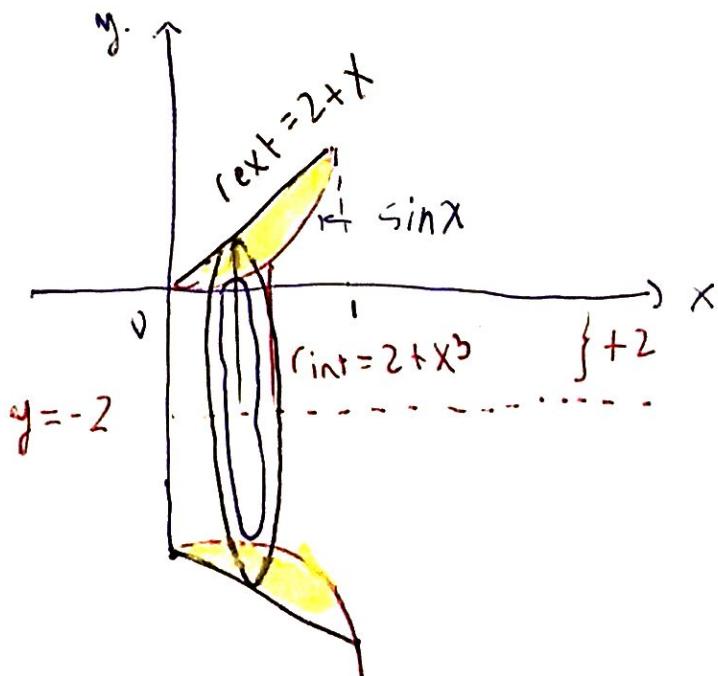
$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad x = 0, 1$$

$$\pi \int_0^1 (2-x^3)^2 - (2-x)^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^1 x^6 - 4x^3 - x^2 + 4x \, dx$$

$$= 17\pi/21.$$

b. Plantee la integral del volumen del sólido que se obtiene al girar la región respecto a $y = -2$ dado.



$$r_{\text{ext}} = 2 + x$$

$$r_{\text{int}} = 2 + x^3$$

integre en $0 \leq x \leq 1$

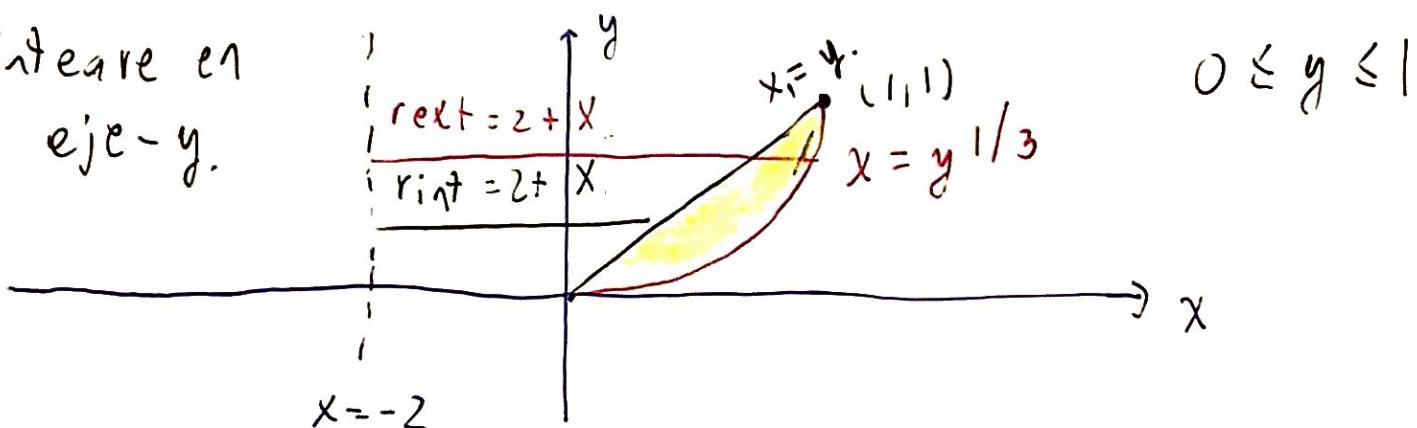
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (2+x)^2 - (2+x^3)^2 dx$$

$$V = 32\pi/21$$

c. Rote la región respecto a $x = -2$.

Integre en el eje-y.



$$r_{\text{ext}} = 2 + y^{1/3}$$

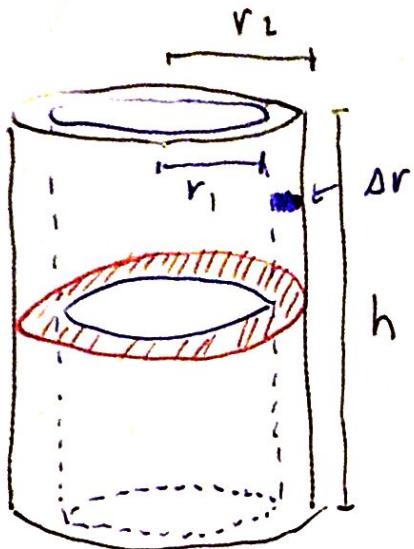
$$r_{\text{int}} = 2 + y$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 r_{\text{ext}}^2 - r_{\text{int}}^2 dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 (2+y^{1/3})^2 - (2+y)^2 dy$$

6.3 Volumen con Cascarones Cilíndricos (latas)



r_1 interno r_2 externo. -te.

$$\text{Área anillo } \pi r_2^2 - \pi r_1^2$$

$$\text{Volumen } V = \pi h (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$$

$$\text{grosor } dr = r_2 - r_1 = dr$$

$$\text{radio promedio: } r = \frac{1}{2} (r_2 + r_1)$$

$$V = \pi h (r_2 + r_1) (r_2 - r_1) = \pi h (2r) dr.$$

$$\text{Volumen Cascarón} \quad V = \pi h r^2$$

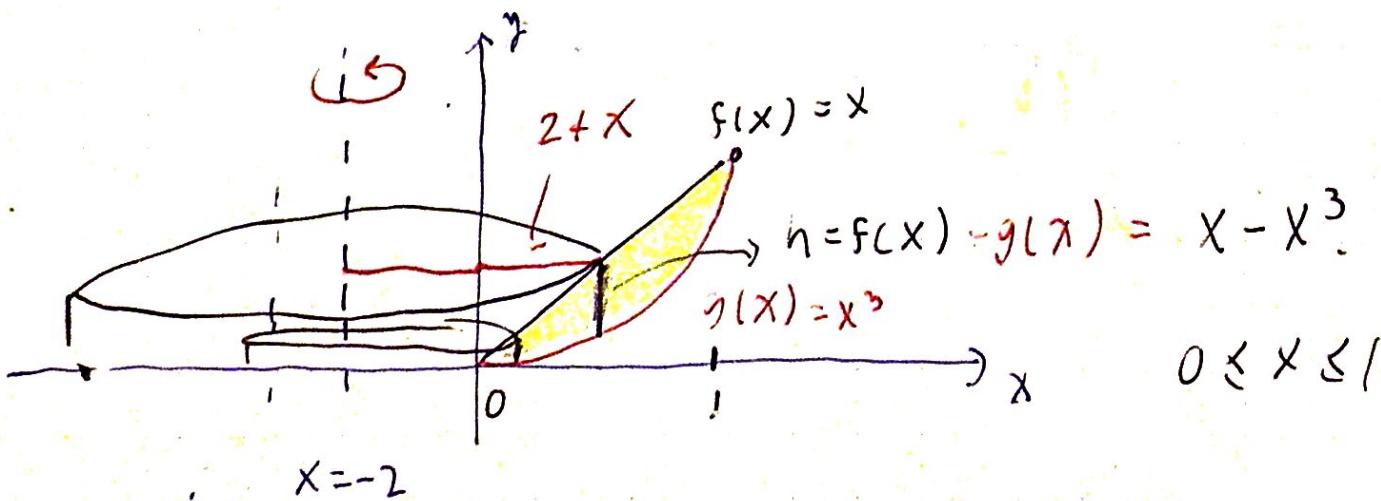
$$\text{Derive respecto a } r \quad dV = 2\pi h r dr$$

Integre en $a \leq x \leq b$

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b h r dr$$

cascarones cilíndricos.

Otra vez inciso c) $y = x^3$ & $y = x$ gire a $x = -2$.



$$h = x - x^3 \quad r = 2 + x \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

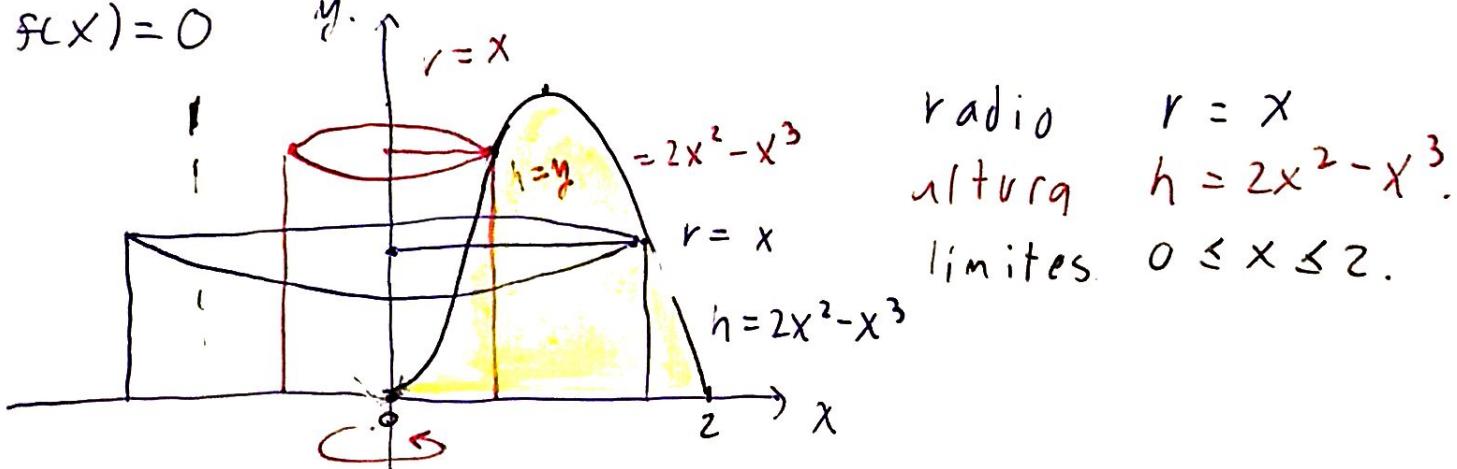
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 hr dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x - x^3)(2 + x) dx$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \int_0^1 (2 + y^{1/3})^2 - (2 + y)^2 dy.$$

Ejemplo: Encuentre el volumen del sólido que se obtiene al girar la región entre el eje-x y la curva $f(x) = 2x^2 - x^3$ en el 1º cuadrante respecto al eje-y.

$$\text{Intersección - } x \quad 2x^2 - x^3 = x^2(2 - x) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ x=2. \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = 0$$



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 hr dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 (2x^2 - x^3)x dx$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 2x^3 - x^4 dx = 2\pi \left[\frac{2x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2$$

$$V = 2\pi \left(8 - \frac{32}{5} \right)$$

Rotando con un eje horizontal

Anillos $V = \int_a^b \pi (r_2^2 - r_1^2) dx$

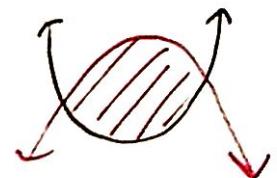
eje $-x$
 $y=0$
 $y=c$ te

Rotando con un eje vertical $x=0$ ó $x=c$ te.

Cilindros $V = 2\pi \int_a^b hr dx$

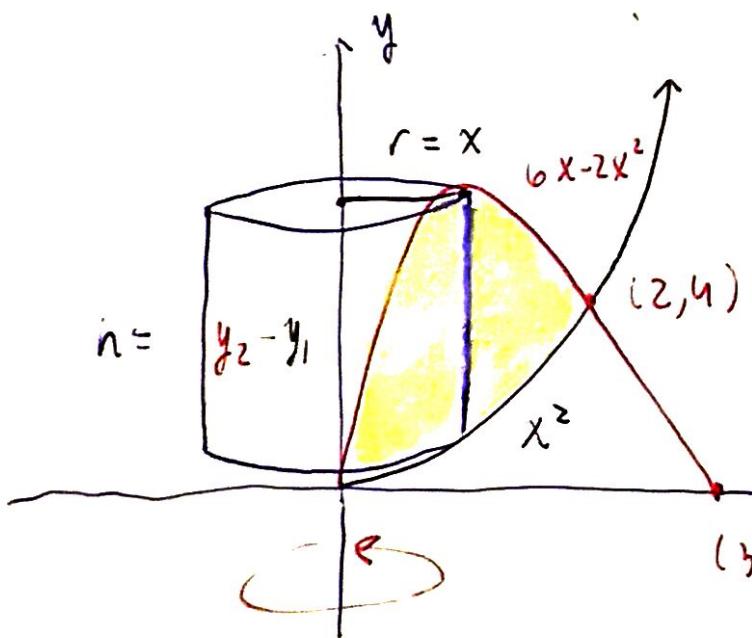
Ejercicio 2: Encuentre el volumen del sólido obtenido al girar la región entre $y_1 = x^2$ & $y_2 = 6x - 2x^2$ alrededor del eje- y .

$$y_2 = 0 \quad 2x(3-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 3.$$



$$y_1 = y_2 \quad x^2 = 6x - 2x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2.$$



Altura. $h = y_2 - y_1$
 $h = 6x - 3x^2$

Radio $r = x$

Límites. $0 \leq x \leq 2$.

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 hr dx.$$

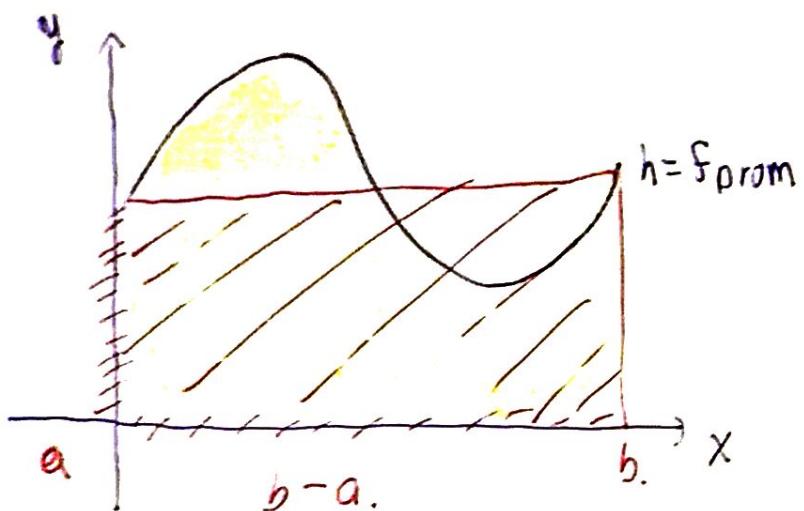
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (6x^2 - 3x^3) dx = 2\pi \left(2x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 \right]_0^2$$

$$V = 2\pi (16 - 3 \cdot 4) = 2\pi(4) = 8\pi$$

Capítulo 17

6.5 Valor promedio de una función

6.5 Valor Promedio de una función



f_{prom}
¿Promedio altura y.?

Igualle el área del rectángulo con el área de la región amarilla
misma área

Ancho $b-a$

Área Región Amarilla

altura f_{prom}

$$f_{\text{prom}}(b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

$$f_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$ sea continua en $[a, b]$

Ejemplo: Encuentre el valor promedio de $f(x) = \csc^2 x$ en $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. $b-a = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$. $\frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{4}{\pi}$

$$f_{\text{prom}} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^2 x dx = -\frac{4}{\pi} \cot x \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2}$$

$$f_{\text{prom}} = -\frac{4}{\pi} \cot \cancel{\pi/2} + \frac{4}{\pi} \cot \pi/4 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\cot \pi/2 = \frac{\cos \pi/2}{\sin \pi/2} = \frac{0}{1} \quad \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

Ejercicio 1: Encuentre el valor promedio de $f(x)$.

a. $f(t) = \cos^4 t \sin t$ en $[0, \pi]$.

$$f_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi-0} \int_0^\pi \underbrace{\cos^4 t}_{u^4} \underbrace{\sin t dt}_{-du}.$$

$$u = \cos t \quad du = -\sin t dt. \quad u(\pi) = \cos \pi = -1 \\ u(0) = \cos 0 = 1$$

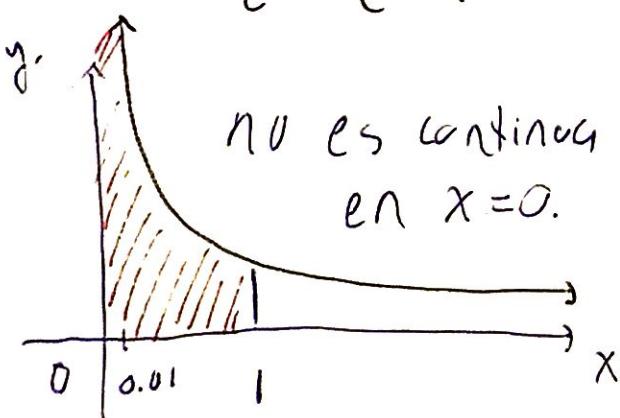
$$f_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_1^{-1} u^4 du = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 u^4 du = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 u^4 du.$$

$$f_{\text{prom}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{u^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi}.$$

b. $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ en $[e^4, e^{10}]$.

$$g_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{e^{10}-e^4} \int_{e^4}^{e^{10}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{e^{10}-e^4} \left[\ln|x| \right]_{e^4}^{e^{10}}$$

$$g_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{e^{10}-e^4} (\ln e^{10} - \ln e^4) = \frac{6}{e^{10}-e^4}$$



Valor promedio de f
en $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$g_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln x \right]_0^1 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x$$

$$y_{\text{prom}} = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = +\infty \quad \text{no existe.}$$

La función no tiene valor promedio $\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$.

2. $h(x) = \frac{3}{(4+x)^{1/2}}$ en $[-4, 5]$. no es continua en $x = -4$.

$$h_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{5 - (-4)} \int_{-4}^5 3(4+x)^{-1/2} dx \quad (x)' = 1.$$

$$h_{\text{prom}} = \frac{3}{9} \left[2(4+x)^{1/2} \right]_{(-4)}^5 \quad (4-4)^{1/2} = 0^{1/2}$$

$$h_{\text{prom}} = \frac{2}{3} \left(9^{1/2} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} (4+x)^{1/2} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{3} = 2.$$

Ejercicio 2: Densidad Lineal $\rho = 12(x+1)^{-1/2}$.

la varilla tiene 8 m. de longitud.

1. Encuentre la densidad promedio de la varilla.

$$\rho_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^8 12(x+1)^{-1/2} dx$$

$$\rho_{\text{prom}} = \frac{24}{8} \left[(x+1)^{1/2} \right]_0^8 = 3(9^{1/2} - 1^{1/2}) \\ 3(3-1) = 6 \text{ Kg/m.}$$

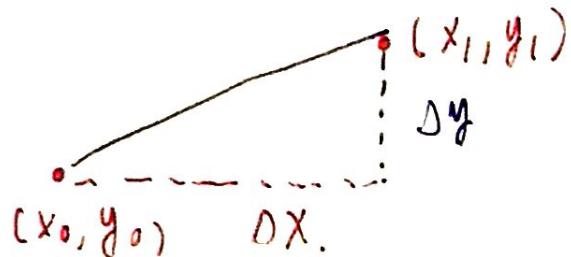
Capítulo 18

8.1 Longitud de arco

8.1 Longitud de Arco.

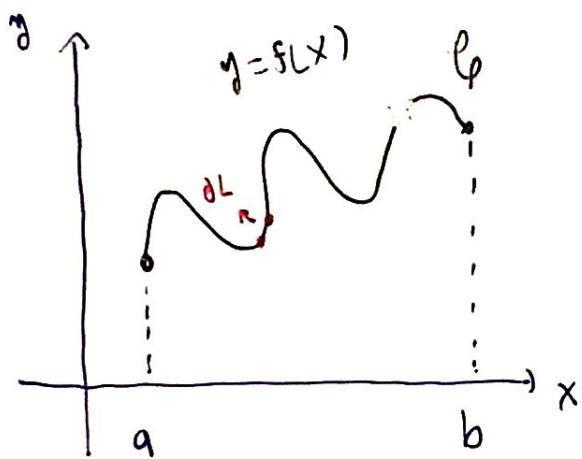
1.

Derivaci^{on}n Fórmula.



$$L = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2}$$

$$L = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$$



largo de la curva \mathcal{L} .

$a \leq x \leq b, y = f(x)$

$\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta x} \Delta y$. Longitud infinitesimal
del segmento.

$$\Delta L = \sqrt{(\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta x)^2}$$

$$\Delta L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\right)^2 + 1} \Delta x.$$

Integrando

Largo de arco de \mathcal{L} :

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [y']^2} dx$$

período.

Valor Promedio:

$$f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

No es necesario graficar ninguna curva.

