Respuestas a los ejercicios con número impar

CAPÍTULO 1

EJERCICIOS 1.1 ■ PÁGINA 19

1. Sí

3. (a) 3 (b) -0.2 (c) 0,3 (d) -0.8 (e) [-2,4], [-1,3] (f) [-2,1]

5. [-85, 115]

7. No

9. Sí, [-3, 2], $[-3, -2) \cup [-1, 3]$

11. (a) 13.8°C (b) 1990 (c) 1910, 2005 (d) [13.5, 14.5]

13. TA

15. (a) 500 MW; 730 MW (b) 4 AM; mediodía; sí

medianoche mediodía t

19. cantidad 0 precio

21. Altura del pasto

Miérc. Miérc. Miérc. Miérc. Miérc. Miérc. Miérc.

23. (a) 26 T (en °C) (b) 24°C (c) 25 (c) 24 (c) 27 (c) 28 (c) 29 (c) 29

25. 12, 16, $3a^2 - a + 2$, $3a^2 + a + 2$, $3a^2 + 5a + 4$, $6a^2 - 2a + 4$, $12a^2 - 2a + 2$, $3a^4 - a^2 + 2$, $9a^4 - 6a^3 + 13a^2 - 4a + 4$, $3a^2 + 6ah + 3h^2 - a - h + 2$ **27.** -3 - h **29.** -1/(ax)

31. $(-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$ **33.** $(-\infty, \infty)$

37. [0, 4]

35. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (5, \infty)$

39. $(-\infty, \infty)$ **41.** -1, 1, -1

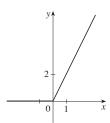
-2.4 1.5 x

(0, 2)

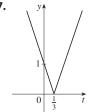
43. -2, 0, 4

y 1 0 x

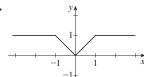
45.



47.



49.



51. $f(x) = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{11}{2}, 1 \le x \le 5$ **53.** $f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{-x}$

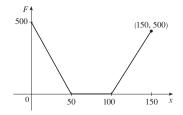
55. $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 3 & \text{si } 0 \le x \le 3\\ 2x - 6 & \text{si } 3 < x \le 5 \end{cases}$

57. $A(L) = 10L - L^2, 0 < L < 10$

59. $A(x) = \sqrt{3}x^2/4, x > 0$ **61.** $S(x) = x^2 + (8/x), x > 0$

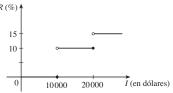
63. $V(x) = 4x^3 - 64x^2 + 240x, 0 < x < 6$

65. $F(x) = \begin{cases} 10(50 - x) & \text{si } 0 \le x < 50 \\ 0 & \text{si } 50 \le x \le 100 \\ 10(x - 100) & \text{si } x > 100 \end{cases}$



(b) \$400, \$1900

67. (a) _{R (%)}



(c) T (en dólares) A 2500 - 1000 -

69. f es impar, g es par **71.** (a) (-5, 3) (b) (-5, -3)

10000 20000 30000 *I* (en dólares)

73. Impar

75. Ninguno de los dos

77. Par

79. Par; impar; ninguno de los dos (a menos que f = 0 o g = 0)

EJERCICIOS 1.2 ■ PÁGINA 33

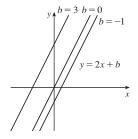
1. (a) Logarítmica (b) Raíz (c) Racional

(d) Polinomio, grado 2 (e) Exponencial (f) Trigonométrica

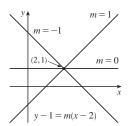
3. (a) h (b) f (c) g

5. $\{x \mid x \neq \pi/2 + 2n\pi\}, n \text{ un entero }$

7. (a) y = 2x + b, donde b es la intersección en y.



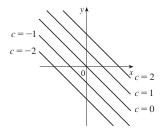
(b) y = mx + 1 - 2m, donde m es la pendiente.



(c) y = 2x - 3

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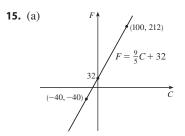
9. Sus gráficas tienen pendiente -1.



11.
$$f(x) = -3x(x+1)(x-2)$$

13. (a) 8.34, cambio en mg por cada cambio de 1 año

(b) 8.34



(b) $\frac{9}{5}$, cambio en °F por cada cambio de 1 °C; 32, temperatura Fahrenheit correspondiente a 0 °C

17. (a) $T = \frac{9}{68}N + \frac{88}{17}$ (b) $\frac{9}{68}$, cambio en °C por cada chirrido por cambio de un minuto (c) 25 °C

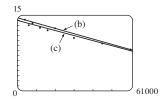
19. (a) P = 0.10d + 1.05 (b) 59.5 m

21. (a) Coseno (b) Lineal

23. (a) ¹⁵

Un modelo lineal es apropiado.

(b) y = -0.000105x + 14.521



(c) y = -0.00009979x + 13.951

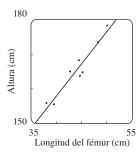
(d) Alrededor de 11.5 por 100 de población

(e) Alrededor de 6%

(f) No

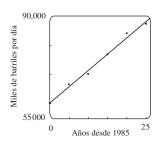
25. (a) Véase gráfica en el inciso (b).

(b) y = 1.88074x + 82.64974



(c) 182.3 cm

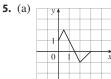
27. (a) Un modelo lineal es apropiado. Véase la gráfica en el inciso (b). (b) y = 1116.64x + 60188.33

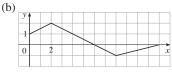


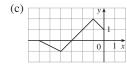
- (c) En miles de barriles por día: 79 171 y 90 338
- 29. Cuatro veces más brillante
- **27.** (a) $N = 3.1046 A^{0.308}$

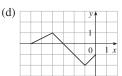
EJERCICIOS 1.3 ■ PÁGINA 42

- **1.** (a) y = f(x) + 3 (b) y = f(x) 3 (c) y = f(x 3)
- (d) y = f(x + 3) (e) y = -f(x) (f) y = f(-x)
- (g) y = 3f(x) (h) $y = \frac{1}{3}f(x)$
- (d) 5 **3.** (a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 4 (e) 2



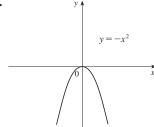


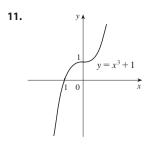




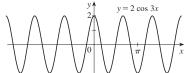
7.
$$y = -\sqrt{-x^2 - 5x - 4} - 1$$



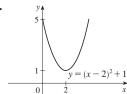




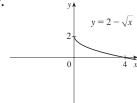
13.



