

Lab. 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?

$$\begin{aligned} P(X < 3) &= \int_0^3 \frac{1}{4} e^{-x/4} dx = -e^{-x/4} \Big|_0^3 = e^{-x/4} \Big|_3^0 \\ &= e^0 - e^{-3/4} \\ &= 1 - e^{-3/4} \approx 52.76\% \end{aligned}$$

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?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1 \quad c \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2c \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= 2c \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^{\infty} \quad \tan(\infty) = 0 \\ &= 2c \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tan^{-1} x - \cancel{\tan^{-1}(0)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\tan$  AV. en  $x = \pi/2$ .

$\tan^{-1}$  AH en  $y = \pi/2$ .

$$= 2 \frac{\pi}{2} c = \pi c = 1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

b. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de  $x$  esté entre  $-1$  y  $1$ ?

$$P(-1 \leq x \leq 1) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$P(-1 \leq x \leq 1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} [\tan^{-1}(1) - \tan^{-1}(0)]$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan 0 = 0$$

c. ¿Cuál es la media de  $f(x)$ ?

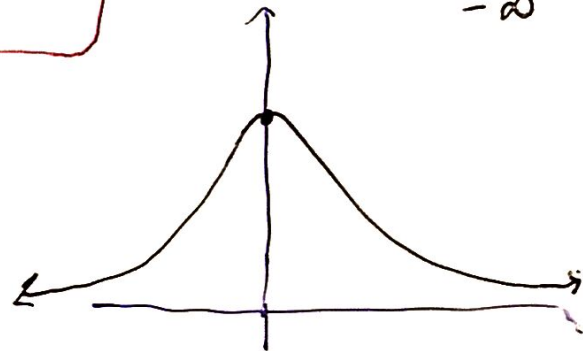
$\infty - \infty$ .

$$\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

Impar  
par. = Impar

$$\mu = 0$$

$$\text{media} = \text{mediana} = \text{moda} = 0$$



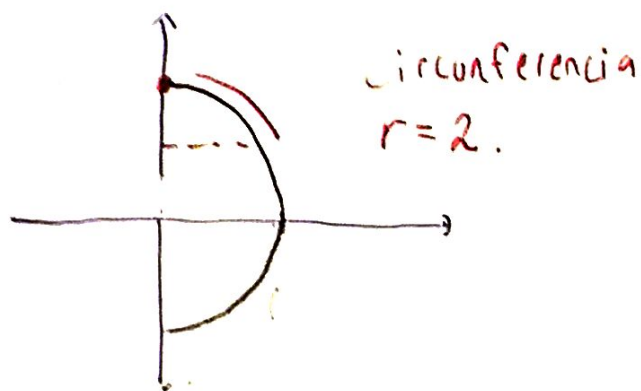
Lab. 9. Prob 4.

$$x = \sqrt{4-y^2}$$

$$1 \leq y \leq 2.$$

$$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

Encuentre la longitud de arco de  $x$ .



$$L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1+(x')^2} dy.$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$$

$$x' = \frac{1}{2} (4-y^2)^{-1/2} (-2y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}$$

$$1+(x')^2 = 1 + \frac{y^2}{4-y^2} = \frac{4-y^2+y^2}{4-y^2} = \frac{4}{4-y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+(x')^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-y^2}}$$

$$L = \int_1^2 \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) \Big|_1^2 = 2 \sin^{-1}(1) - 2 \sin^{-1}(0.5)$$

$$y = 2 \sin \theta.$$

$$dy = 2 \cos \theta d\theta.$$

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

$$\int \frac{2}{2 \cos \theta} 2 \cos \theta d\theta = \int 2 d\theta.$$

$$= 2\theta + C.$$

$$= 2 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) + C.$$

$$L = 2 \sin^{-1}(1) - 2 \sin^{-1}(0.5)$$

$$\sin \pi/2 = 1$$

$$\sin \pi/6 = 0.5$$

$$L = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

Lab 6 Prob (b)

b)  $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{x+2}} dx$  ¿dónde es impropia?  
 en  $x = -2$  discontinuidad.

$$\int_{-2}^3 (x+2)^{-1/4} dx = \frac{4(x+2)^{3/4}}{3} \Big|_{-2}^3$$

$$0^{3/4} = 0$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left( 5^{3/4} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} (x+2)^{3/4} \right)$$

$$x^2(2+x)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} 5^{3/4}$$

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.

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

$$2 \int_0^1 \frac{(6x^2+2x)}{2x^3+x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{du}{u} = 2 \ln u \Big|_0^1$$

DIVERGENTE

porque  $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0^+} \ln u = -\infty$

## Integre en fractions partielles

$$\int \frac{12x^2 + 4x}{x^2(x+2)} = \int \frac{A}{x} dx + \int \frac{Bx}{x^2} + \int \frac{C}{x+2} dx$$

$$* 12x^2 + 4x.$$

$$12x^2 + 4x = Ax(x+2) + B(x+2) + Cx^2$$

$$12x^2 + 4x + 0 = Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx + 2B + Cx^2$$

$$A + C = 12 \quad C = 12 - A = 10$$

$$2A + B = 4 \quad 2A = 4 \quad A = 2$$

$$2B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$\int \frac{12x^2 + 4x}{x^2(x+2)} = \int \frac{2}{x} dx + 0 + \int \frac{10}{x+2} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| + 10 \ln|x+2|$$