Ejemplo. Encuentre la longitud de la curva.

$$y(x) = 1 + 2x^{3/2} \quad \text{en } 0 \leq x \leq 8/9.$$

Simplifique $1 + (y')^2$ antes de integrar.

$$y' = 3x^{1/2} \quad (y')^2 = 9x \quad 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + 9x$$

Longitud Arco: $L = \int_0^{8/9} (1+9x)^{1/2} dx$

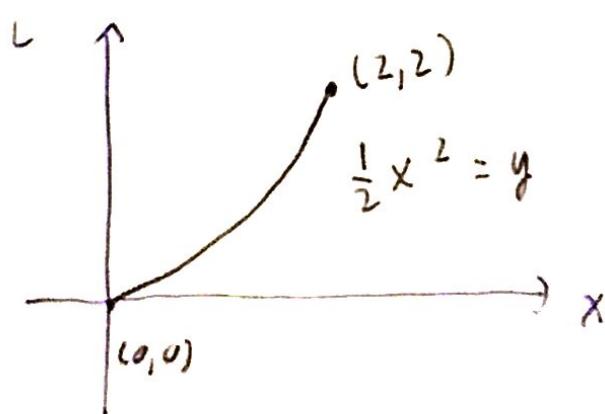
$$u = 1+9x$$

$$du = 9dx$$

$$L = (1+9x)^{3/2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Big|_0^{8/9}$$

$$L = \frac{2}{27} \left(\cancel{9^{3/2}} - \cancel{1^{3/2}} \right) = \frac{2}{27} (3^3 - 1) = \frac{2}{27} \cdot 26.$$

Ejercicio 1(a): Parábola (planteados)

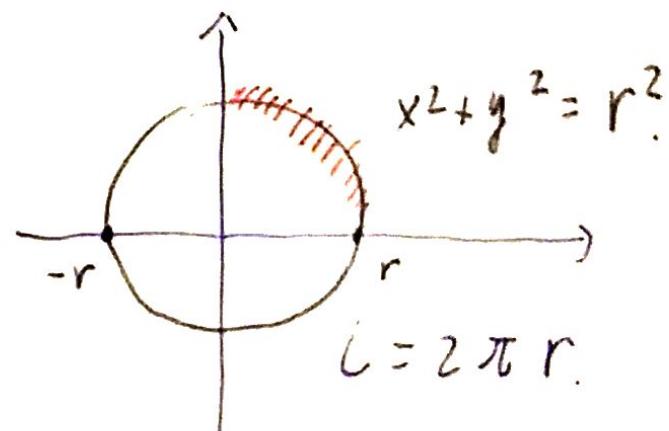


$$y' = x$$

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + x^2$$

$$L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

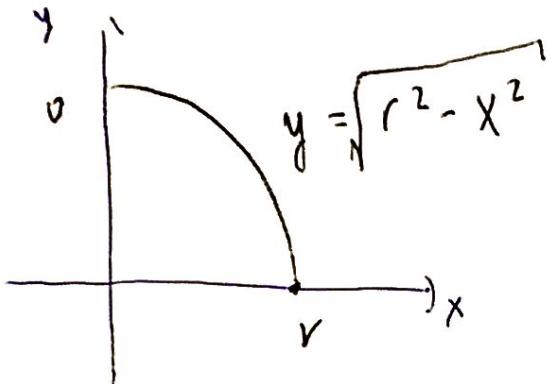
$$\begin{aligned} x &= \tan \theta \\ dx &= \sec^2 \theta \cdot d\theta. \end{aligned}$$



Ejercicio 1 b: Longitud de una circunferencia.
de radio r . $r = c / \pi e.$

$$Ec: x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$L = 4 \int_0^r \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx.$$



$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2} (r^2 - x^2)^{-1/2} (-2x)$$

$$y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2 + x^2}{r^2 - x^2} = \frac{r^2}{r^2 - x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 4 \int_0^r \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2 - x^2}} dx = 4r \int_0^r \frac{dx}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \\ &= 4r \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) \right]_0^r \\ &= 4r \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) - \sin^{-1}(0) \right] \\ &= 4r \left[\sin^{-1}(1) - \sin^{-1}(0) \right] \\ &= 4r \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\pi r. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Longitud de circunferencia } 2\pi r. = L$$

$$\text{Área de un círculo}$$

$$\pi r^2 = A$$

$$\text{Volumen}$$

$$4\pi r^3/3 = V$$

1.

Longitud: Un cable telefónico cuelga entre dos postes con posiciones horizontales en $x = \pm 25$. El cable tiene una curva con ec. $y = -5 + 25 \cosh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right)$

Encuentre la longitud del cable.

$$L = \int_{-25}^{25} \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$y' = 25 \sinh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{25} = \sinh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{se cancelan} \\ \text{los } 25's. \end{matrix}$$

$$1+(y')^2 = 1 + \sinh^2\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) = \cosh^2\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{identidad} \\ \text{hiperbólica} \end{matrix}$$

$$L = \int_{-25}^{25} \sqrt{\cosh^2\left(\frac{x}{25}\right)} dx = \int_{-25}^{25} \cosh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) dx$$

$$L = 2 \int_0^{25} \cosh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) dx = 2 \cdot 25 \sinh\left(\frac{x}{25}\right) \Big|_0^{25}$$

$$L = 50 \left[\sinh(1) - \sinh(0) \right] \approx 58.7600$$

Función tiene diferente variable independiente.

Ejercicio 3: Pág 112. Encuentre la longitud para las siguientes curvas.

u. $C_1: x = \frac{y^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2y} \quad 1 \leq y \leq 2.$

Utilice el eje-y para integrar

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx \quad ; \quad \int_a^b \sqrt{1+(x')^2} dy.$$

Objetivo: SIMPLIFIQUE $1+(x')^2$.

$$x' = \frac{3y^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2} y^{-2} = \frac{1}{2}(y^2 - y^{-2}) \quad y^2 y^{-2} = y^0$$

$$(x')^2 = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 - y^{-2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}(y^4 - 2 \cdot 1 + y^{-4})$$

$$1+(x')^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(y^4 - 2 + y^{-4}) \quad] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Simplifique } y \\ \text{factorice,} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(4 + y^4 - 2 + y^{-4}) \quad \begin{array}{l} 1^2 + 2a + 1 \\ (a+1)^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} y^2 \cdot y^{-2} = 1 & = \frac{1}{4}(y^4 + 2 + y^{-4}) \\ & = \frac{1}{4}(y^2 + y^{-2})^2 = 1 + (x')^2. \end{array} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{4}a = \frac{4+a}{4}$$

$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1+(x')^2} dy = \int_1^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(y^2 + y^{-2})^2} dy.$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (y^2 + y^{-2}) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{1}{y} \right) \Big|_1^2$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right)$$

b. $C_2: y = \ln(\sec \theta) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4.$

$$y'(t) = \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{\sec \theta} = \tan \theta.$$

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\sec^2 \theta} d\theta.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec \theta d\theta = [\ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \ln (\sec \pi/4 + \tan \pi/4) - \ln (\sec 0 + \tan 0) \\ &= \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1) - \ln 1 = \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Longitud de Arco: Curva está en $a \leq t \leq x$.

Límite superior indefinido.

$$S(x) = \int_a^x \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dt \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Función de} \\ \text{Longitud de} \\ \text{Arco.} \end{array} \right\}$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre la función de longitud de arco para la curva $y = \ln(\sin t)$ en $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq x$.

$$y' = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \cot(t) \quad \int \csc^2 t dt = \cot x$$

$$1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \cot^2(t) = \csc^2(t).$$

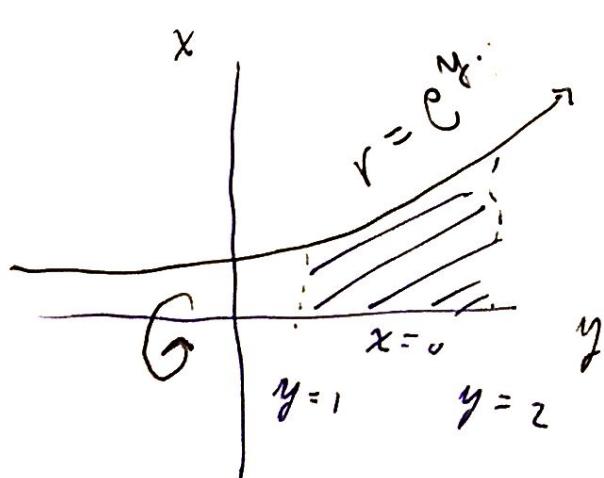
$$L(x) = \int_{-\pi/2}^x \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dt = \int_{-\pi/2}^x \sqrt{\csc^2 t} dt.$$

$$L(x) = \int_{-\pi/2}^x \csc t dt = -\ln |\csc t + \cot t| \Big|_{-\pi/2}^x$$

$$= -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + \ln |\csc(-\pi/2) + \cot(-\pi/2)|$$

$$\cot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 \quad \csc(-\pi/2) = \frac{1}{\sin(-\pi/2)} = -1$$

$$= -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + \ln | -1 |$$

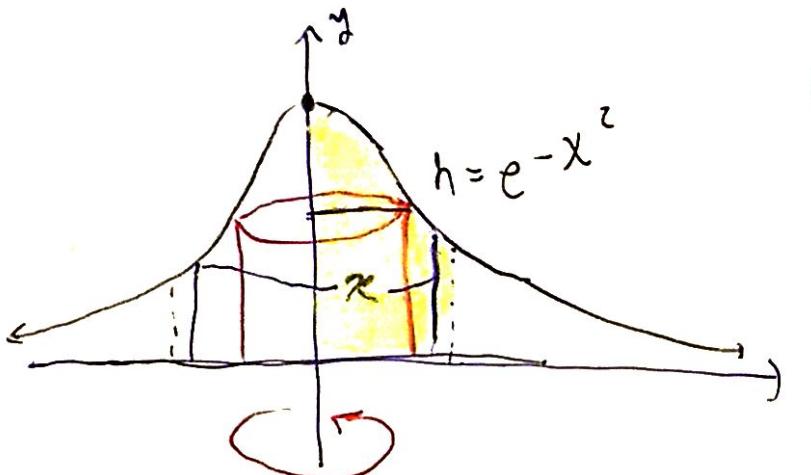


Ej: 3 lab 8.

Ej: $y = e^{-x^2}$ $y = 0, x = -1$ $x = 1$

Lab 8.

a) alrededor del eje- y .



Cilindros.

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 hr \, dx$$

Oiscos

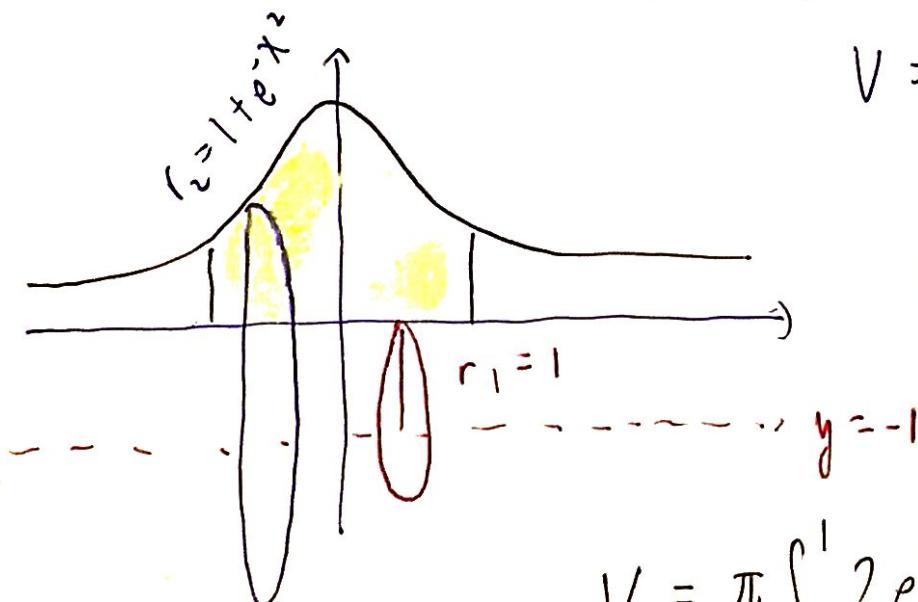
$$V = \pi \int_0^1 r^2(y) \, dy.$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} 2x \, dx = \pi \int_0^{-1} e^u du = -\pi [e^u]_0^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -x^2 & du &= -2x \, dx \\ u(0) &= 0 & u(-1) &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\pi (e^{-1} - e^0) \\ \pi (e^0 - e^{-1}) &= \pi (1 - \frac{1}{e}) \end{aligned}$$

b) alrededor de $y = -1$.



$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 r^2 \, dx.$$

$$(1 + e^{-x^2})^2 - 1$$

$$1 + 2e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^4} - 1$$

$$2e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^4}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 2e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^4} \, dx$$

Capítulo 19

8.5 Probabilidad

- a) Distribución uniforme
- b) Distribución exponencial
- c) Distribución normal

Simulacro Lunes 7 de octubre. 6:30 PM
CES.

\geq Notas ≤ 60 Baja Parcial. Res

7.8 Integrales Improp 8.5 Probabilidades

76-128. sin 8.2 Área Superficial.

Lunes 14 de octubre Parcial 2: 2:30 PM CES.

Integr. Funciones Parciales.

Probabilidad (p. 123).

Un evento puede ser discreto o puede ser continuo.

Discreto: hay un número finito o contable de eventos.

Goles en un partido, lanzamiento de dados y monedas.

Probabilidad = $\frac{\# \text{ veces de que ocurra un evento}}{\# \text{ total de eventos.}}$

Dado

$$E = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}.$$

$$\text{Probabilidad } P(X \geq 5) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Probabilidad de que ocurra cualquier evento
está entre 0 y 1 $0 \leq P(X) \leq 1$.

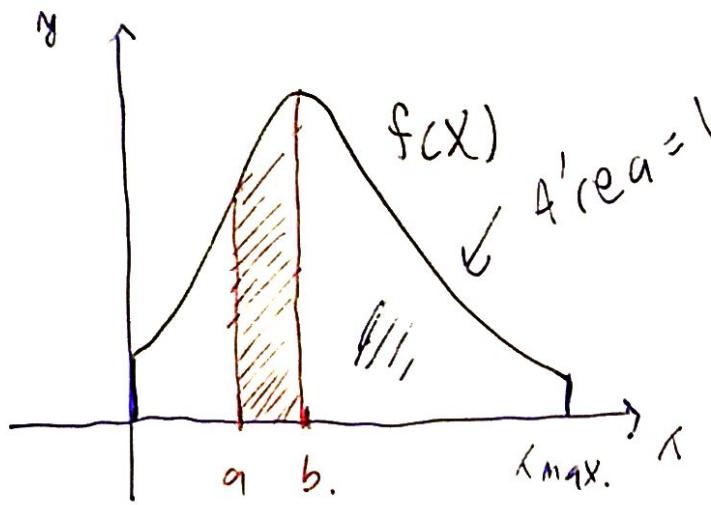
$$100\% \leq P(X) \leq 100\%$$

Probabilidad de que ocurran todos los eventos $\sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i)$

Enfoque: statistical | y mate Discreta

Continuo: El número de eventos no es contable.

El dominio de los eventos son los números reales.



Mediciones de cantidades como pesos, alturas, tiempos, volúmenes, áreas.

La probabilidad de que ocurra un evento entre a y b es el área bajo la curva.

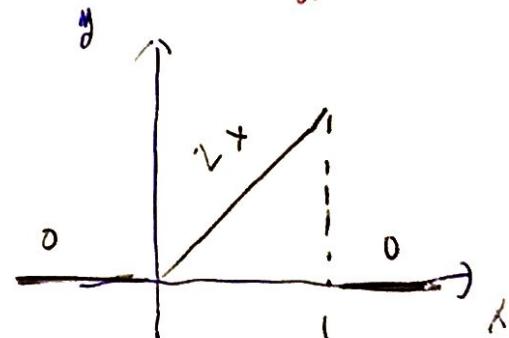
$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Función de densidad de probabilidad. $f(x)$.
Condiciones.

i. $f(x) \geq 0$ en $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$.

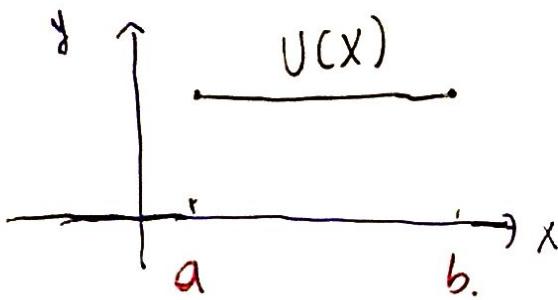
ii. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ Probabilidad tiene que ser del 100%.

Ejemplo: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ 2x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases}$



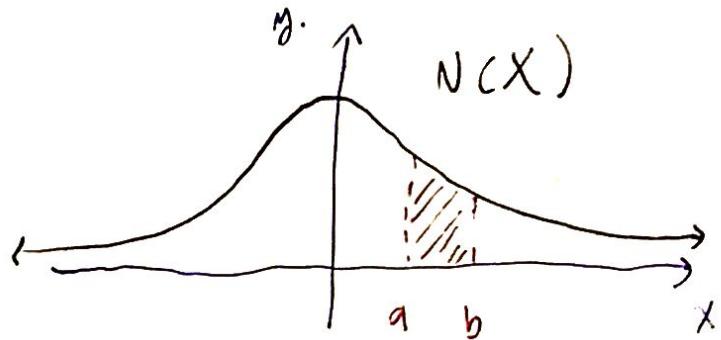
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 2x dx = [x^2]_0^1 = 1$$

3 Distribuciones de Probabilidad Comunes.



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < a \\ \frac{1}{b-a} & a \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & x > b. \end{cases}$$

uniforme.

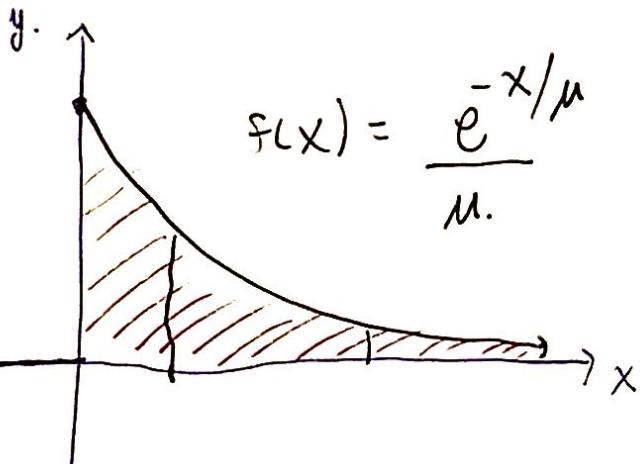


$$N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}$$

Normal media 0
desv. estandar 1.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} N(x) dx = 1.$$

Exponencial.



$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-x/\mu}}{\mu}$$

letrajrigrafa.

μ = media, mito
todos los eventos

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1.$$

mediciones, tiempos, pesos

Ejercicio: Compruebe de que la distribución uniforme y la distribución exponencial son funciones de densidad

$$U(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{M} e^{-x/\mu}, \quad x \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-\infty \leq x \leq \infty) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} U(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{b-a} dx && \text{, } b \text{ son} \\ \uparrow & & & \text{constantes} \\ \text{probabilidad} & & & \\ & & & = \left[\frac{x}{b-a} \right]_a^b = \frac{b-a}{b-a} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$U(x) \geq 0$ en \mathbb{R} .

$U(x)$ es una función de densidad de probabilidad.

Exponencial:

$$P(0 \leq x \leq \infty) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x/\mu} \frac{dx}{\mu} \quad \begin{array}{l} \mu \text{ tiempo promedio} \\ \text{constante.} \end{array}$$

$$w = -\frac{x}{\mu} \quad dw = -\frac{dx}{\mu} \quad \begin{array}{l} u(\infty) = -\infty \\ u(0) = 0. \end{array}$$

$$P(0 \leq x \leq \infty) = - \int_0^{-\infty} e^w dw = -e^w \Big|_0^{-\infty}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} e^{-\infty} \rightarrow 0 \\ \lim_{w \rightarrow -\infty} e^w - (-e^0) = 1 \end{array}$$

Capítulo 19. 8.5 Probabilidad

- a) Distribución uniforme
 - b) Distribución exponencial
 - c) Distribución normal
-

Capítulo 20

8.5 Probabilidad, media, varianza, desviación est^andar, mediana

8.5 Probabilidad

Variabile continua $-\infty \leq x \leq \infty$.

Probabilidad P , de que X ocurra entre a y b es:

$$P(a \leq x \leq b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Distribución Uniforme: $f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a}$ $a \leq x \leq b$.

$\mu = \text{media}$ Exponencial: $f(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-x/\mu}$ $x \geq 0$.

Probabilidad es del 100%. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

P. 125.

Ejercicio 1: Un contenedor tiene mercancía cuyo peso tiene una distribución uniforme entre 2 y 4 toneladas.

1. Calcule la probabilidad de que el contenedor pese entre 2.5 y 3.5 toneladas. $a = 2$ $b = 4$.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \leq x \leq 4. \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \text{si } x > 4.$$

$$P(2.5 \leq x \leq 3.5) = \int_{2.5}^{3.5} \frac{1}{2} dx = \left[\frac{x}{2} \right]_{2.5}^{3.5} = \frac{3.5 - 2.5}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

La probabilidad de que pese entre 2.5 y 3.5 es del 50%.

b. Calcular la probabilidad de que el contenedor pese más de 2.5 toneladas.

$$P(X > 2.5) = \int_{2.5}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{2.5}^4 \frac{1}{2} dx = \left[\frac{x}{2} \right]_{2.5}^4 = \frac{4 - 2.5}{2} = \frac{1.5}{2}$$

$$P(X > 2.5) = \frac{3}{4} \text{ ó } 75\%.$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 & x > 4. \end{cases}$$

Ejercicio 2: El tiempo de espera promedio para recibir una orden a domicilio es de 0.5 hora y tiene una distribución exponencial.

a. Encuentre la probabilidad de que la comida se entregue después de media hora.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-x/\mu} \quad \mu = \text{media} \quad \mu = 0.5. \quad x > 0.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{0.5} e^{-x/0.5} = 2e^{-2x} \quad x > 0.$$

$$P(X > 0.5) = \int_{0.5}^{\infty} 2e^{-2x} dx \quad \frac{2e^{-2x}}{-2}$$

$$P(X \geq 0.5) = -e^{-2x} \Big|_{0.5}^{\infty} \quad e^{-\infty} \rightarrow 0$$

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2x} + e^{-2(0.5)} = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$$

Existe una probabilidad del 36,78% de que la entrega se realice 0.5 hora después.

b. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que la entrega se realice en menos de 15 min? ; 1/4 de hora

$$P(X \leq 1/4) = \int_0^{1/4} 2e^{-2x} dx = \int_{-1/2}^0 e^{-2x} (-2dx)$$

$$u = -2x \quad du = -2dx \quad u(0) = 0 \quad u(1/4) = -1/2$$

$$P(X \leq 1/4) = \int_{-1/2}^0 e^u du = e^u \Big|_{-1/2}^0 = 1 - e^{-1/2} \approx 0.3934$$

Estadísticos Importantes: Media, Mediana y Varianza

Variables	x_1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Discretas.		$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$	$1/6$

$$\text{Media} = 1\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \dots + 6\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$\text{Dados:} \quad = \frac{1}{6} (1+2+3+4+5+6) = \frac{21}{6} = 3.5$$

Media $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i f(x_i)$ f(x_i) peso, frecuencia
discretas probabilidad.

Variable continua: se integra $x f(x)$.

Media $\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx$ el dominio de f(x)
puede restringir
el intervalo de
integración.
(m1)) realice IPP $u = x$
 $du = f(x)dx$.

Mediana: el número m que tiene una probabilidad acumulada del 50%.

$$\int_{-\infty}^m f(x)dx = 0.5$$
 Resuelva para m.

$$F(m) = 0.5 \Rightarrow m = F^{-1}(0.5)$$

Varianza: la desviación cuadrado respecto a la media (sigma) $(x - \mu)^2$.

$$\sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - \mu)^2 f(x) dx$$

Realice IPP dos veces $u = (x - \mu)^2$,
por partes.