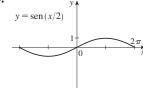
15.



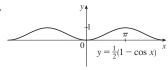
17.



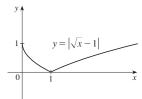
19.



21.



23.



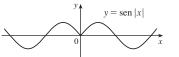
25.
$$L(t) = 12 + 2 \operatorname{sen} \left[\frac{2\pi}{365} (t - 80) \right]$$

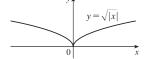
27. $D(t) = 5 \cos[(\pi/6)(t - 6.75)] + 7$

29. (a) La porción de la gráfica de y = f(x) a la derecha del eje y es reflejada a través del eje y.

(c)

(b)





31. (a)
$$(f+g)(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - 1, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(b)
$$(f-g)(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 1, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(c)
$$(fg)(x) = 3x^5 + 6x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(d)
$$(f/g)(x) = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2}{3x^2 - 1}, \left\{ x \mid x \neq \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$$

33. (a)
$$(f \circ g)(x) = 3x^2 + 3x + 5, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(b)
$$(q \circ f)(x) = 9x^2 + 33x + 30, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(c)
$$(f \circ f)(x) = 9x + 20, (-\infty, \infty)$$

(d)
$$(g \circ g)(x) = x^4 + 2x^3 + 2x^2 + x, (-\infty, \infty)$$

35. (a)
$$(f \circ q)(x) = \sqrt{4x - 2}, \left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$$

(b)
$$(q \circ f)(x) = 4\sqrt{x+1} - 3, [-1, \infty)$$

(c)
$$(f \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{\sqrt{x+1} + 1}, [-1, \infty)$$

(d)
$$(q \circ q)(x) = 16x - 15, (-\infty, \infty)$$

37. (a)
$$(f \circ g)(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 6x + 5}{(x+2)(x+1)}, \{x \mid x \neq -2, -1\}$$

(b)
$$(g \circ f)(x) = \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{(x+1)^2}, \{x \mid x \neq -1, 0\}$$

(c)
$$(f \circ f)(x) = \frac{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x(x^2 + 1)}, \{x \mid x \neq 0\}$$

(d)
$$(g \circ g)(x) = \frac{2x+3}{3x+5}, \{x \mid x \neq -2, -\frac{5}{3}\}$$

39.
$$(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = 3 \operatorname{sen}(x^2) - 2$$

41.
$$(f \circ g \circ h)(x) = \sqrt{x^6 + 4x^3 + 1}$$

43.
$$g(x) = 2x + x^2$$
, $f(x) = x^4$

45.
$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$
, $f(x) = x/(1+x)$

47.
$$g(t) = t^2$$
, $f(t) = \sec t \tan t$

49.
$$h(x) = \sqrt{x}, g(x) = x - 1, f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

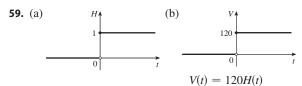
51.
$$h(t) = \cos t$$
, $q(t) = \sin t$, $f(t) = t^2$

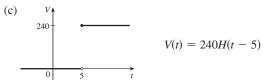
53. (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) No existe;
$$f(6) = 6$$
 no está en el dominio de g . (e) 4 (f) -2

55. (a)
$$r(t) = 60t$$
 (b) $(A \circ r)(t) = 3600\pi t^2$; el área del círculo es una función de tiempo

57. (a)
$$s = \sqrt{d^2 + 36}$$
 (b) $d = 30t$

(c) $(f \circ g)(t) = \sqrt{900t^2 + 36}$; la distancia entre el faro y el barco como una función del tiempo transcurrido desde el mediodía





61. Sí;
$$m_1m_2$$

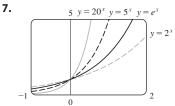
63. (a)
$$f(x) = x^2 + 6$$
 (b) $g(x) = x^2 + x - 1$

EJERCICIOS 1.4 ■ PÁGINA 53

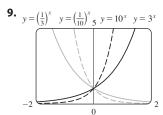
1. (a) 4 (b)
$$x^{-4/3}$$

3. (a)
$$16b^{12}$$
 (b) $648y^7$

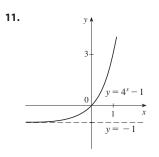
5. (a)
$$f(x) = b^x$$
, $b > 0$ (b) \mathbb{R} (c) $(0, \infty)$

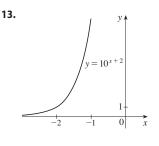


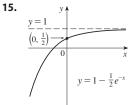
Todos se aproximan a 0 cuando $x \to -\infty$, todos pasan por (0, 1) y todos son crecientes. Cuanto mayor es la base, más rápida es la razón de incremento.



Las funciones con base mayor que 1 son crecientes y aquellas con base menor que 1 son decrecientes. Estas últimas son reflexiones de aquellas, a través del eje y.







17. (a)
$$y = e^x - 2$$
 (b) $y = e^{x-2}$ (c) $y = -e^x$

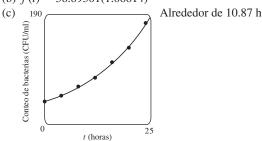
(d)
$$y = e^{-x}$$
 (e) $y = -e^{-x}$

19. (a)
$$(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$$
 (b) $(-\infty, \infty)$

21.
$$f(x) = 3 \cdot 2^x$$
 27. At $x \approx 35.8$

29. (a) Véase la gráfica en el inciso (c).

