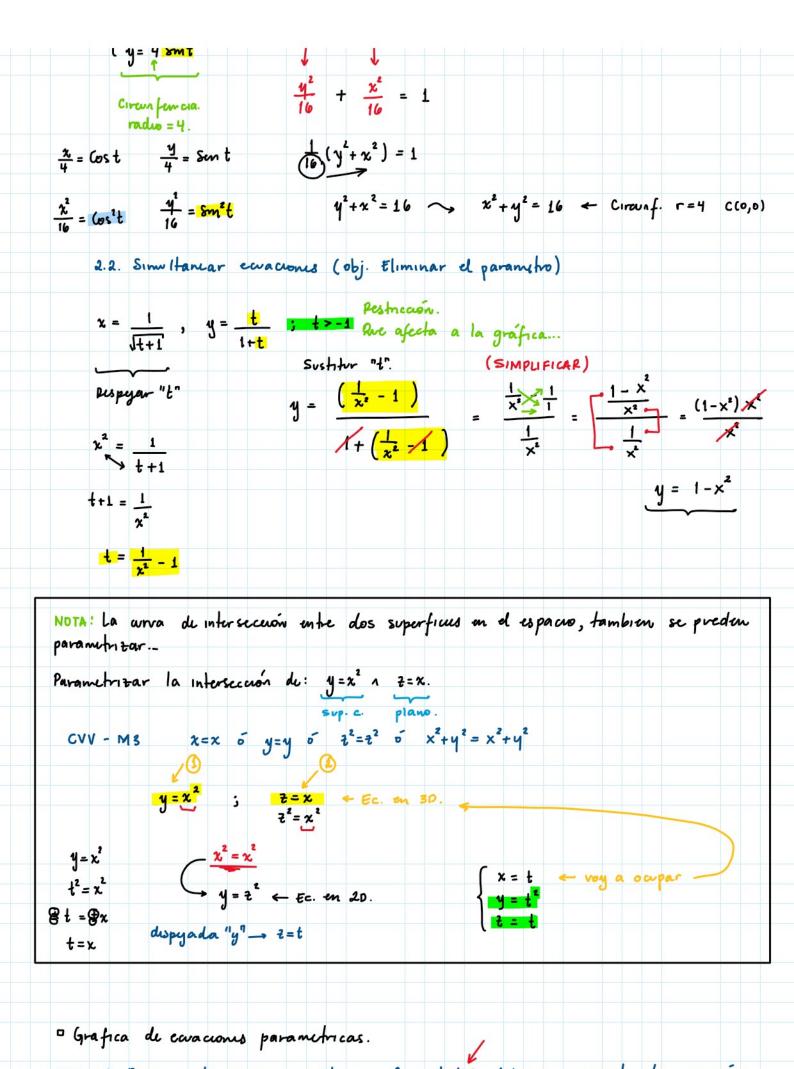
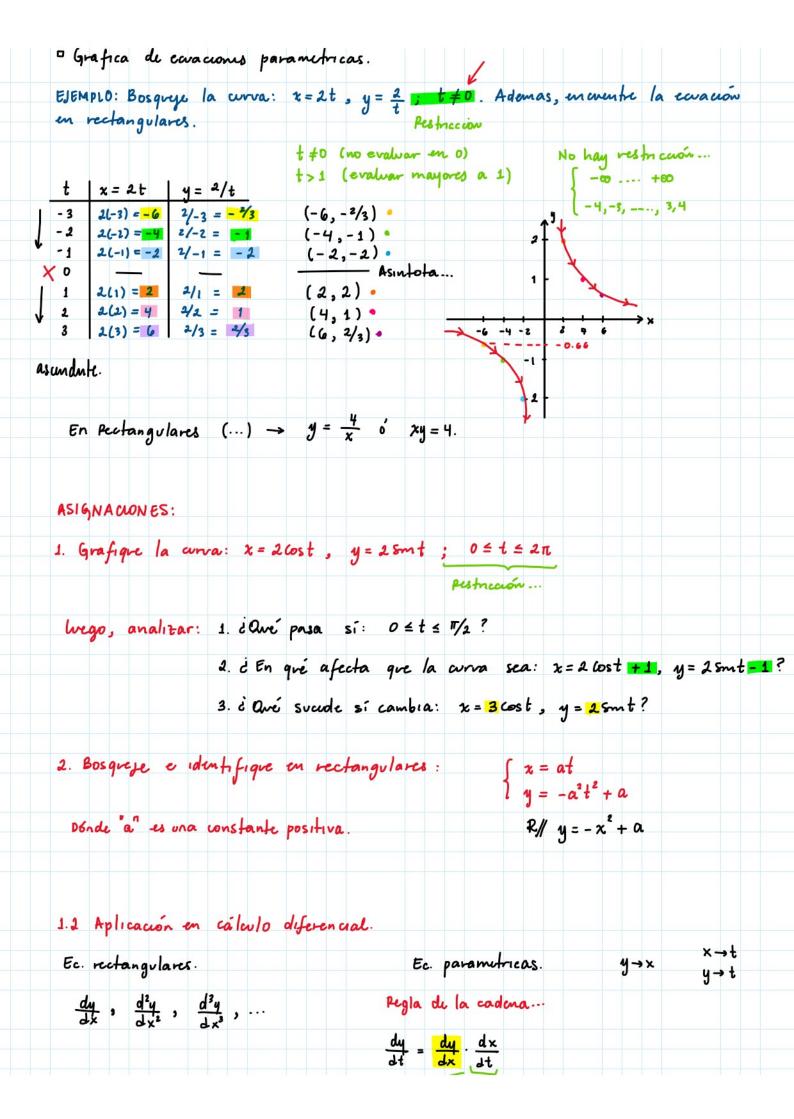
## UNIDAD 1: CONCEPTOS BASICOS DE MATEMATICA 1.1 Ecraciones parametricas. Es un sistema de evaciones que permiten representar una curva en el plano o en el espacio mediante un parametro (Usualmente el parametro "t") יום וותו הגוו Ecuaciones: b) Parametricas: $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^2 + 1 \end{cases}$ a) Pectangular: $y = x^2 + 1$ x = 9 (t) y=h(t) y = f(x)NOTA: Una ecuación parametrica usual es la de una circunferencia centrada en el origin y de radio "a" a) Rectangular: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ $\begin{cases} x = 0. \cos t \\ y = 0. \sin t \end{cases}$ b) Parametricas: $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} \end{cases}$ difical. - Transformacionis. 1. De ecuaciones rectangulares a parametricas. 1.1 Cvando "y" esta despyada. $y = \ln \sqrt{x} + e^{x} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \ln \sqrt{t} + e^{t} \end{cases}$ 1.2 Cuando "x" esta despejada. $\begin{cases} x = sm^{2}(t+1) - t^{3} \\ y = t \end{cases}$ $x = Sm^2(y+1) - y^3 \longrightarrow$ 2. De ecuaciones parametricas a rectangulares. 2.1. Utilizando propiedades: (logaritmo, exponenciales, identidades trigonometricas, etc.-) $\begin{cases} x = 4\cos t & \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ y = 4 \cos t & \downarrow \end{cases}$





Sigunda durvada.