Ejercicio 3: Consideré la distribución exponencial.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{100} e^{-x/100}, \quad x > 0.$$

i. Encuentre la media de $f(x)$

$$\mu = \int_0^\infty x \frac{e^{-x/100}}{100} dx = -xe^{-x/100} \Big|_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty e^{-x/100} dx$$

$$u = x \quad J_U = \frac{1}{100} e^{-x/100} dx$$

$$du = dx \quad V = -e^{-x/100}$$

$$\mu = -xe^{-x/100} \Big|_0^\infty - 100e^{-x/100} \Big|_0^\infty$$

$$u = -\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xe^{-x/100} + 0 \cdot e^0 - 100 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x/100} + 100 \cdot e^{-0}$$

$$\underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xe^{-x/100}}_{0} \quad \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{-x/100}}_{0} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\mu = 100 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xe^{-x/100} \quad 0 \cdot e^{-\infty} = 0 \cdot 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x/100}} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{100} e^{-x/100}} \stackrel{0/0}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{e^{-\infty}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\mu = 100.$$

b. Encuentre la mediana de $f(x)$.

$$\int_0^m f(x) dx = 0.5. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{100} e^{-x/100}.$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \int_0^m e^{-x/100} dx = -\frac{100}{100} e^{-x/100} \Big|_0^m = -e^{-m/100} + e^0.$$

$$1 - e^{-m/100} = 0.5. \quad \text{Resuelve para } m.$$

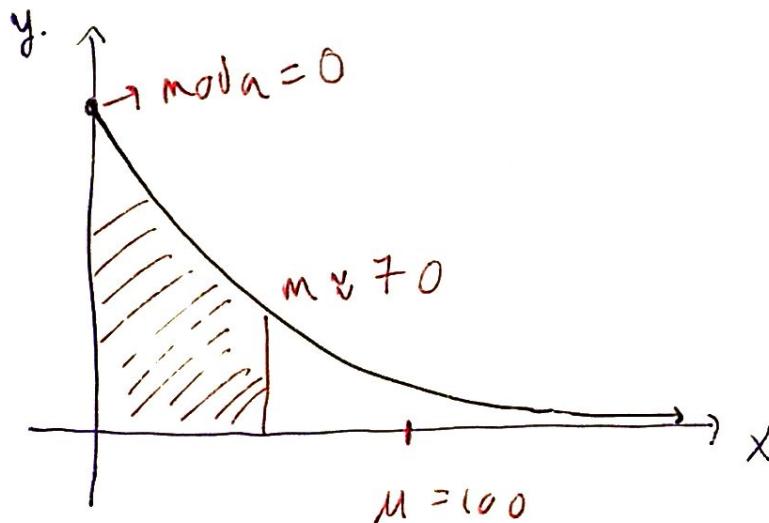
$$-e^{-m/100} = -0.5$$

$$e^{-m/100} = 0.5.$$

$$\underline{-0.69}$$

$$\text{Aplique lns: } \frac{-m}{100} = \ln(0.5) \rightarrow m = -100 \ln(0.5)$$

$$m \approx 69.31$$



Varianza $\sigma^2 = \int_0^\infty (x-100)^2 \frac{e^{-x/100}}{100} dx$

$$u = (x-100)^2 \quad du = 2(x-100) dx$$

$$dv = \frac{e^{-x/100}}{100} dx \quad V = -e^{-x/100}$$

$$\sigma^2 = -[(x-100)^2 e^{-x/100}]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty 2(x-100) e^{-x/100} dx$$

IPP

$$\sigma^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-100)^2}{e^{x/100}} + 100^2 e^{-0}$$

$$\sigma^2 = 100^2 \quad \sigma = 100$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre la media, mediana, varianza y desviación estandar de la distribución uniforme.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \quad a \leq x \leq b. \quad \text{para } b=7, a=1$$

$$\text{Media: } \mu = \int_a^b x f(x) dx = \int_1^7 \frac{x}{6} dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{12} \right]_1^7$$

$$\mu = \frac{49-1}{12} = \frac{48}{12} = 4.$$

$$\text{Mediana: } \int_a^m f(x) dx = 0.5 \quad \int_1^m \frac{1}{6} dx = \left[\frac{x}{6} \right]_1^m$$

$$\frac{m-1}{6} = 0.5 \Rightarrow m = 0.5(6) + 1 = 4.$$

No hay moda.

$$\text{Varianza: } \int_a^b (x-\mu)^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^7 (x-4)^2 \frac{1}{6} dx$$

$$u = x-4 \quad du = dx \quad u(7) = 3 \\ u(1) = -3$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_1^7 (x-4)^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^3 u^2 du = \frac{2}{6} \int_0^3 u^2 du$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} u^3 \right]_0^3 = \frac{27}{9} = 3$$

Desviación estándar: $\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Varianza}} = \sqrt{3}.$

4. Longitud de arco $\int \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$ sab 9.

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

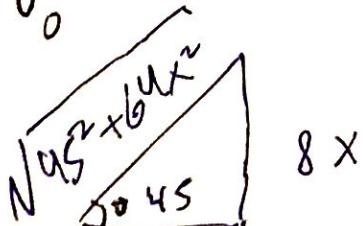
$$x = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta.$$

5. $y = 180 - \left(\frac{2x}{45}\right)^2 = 180 - \frac{4x^2}{45^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{8x}{45^2} & 1 + (y')^2 &= 1 + \frac{64x^2}{45^2} \\ &&&= \frac{1}{45^2} (45^2 + 64x^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \int_0^{90} \sqrt{45^2 + 64x^2} dx$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{8x}{45}$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{45^2 + 64x^2}}{45}$$

$$x = \frac{4s}{8} \tan \theta \quad dx = \frac{4s}{8} \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$L = \int_0^? \sqrt{4s^2 + 64x^2} dx = \int_0^? 4s \sec \theta \cdot \frac{4s}{8} \sec^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$L = \frac{4s^2}{8} \int \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{4s^2}{16} \left(\sec \theta \tan \theta + \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta| \right)$$

Capítulo 21

7.4 Fracciones parciales

Caso 1: Factores lineales distintos

Caso 2: Factores lineales repetidos

Lab Lunes 1-2:30 PM.
Ses 2 2:30 PM Centro Estudiantil.

7.4 Fracciones Parciales ✓

se utiliza para integrar funciones racionales.

$$\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = f(x) \quad P \text{ polinomio de grado } n \\ Q \text{ polinomio de grado } m.$$

Condición: Denominador > Numerador. } ✓

En caso de que el grado del numerador sea mayor que del denominador, realice la división larga. o igual.

$$\frac{6}{x^2 - 9}, \quad \frac{x+3}{x^3 - 9x}, \quad \frac{1}{x^2 + 4}, \quad \dots \quad \begin{matrix} \text{denominador} \\ \text{es el} \\ \text{más grande} \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{x^2 + 3}{x^2 - 9}, \quad \frac{x^3 + x^2 + 1}{x^3 - 4x} \end{array} \right\} \text{División larga}$$

Simplifique la función en dos o más fracciones parciales.

$$\frac{6}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{6}{(x-3)(x+3)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+3}$$

No puede integrar

A, B dos coeficientes
"desconocidos"

$$\frac{6}{x^2-9} = \frac{A(x+3) + B(x-3)}{x^2-9}$$

Igualando los numeradores *vero en $x=-3, 3$* .

$$6 = A(x+3) + B(x-3)$$

$$x=3: 6 = 6A \quad + 0 \Rightarrow A=1$$

$$x=-3: 6 = 0 - 6B \Rightarrow B=-1$$

$$\frac{6}{x^2-9} = \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x+3}$$

$$\int \frac{6}{x^2-9} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x-3} - \int \frac{dx}{x+3} = \boxed{\ln|x-3|} - \boxed{\ln|x+3|} + C.$$

Finalmente integre.

Caso 1: Factores lineales distintos.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P(x)}{(x^2-9)(x^2-4)} &= \frac{P(x)}{(x-3)(x+3)(x-2)(x+2)} \\ &= \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-2} + \frac{D}{x+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C.$$

Encuentre
A, B, C y D.

Caso 2: Factores Lineales Repetidos.

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

$x+1$ Encuentre A, B y C.

$$\int f(x) dx = A \ln|x+1| - B(x+1)^{-1} - \frac{1}{2}C(x+1)^{-2} + K.$$

$$\int (x+a)^{-t} dx = \frac{(x+a)^{-t+1}}{1-t} + K,$$

Ejercicio 1: $\int \frac{18z}{2z^2 + 7z - 4} dz$ P(64)

1. Factorice dem: $2z^2 + 7z - 4 = (2z-1)(z+4)$.

$$\frac{18z}{2z^2 + 7z - 4} = \frac{18z}{(2z-1)(z+4)} = \frac{A}{2z-1} + \frac{B}{z+4}$$

2. Ceros Den. $2z-1=0 \Rightarrow z=0.5$ } lineales
 $z+4=0 \Rightarrow z=-4$ } distintas.

$$\frac{18z}{2z^2 + 7z - 4} = \frac{A}{2z-1} + \frac{B}{z+4} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{c. A, B?}}}$$

Multiplique por $(2z-1)(z+4)$

$$18z = A(z+4) + B(2z-1)$$

$$z=0.5: 9 = 4.5A + 0 \Rightarrow A = 9/4.5 = 2.$$

$$z=-4: 18(-4) = 0 - 9B \Rightarrow B = \frac{-18}{-9}(4) = 8$$

$$\int \frac{18z}{2z^2+7z-4} dz = \int \frac{2}{2z-1} dz + 8 \int \frac{dz}{z+4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \ln|2z-1| + 8 \ln|z+4| + C.$$

Ejercicio 2: Integre las sigs. funciones.

$$a) \int \frac{4x+2}{x^2+2x+1} dx \quad b) \int \frac{x^2+2x-1}{x^3-x} dx$$

a) $x^2+2x+1 = (x+1)^2$. Factor lineal repetido.

$$\frac{4x+2}{x^2+2x+1} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} \quad ? \quad \underline{\underline{j A, B?}}$$

Multiplique por $(x+1)^2$ denominador se hace cero en $x=-1$

$$4x+2 = A(x+1) + B.$$

$$x = -1: -2 = 0 + B \Rightarrow B = -2.$$

$$x = 0: 2 = A + B. \Rightarrow A = 2 - B = 2 + 2 = 4.$$

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

$$= \boxed{4 \ln|x+1| + 2(x+1)^{-1}} + C.$$

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

Ceros en 0, -1, 1 (factores lineales distintos)

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

$$x^2+2x-1 = A(x+1)(x-1) + Bx(x-1) + Cx(x+1)$$

$$x=0: -1 = -A + 0 + 0 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$x=-1: -2 = 0 + 2B + 0 \Rightarrow B = -1$$

$$x=1: 2 = 0 + 0 + 2C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2+2x-1}{x^3-x} dx &= \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\ &= \ln|x| - \ln|x+1| + \ln|x-1| + C. \end{aligned}$$

Capítulo 22

7.4 Fracciones parciales

Caso 3: Factores cuadráticos irreducibles

Caso 4: Factores cuadráticos repetidos

sesión Resolución Dudas	Lun 1 - 2:30 PM
	D-SOB.
Parcial 2	Lun 2:30 CES.
Conto 9	1 Fracciones Parciales.
Lab 11 Max	Entrega jueves 17 octubre.

Fracciones Parciales.

Caso 1 y 2: Factores Lineales.

$$\frac{P(x)}{x(x+1)^2(x+2)^3} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+2)} + \frac{E}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{F}{(x+2)^3}$$

$$\int \frac{A}{x} dx = A \ln|x+1| + C \quad \int B(x+a)^{-n} dx = \frac{-B}{-n+1} (x+a)^{-n+1} + C.$$

Ejemplo 1: $\int \frac{x^2+x}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} dx \quad (x^2+4x+4)(x-1)$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2+x \\ \hline x^2+x \end{array} \right. = A(x+2)(x-1) + B(x-1) + C(x+2)^2.$$

zero en $x=-2$ y en $x=1$

$$x=-2: 2 = 0 - 3B + 0 \quad B = -2/3 = -6/9$$

$$x=1: 1^2+1 = 0 + 0 + 9C \quad C = 2/9$$

$$x=0: 0 = -2A - B + 4C \quad 2A = -B - 4C = -2/9$$

$$A = -1/9, \quad B = -2/9, \quad C = 2/9. \quad \int (x+2)^{-2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^2 + x}{(x+2)^2(x-1)} dx &= -\frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} \\ &= C - \frac{1}{9} \ln|x+2| + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{2}{9} \ln|x-1| \end{aligned}$$

Caso 3: Factores Cuadráticos Irreducibles.

Δ no tienen raíces reales. $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ imaginario
 $x^2 + 36$ $x^2 + x + 1$ no se pueden factorizar.

$$x^2 = -36. \quad x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{cuadrática: } x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = -\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{no tiene} \\ \text{sólo reales} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x^2 + 36)(x^2 + x + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 36} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x + 1}$$

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + K^2} dx \quad \int \frac{du}{2u} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|u| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + K^2| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 + K^2} dx = \int \frac{K \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{K^2 \sec^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{K} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{K} \theta + C.$$

$$x = K \tan \theta, \quad dx = K \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

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

Ejercicio 6: Integre P. 69.

3

$$b. \int \frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 + 4x} dx \quad x(x^2 + 4) = x^3 + 4x$$

$$\frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 + 4x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{C}{x^2 + 4} * x^3 + 4x.$$

$$2x^2 - x - 4 = A(x^2 + 4) + Bx^2 + Cx$$

$$2x^2 - x - 4 = (A+B)x^2 + Cx + 4A.$$

lijando los coeficientes.

$$\text{Grado 2: } A + B = 2 \Rightarrow B = 2 - A = 3.$$

$$\text{Grado 1: } C = -1 \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$\text{Grado 0: } 4A = -4 \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$A = -1, B = 3, C = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x^2 - x - 4}{x^3 + 4x} dx &= -\int \frac{dx}{x} + 3 \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 4} - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4} \\ &= -\ln|x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4| - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$b. \int \frac{1}{x^4 - 1} dx$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x^4 - 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{C}{x-1} + \frac{D}{x+1}$$

$$1 = (Ax + B)(x^2 - 1) + C(x^2 + 1)(x+1) + D(x^2 + 1)(x-1)$$

$$0x^3 + 0x^2 + 1 = Ax^3 + Bx^2 - Ax - B + Cx^3 + Cx^2 + Cx + C, \\ + 0x + Dx^3 - Dx^2 + Dx - D$$

Juntando coeficientes.

$$(1) A + C + D = 0 \quad (1) + (3) \quad 2C + 2D = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$(2) B + C - D = 0 \quad (2) + (4) \quad 2C - 2D = 1 \quad (6)$$

$$(3) -A + C + D = 0$$

$$(4) -B + C - D = 1 \quad 4C = 1$$

$$C = 1/4 \quad D = -C = -1/4.$$

$$A = -C - D = -1/4 + 1/4 = 0 \quad B = D - C = -1/4 - 1/4 = -1/2.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 - 1} = \int \frac{-1/2}{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1/4}{x-1} - \frac{1/4}{x+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+1| + C.$$

Factores Cuadráticos repetidos (Caso 4) P. 70.

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x^2+25)^2(x^2+36)^3} = \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+25)} + \frac{Cx+D}{(x^2+25)^2} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+36)} + \frac{Gx+H}{(x^2+36)^2} + \frac{Ix+J}{(x^2+36)^3}$$

Ejercicio 7: $\int \frac{x^2+2}{x^5+8x^3+16x} dx$ Número perfecto

$$\int \frac{x^2+2}{x^5+8x^3+16x} dx \quad x(x^4+8x^2+16) \\ x(x^2+4)^2$$

$$\frac{x^2+2}{x(x^2+4)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+4)^2}$$

Multiplique por $x(x^2+4)^2$.

$$x^2+2 = A(x^4+8x^2+16) + (Bx+C)(x^3+4x) + Dx^2+Ex$$

$$x^2+2 = Ax^4+8Ax^2+16A + Bx^4+Cx^3+4Bx^2+4Cx + Dx^2 + Ex.$$

Grado Cuatro: $A + B = 0 \Rightarrow B = -A = -1/8.$

Grado Tres: $C = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$

Grado Dos: $8A + 4B + D = 1 \Rightarrow D = 1 - 1 + 4/8 = 1/2.$

Grado Uno: $4C + E = 0 \Rightarrow E = -4C = 0$

Grado Cero: $16A = 2 \Rightarrow A = 1/8$

$$A = 1/8, \quad B = -1/8, \quad C = 0, \quad D = 1/2, \quad E = 0.$$

$$\int \frac{x^2+2}{x(x^2+y)^2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{x}{x^2+y} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x}{(x^2+y)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{16} \ln|x^2+y| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2+y)} + C$$

$$8A + 4B + D = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{4}{8} + 0 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 = 1 - 1 + \frac{4}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{P(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)^2(x^2+y)(x^2+y)^2}$$

Capítulo 22. 7.4 Fracciones parciales

Caso 3: Factores cuadráticos irreducibles

Caso 4: Factores cuadráticos repetidos

Capítulo 23

Lnb. 10 Resueltos 3 y 4., Sección A.

5. Distribución exponencial $\mu = 4$. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-x/4}$

¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que se atienda a la persona en menos de 3 minutos?

$$P(X < 3) = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{4} e^{-x/4} dx = -e^{-x/4} \Big|_0^3 = e^{-3/4} = 1 - e^{-3/4} \approx 52.76\%.$$

1. $f(x) = \frac{C}{1+x^2} \quad -\infty \leq x \leq \infty$.

a. ¿Cuál es el valor de C para que f(x) sea función de probabilidad?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad C \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 1$$

$$2C \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 2C \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^{\infty} \quad \tan(0) = 0$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = 2C \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} x - \tan^{-1}(0) = 1$$

\tan AV. en $x = \pi/2$.

$$\tan^{-1} \text{AH en } y = \pi/2. \quad - 2 \frac{\pi}{2} C = \pi C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

b. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de x esté entre -1 y 1 ?

$$P(-1 \leq x \leq 1) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$P(-1 \leq x \leq 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\tan^{-1} x \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} [\tan^{-1}(1) - \tan^{-1}(0)]$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 0 = 0$$

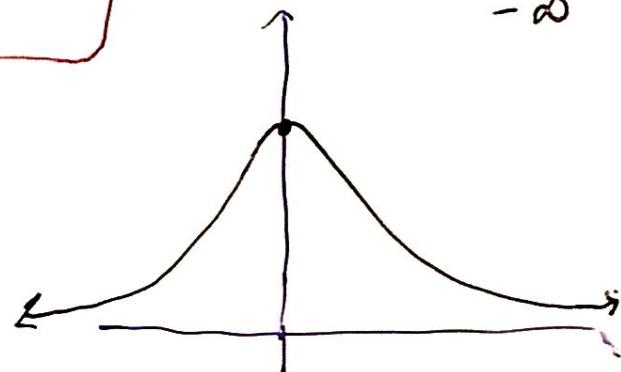
c. ¿Cuál es la media de $f(x)$? $\infty - \infty$.

$$M = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{\text{Impar}}{\text{par.}} = \text{Impar}$$

$$M = 0$$

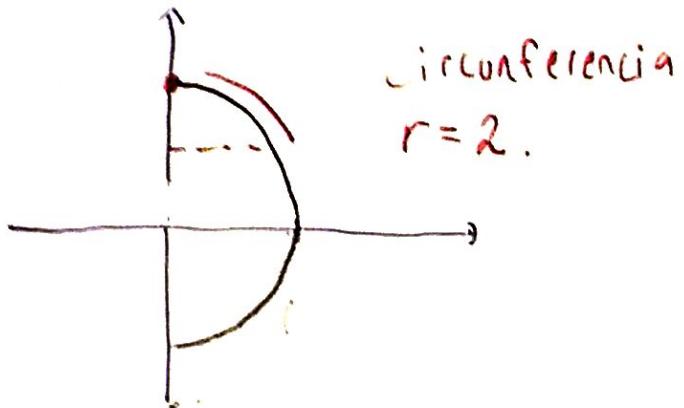
$$\text{media} = \text{mediana} = \text{moda} = 0.$$



Lab. 9. Prob 4.

$$x = \sqrt{4-y^2} \quad 1 \leq y \leq 2. \quad y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

Encuentre la longitud de arco de x .



$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1+(x')^2} dy.$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$$

$$x' = \frac{1}{2}(4-y^2)^{-1/2}(-2y) = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}$$

$$1+(x')^2 = 1 + \frac{y^2}{4-y^2} = \frac{4-y^2+y^2}{4-y^2} = \frac{4}{4-y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+(x')^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}$$

$$L = \int_1^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy. = 2 \left[\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \right]_1^2 = 2 \sin^{-1}(1) - 2 \sin^{-1}(0.5)$$

$$y = 2 \sin \theta.$$

$$dy = 2 \cos \theta d\theta.$$

$$\sqrt{4-y^2} = 2 \cos \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2}{2 \cos \theta} 2 \cos \theta d\theta &= \int 2 d\theta. \\ &= 2\theta + C. \\ &= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 2 \sin^{-1}(1) - 2 \sin^{-1}(0.5)$$

$\sin \pi/2 = 1$
 $\sin \pi/6 = 0.5$

$$L = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Lab 6 Prob (b)

b) $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x+2}} dx$ ¿Dónde es impropia?
 en $x = -2$ discontinuidad.

$$\int_{-2}^3 (x+2)^{-1/4} dx = 4 \left[\frac{(x+2)^{3/4}}{3} \right]_{-2}^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left(5^{3/4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x+2)^{3/4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} 5^{3/4} \quad \text{CONVERGENTE}$$

b) Simulacro $\int_0^1 \frac{12x^2 + 4x}{2x^3 + x^2} dx$ indefinida en $x=0$.

$$\frac{12x^2 + 4x}{x^2(2+x)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x+2} \quad] \text{ MÁS LARGA.}$$

ATAJO. $u = 2x^3 + x^2 \quad du = (6x^2 + 2x)dx$

$$2 \int_0^1 \frac{(6x^2 + 2x)dx}{2x^3 + x^2} = 2 \int_0^3 \frac{du}{u} = 2 \left[\ln u \right]_0^3 \quad \text{DIVERGENTE}$$

$=$

porque $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$.