(b) $f(t) = 36.89301(1.06614)^t$

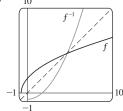


- **31.** (a) 25 mg (b) $200 \cdot 2^{-t/5}$ mg
- (c) 10.9 mg (d) 38.2 días

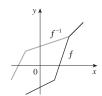
- **33.** 3.5 días
- **35.** $P = 2614.086(1.01693)^t$; 5381 millones; 8466 millones

EJERCICIOS 1.5 PÁGINA 66

- 1. (a) Véase definición 1.
- (b) Debe pasar la prueba de la recta horizontal.
- **3.** No **5.** No **7.** Sí **9.** Sí **11.** No
- **15.** (a) 4 (b) 8 **17.** 0
- **19.** $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$; la temperatura Fahrenheit como función de la temperatura Celsius; $[-273.15, \infty)$
- **21.** $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^2 \frac{2}{3}, x \ge 1$
- **23.** $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \ln x)$ **25.** $y = e^x 3$
- **27.** $f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 3), x \ge 0$



29.



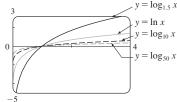
- **31.** (a) $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{1 x^2}$, $0 \le x \le 1$; f^{-1} y f son la misma función. (b) Cuarto de círculo en el primer cuadrante
- 33. (a) Se define como la inversa de la función exponencial con base b, es decir $\log_b x = y \iff b^y = x$.
- (b) $(0, \infty)$ (c) \mathbb{R} (d) Véase la figura 11.

 - (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ **37.** (a) 2 (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
- **39.** ln 5

35. (a) 5

41. $\ln \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}$

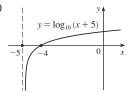


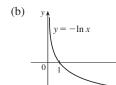


- Todas las gráficas se aproximan a $-\infty$ cuando $x \rightarrow 0^+$, todas pasan por (1, 0) y todas son crecientes. Cuanto mayor es la base, más lenta es la razón de incremento.
- **45.** Alrededor de 1.27×10^{25} km

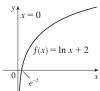


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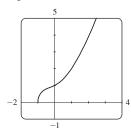




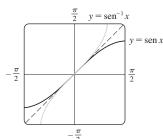
- **49.** (a) $(0, \infty)$; $(-\infty, \infty)$



- **51.** (a) $\frac{1}{4}(7 \ln 6)$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}(e^2 + 10)$
- **53.** (a) $5 + \log_2 3$ or $5 + (\ln 3)/\ln 2$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{1 + 4e})$
- **55.** (a) 0 < x < e (b) $x \ge \ln 3$
- **57.** (a) $(\ln 3, \infty)$ (b) $f^{-1}(x) = \ln(e^x + 3)$; \mathbb{R}
- **59.** La gráfica pasa la prueba de la recta horizontal.



- $f^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt[3]{4}\left(\sqrt[3]{D 27x^2 + 20} \sqrt[3]{D + 27x^2 20} + \sqrt[3]{2}\right),$ donde $D = 3\sqrt{3}\sqrt{27x^4 - 40x^2 + 16}$; dos de las expresiones son complejas.
- **61.** (a) $f^{-1}(n) = (3/\ln 2) \ln(n/100)$; el tiempo transcurrido cuando hay *n* bacterias (b) Después de alrededor de 26.9 horas
- **63.** (a) π (b) $\pi/6$
- **65.** (a) $\pi/4$ (b) $\pi/2$
- **67.** (a) $5\pi/6$ (b) $\pi/3$
- **71.** $x/\sqrt{1+x^2}$
- 73.



- La segunda gráfica es reflejo de la primera a través de la recta y = x
- **75.** $\left[-\frac{2}{3}, 0\right], \left[-\pi/2, \pi/2\right]$
- **77.** (a) $g^{-1}(x) = f^{-1}(x) c$ (b) $h^{-1}(x) = (1/c)f^{-1}(x)$

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 1 ■ PÁGINA 69

Examen verdadero-falso

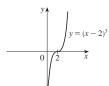
- **1.** Falso **3.** Falso Verdadero 7. Falso
- **9.** Verdadero **11.** Falso **13.** Falso

Ejercicios

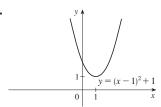
- (b) 2.3, 5.6 (c) [-6, 6] (d) [-4, 4]**1.** (a) 2.7
- (e) [-4, 4] (f) No; no pasa la prueba de la recta horizontal.
- (g) Impar; su gráfica es simétrica alrededor del origen.
- **3.** 2a + h 2 **5.** $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{3}, \infty\right), (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
- **7.** (−6, ∞), \mathbb{R}

- 9. (a) Desplace la gráfica 8 unidades hacia arriba.
- (b) Desplace la gráfica 8 unidades a la izquierda.
- (c) Prolongue la gráfica verticalmente por un factor de 2, luego desplácela 1 unidad hacia arriba.
- (d) Desplace la gráfica 2 unidades a la derecha y 2 unidades hacia abajo.
- (e) Refleje la gráfica a través del eje x.
- (f) Refleje la gráfica a través de la recta y = x (suponiendo que f es inyectiva).

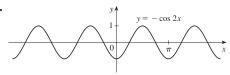
11.



13.



15.



- **17.** (a) Ninguno de los dos
- (b) Impar

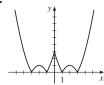
- (d) Ninguno de los dos
- **19.** (a) $(f \circ g)(x) = \ln(x^2 9), (-\infty, -3) \cup (3, \infty)$
- (b) $(g \circ f)(x) = (\ln x)^2 9, (0, \infty)$
- (c) $(f \circ f)(x) = \ln \ln x$, $(1, \infty)$
- (d) $(q \circ q)(x) = (x^2 9)^2 9, (-\infty, \infty)$
- 21. Modelo exponencial; 270 millones
- **27.** (a) $\frac{1}{16}$ g (b) $m(t) = 2^{-t/4}$
- (c) $t(m) = -4 \log_2 m$; el tiempo transcurrido cuando hay m gramos de 100PD
- (d) Alrededor de 26.6 días

PRINCIPIOS DE RESOLUCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS ■ PÁGINA 76

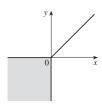
- **1.** $a = 4\sqrt{h^2 16}/h$, donde a es la longitud de la altitud y h la longitud de la hipotenusa
- 3. $-\frac{7}{3}$, 9

5.

