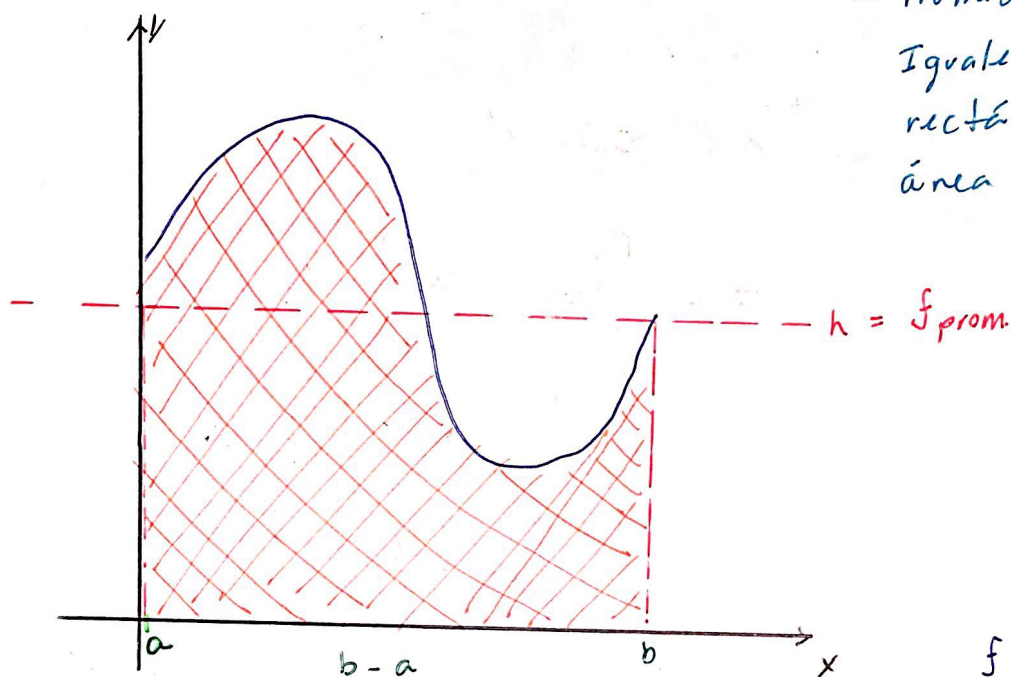


6.5 Valor promedio de una función

■ al inicio resolución de corte



ancho $b-a$

altura $f_{promedio}$

$$\text{Área } f_{promedio} (b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

∴

$$f_{prom} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

Ejemplo: Encuentra el valor promedio de $f(x) = \csc^4(x)$ en $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$b-a = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{4}{\pi} = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$f_{prom} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc^2(x) dx = -\frac{4}{\pi} \cot(x) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

Ej:

a) $f(t) = \cos^4(t) \sin(t) dt$ en $[0, \pi]$

$$f_{\text{prom}} = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^4 t \sin t = \int_0^{\pi} u^4 du = \left[\frac{u^5}{5} \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{-\cos^5(t)}{5} \right]_0^{\pi} = \left\{ \frac{-1}{5} \right\} - \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} \right\} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$$

b) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ en $[e^4, e^{10}]$

$e^{10} - e^4 = \text{ancho}$

$$P = \frac{1}{e^{10} - e^4} \int_{e^4}^{e^{10}} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$P = \frac{1}{e^{10} - e^4} \ln|x| \Big|_{e^4}^{e^{10}}$$

$$P = \left\{ \frac{10}{e^{10} - e^4} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{4}{e^{10} - e^4} \right\}$$

$$P = \frac{6}{e^{10} - e^4}$$

c) $h(x) = \frac{3}{(4+x)^{1/2}}$

en $[-4, 5]$

$$h_{\text{prom}} = \frac{1}{5 - (-4)} \int_{-4}^5 3(4+x)^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{2 \cdot 3 (4+x)^{3/2}}{5+4} \right]_{-4}^5 = \left\{ \frac{2}{3} (4+5)^{3/2} \right\} - \left\{ 0 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (4+5)^{3/2} = 2$$

observación:

Valor promedio
de F en $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\ln x \Big|_0^1 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x) =$$

$$= +\infty$$

en este caso no hay
valor promedio

Ej: 2: Densidad lineal $p = 12(x+1)^{1/2}$ la varilla tiene 8 m de longitud.

a) encuentre la densidad promedio de la varilla.

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{prom}} &= \frac{1}{8-0} \int_0^8 12(x+1)^{-1/2} dx = \frac{12}{8} \int_0^8 (x+1)^{-1/2} dx = \\ &= \frac{12}{8} (x+1)^{1/2} \Big|_0^8 = 3 (9^{1/2} - 1^{1/2}) = 3 (3-1) = 6 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$