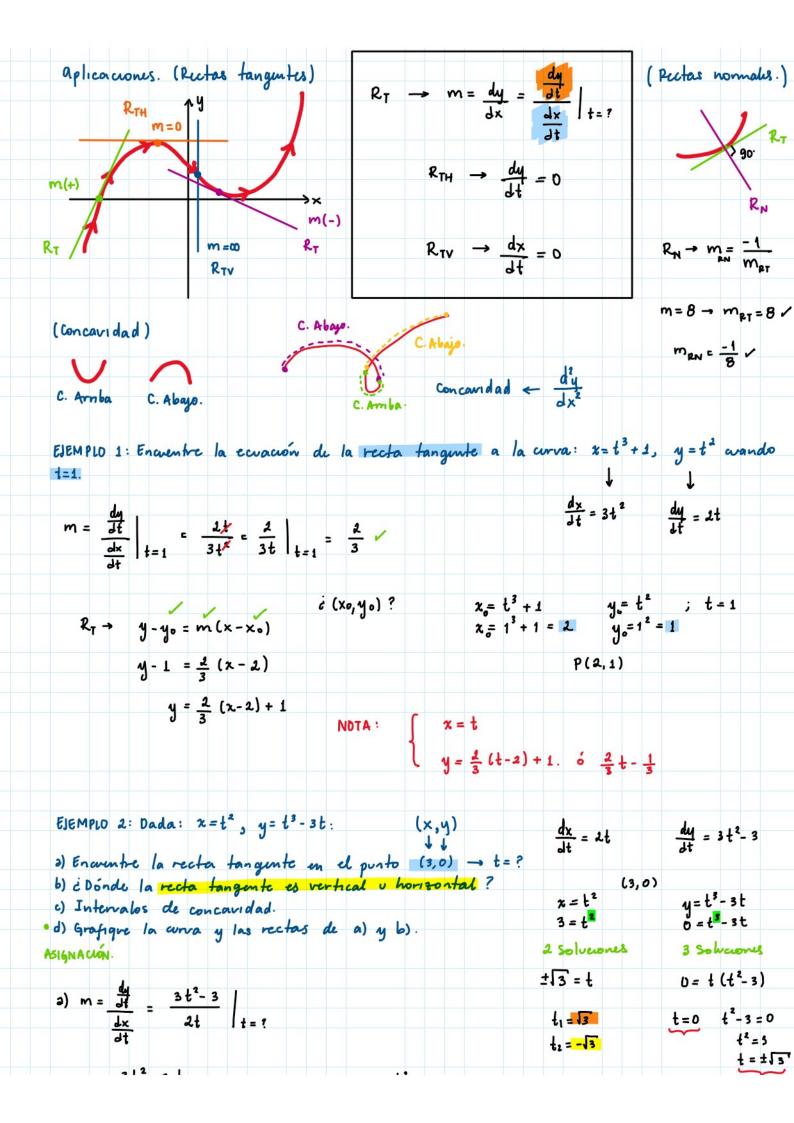
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

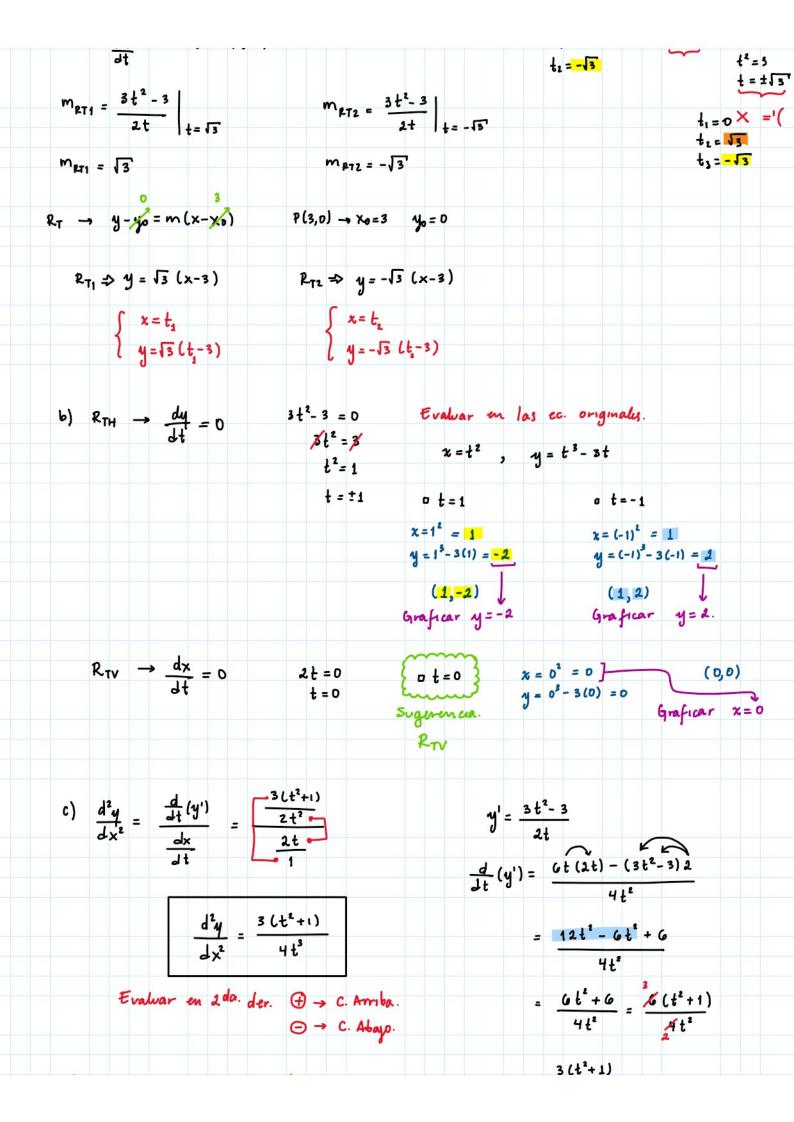
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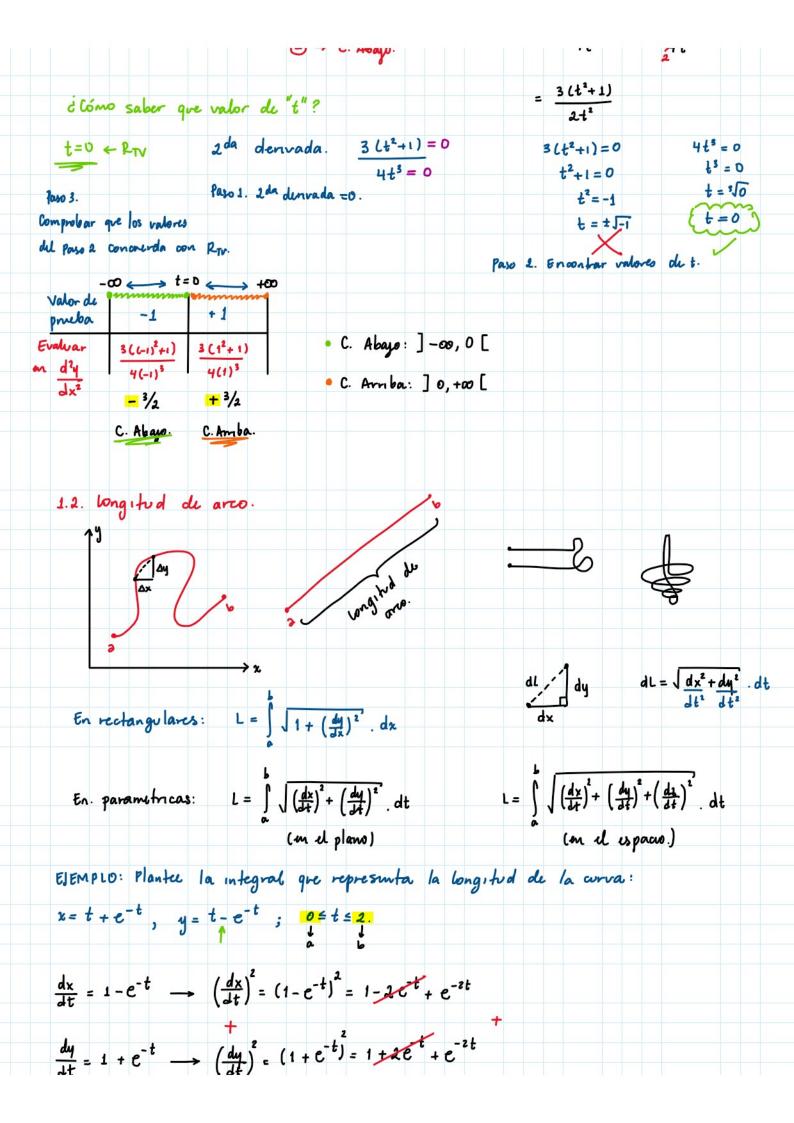
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$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + C^{\frac{1}{2}} \longrightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(1 + C^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + 2C^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 + 2C^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\left(1 + C^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$L = \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{2(1 + C^{-\frac{1}{2}})} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{1 + C^{-\frac{1}{2}}} dt.$$

EISMRO 2: Coloular la longitud de la curva dada por:  $x = a \cos t$ ,  $y = a \cos t$ ,  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  the second  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  the second  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  the second  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  the second  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  the second  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t = a \cos t$  and  $t = a \cos t$  at  $t =$