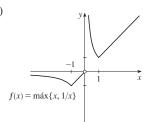
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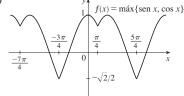
7.



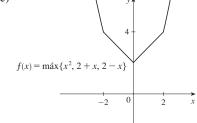
9. (a)



(b)



(c)



- **13.** $x \in [-1, 1 \sqrt{3}) \cup (1 + \sqrt{3}, 3]$
- **15.** 80 km/h

CAPÍTULO 2

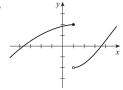
EJERCICIOS 2.1 ■ PÁGINA 82

- **1.** (a) -44.4, -38.8, -27.8, -22.2, $-16.\overline{6}$
- (b) -33.3 (c) $-33\frac{1}{3}$
- **3.** (a) (i) 2 (ii) 1.111111 (iii) 1.010101 (iv) 1.001001
- (v) 0.666667 (vi) 0.909091 (vii) 0.990099
- (viii) 0.999001 (b) 1 (c) y = x 3
- **5.** (a) (i) -7.15 m/s (ii) -5.19 m/s (iii) -4.945 m/s
- (iv) -4.749 m/s (b) -4.7 m/s
- **7.** (a) (i) 4.65 m/s (ii) 5.6 m/s (iii) 7.55 m/s
- (iv) 7 m/s (b) 6.3 m/s
- **9.** (a) 0, 1.7321, -1.0847, -2.7433, 4.3301, -2.8173, 0,
- -2.1651, -2.6061, -5, 3.4202; no (c) -31.4

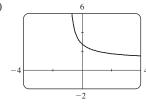
EJERCICIOS 2.2 ■ PÁGINA 92

- **1.** Sí
- **3.** (a) $\lim_{x\to -5} f(x) = \infty$ significa que los valores de f(x) pueden hacerse arbitrariamente grandes (tan grandes como se quiera) tomando a x suficientemente cerca de -5 (pero no igual a -5). (b) $\lim_{x\to 3^+} f(x) = -\infty$ significa que los valores de f(x) pueden hacerse arbitrariamente grandes y negativos tomando a x suficientemente cerca de 3 hasta valores mayores que 3.

- **5.** (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) No existe (e) 3
- **7.** (a) -1 (b) -2 (c) No existe (d) 2 (e) 0
- (f) No existe (g) 1 (h) 3
- **9.** (a) $-\infty$ (b) ∞ (c) ∞ (d) $-\infty$ (e) ∞
- (f) x = -7, x = -3, x = 0, x = 6
- **11.** If f(x) existe para todas las a excepto a = -1.
- **13.** (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) No existe.
- 15.



- 17.
- **21.** 5 **23.** 0.25 **25.** 1.5 **27.** 1
- **29.** (a) -1.531. ∞ 33. ∞ **35.** −∞ **37.** −∞
- 39. −∞ 41. ∞ **43.** −∞ 45. −∞; ∞
- **47.** (a) 2.71828 (b)

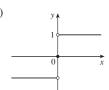


- **49.** (a) 0.998000, 0.638259, 0.358484, 0.158680, 0.038851, 0.008928, 0.001465; 0
- (b) 0.000572, -0.000614, -0.000907, -0.000978, -0.000993, -0.001000; -0.001
- **51.** Por más que nos acerquemos al origen, la gráfica parece constar de rectas casi verticales. Esto indica oscilaciones cada vez más frecuentes conforme $x \rightarrow 0$.
- **53.** $x \approx \pm 0.90, \pm 2.24; x = \pm \text{sen}^{-1}(\pi/4), \pm (\pi \text{sen}^{-1}(\pi/4))$
- **55.** (a) 6 (b) Menos de 0.0649 de 1

EJERCICIOS 2.3 ■ PÁGINA 102

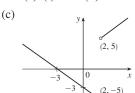
- **1.** (a) -6 (b) -8 (c) 2 (d) -6
- (e) No existe (f) 0
- **7.** 390 9. $\frac{3}{2}$ **3.** 59 5. $\frac{7}{8}$ **11.** 5
- 15. $\frac{6}{5}$ **17.** −10
- **13.** No existe 19. $\frac{1}{27}$ 21. $\frac{1}{6}$ **23.** $-\frac{1}{9}$ **25.** 1 **27.** $\frac{1}{128}$ **29.** $-\frac{1}{2}$
- **31.** $3x^2$ **33.** (a), (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ **37.** 7 **41.** 6 **43.** -4
- **45.** No existe
- **47.** (a)

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- (b) (i) 1
 - (ii) -1
 - (iii) No existe
 - (iv) 1

49. (a) (i) 5 (ii) -5 (b) No existe



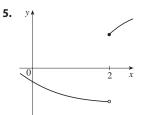
- **51.** 7
- **53.** (a) (i) -2 (ii) No existe (iii) -3
- (b) (i) n-1 (ii) n (c) a no es un entero.
- **59.** 8 **65.** 15; -1

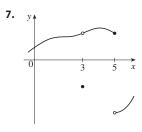
EJERCICIOS 2.4 ■ PÁGINA 113

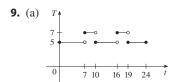
- **1.** 0.1 (o cualquier número positivo menor)
- **3.** 1.44 (o cualquier número positivo menor)
- **5.** 0.0906 (o cualquier número positivo menor)
- **7.** 0.0219 (o cualquier número positivo);
- 0.011 (o cualquier número positivo menor)
- **9.** (a) 0.01 (o cualquier número positivo menor)
- (b) $\lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{1}{\ln(x-1)} = \infty$
- **11.** (a) $\sqrt{1000/\pi}$ cm (b) Menos de aproximadamente 0.0445 cm
- (c) Radio; área; $\sqrt{1000/\pi}$; 1000; 5; ≈ 0.0445
- **13.** (a) 0.02 (b) 0.002
- **35.** (a) 0.093 (b) $\delta = (B^{2/3} 12)/(6B^{1/3}) 1$, donde
- $B = 216 + 108\varepsilon + 12\sqrt{336 + 324\varepsilon + 81\varepsilon^2}$
- **41.** Menos de 0.1

EJERCICIOS 2.5 PÁGINA 124

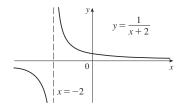
- **1.** $\lim_{x\to 4} f(x) = f(4)$
- **3.** (a) -4, -2, 2, 4; f(-4) no está definida y lím f(x) no existe para a = -2, 2 y 4
- (b) −4, ninguno de los dos; −2, izquierda; 2 derecha; 4, derecha



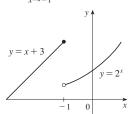




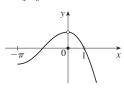
17. f(-2) no está definida.