Integre w/ fractions part 1

$$\int \frac{12x^2+4x}{x^2(x+2)} = \int \frac{A}{x} dx + \int \frac{B}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{C}{x+2} dx$$

* $12x^2+4x$.

$$12x^2+4x = Ax(x+2) + B(x+2) + Cx^2.$$

$$12x^2+4x+0 = Ax^2+2Ax+Bx+2B+Cx^2.$$

$$A+C=12 \quad C=12-A=10$$

$$2A+B=4 \quad 2A=4 \quad A=2$$

$$2B=0 \Rightarrow B=0$$

$$\int \frac{12x^2+4x}{x^2(x+2)} = \int \frac{2}{x} dx + 0 + \int \frac{10}{x+2} dx$$

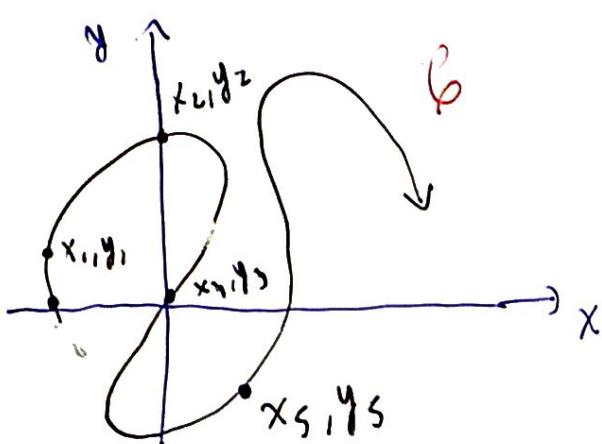
$$= 2\ln|x| + 10\ln|x+2|$$

Capítulo 24

10.1 Ecuaciones paramétricas

10.1 Ecuaciones Paramétricas

Describen el comportamiento de una partícula que se mueve al lo largo de una curva β en 2-D.



curva β no se puede representar por medio de $x = f(y)$ ó $y = g(x)$

los puntos sobre la curva paramétrica β se pueden representar por medio de las ecs. paramétricas

$$\begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \end{cases}$$

Ecs. paramétricas variable independiente t , conocida como un parámetro.

Ejercicio 1: $x = ut - t^2$, $y = t + 2$.

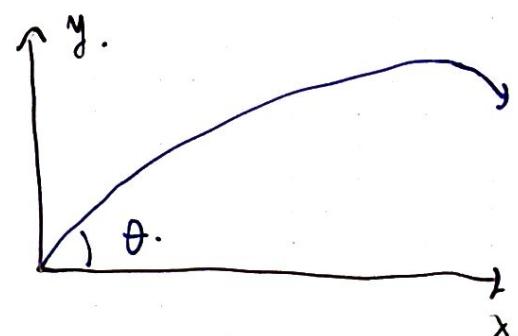
Movimiento Parabólico en 2-D.

$$x = V_0 (\cos \theta) t$$

$$y = V_0 (\sin \theta) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2.$$

$$V_0 = \sqrt{2} \cdot 10 \quad \theta = \pi/4 \quad y = 10$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{90}{\sqrt{2}} t = 90t.$$



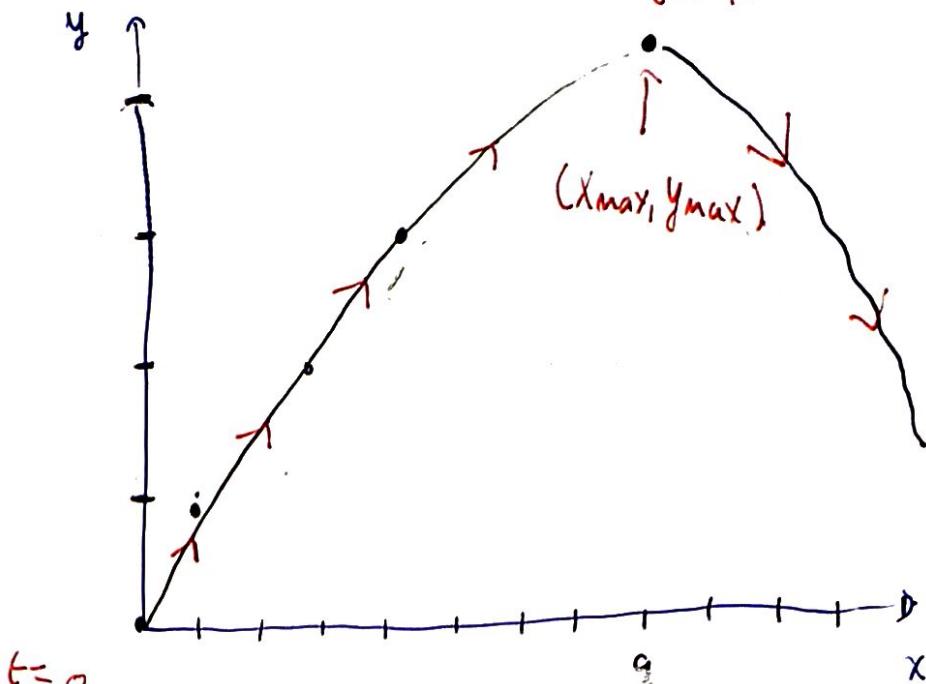
$$y = \frac{90\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} t - 5t^2$$

a. Use una tabla de valores para bosquejar la curva paramétrica

$$x = 90t$$

$$y = 90t - 5t^2 = 5t(18-t)$$

t	x	y
0	0	0
1	90	85
2	180	160
3	270	225
4	360	320
9	810	405.
13		325
18	1620	0



traza una parábola

b. Elimine el parámetro para encontrar la ec. de la curva paramétrica.

$$x = 90t \quad \Rightarrow \quad t = \frac{x}{90} \quad \text{sustituya en } y:$$

$$y = 90t - 5t^2$$

$$y = 90\left(\frac{x}{90}\right) - 5\left(\frac{x}{90}\right)^2 = x - \frac{5x^2}{90^2}$$

$$\text{Altura máxima cuando } y' = 1 - \frac{10x}{90 \cdot 90} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{90}{10} \quad 90 = 9 \cdot 90 = 810$$

$$10x = 90 \cdot 90$$

$$x = 810$$

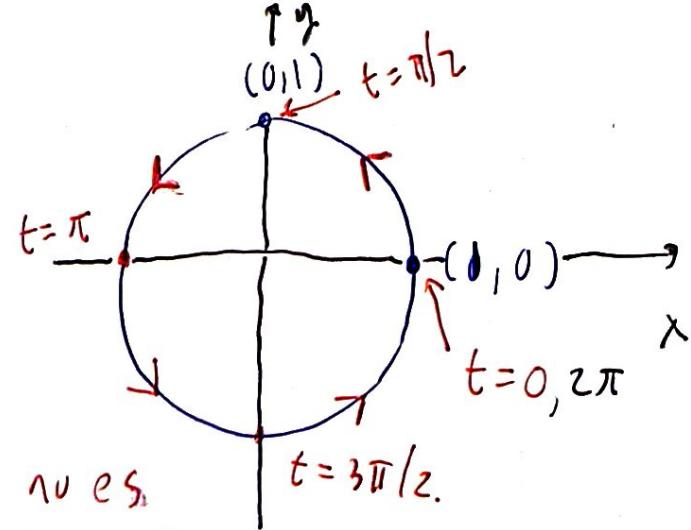
Ejercicio 2: ¿Qué curva representan las sigs. ecuaciones paramétricas? P. 130.

a. $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

Elimine el parámetro t . Como $\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$$

Ec. Circunferencia de radio 1 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



t	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
x	1	0	-1	0	1
y	0	1	0	-1	0

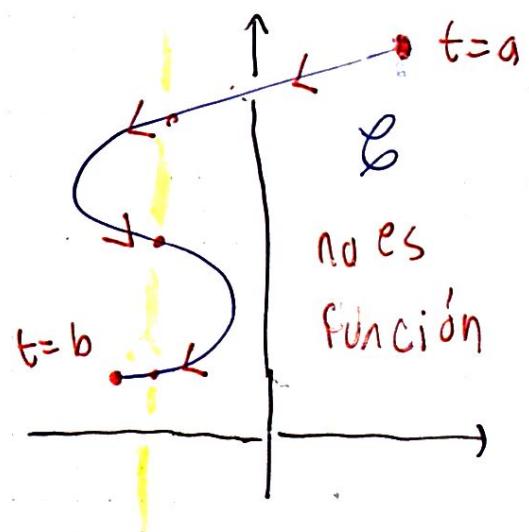
no es función

Curva Paramétrica, tiene un sentido antihorario, se le da una vuelta al círculo.

Una curva paramétrica $\mathcal{C}: x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$ $a \leq t \leq b$.

Tiene.

- i. un punto inicial en $t=a$
- ii. un punto terminal en $t=b$.
- iii. orientación o sentido
(el cual se indica con flechas)



$$b. \quad x = 4\sin \pi t, \quad y = 4\cos \pi t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 4.$$

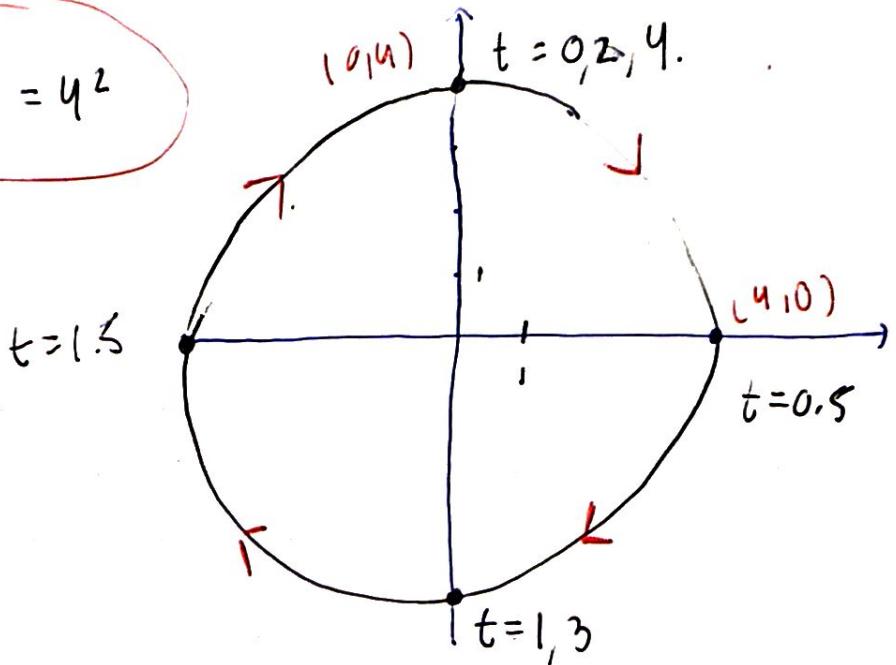
$$x^2 + y^2 = 16\sin^2 \pi t + 16\cos^2 \pi t = 16.$$

Circunferencia
Radio 4

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4^2$$

t	x	y
0	0	4
0.5	4	0
1	0	-4
1.5	-4	0
2	4	0
3	0	-4
4	4	0

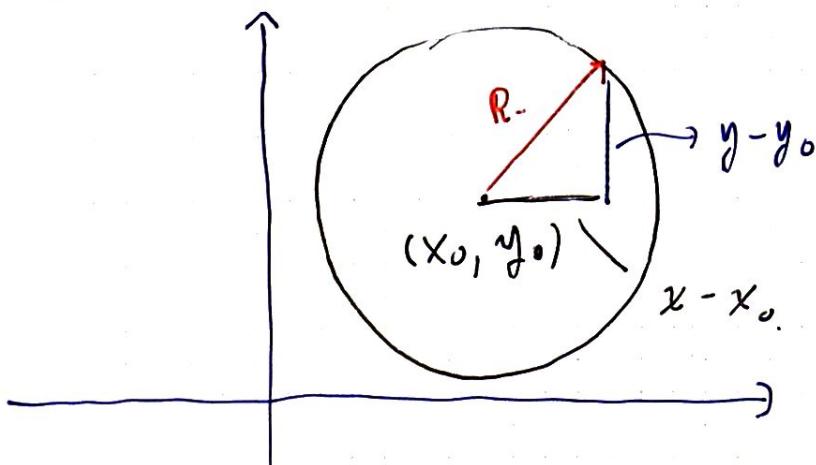
1 vuelta.
2 vueltas.



$$\frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2. \quad 1 \text{ vuelta cada } 2 \text{ s.}$$

Sentido horario, 2 vueltas a la circunferencia

Ejercicio 3: Encuentre unas ecuaciones paramétricas que representen a una circunferencia con centro (x_0, y_0) y radio R .



Ec. Cartesiana

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2.$$

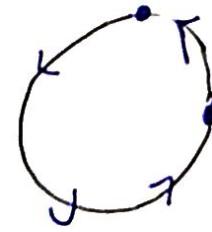
$$R\cos\theta, \quad R\sin\theta.$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$R^2 \cos^2 \theta + R^2 \sin^2 \theta = R^2$$

$$x - x_0 = R \cos \theta. \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = x_0 + R \cos \theta$$

$$y - y_0 = R \sin \theta. \quad y = y_0 + R \sin \theta$$



Anti horario $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

$$(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$$

$$-R \sin \theta \quad R \cos \theta.$$

$$R \cos(\theta) \quad R \sin(\theta)$$

Otra parametrización

Otra más,

$$x = x_0 - R \sin \theta$$

$$x = x_0 + R \cos(\theta)$$

$$y = x_0 + R \cos \theta.$$

$$y = y_0 + R \sin(\theta)$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

Para que sea única, se necesitan más condiciones
(horaria/antihoraria, vueltas, punto inicial y terminal).

Ejercicio 4: Trace la curva con ecs. paramétricas

$$\underline{x = \cos \theta} \quad y = \underline{\cos^4 \theta}$$

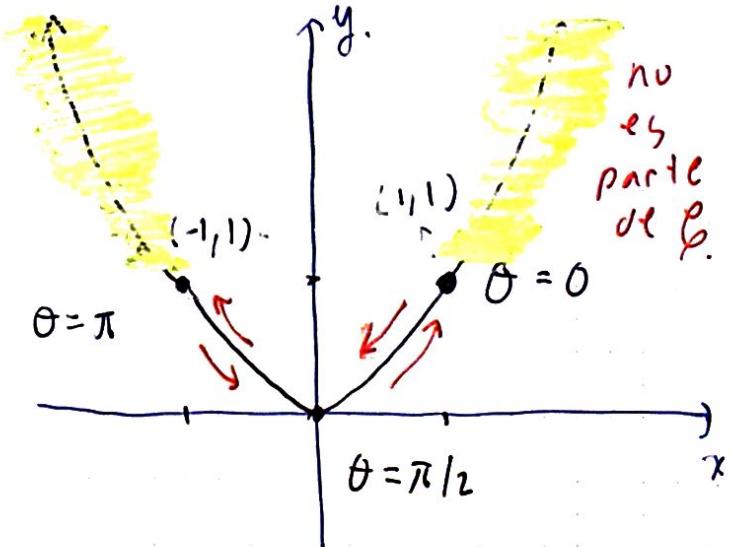
Indique con flechas la dirección de la curva.

Elimine el parámetro θ .

$$\cos \theta = x, \quad y = (\cos \theta)^4$$

$$y = x^4$$

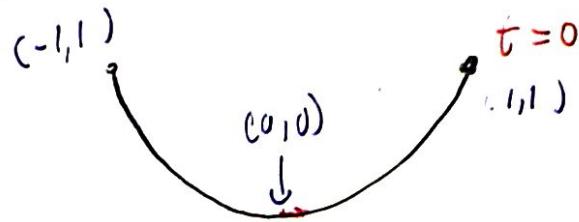
θ	0	$\pi/2$	π	$3\pi/2$	2π
x	1	0	-1	0	1
y	1	0	1	0	1



curva paramétrica $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$

$$y = x^4, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$x = \cos \theta \quad y = \cos^4 \theta.$$



Sube y baja la rampa

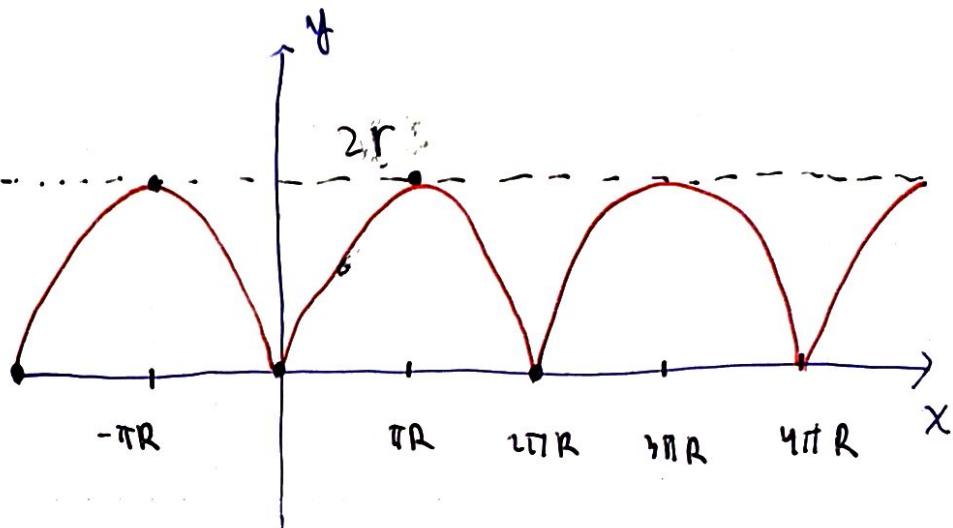
La Cicloide:

es difícil $y = f(x)$

$$x = r(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$y = r(1 - \cos \theta)$$

θ	x	y
-2π	$-2\pi r$	0
$-\pi$	$-\pi r$	$2r$
0	0	0
$\pi/2$	$r(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$	r
π	πr	$2r$
2π	$2\pi r$	0



$$\sin(-2\pi) = -\sin(2\pi)$$

$$\cos(n\pi) = \pm 1$$

$$\sin(n\pi) = 0.$$

Elipse.



$$\text{Ec. Cartesiana. } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad a \neq b.$$

$$x = a \cdot \cos \theta. \quad y = b \cdot \sin \theta.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2 \cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{b^2 \sin^2 \theta}{b^2} = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1.$$

$$x = a \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$y = b \cdot \sin \theta.$$

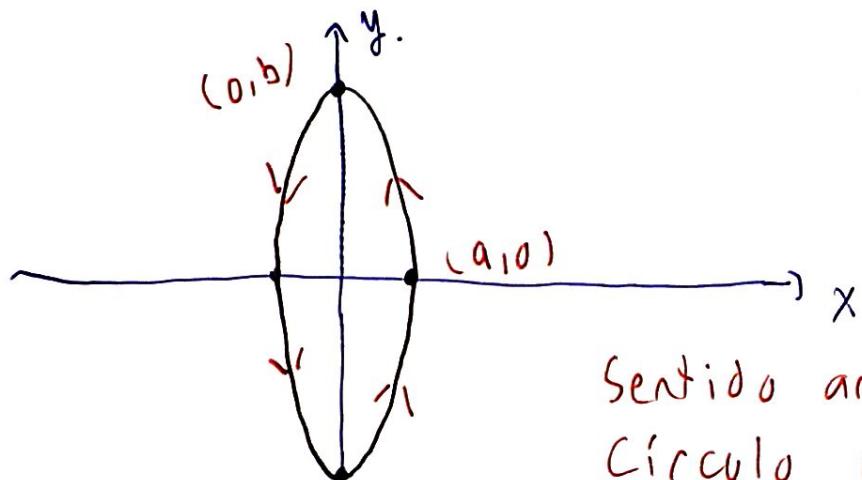
$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$x^2 + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 3 \end{array}$$

$$x = 0: \quad y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow y = \pm 3. \quad (0, \pm 3)$$

$$y = 0: \quad x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \quad (\pm 1, 0)$$



Sentido antihorario
Círculo Achatado.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt.$$

Jueves 10.2 derivadas

Longitud de Arco.

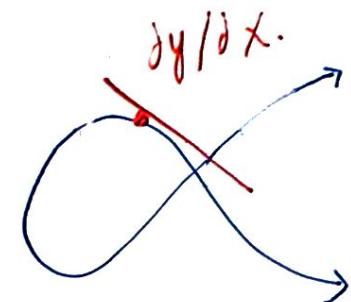
Capítulo 25

10.2 Calculo con ecuaciones paramétricas

10.2 Cálculo con Ecuaciones. Paramétricas

1. Derivadas y Rectas Tangentes.

curva \mathcal{C} : $x = f(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$.
 $y = g(t)$



A veces no se puede eliminar el parámetro t . para encontrar y en función de x .

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

$y \rightarrow x \rightarrow t$. en función de t .

Pendiente recta tangente en $t = t_0$. $m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=t_0}$

Ec. Recta Tangente $y = \underline{\underline{y_1}} + m(\underline{\underline{x - x_1}})$

$$y = y(t_0) + m(x - x(t_0))$$

Ejercicio 1: p. 135 Encuentre la ec. de la recta tangente a la curva \mathcal{C} : $x = f(t)$, $y = g(t)$ en el valor $t = a$

$$Q. x = 1 + 2t, \quad y = 2 - 2t^3. \quad \text{en } t = 1.$$

Solución 1:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{-6t^2}{2} = -3t^2$$

$$\text{Pendiente: } m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=1} = -3(1)^2 = -3. \quad \checkmark$$

evalúe en $t=1$

Solución 2: Elimine el parámetro t .

$$2t = x-1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}(x-1) \text{ sustituya en } y:$$

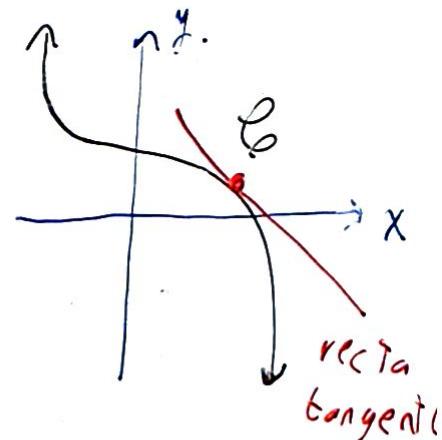
$$t^3 = \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^3 \Rightarrow y = 2 - \frac{2}{8}(x-1)^3.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{3}{4}(x-1)^2. \quad x(1) = 1+2 = 3$$

$$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=3} = -\frac{3}{4} 2^2 = -3 \quad \text{misma respuesta.}$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } x(1) = 1+2 = 3 \\ y(1) = 2-2 = 0$$

$$\text{Ec. Recta Tangente: } y = 0 - 3(x-3) = \underline{\underline{-3x+9}}$$



$$a. X = 1 + 2t^{1/2} \quad y = e^{t^2} \quad \text{en } t = 1.$$

$$\text{Derivada: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{2te^{t^2}}{\frac{1}{2}t^{-1/2}} = 2t^{3/2}e^{t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2t^{3/2}e^{t^2}.$$

$$\text{Pendiente: } \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=1} = 2 \cdot 1^{3/2} e^{1^2} = \underline{\underline{2e}}^*$$

$$\text{Coordenadas: } x(1) = 1 + 2\sqrt{1} = 3 \quad y(1) = e^1 = e.$$

$$\text{Ec. Recta } y = e + 2e(x-3) = \boxed{-5e + 2ex}$$

Tangente:

* Elimine el parámetro t .