19. lím no existe.



21.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) \neq f(0)$$

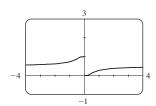


23. Defina
$$f(2) = 3$$

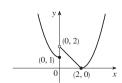
27.
$$\left(-\infty, \sqrt[3]{2}\right) \cup \left(\sqrt[3]{2}, \infty\right)$$

31.
$$(-\infty, -1] \cup (0, \infty)$$

33.
$$x = 0$$



41. -1, derecha



43. 0 izquierda

45. $\frac{2}{3}$ **47.** 4

49. (a)
$$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$
 (b) $g(x) = x^2 + x$

(1, 1)

(b)
$$g(x) = x^2 + x$$

69. Sí

(-1, 1)

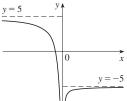
(-1, -1)

EJERCICIOS 2.6 ■ PÁGINA 137

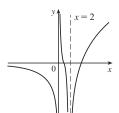
- **1.** (a) Conforme x aumenta, f(x) se aproxima a 5.
- (b) Conforme x aumenta y se vuelve negativa, f(x) se aproxima a 3.

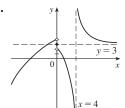
3. (a)
$$-2$$
 (b) 2 (c) ∞ (d) $-\infty$

(e)
$$x = 1, x = 3, y = -2, y = 2$$



7.





11. 0 **13.**
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 15. 0 **17.** $-\frac{1}{2}$ **19.** -1

25.
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$
 27. $\frac{1}{6}$

27.
$$\frac{1}{6}$$

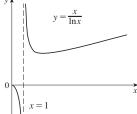
29.
$$\frac{1}{2}(a-b)$$
 39. 0 **41**.

33.
$$-\infty$$
 35. $\pi/2$

37.
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
 39

43. (a) (i)
$$0$$
 (ii) $-\infty$ (iii) ∞ (b) ∞





45. (a), (b)
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
 47. $y = 4, x = -3$

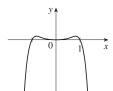
49.
$$y = 2$$
; $x = -2$, $x = 1$ **51.** $x = 5$ **53.** $y = 3$

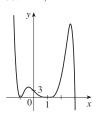
51.
$$x = 5$$

55. (a) 0 (b)
$$\pm \infty$$

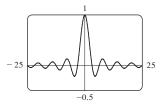
57.
$$f(x) = \frac{2-x}{x^2(x-3)}$$

59. (a)
$$\frac{5}{4}$$
 (b) 5





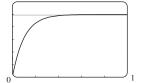
65. (a) 0 (b) Un número infinito de veces



67. 5



≈0.47 s



73.
$$N \le -9, N \le -19$$

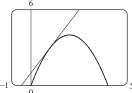
75. (a)
$$x > 100$$

EJERCICIOS 2.7 ■ PÁGINA 148

1. (a)
$$\frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3}$$
 (b) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3}$

(b)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{f(x) - f(3)}{x - 3}$$

3. (a) 2 (b)
$$y = 2x + 1$$
 (c)



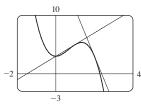
5.
$$y = -8x + 12$$
 7. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$

7.
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$

9. (a)
$$8a - 6a^2$$
 (b)

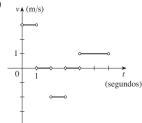
9. (a)
$$8a - 6a^2$$
 (b) $y = 2x + 3, y = -8x + 19$





11. (a) Derecha: 0 < t < 1 y 4 < t < 6; izquierda: 2 < t < 3; en estado de quietud: 1 < t < 2 y 3 < t < 4





13.
$$-9.6 \text{ m/s}$$

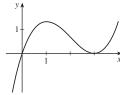
15.
$$-2/a^3$$
 m/s; -2 m/s; $-\frac{1}{4}$ m/s; $-\frac{2}{27}$ m/s

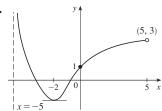
17.
$$g'(0), 0, g'(4), g'(2), g'(-2)$$

21.
$$f(2) = 3$$
; $f'(2) = 4$

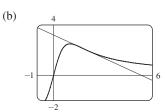
23.

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29. (a)
$$-\frac{3}{5}$$
; $y = -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{16}{5}$



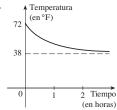
27. y = 3x - 1

31.
$$6a-4$$
 33. $\frac{5}{(a+3)^2}$ **35.** $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2a}}$

37.
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
, $a = 9$ **39.** $f(x) = x^6$, $a = 2$

41.
$$f(x) = \cos x$$
, $a = \pi \circ f(x) = \cos(\pi + x)$, $a = 0$

45.



Mayor en magnitud

47. (a) In (mg/mL)/h: (i) -0.15 (ii) -0.12(iii) -0.12 (iv) -0.11 (b) -0.12 (mg/mL)/h; Después de 2 horas, la BAC decrece a razón de 0.12 (mg/mL)/h.

53. (a) La razón a la que cambia el costo por kilogramo de oro producido; dólares por kilogramo

(b) Cuando el 50.º kilogramo de oro es producido, el costo de producción es de \$36/kg

(c) Decrece a corto plazo; se incrementa a largo plazo

55. (a) H'(15) es la razón a la que cambian los costos diarios de calefacción con respecto a la temperatura cuando la temperatura exterior es °C. Las unidades son dólares/°C

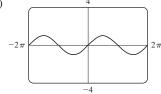
(b) Si la temperatura exterior aumenta, el edificio debería requerir menos calefacción, así que sería mejor que H'(15) fuera negativa.

57. (a) La razón a la que cambia la solubilidad del oxígeno con respecto a la temperatura del agua; (mg/L)/°C

(b) $S'(16) \approx -0.25$; cuando la temperatura aumenta a más de 16 °C, la solubilidad del oxígeno disminuye a razón de $0.25 \,(\text{mg/L})/^{\circ}\text{C}$.

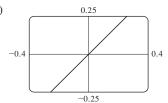
59. No existe.



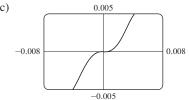


La pendiente parece ser de 1.

(b)



(c)



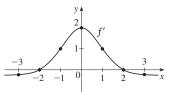
Sí; 0

Sí

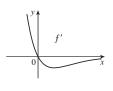
EJERCICIOS 2.8 ■ PÁGINA 160

1. (a)
$$-0.2$$
 (b) 0

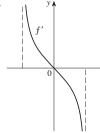
(g) -0.2



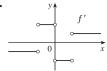
3. (a) II



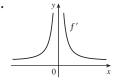
7.



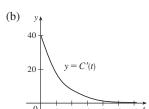
9.



11.

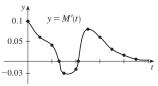


13. (a) La razón de cambio instantánea del porcentaje de plena capacidad con respecto al tiempo transcurrido en horas

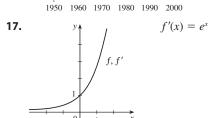


La razón de cambio del porcentaje de plena capacidad es decreciente y se aproxima a 0.





1963 a 1971



19. (a)
$$0, 1, 2, 4$$
 (b) $-1, -2, -4$ (c) $f'(x) = 2x$

21.
$$f'(x) = 3$$
, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} **23.** $f'(t) = 5t + 6$, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R}

25.
$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$
, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R}

27.
$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{9-x}}, (-\infty, 9], (-\infty, 9)$$

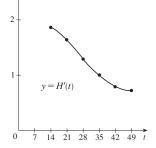
29.
$$G'(t) = \frac{-7}{(3+t)^2}, (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \infty), (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, \infty)$$

31.
$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$
, \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} **33.** (a) $f'(x) = 4x^3 + 2$

35. (a) La razón a la que cambia la tasa de desempleo, en porcentaje de desempleados al año

(b)	t	U'(t)	t	U'(t)
	1995	-0.10	2000	0.10
	1996	0.05	2001	0.15
	1997	-0.05	2002	-0.35
	1998	-0.75	2003	-0.45
	1999	-0.85	2004	-0.60

l							_
37.	t	14	21	28	35	42	49
	H'(t)	13 7	23 14	97	1	<u>11</u> 14	<u>5</u>



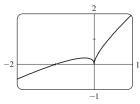
39. (a) La razón a la que cambia el porcentaje de energía eléctrica producida por paneles solares, en puntos porcentuales al año.

(b) El 1º de enero de 2002 el porcentaje de energía eléctrica producido por paneles solares aumentaba a una tasa de 3.5 puntos porcentuales al año.

41. –4 (esquina); 0 (discontinuidad)

43. 1 (indefinida); 5 (tangente vertical)

45.

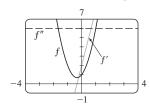


Derivable en -1; no derivable en 0

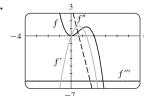
47. f''(1) **49.** a = f, b = f', b = f'',

51. a = aceleración, b = velocidad, c = posición

53. 6x + 2; 6

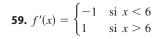


55.

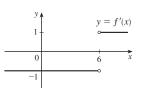


 $f'(x) = 4x - 3x^{2},$ f''(x) = 4 - 6x, f'''(x) = -6, $f^{(4)}(x) = 0$

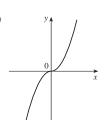
57. (a) $\frac{1}{3}a^{-2/3}$



 $o \quad f'(x) = \frac{x-6}{|x-6|}$



61. (a)



(b) Todas las *x*

(c) f'(x) = 2|x|

65. (a) *s*

8 10

(b) $y = \frac{ds}{dt}$

67. 63°

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REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 2 ■ **PÁGINA 166**

Examen verdadero-falso

1. Falso 3. Verdadero 5. Verdadero 7. Falso

9. Verdadero 11. Verdadero 13. Verdadero 15. Falso

17. Verdadero 19. Verdadero 21. Falso 23. Falso

25. Verdadero

Ejercicios

1. (a) (i) 3 (ii) 0 (iii) No existe (iv) 2

 $(v) \propto (vi) -\infty (vii) 4 (viii) -1$

(b) y = 4, y = -1 (c) x = 0, x = 2 (d) -3, 0, 2, 4

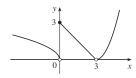
3. 1 **5.** $\frac{3}{2}$ **7.** 3 **9.** ∞ **11.** $\frac{4}{7}$ **13.** $\frac{1}{2}$

15. $-\infty$ **17.** 2 **19.** $\pi/2$ **21.** x = 0, y = 0 **23.** 1

29. (a) (i) 3 (ii) 0 (iii) No existe

(iv) 0 (v) 0 (vi) 0

(b) En 0 y 3 (c)



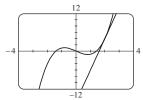
31. \mathbb{R} **35.** (a) -8 (b) y = -8x + 17

37. (a) (i) 3 m/s (ii) 2.75 m/s (iii) 2.625 m/s

(iv) 2.525 m/s (b) 2.5 m/s

39. (a) 10 (b) y = 10x - 16

(c)

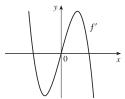


41. (a) La razón a la que el costo cambia con respecto a la tasa de interés; dólares/porcentaje anual)

(b) Cuando la tasa de interés aumenta más de 10%, el costo aumenta a razón de \$1200/porcentaje anual).