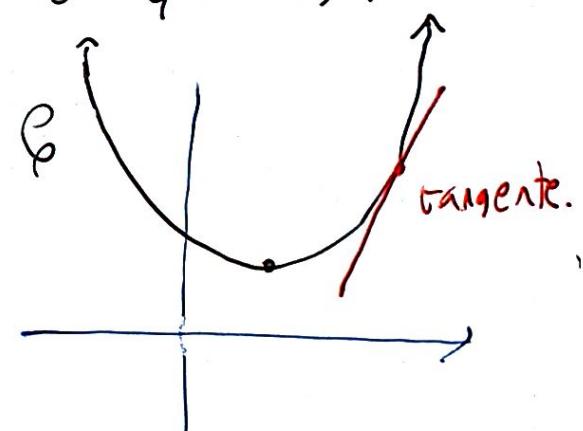
$$x-1 = 2t^{1/2} \quad (x-1)^2 = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2$$

$$\text{Sustituya en } y: \quad y = e^{\frac{1}{16}(x-1)^4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\frac{1}{16}(x-1)^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^3 \cdot 1$$

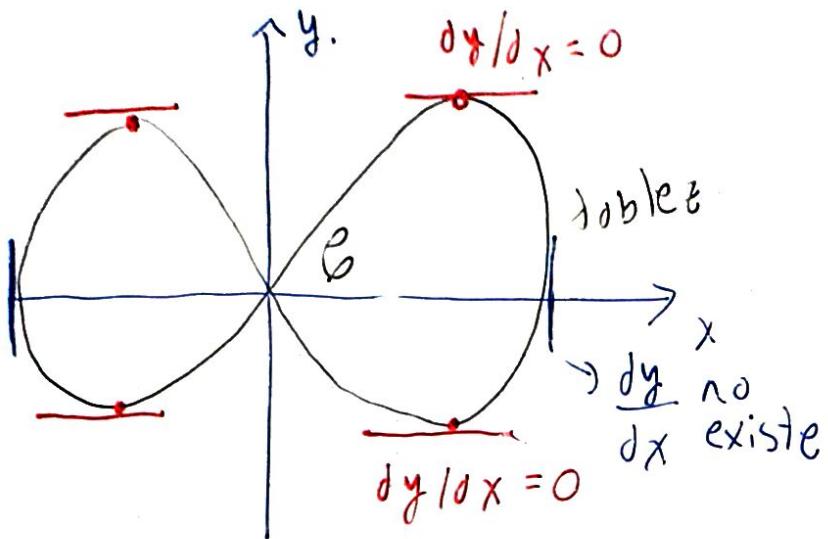
$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=3} = e^{\frac{1}{16}2^4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}2^3$$

$$= e^{16/16} \cdot \frac{8}{4} = \underline{\underline{2e}}^*$$



Misma respuesta,

Tangentes horizontales y verticales



Tangente horizontal

cuando $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

Tangente vertical

cuando $\frac{dy}{dx}$ no existe.

$$C: x = f(t), \quad y = g(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tangente horizontal}$$

cuando $y'(t) = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$$

se indefinió \Rightarrow tangente vertical

cuando $x'(t) = 0$.

$\frac{1}{0}$ indefinido.

En Resumen, dada una curva C hay.

Tangentes Horizontales $y'(t) = 0 \quad \& \quad x'(t) \neq 0$.

Tangentes Verticales. $x'(t) = 0 \quad \& \quad y'(t) \neq 0$.

Indeterminado: cuando $x'(t) = y'(t) = 0$.

$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{x'(t)}{y'(t)}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ use la Regla de L'Hospital para encontrar la derivada.

Ejercicio 2: La curva β es definida por

$$x = t^3 - 3t \quad y = t^3 - 3t^2$$

a. Encuentre $\frac{dy}{dx}$. $\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - 6t}{3t^2 - 3} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$.

b. En cuáles puntos (x, y) la tangente es horizontal a la curva β ?

Hay tangentes horizontales cuando $y'(t) = 0$.

$$3t^2 - 6t = 3t(t-2) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0, 2.$$

$$x'(0) = 0 - 3 \neq 0 \quad x'(2) = 12 - 3 = 9 \neq 0.$$

Puntos: $x(0) = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad y(0) = 0 - 0 = 0 \quad (0, 0)$

$$x(2) = 8 - 6 = 2 \quad y(2) = 8 - 12 = -4 \quad (2, -4)$$

Tangentes horizontales en $(0, 0)$ y $(2, -4)$.

c. ¿Dónde hay tangentes verticales?

$$\frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - 6t}{3(t^2 - 1)} \text{ se indefine en } t = \pm 1$$

Puntos: $x(1) = 1 - 3 = -2 \quad y(1) = 1 - 3 = -2$
 $x(-1) = -1 + 3 = 2 \quad y(-1) = -1 - 3 = -4$

Tangentes verticales en $(-2, -2)$ y $(-2, -4)$

J. Bosqueje la curva utilizando sólo las tangentes horizontales y verticales.

Tangentes Horizontales: $(0, 0)$ y $(2, -4)$

Tangentes Verticales: $(-2, -2)$ y $(2, -4)$

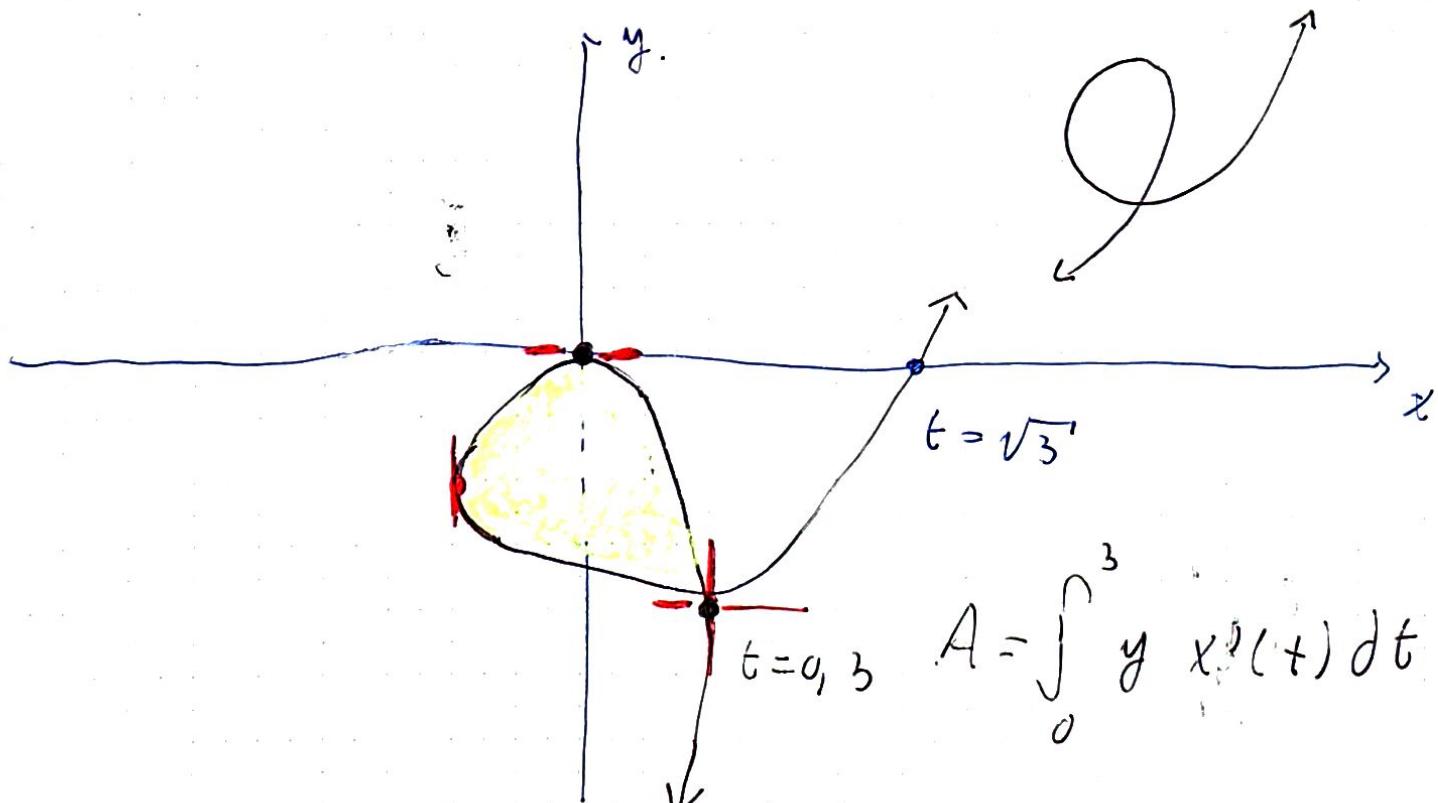
+

Luis $x=0$ cuando $t(t^2-3)=0$ $t=0$
 $t=\pm\sqrt{3}$
corte el eje-y en tres puntos

$$y=0 \quad t^3 - 3t^2 = t^2(t-3) = 0 \quad t=0 \\ t=3.$$

$$y(3) = 27 - 27 = 0$$

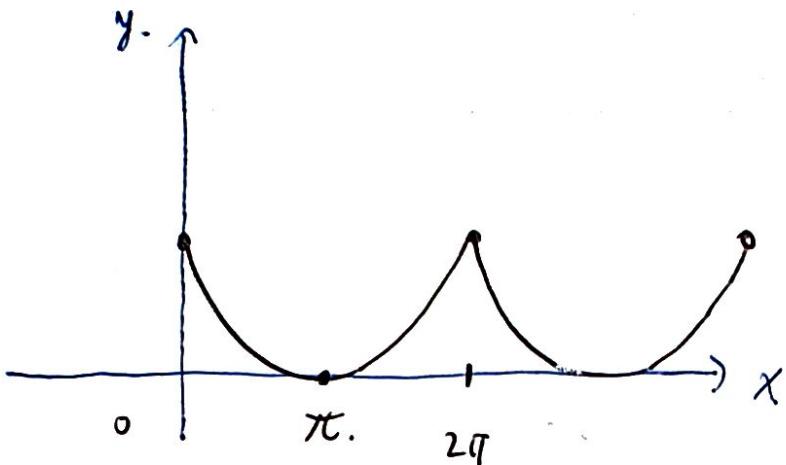
Se pasa por el origen dos veces.



Ejercicio 3: Considere un arco del cicloide "invertido"

$$x = r(\theta + \cos \theta) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

$$y = r(1 + \sin \theta)$$



a. Encuentre la derivada., r es constante.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(l\theta)}{x'(l\theta)} = \frac{r(\cos \theta)}{r(l - \sin \theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta}{l - \sin \theta}.$$

b. Encuentre la ec. de la recta tangente en $\theta = \pi/6$

Pendiente: $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/6} = \frac{\cos \pi/6}{l - \sin \pi/6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = \sqrt{3}.$

Coordenadas: $x(\pi/6) = r \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = r \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

$$y(\pi/6) = r(1 + \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = 3r/2.$$

Ec. Recta tangente: $y = \frac{3r}{2} + \sqrt{3} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}r - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r \right)$

C. Encuentre donde hay tangentes horizontales y verticales.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos\theta}{1-\sin\theta}$$

Horizontales: $\cos\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \underline{\underline{\frac{3\pi}{2}}}.$
es cero.

Verticales: $1-\sin\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \sin\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}}.$
no existe

Como $r'(3\pi/2) \neq 0$, hay tangente horizontal cuando $\theta = 3\pi/2$.

En $x'(\pi/2) = y'(\pi/2) = 0$, indeterminada.

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\cos\theta}{1-\sin\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{-\sin\theta}{-\cos\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \infty.$$

\therefore no existe

Hay una tangente vertical en $\theta = \pi/2$.

coordenadas $x = r(\theta + \cos\theta)$, $y = (1 + \sin\theta)r$

$$TH \quad x(3\pi/2) = \frac{3\pi}{2}r \quad y(3\pi/2) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$(3\pi r/2, 0)$$

$$TV \quad x(\pi/2) = r \frac{\pi}{2} \quad y(\pi/2) = r(1+1) = 2r.$$

$$TV \text{ en } (\frac{\pi}{2}r, 2r)$$

Capítulo 26

Cálculo con ecuaciones paramétricas

Cálculo con ecuaciones paramétricas.

a. Primera Derivada $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$

b. Tangentes Horizontales: $y'(t) = 0 \quad x'(t) \neq 0$.

Tangentes Verticales: $x'(t) = 0 \quad y'(t) \neq 0$.

c. Segunda Derivada. P. 139.

Dada la curva $\varphi: x = f(t) \quad y = g(t)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(y)}{\frac{d}{dt}(x)} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{d}{dt}(x)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{x'(t)}, \quad \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2})}{x'(t)}$$

$$x = f(t) \quad y = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

Ejercicio 4: Encuentre la primera, segunda y tercera derivada de las sigs. curvas paramétricas.

a. $x = 3t^2 \quad y = t^3 + 3t^6$.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{3t^2 + 18t^5}{6t} = 0,5t + 3t^4$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{x'(t)} = \frac{0,5 + 12t^3}{6t} = \frac{1}{12t} + 2t^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2})}{x'(t)} = \frac{1}{6t} \left(\frac{-1}{12t^2} + 4t \right)$$

b. $x = e^t \quad y = \underline{te^t}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^t + te^t}{e^t} = 1 + t.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})}{x'(t)} = \frac{1}{e^t} = e^{-t} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2})}{x'(t)} = -\frac{e^{-t}}{e^t} = -\frac{1}{e^{2t}}$$

c. $x = \cos \theta \quad y = \underline{\cos 2\theta}. \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\underline{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$$

$$2x^2 = 1 + \cos 2\theta.$$

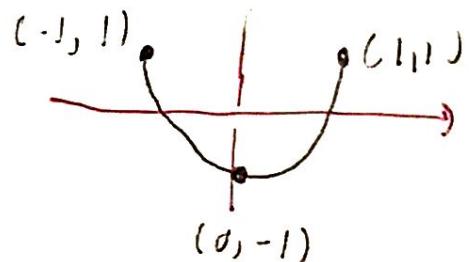
$$\cos 2\theta = \underline{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$y = \underline{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x^2} = 4$$

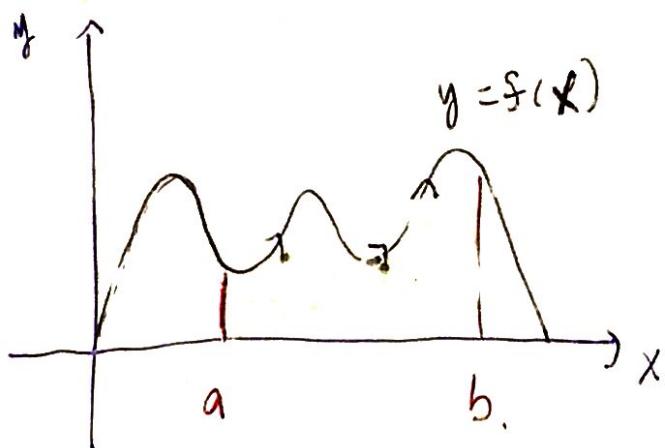
$$\frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x^3} = 0$$



Paramétricas $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2\sin 2\theta}{-\sin \theta} = \frac{4\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = 4\cos \theta$

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-4\sin \theta}{-\sin \theta} = 4.$$

Área de una región encerrada por una curva.



$$A = \int_a^b y \, dx.$$

$$A = \int_c^d x \, dy)$$

no se usa mucho.

$\text{C: } x = f(t) \quad \delta x = f'(t) \, dt.$

$$y = g(t).$$

$$t_1 \leq t \leq t_2.$$

Areescriba.

$$A = \int_a^b y \, dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} g(t) f'(t) \, dt$$

Ejercicio 6: P.141 Encuentre el área de la región dada.

a. La región debajo de un arco de la cicloide

$$x = r(\theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$y = r(1 - \cos \theta)$$

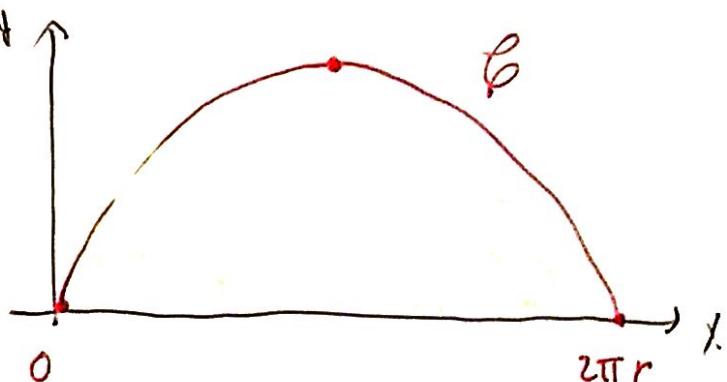
$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

r es constante

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} y \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} r(1 - \cos \theta) r(1 - \cos \theta) \, d\theta.$$

$$\delta x = r(1 - \cos \theta) \, d\theta.$$

$$A = r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos \theta)^2 \, d\theta.$$



$$A = r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta) d\theta.$$

Identidad Doble Ángulo: $\cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$

$$A = r^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - 2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta\right) d\theta.$$

$$A = r^2 \left(\frac{3\theta}{2} - 2\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \quad \text{Sino } \neq 0$$

$$A = r^2 \left(\frac{3 \cdot 2\pi}{2} - 2\sin 0 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 4\pi - 0 \right)$$

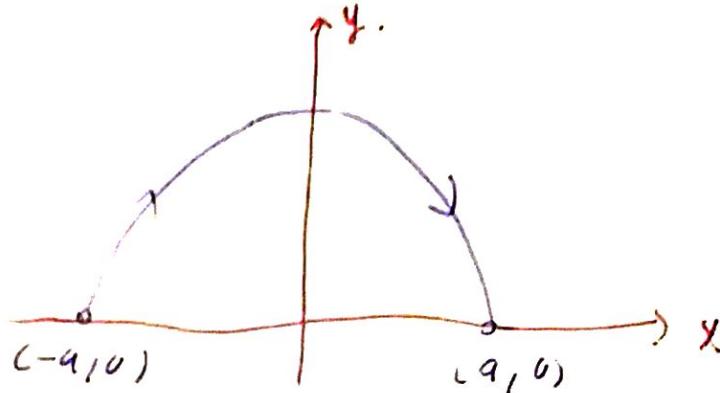
$A = 3\pi r^2$) 3 veces el área del círculo, πr^2 .

b. Media elipse.

$$x = -a \cos\theta$$

$$y = b \sin\theta.$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi.$$



$$A = \int_0^\pi y dx = \int_0^\pi b \cdot \sin\theta \cdot a \cdot \sin\theta d\theta = ab \int_0^\pi \sin^2\theta d\theta.$$

$$dx = a \cdot \sin\theta d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^\pi$$

$$A = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\pi - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi ab}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ Elipse.}$$

Área toda la ellipse. $A = \pi ab$.

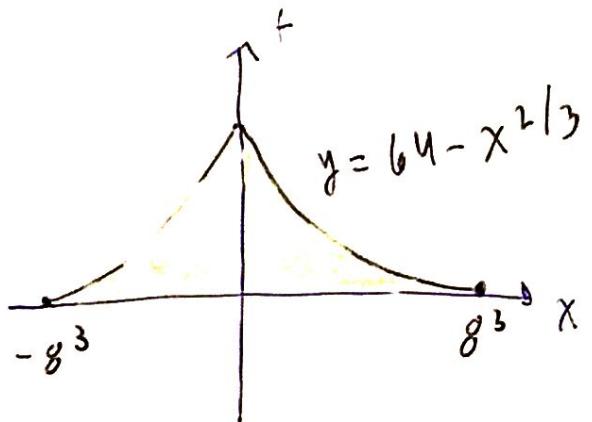
de un círculo: $A = \pi a^2$. $a = b$.

d. 3: $x = t^3$, $y = 64 - t^2$ y el eje- x .