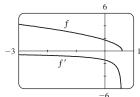
(c) Siempre es positivo

43.



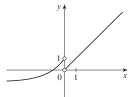
45. (a) $f'(x) = -\frac{5}{2}(3-5x)^{-1/2}$ (b) $(-\infty, \frac{3}{5}], (-\infty, \frac{3}{5})$

(c)



47. -4 (discontinuidad), -1 (esquina), 2 (discontinuidad), 5 (tangente vertical)

49.



51. La razón a la que cambia el número de billetes de \$20 dólares en circulación con respecto al tiempo; 0.156 mil millones de billetes al año

53. 0

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 169

3. −4

5. (a) No existe (b) 1

7. $a = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$ **9.** $\frac{3}{4}$ **11.** (b) Sí

13. (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) $f'(x) = x^2 + 1$

(c) Sí; no

CAPÍTULO 3

EJERCICIOS 3.1 ■ PÁGINA 180

1. (a) e es el número tal que $\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1$.

(b) 0.99, 1.03; 2.7 < e < 2.8

3. f'(x) = 0 **5.** f'(x) = 5.2 **7.** $f'(t) = 6t^2 - 6t - 4$ **9.** $g'(x) = 2x - 6x^2$ **11.** $y' = -\frac{2}{5}x^{-7/5}$ **13.** $F'(r) = -15/r^4$ **15.** R'(a) = 18a + 6 **17.** $S'(p) = \frac{1}{2}p^{-1/2} - 1$ **19.** $y' = 3e^x - \frac{4}{3}x^{-4/3}$

21. $h'(u) = 3Au^2 + 2Bu + C$

23. $y' = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3}{2x\sqrt{x}}$ **25.** $j'(x) = 2.4x^{1.4}$ **27.** $G'(q) = -2q^{-2} - 2q^{-3}$ **29.** $f'(v) = -\frac{2}{3}v^{-5/3} - 2e^{v}$ **31.** $z' = -10A/y^{11} + Be^{y}$ **33.** y = 4x - 1

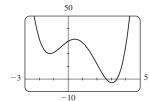
35. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2$

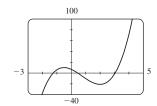
37. Tangente: y = -2x + 2; normal: $y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$

39. y = 3x - 1 **41.** $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x$

43. (a)

(c) $4x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x + 7$





45. $f'(x) = 0.005x^4 - 0.06x^2$, $f''(x) = 0.02x^3 - 0.12x$

47. $f'(x) = 2 - \frac{15}{4}x^{-1/4}, f''(x) = \frac{15}{16}x^{-5/4}$

49. (a) $v(t) = 3t^2 - 3$, a(t) = 6t (b) 12 m/s^2

(c) $a(1) = 6 \text{ m/s}^2$

51. 1.718; en 12 años, la longitud del pescado aumenta a razón de 1.718 pulg/año

53. (a) V = 5.3/P

(b) −0.00212; razón de cambio instantánea del volumen con respecto a la presión a 25 °C; m³/kPa

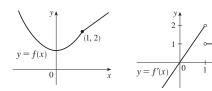
55. (-2, 21), (1, -6) **59.** y = 3x - 3, y = 3x - 7

61. y = -2x + 3

63. $(\pm 2, 4)$ **67.** $P(x) = x^2 - x + 3$

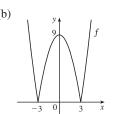
69. $y = \frac{3}{16}x^3 - \frac{9}{4}x + 3$

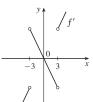
71. No



73. (a) No derivable en 3 ni en -3

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{si } |x| > 3\\ -2x & \text{si } |x| < 3 \end{cases}$$





75. $y = 2x^2 - x$ **77.** $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = 2$ **79.** $-\frac{1}{3}$

81. m = 4, b = -4 **83.** 1000 **85.** 3: 1

EJERCICIOS 3.2 PÁGINA 188

1. $1 - 2x + 6x^2 - 8x^3$ **3.** $f'(x) = e^x(3x^2 + x - 5)$

5. $y' = (x-2)e^x/x^3$ **7.** $g'(x) = 5/(2x+1)^2$

9. H'(u) = 2u - 1

11. $F'(y) = 5 + \frac{14}{y^2} + \frac{9}{y^4}$ **13.** $y' = \frac{x(-x^3 - 3x - 2)}{(x^3 - 1)^2}$

15. $y' = \frac{t^4 - 8t^3 + 6t^2 + 9}{(t^2 - 4t + 3)^2}$

17. $y' = 2v - 1/\sqrt{v}$ **19.** $y' = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{s}}{2e^{5/2}}$

21. $f'(t) = \frac{-2t - 3}{3t^{2/3}(t - 3)^2}$ **23.** $f'(x) = \frac{xe^x(x^3 + 2e^x)}{(x^2 + e^x)^2}$

25. $f'(x) = \frac{-ACe^x}{(B + Ce^x)^2}$

27. $(x^3 + 3x^2 + 1)e^x$; $(x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x + 1)e^x$

29. $\frac{x(2+2e^x-xe^x)}{(1+e^x)^2}$;

 $\frac{2+4e^x-4xe^x-x^2e^x+2e^{2x}-4xe^{2x}+x^2e^{2x}}{(1+e^x)^3}$

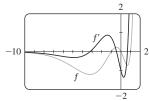
31. $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$ **33.** y = 2x; $y = -\frac{1}{2}x$

35. (a) $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$

(-1, 0.5)

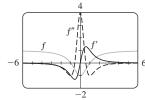
-0.5

37. (a)
$$e^x(x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 1)$$



39. (a)
$$f'(x) = \frac{4x}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$
; $f''(x) = \frac{4(1 - 3x^2)}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$





41.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 43. (a) -16 (b) $-\frac{20}{9}$ (c) 20 **45.**

47.
$$y = -2x + 18$$
 49. (a) 0 (b) $-\frac{2}{3}$

51. (a)
$$y' = xg'(x) + g(x)$$
 (b) $y' = \frac{g(x) - xg'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$ (c) $y' = \frac{xg'(x) - g(x)}{x^2}$

53. Dos,
$$\left(-2 \pm \sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp \sqrt{3})\right)$$
 55. 1

59.
$$\frac{0.0021}{(0.015 + [S])^2};$$

La razón de cambio de la rapidez de una reacción enzimática con respecto a la concentración de un sustrato S.