Elimine el parámetro t : $\int y dx = x'(t) dt$.

$$t = x^{1/3} \Rightarrow y = 8^2 - x^{2/3}.$$

Intersecciones- x : $y=0$: $x^{2/3} = 8^2$
 $x = (8^2)^{3/2} = \pm 8^3$



$$A = \int_{-8^3}^{8^3} y dx$$

$$A = \int_{-8^3}^{8^3} (8^2 - x^{2/3}) dx$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^{8^3} (8^2 - x^{2/3}) dx = 2 \left(8^2 x - \frac{3}{5} x^{5/3} \right]_0^{8^3}$$

$$A = 2 \left(8^5 - \frac{3}{5} (8^3)^{5/3} \right) = 2 \left(8^5 - \frac{3}{5} 8^5 \right) = 2 \cdot 8^5 \left(1 - \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

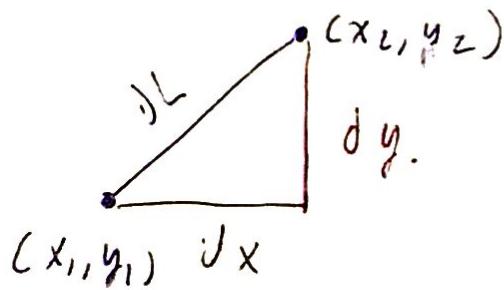
Soln 2: $y = 64 - t^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 = 64 \Rightarrow t = \pm 8$

$$A = \int_{-8}^8 y x'(t) dt = \int_{-8}^8 (64 - t^2) 3t^2 dt.$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^8 64 \cdot 3t^2 - 3t^4 dt = 2 \left(8^2 \cdot t^3 - \frac{3}{5} t^5 \right]_0^8$$

$$A = 2 \left(8^5 - \frac{3}{5} 8^5 \right)$$

c. Longitud de Arco,



$$dL = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}$$

$$\text{C: } x = f(t) \quad y = g(t)$$

$$dL = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} \frac{dt}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt.$$

Longitud de Arco de una curva $C: x = f(t), y = g(t)$

en $a \leq t \leq b$. $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt.$

cartesiana: $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$

Ejercicio 7: Encuentre la longitud exacta de la curva dada.

a. Longitud de una circunferencia de radio 4.

$$x = 4 \cos \theta, \quad y = -4 \sin \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

$$x'(\theta) = -4 \sin \theta \quad y'(\theta) = -4 \cos \theta. \quad y' = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$$

$$(x')^2 + (y')^2 = 16 \sin^2 \theta + 16 \cos^2 \theta = 16.$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 4 \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi.$$

$$c. \quad x = e^t \cos t \quad y = e^t \sin t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \ln 2$$

Use la Regla del Producto.

$$x'(t) = e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t. \quad e^t e^t = e^{2t}$$

$$y'(t) = e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t. \quad \sin t \sin t = \sin^2 t.$$

$$(x')^2 = e^{2t} \cos^2 t - 2e^{2t} \cos t \sin t + e^{2t} \sin^2 t$$

$$(y')^2 = e^{2t} \sin^2 t + 2e^{2t} \cos t \sin t + e^{2t} \cos^2 t.$$

$$(x')^2 + (y')^2 = e^{2t} + 0 + e^{2t} = 2e^{2t}.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt. = \int_0^{\ln 2} (2e^{2t})^{1/2} dt.$$

$$L = 2^{1/2} \int_0^{\ln 2} e^t dt. = 2^{1/2} e^t \Big|_0^{\ln 2}$$

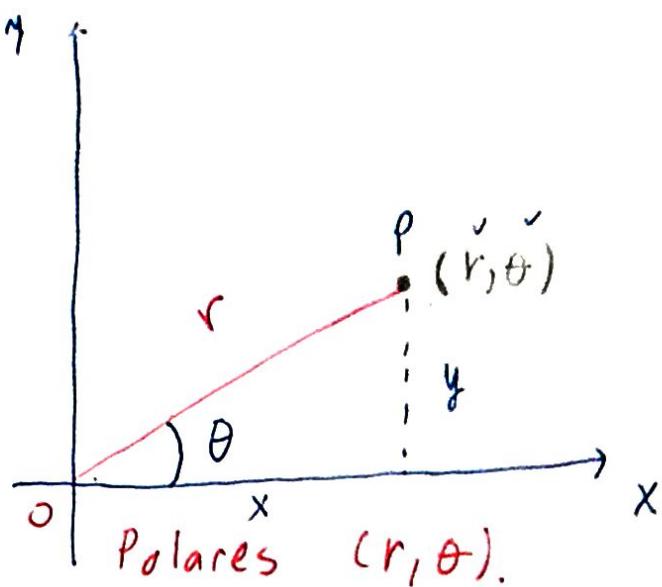
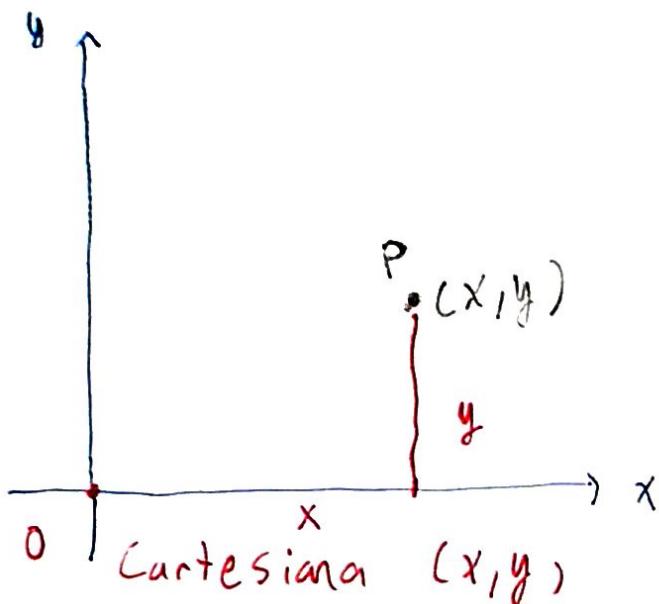
$$L = 2^{1/2} (e^{\ln 2} - e^0) = \sqrt{2} (2 - 1) = \sqrt{2}$$

Capítulo 27

10.3 Coordenadas polares

10.3 Coordenadas Polares p. 147.

1.



r : radio distancia del punto (x, y) al origen $(0, 0)$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

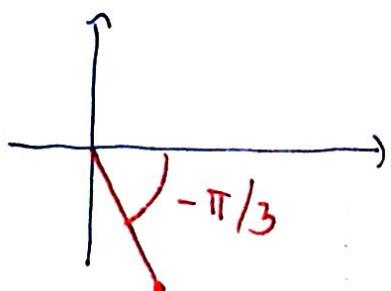
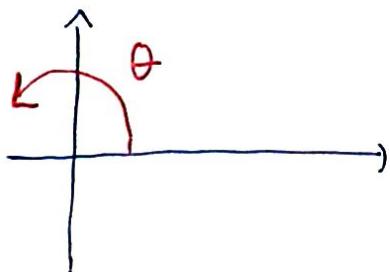
θ : ángulo entre la recta \overline{OP} y el eje- x .

$$\frac{\text{L.O.}}{\text{C.A.}} = \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

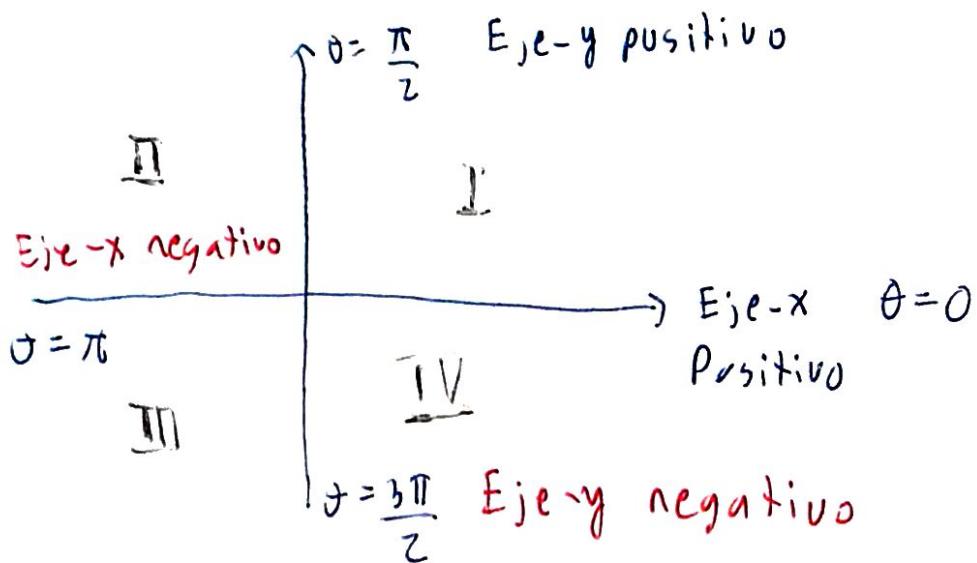
Convenciones y Observaciones Coordenadas Polares

$\theta > 0$ en sentido antihorario.

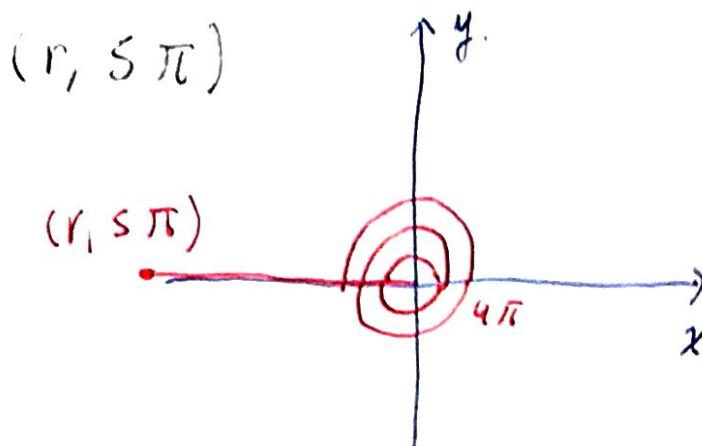
$\theta < 0$ en sentido horario



Usualmente $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.



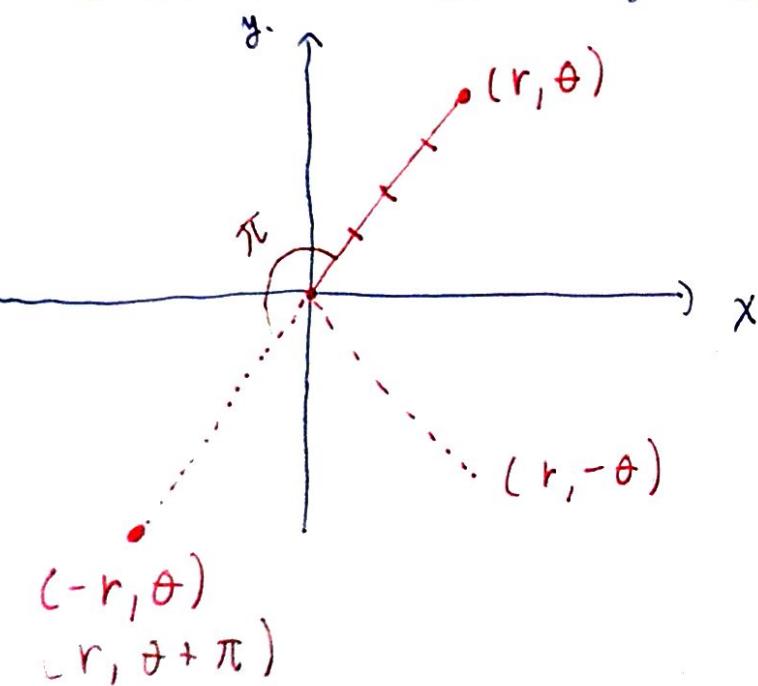
Ángulos mayores que 2π se da una vuelta al plano.



(r, π) $(r, -\pi)$ $(r, 3\pi)$
representan al mismo punto
coordenadas cartesianas $(-r, 0)$

Reescribir radios negativos.

usualmente $r > 0$



$(-r, \theta)$ es diametralmente opuesto a (r, θ)

$(-r, \theta)$ se reescribe como $(r, \theta + \pi)$
ó $(r, \theta - \pi)$.

Origen : $(0, 0)$ $r=0$

Cualquier punto de la forma $(0, \theta)$ representa al origen.

Infinitas representaciones de un punto

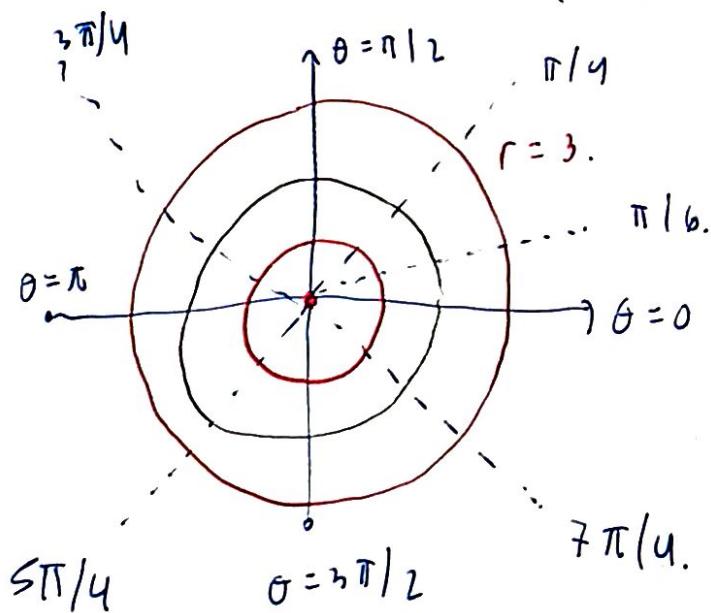
en coordenadas polares: Como 2π es una vuelta

$$(r, \theta) \quad (r, \theta + 2\pi) \quad (r, \theta \pm 2n\pi) \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

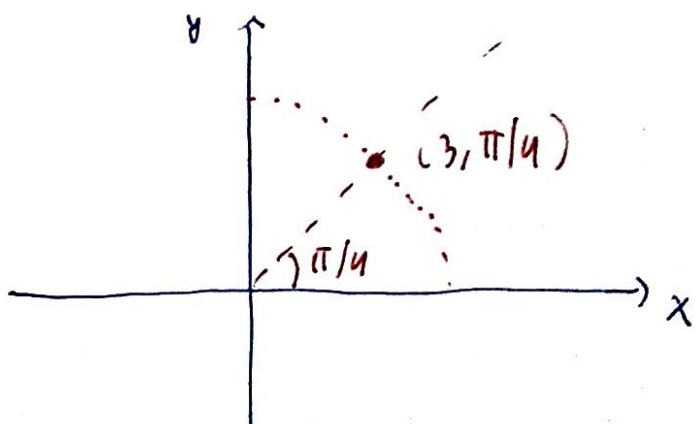
$$(-r, \theta + \pi) \quad (-r, \theta + 3\pi) \quad (-r, \theta \pm 2n\pi + \pi)$$

representan al mismo punto en coordenadas polares.

Ejercicio 1: Grafique los puntos cuyas coordenadas están dadas



$$O. (3, \pi/4)$$

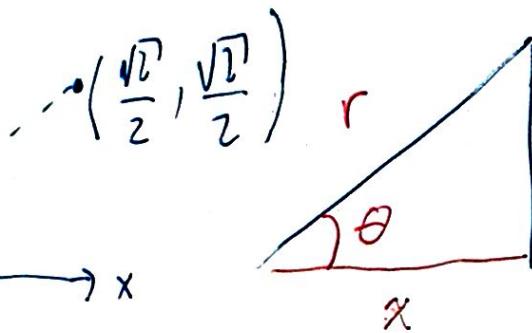
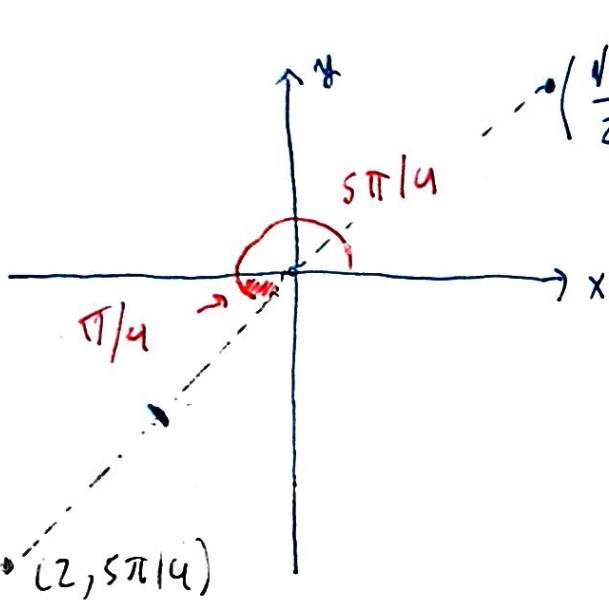


a. $(2, \frac{5\pi}{4})$
 $\underline{\text{---}}$
 225°

$$\frac{5\pi}{4} = \pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Complementos
Suplementos de
Ángulos.

3er Quadrante



$$\frac{y}{r} = \sin \theta.$$

$$\frac{x}{r} = \cos \theta.$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \quad x = r \cos \theta.$$

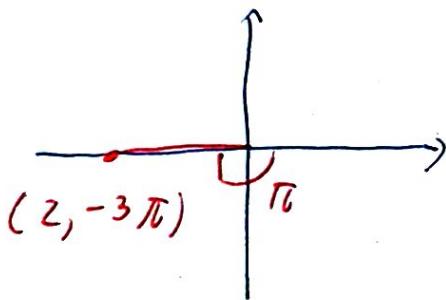
$$y = 2 \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\sqrt{2}$$

Cartesianas $(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$

b. $(2, -3\pi)$ 1 vuelta en sentido horario, luego media vuelta.

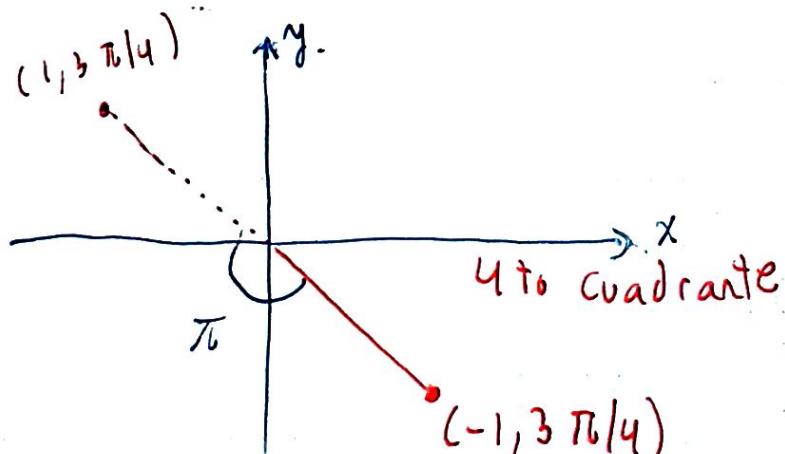
$$(2, -\pi) \text{ ó } (2, \pi)$$



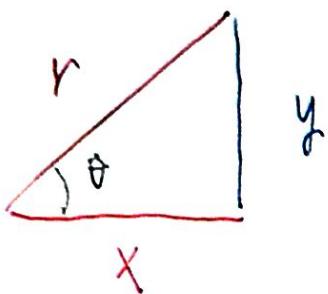
c. $(-1, \frac{3\pi}{4})$

está diametralmente
opuesto a
 $(1, \frac{7\pi}{4})$

$180^\circ \rightarrow \pi$ rad. Sume π $(1, \frac{7\pi}{4}) \text{ ó } (-1, \frac{3\pi}{4})$



Cambio de Coordenadas



r = hipotenusa.

Polares (r, θ) a Cartesianas (x, y)

Expresé x & y en términos de r, θ .

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \end{aligned}}$$

Ecs.

Paramétricas

Cartesianas (x, y) a Polares (r, θ) .

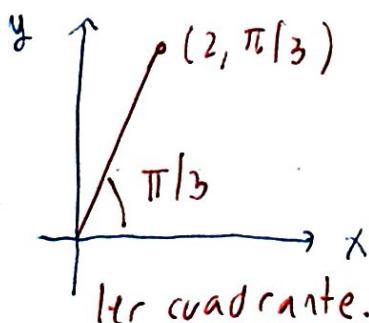
$$\boxed{r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}$$

θ tiene que estar en el cuadrante correcto.

Ejercicio 2: Convierta los sigs. puntos de coordenadas polares a. cartesianas

a. $(2, \frac{\pi}{3})$

$$x = r \cos \theta = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$



$$y = r \sin \theta = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$$

Coordenadas Cartesianas $(1, \sqrt{3})$.

b. $(-3, \frac{\pi}{6})$

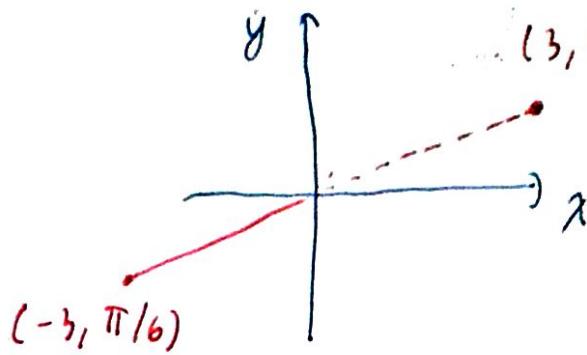
$$x = r \cos \theta = -3 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -3 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

c. $(3, \frac{7\pi}{6})$

$$y = r \sin \theta = -3 \sin \frac{7\pi}{6} = -3 \frac{1}{2}$$

Coordenadas Cartesianas

$$\left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$$



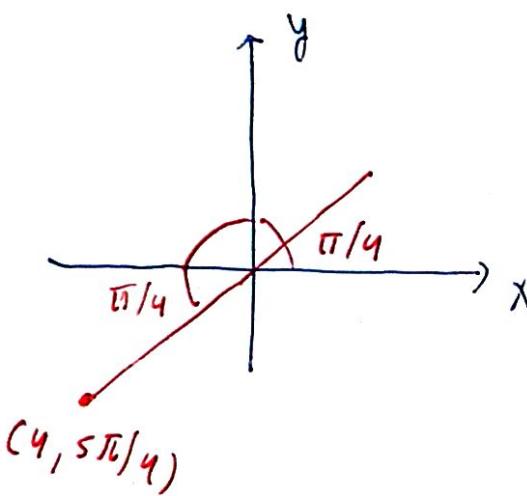
6.

b. $\left(4, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$

3er cuadrante

$$\sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$x = 4 \cos \frac{5\pi}{4} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

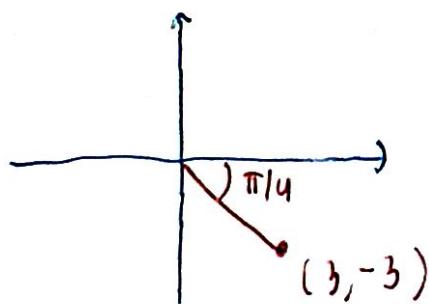
$$y = 4 \sin \frac{5\pi}{4} = -2\sqrt{2}$$

Cartesianas $(-2\sqrt{2}, -2\sqrt{2})$

Ejercicio 3: Encuentre las coordenadas polares del punto (x, y) .

a). $(3, -3)$

4^{to} Cuadrante $\frac{3\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.



$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{9+9} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

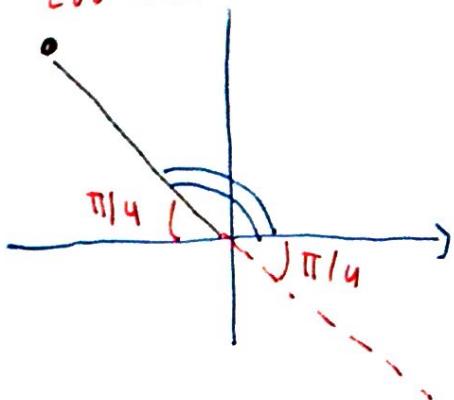
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = \tan^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$(3\sqrt{2}, -\pi/4)$ ó $(3\sqrt{2}, 7\pi/4)$.

$$\theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

a 2. $(-3, 3)$

2do cuadrante



$$r = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(-1) = -\pi/4.$$

$$\theta = \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Coordenadas Polares $\left(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

b. $(-1, -\sqrt{3})$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}/2$$

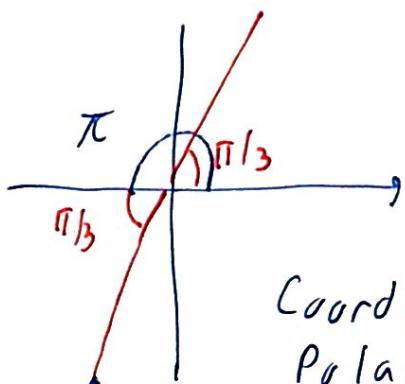
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1/2.$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2.$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \pi/3.$$

$(-1, -\sqrt{3})$ está en el 3er cuadrante.



$$\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{7\pi}{3}$$

Coordenadas Polares $(2, \frac{7\pi}{3})$

Capítulo 28

Coordenadas polares

Lunes 4 noviembre

Lab 13

Coordenadas Polares, Derivadas y
Áreas

Lunes 11 noviembre.

Parcial 3

Miércoles 12 noviembre

Parcial 3.

Final Jueves 21 de noviembre.

lunes 11 Jueves 31 Áreas y Longitud Arco
Jueves 6 Coordenadas Polares.

Curvas Polares $r = f(\theta)$ θ variable independiente
 r variable dependiente.

(Identifique cada punto (r, θ) y luego se conectan por medio de una curva).

Curvas Polares comunes, circunferencias, cardioides,
espirales y flores.

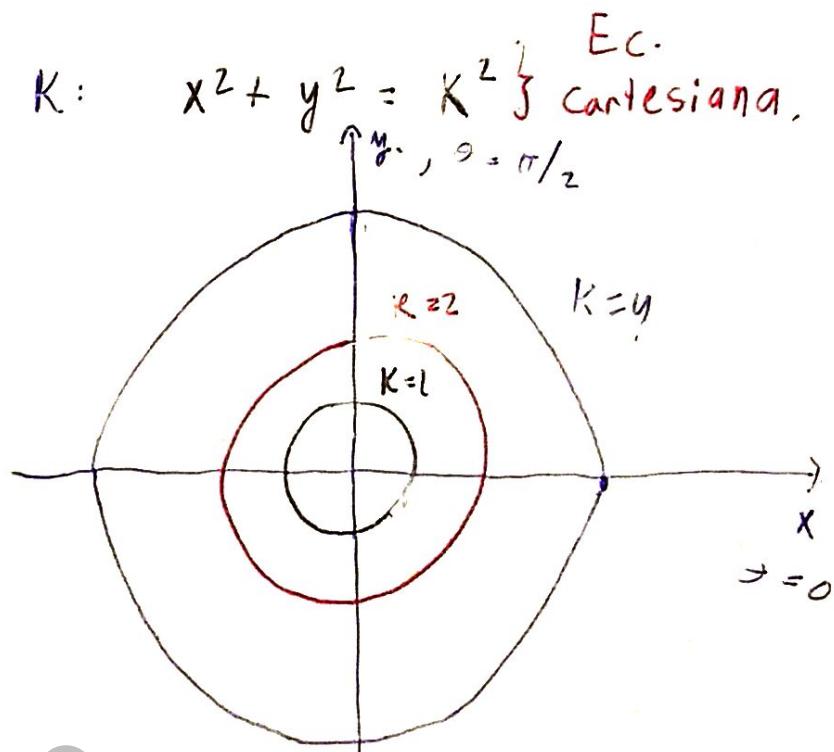
a. Circunferencia de radio K : $x^2 + y^2 = K^2$ } Ec. Cartesianas.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$\boxed{r = K}$$

Circunferencia de radio K .
entrada en el origen



b. Rayo: $\theta = \alpha$.

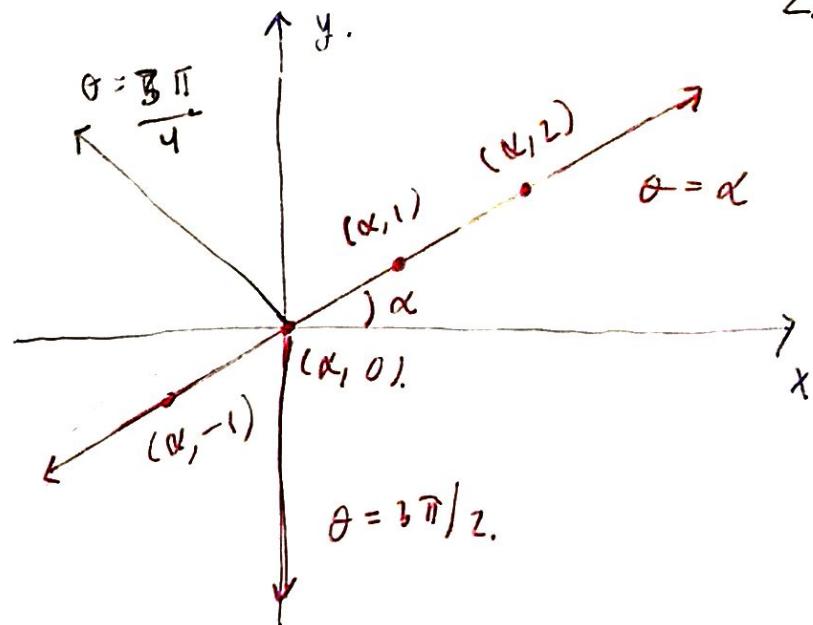
El ángulo α se mantiene constante.

Ec. Cartesiana Rayo

$$\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \alpha$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan \alpha.$$

$$y = x (\tan \alpha)$$



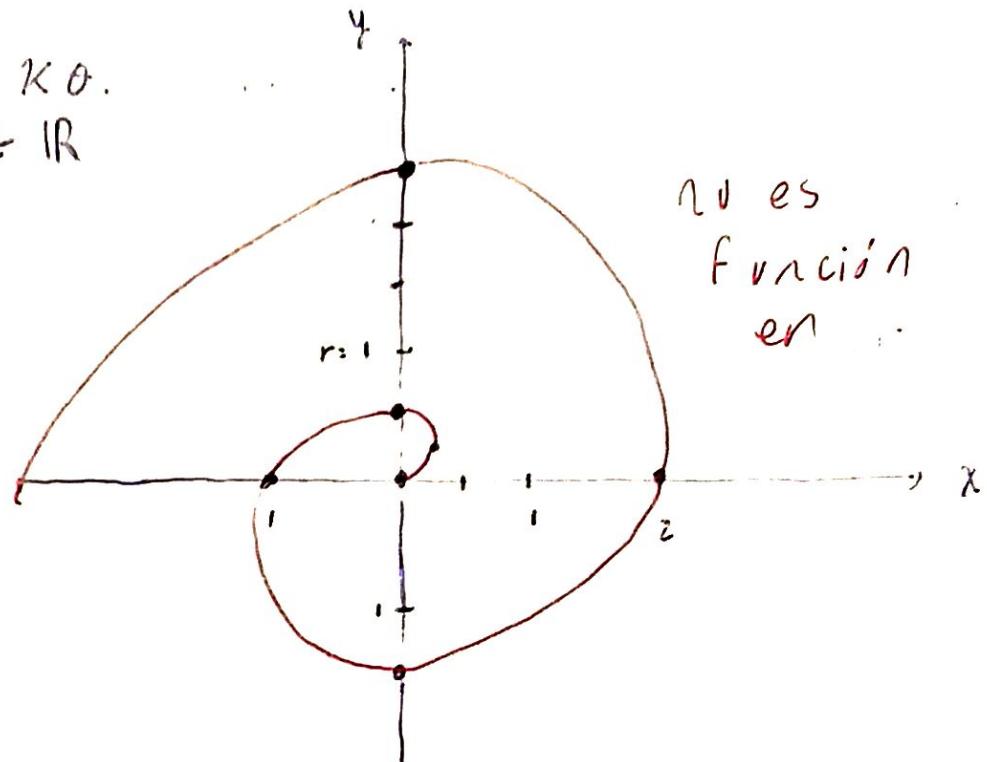
pendiente $\tan \alpha$ intercepto 0.

c. Espiral $r = K\theta$.

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightarrow r = \theta/\pi.$$

θ	r
0	0
$\pi/4$	$\pi/4/\pi = \frac{1}{4}$
$\pi/2$	$1/2$
π	1
$3\pi/2$	$3/2$
2π	2
$2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$	2.5



Ec. Cartesiana de la espiral $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

J. Cardioides $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ si $r = 1 + \cos \theta$.

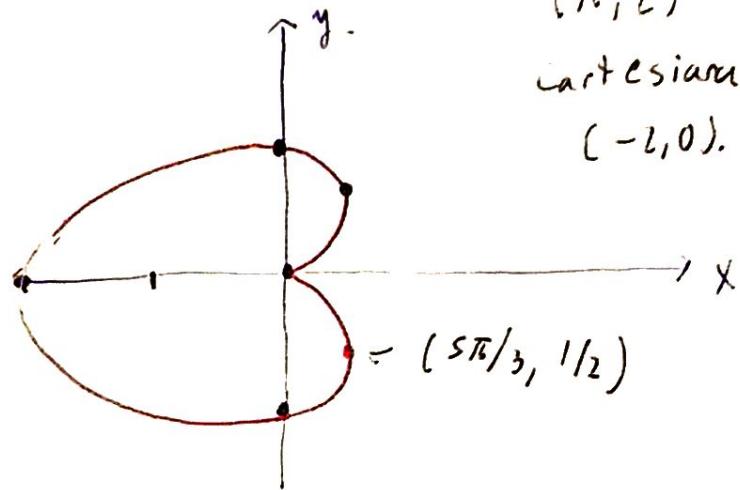
Grafique $r = 1 - \cos \theta$. $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

pолярные

$(1, 2)$

cartesianas

$(-1, 0)$.



θ	r
0	$1 - 1 = 0$
$\pi/2$	$1 - 0 = 1$
π	$1 - (-1) = 2$
$3\pi/2$	$1 - \frac{1}{2} = 1/2$
$-\pi/2$	$1 - 0 = 1$
$-3\pi/2$	$1 - 1/2 = 1/2$

Ecs. cartesianas: $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$
 Cardioid.

$$x = r \cos \theta.$$

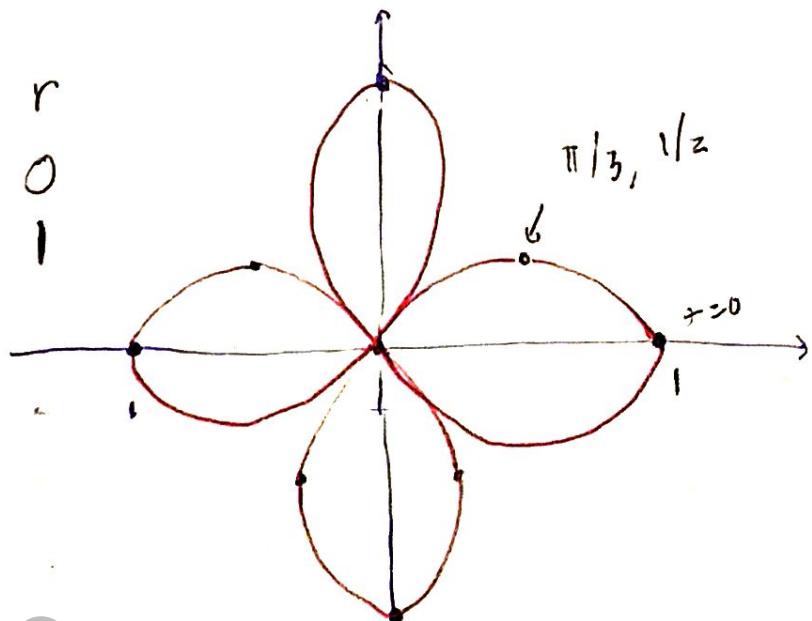
e. Rosa de n pétalos $r = \cos n\theta$ $n \geq 2$.
 $r = \sin n\theta$.

$$r = \cos 2\theta. \quad \text{Multiplos de } \pi/4.$$

$$r(\pi/4) = \cos(2\pi/4) = \cos(\pi/2) = 0$$

θ	r
0	$\cos 0 = 1$
$\pi/4$	$\cos \pi/2 = 0$
$\pi/2$	$\cos \pi = -1$
$3\pi/4$	0
π	1
$5\pi/4$	0
$3\pi/2$	-1

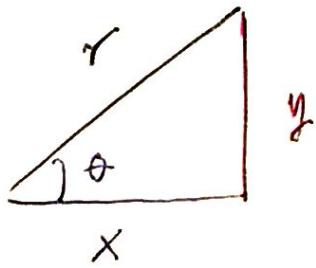
θ	r
$7\pi/4$	0
2π	1



Ejercicio 4: Sea $r = 2\sin\theta$.

a. Encuentre una ecuación cartesiana para la curva.

Eliminar r & θ y exprese en términos de x & y .



$$y = rs\sin\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{y}{r}.$$

$$x = r\cos\theta.$$

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2.$$

$$r = 2\sin\theta = \frac{2y}{r} \Rightarrow r^2 = 2y.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y. \quad \text{Ec. Cartesiana.}$$

b. Identifique y grafique la curva

Ec. Circunferencia

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2.$$

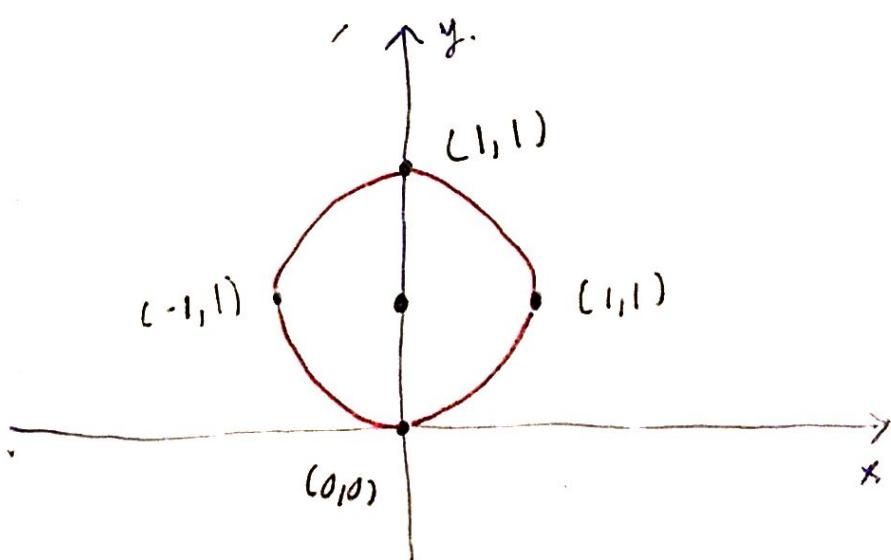
centrada (a, b) y radio r

$$x^2 + [y^2 - 2y + 1] = 0 + 1$$

Completa el cuadrado $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4}$

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

Circunferencia radio 1
centrada en $(0, 1)$.



Ecuación Circunferencia. $r = A \sin \theta + B \cos \theta.$

A, B cualquier constante. centro fuera del origen.

Derivadas de Funciones Polares:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} \quad y = f(t) \quad x = g(t).$$

Dada una función polar $r = f(\theta)$ $r'(\theta)$

Reescriba en coordenadas cartesianas

$$y = r \sin \theta = f(\theta) \sin \theta \quad \theta \text{ es el parámetro.}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta = f(\theta) \cos \theta.$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)}}.$$

Ejercicio 5: Considere el cardioide $r = 1 - \cos \theta$

a. Encuentre $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta = \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta}{-\sin \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta}.$$

b. Encuentre la ecuación de la recta tangente en $\theta = \pi/2$.

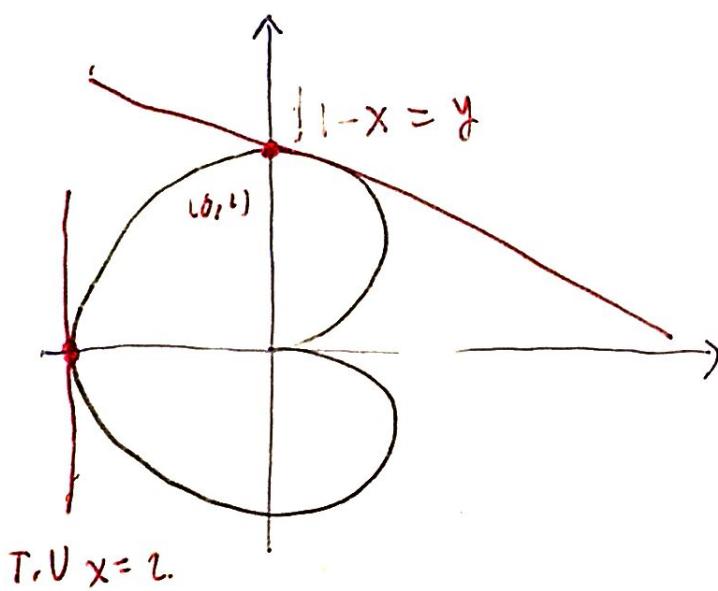
$$x(\pi/2) = -\cos \pi/2 - (\cos \pi/2)^2 = 0 \quad (0, 1)$$

$$y(\pi/2) = \sin \pi/2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi = 1$$

$$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{\overset{0}{\cos \pi/2} - \cos \pi}{-\sin \pi/2 + 2 \sin \pi} = \frac{+1}{-1} = -1$$

Ecuación Recta Tangente: $y = y(\pi/2) + m(x - x(\pi/2))$

$$\boxed{y = 1 - x}$$



T. U. $x = 2$.

c. Encuentre la ecuación de la recta tangente en $\theta = \pi$.

$$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi} = \frac{\overset{-1}{\cos \pi} - \cos 2\pi}{-\sin \pi + 2 \sin 2\pi} = \frac{-2}{0}$$

Hay una tangente vertical

$$x(\pi) = \cos \pi - (\cos \pi)^2 = -1 - 1 = -2.$$

$$y(\pi) = 0$$

$x = -2$

Ejercicio 6: Consideré la ec. polar $r = 2\sin\theta$.

Círculo de radio 1 centrado en $(0, 1)$

a. Encuentre la derivada $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 2y.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1 = 1 \quad x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

$$y = r\sin\theta = 2\sin^2\theta.$$

$$x = r\cos\theta = \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)} = \frac{4\sin\theta\cos\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = 2\tan 2\theta.$$

b. Encuentre la tangente a la curva en $\theta = \pi/6$.

$$y(\pi/6) = 2(\sin \pi/6)^2 = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$x(\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}\sin \pi/3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/6} = 2\tan \pi/3 = 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

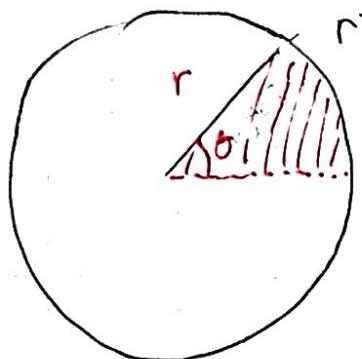
Ec. Recta Tangente: $y = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sqrt{3}\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right)$

Capítulo 29

Áreas y regiones polares

Areas Regiones Polares.

A'rea de una "Rebanada de Pizza"



Pizza 8 pedazos

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ i } 45^\circ.$$

$$r = 12''$$

$$r = R.$$

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

Círculo 2π radianes.

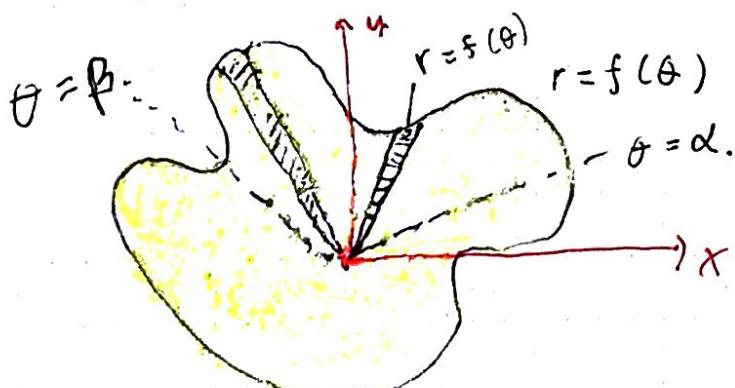
Rebanada o sector circular tiene un ángulo central θ .

$$A_{\text{Rebanada}} = \pi r^2 \left(\frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right) = \boxed{\frac{r^2}{2} \theta.}$$

$$A = \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi r^2}{8} = \pi \frac{144}{8}.$$

A'rea de una Región Polar.

$$r = f(\theta) \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta.$$



considere una rebanada muy delgada "infinitesimal"

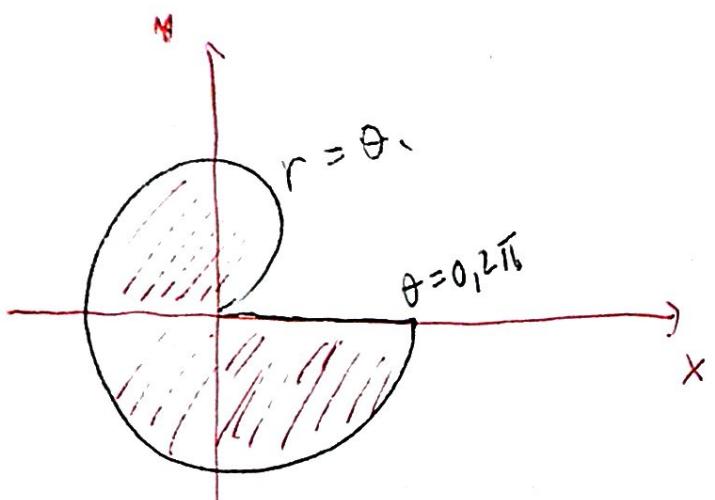
Integre dA en $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$.

$$dA = \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = \frac{f^2(\theta)}{2} d\theta.$$

\downarrow área infinitesimal!

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta.$$

Ejemplo: Encuentre el área dentro de la espiral $r = \theta$.
en $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta^2 d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} \theta^3 \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{6} 8\pi^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi^3$$

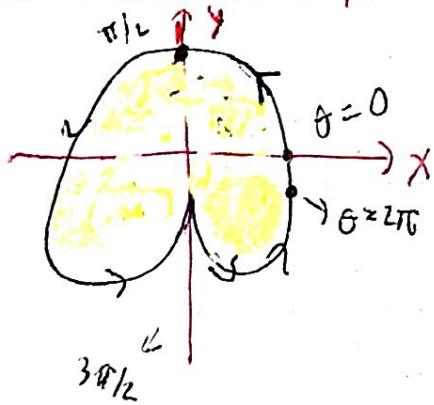
P. 159

$$r = \sqrt{\theta}$$



Ejercicio 1: Encuentre el área de las siguientes regiones

a. Encerrada por el cardiode $r = 1 - \sin\theta$, $\theta = f(\theta)$



Límites $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} (1 - \sin\theta)^2 d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin\theta)^2 d\theta.$$

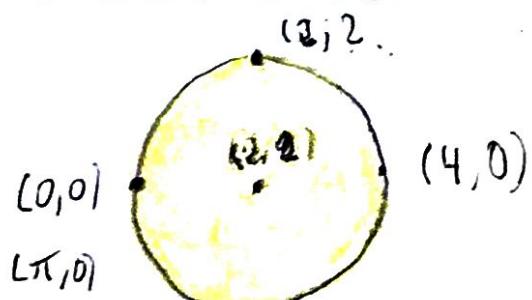
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\sin\theta + \underline{\sin^2\theta}) d\theta. \quad \sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{3}{2} - 2\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{2}\theta + 2\cos\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2\pi + 2\cos 2\pi - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4\pi - 0 - 2\cos 0 - \frac{1}{4}\sin 0 \right).$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (3\pi + 2 - 2) = \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

b. Dentro del círculo $r = 4 \sin \theta$, en $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi r^2 d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi 16 \sin^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$A = \int_0^\pi 8 \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^\pi 4(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta.$$

$$A = \int_0^\pi (4 - 4 \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 4\theta - 2 \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$A = 4\pi - [\sin 2\pi - 0 + 0] = 4\pi.$$

Círculo de radio 2. $\uparrow \pi(2)^2 = 4\pi$.

$$y = r \sin \theta = 4 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta = 4 \sin \theta \cos \theta.$$

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

$$y = \sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2}$$

Cartesianas.

$$A = 2 \int_0^4 \sqrt{4 - (x-2)^2} dx$$

más complicado.

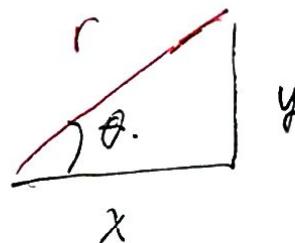
Ejercicio 2: Rosa de 4 pétalos $r = \cos 2\theta$.

a. Encuentre la derivada $\frac{dy}{dx}$ $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

Ecs. Paramétricas
de la curva polar

$$y = r \sin \theta.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta.$$



$$y = \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \\ x = \cos 2\theta \cos \theta. \quad -2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta \sin \theta.$$

use la regla del producto.

b. Compruebe que la rosa tiene tangentes verticales en $\theta = 0$ y en $\theta = \pi$.

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=0} = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 + 1}{-2 \cdot 0 - 0} = \frac{1}{0} \text{ no existe.}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi} = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 - 1}{-2 \cdot 0 - 0} = \frac{-1}{0} \text{ no existe.}$$

Hay tangentes verticales en $\theta = 0$ y en $\theta = \pi$.

Hay tangentes horizontales en $\theta = \pi/2, 3\pi/2$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{0}{1} = 0. \text{ Hay tangentes horizontales}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=3\pi/2} = \frac{0}{-1} = 0. \text{ Hay tangentes horizontales}$$

• Encuentre la ec. de la recta tangente en $\pi/4$.

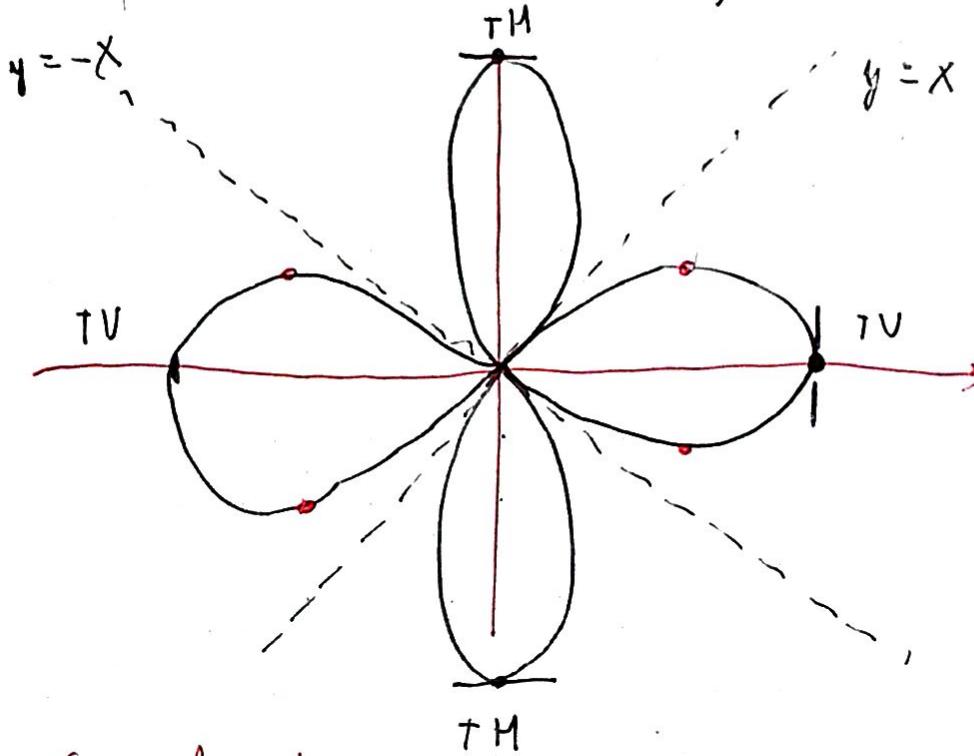
$$x(\pi/4) = \cos \pi/2 \sin \pi/4 = 0$$

$$y(\pi/4) = \cos \pi/2 \sin \pi/4 = 0.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{\theta=\pi/4} = \frac{-2(1) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 0}{-2(1) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0} = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{-\sqrt{2}} = 1.$$

$$y = y(\pi/4) + m(x - x(\pi/4)) = x$$

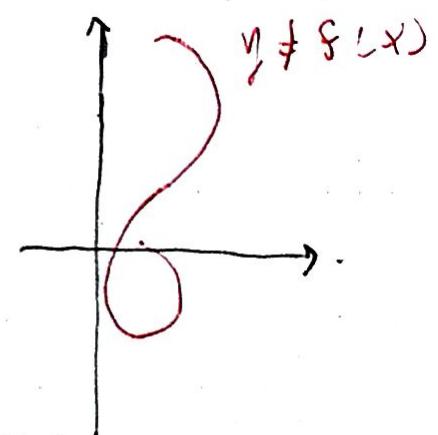
$$y = x$$



Área Superficial.

$$A_S = 2\pi \int_a^b y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$$

$$A_S = 2\pi \int_a^b y(t) \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt.$$



Capítulo 30

Área entre curvas polares

Parcial 3 Lab 12 y 13.

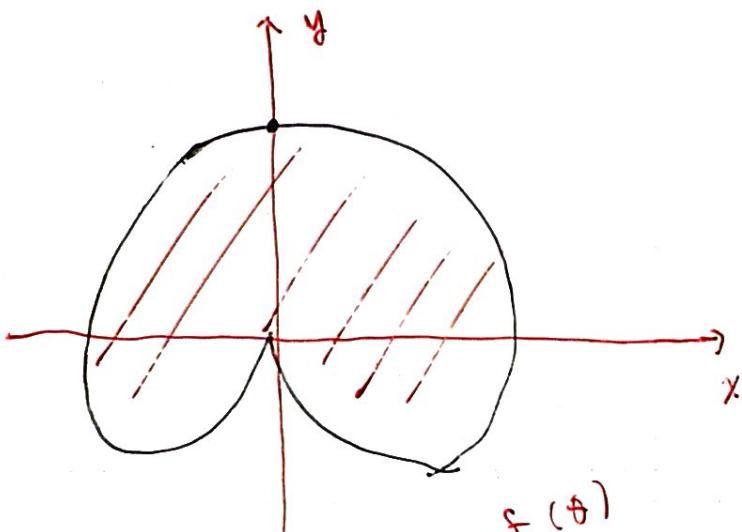
Contos 10, 11 y 12 (Jueves)

Jueves Conto (1h).

Lunes Sim 3,

Martes Par 3. 10 AM.

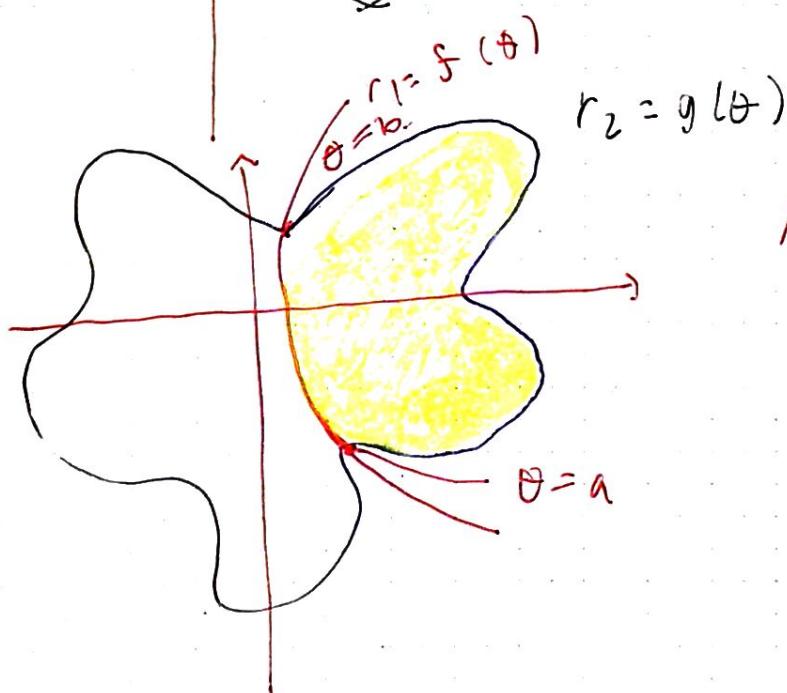
A'rea entre Curvas Polares.



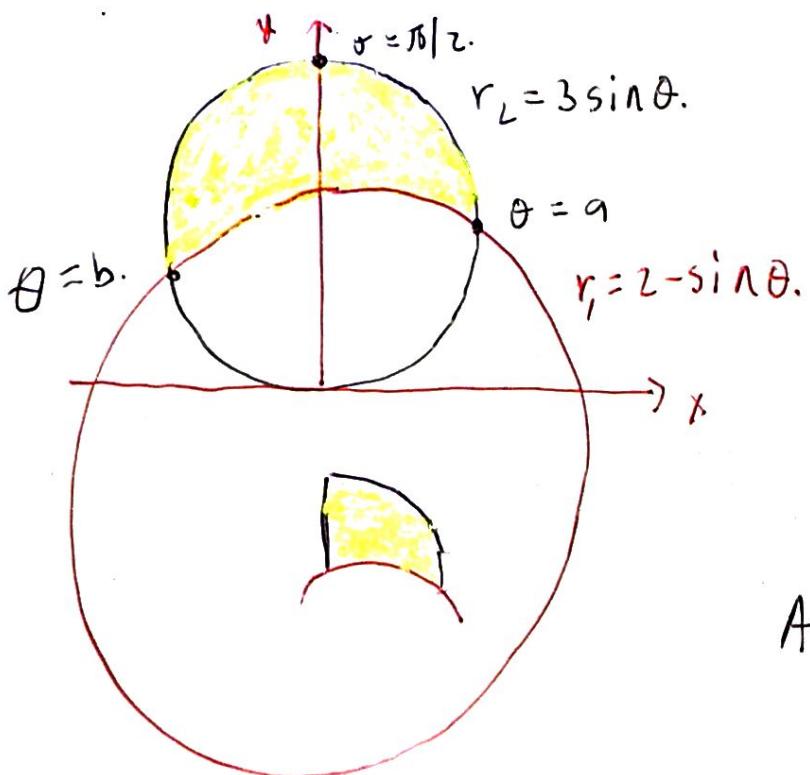
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r^2 d\theta.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} r^2 \theta.$$

$$\theta = 2\pi \quad 2\pi r^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r_2^2 - r_1^2 d\theta.$$



Ejemplo: p. 163.

2

Encuentre el área de la
región fuera del limaçon
 $r_1 = 2 - \sin \theta$ y adentro
del círculo $r_2 = 3 \sin \theta$.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r_2^2 - r_1^2 d\theta.$$

$r_2 > r_1$ en $a \leq \theta \leq b$ el círculo está más alejado
del origen.

P.I's: $r_1 = r_2 \quad 3 \sin \theta = 2 - \sin \theta$.

$$4 \sin \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/6} (3 \sin \theta)^2 - (2 - \sin \theta)^2 d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/6} 9 \sin^2 \theta - (4 - 4 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta.$$

$$A = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/6} \left(\underline{8 \sin^2 \theta} + 4 \sin \theta - 4 \right) d\theta. \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta = \sin^2 \theta$$

$$A = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/6} (4 - 4 \cos 2\theta + 4 \sin \theta - 4) d\theta.$$

$$A = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/6} -4 \cos 2\theta + 4 \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$A = \left[-\frac{4}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{0}^{\pi/2} - \left[4 \cos \theta \right]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2}$$

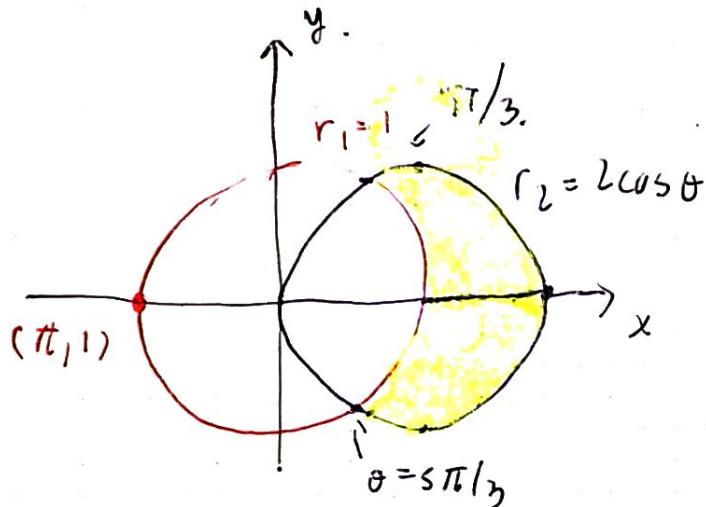
3.

$$\int \cos 2\theta = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2}$$

$$A = -2 \cancel{\sin \pi} + 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} - 4 \cos \cancel{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$A = 2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{3}!$$

Ejercicio 3: Encuentre el área que está adentro del círculo $r_2 = 2 \cos \theta$ y fuera del círculo $r_1 = 1$.



r_2 está más alejada del origen que r_1

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r_2^2 - r_1^2 d\theta.$$

P.I.'s. $r_2 = r_1$

$$2 \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} (4 \cos^2 \theta - 1^2) d\theta.$$



$$A = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/3} (4 \cos^2 \theta - 1) d\theta. \quad \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta.$$

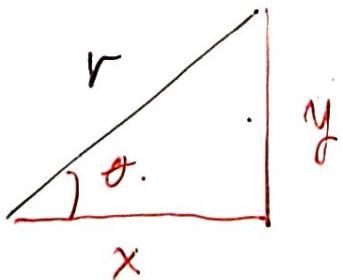
$$A = \int_0^{\pi/3} (2 \cos 2\theta + 2 - 1) d\theta. = \left[\sin 2\theta + \theta \right]_0^{\pi/3}$$

$$A = \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

4.

Longitud de Arco Coordenadas Polares.

Una función polar $r = f(\theta)$ tiene las sigs. ecuaciones paramétricas cartesianas.



$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}y &= r \sin \theta \\x &= r \cos \theta\end{aligned}}$$

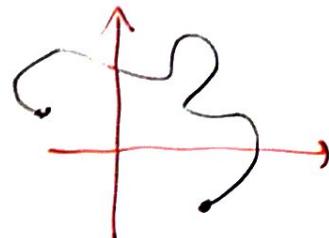
θ parámetro

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(θ)}{x'(θ)}$$

Longitud Curva

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} d\theta$$

r no es constante $r(\theta)$



$$x'(\theta) = r'(\theta) \cos \theta - r \sin \theta$$

$$y'(\theta) = r'(\theta) \sin \theta + r \cos \theta.$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$(x')^2 = (r')^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2rr' \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta.$$

$$(y')^2 = (r')^2 \sin^2 \theta + 2rr' \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$(r')^2 \quad 0 \quad r^2.$$

$$\boxed{L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(r')^2 + r^2} d\theta.}$$

Fórmula que se puede utilizar.

Última Páginas Ejercicio 4: Encuentre la longitud exacta de las siguientes curvas.

a. $r = 2\cos\theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. Círculo de radio 1

$$r = 2\cos\theta \quad r^2 = 4\cos^2\theta. \quad 2\pi(1)$$

$$r'(\theta) = -2\sin\theta \quad (r')^2 = 4\sin^2\theta.$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = 4(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) = 4, \quad r(0) = 2$$

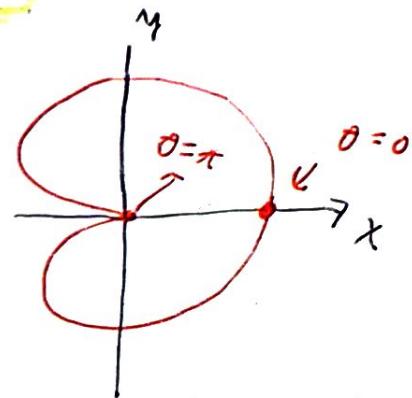
$$L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta \quad r(\pi) = -2.$$

$(0, 2)$ y $(\pi, -2)$ son el mismo punto.

$$L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{4} d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi d\theta = 2\theta \Big|_0^\pi = 2\pi$$

b. $r = 1 + \cos\theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$.

Medio cardioides.



$$L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta.$$

$$r = 1 + \cos\theta \quad r' = -\sin\theta.$$

$$r^2 = (1 + \cos\theta)^2 = 1 + 2\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta, \quad (r')^2 = \sin^2\theta.$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = 1 + 2\cos\theta + \underbrace{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta}_1$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = 2 + 2\cos\theta.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 + 2\cos\theta} \, d\theta. \quad \text{Cicloide } \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 + 2\sin\theta} \, d\theta.$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\theta) \quad 4\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 + 2\cos\theta.$$

$$4\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 - 2\cos\theta.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{4\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \, d\theta. = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \, d\theta.$$

$$L = 2 \cdot 2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = 4\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0\right) = 4.$$

Longitud de todo el cardioides es $2L = 8$.

J. Un pétalo de la rosa $r = \cos 2\theta, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$r = \cos(2\theta) \quad r^2 = \cos^2(2\theta)$$

$$r' = -2\sin(2\theta) \quad (r')^2 = 4\sin^2(2\theta)$$

$$r^2 + (r')^2 = \cos^2(2\theta) + 4\sin^2(2\theta) = 1 + 3\sin^2(2\theta)$$

$$L = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + 3\sin^2 2\theta} \, d\theta. \quad \text{No se puede integrar de manera, sólo de manera aproximada.}$$

$$L = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + 3\sin^2 2\theta} \, d\theta.$$

C. La espiral $r = \theta^2$ en $0 \leq \theta \leq \sqrt{\pi}$.

$$r = \theta^2 \quad r^2 = \theta^4.$$

$$r' = 2\theta \quad (r')^2 = 4\theta^2.$$

$$L = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\theta^4 + 4\theta^2} d\theta. \quad r^2 \text{ F.C.}$$

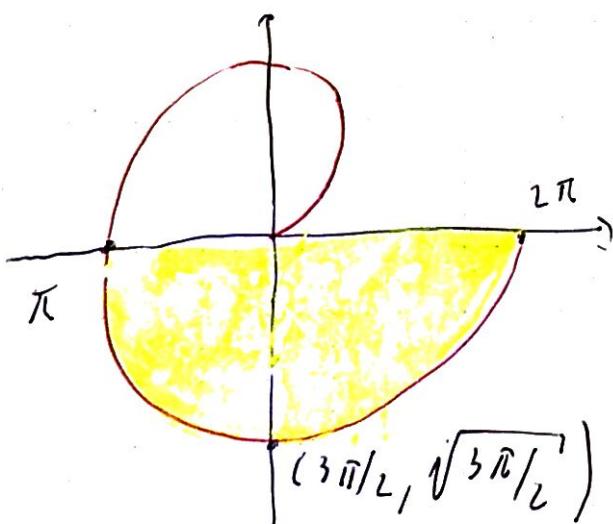
$$L = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} \theta d\theta. \quad u = \theta^2 + 4 \\ du = 2\theta d\theta.$$

$$L = \left[u^{1/2} \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} = \frac{1}{3} (\theta^2 + 4)^{3/2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{3} (\pi + 4)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{4^{3/2}}_8 = \frac{1}{3} [(\pi + 4)^{3/2} - 8].$$

WA 10.4 Prob.

$$r = \sqrt{\theta^4}$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b r^2 d\theta$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \theta d\theta.$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \theta^2 \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} (4\pi^2 - \pi^2) = \frac{3\pi^2}{4}$$

Prob 1b) Recta Tangente a $r = \frac{1}{\theta}$ en $\theta = \pi$.

Ec. Recta Tangente $y = y(\pi) + m(\pi)(x - x(\pi))$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(\theta)}{x'(\theta)}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta = \theta^{-1} \sin \theta.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta = \theta^{-1} \cos \theta.$$

R.P.

$$y'(\theta) = -\theta^{-2} \sin \theta + \theta^{-1} \cos \theta. \quad \sin \pi = 0$$

$$x'(\theta) = -\theta^{-2} \cos \theta - \theta^{-1} \sin \theta. \quad \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\theta=\pi} = \frac{\frac{-\sin \pi^0}{\pi^2} + \frac{\cos \pi}{\pi}}{\frac{-\cos \pi}{\pi^2} - \frac{\sin \pi^0}{\pi}} = \frac{\frac{0}{\pi^2} + \frac{-1}{\pi}}{\frac{1}{\pi^2} - \frac{0}{\pi}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\pi}}{\frac{1}{\pi^2}} = -\pi^2.$$

$$x(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi = -\frac{1}{\pi} \quad y(\pi) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi = 0$$

Ec. Recta Tangente: $y = -\pi \left(x + \frac{1}{\pi} \right)$

$$y = -\pi x - 1$$