61. (c)
$$3e^{3x}$$

63.
$$f'(x) = (x^2 + 2x)e^x$$
, $f''(x) = (x^2 + 4x + 2)e^x$, $f'''(x) = (x^2 + 6x + 6)e^x$, $f^{(4)}(x) = (x^2 + 8x + 12)e^x$, $f^{(5)}(x) = (x^2 + 10x + 20)e^x$; $f^{(n)}(x) = [x^2 + 2nx + n(n-1)]e^x$

EJERCICIOS 3.3 ■ PÁGINA 196

1.
$$f'(x) = x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x$$
 3. $f'(x) = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$

5.
$$g'(t) = 3t^2 \cos t - t^3 \sin t$$

7.
$$h'(\theta) = -\csc\theta \cot\theta + e^{\theta}(\cot\theta - \csc^2\theta)$$

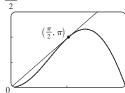
9.
$$y' = \frac{2 - \tan x + x \sec^2 x}{(2 - \tan x)^2}$$
 11. $f'(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta}$ 13. $y' = \frac{(t^2 + t)\cos t + \sin t}{(1 + t)^2}$

13.
$$y' = \frac{(t^2 + t)\cos t + \sin}{(1 + t)^2}$$

15.
$$f'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \theta \cos 2\theta$$

21.
$$y = x + 1$$
 23. $y = x - \pi - 1$

25. (a)
$$y = 2x$$
 (b) 3π



27. (a)
$$\sec x \tan x - 1$$

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29.
$$\theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta$$
; $2 \cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta$

31. (a)
$$f'(x) = (1 + \tan x)/\sec x$$
 (b) $f'(x) = \cos x + \sin x$

33.
$$(2n + 1)\pi \pm \frac{1}{3}\pi$$
, *n* un entero

35. (a)
$$v(t) = 8 \cos t$$
, $a(t) = -8 \sin t$

(b)
$$4\sqrt{3}$$
, -4 , $-4\sqrt{3}$; a la izquierda

37 3 m/rad **30**
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
 41 3

37. 3 m/rad **39.**
$$\frac{5}{3}$$
 41. 3 **43.** $-\frac{3}{4}$ **45.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **47.** $-\frac{1}{4}$ **49.** $-\sqrt{2}$ **51.** $-\cos x$

45.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 47. $-\frac{1}{4}$ **49.** $-\sqrt{2}$ **5**°

53.
$$A = -\frac{3}{10}, B = -\frac{1}{10}$$

55. (a)
$$\sec^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$
 (b) $\sec x \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$

(c)
$$\cos x - \sin x = \frac{\cot x - 1}{\csc x}$$

EJERCICIOS 3.4 ■ PÁGINA 204

1.
$$4\cos 4x$$
 3. $-20x(1-x^2)^9$ **5.** $\frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$

7.
$$F'(x) = 24x^{11}(5x^3 + 2)^3(5x^3 + 1)$$

7.
$$F'(x) = 24x^{11}(5x^3 + 2)^3(5x^3 + 1)$$

9. $f'(x) = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5x + 1}}$
11. $f'(\theta) = -2\theta \operatorname{sen}(\theta^2)$

13.
$$y' = xe^{-3x}(2-3x)$$
 15. $f'(t) = e^{at}(b\cos bt + a\sin bt)$

17.
$$f'(x) = (2x - 3)^3(x^2 + x + 1)^4(28x^2 - 12x - 7)$$

19.
$$h'(t) = \frac{2}{3}(t+1)^{-1/3}(2t^2-1)^2(20t^2+18t-1)$$

21.
$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^{3/2}}$$
 23. $y' = (\sec^2 \theta) e^{\tan \theta}$

25.
$$g'(u) = \frac{48u^2(u^3 - 1)^7}{(u^3 + 1)^9}$$
 27. $r'(t) = \frac{(\ln 10)10^{2\sqrt{t}}}{\sqrt{t}}$

29.
$$H'(r) = \frac{2(r^2 - 1)^2(r^2 + 3r + 5)}{(2r + 1)^6}$$

31.
$$F'(t) = e^{t \sin 2t} (2t \cos 2t + \sin 2t)$$

33.
$$G'(x) = -C(\ln 4) \frac{4^{C/x}}{x^2}$$

35.
$$y' = 2 \cos(\tan 2x) \sec^2(2x)$$

37.
$$y' = -2 \cos \theta \cot(\sin \theta) \csc^2(\sin \theta)$$

39.
$$f'(t) = -\sec^2(\sec(\cos t))\sec(\cos t)\tan(\cos t)\sin t$$

41.
$$f'(t) = \sec^2(e^t)e^t + e^{\tan t}\sec^2 t$$

43.
$$g'(x) = 2r^2 p(\ln a) (2ra^{rx} + n)^{p-1} a^{rx}$$

45.
$$y' = \frac{-\pi \cos(\tan \pi x) \sec^2(\pi x) \sin\sqrt{\sin(\tan \pi x)}}{2\sqrt{\sin(\tan \pi x)}}$$

47.
$$y' = -3 \cos 3\theta \sin(\sin 3\theta)$$
;

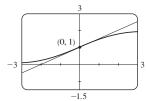
$$y'' = -9\cos^2(3\theta)\cos(\sin 3\theta) + 9(\sin 3\theta)\sin(\sin 3\theta)$$

49.
$$y' = \frac{-\sec t \tan t}{2\sqrt{1 - \sec t}}$$
;

$$y'' = \frac{\sec t (3 \sec^3 t - 4 \sec^2 t - \sec t + 2)}{4(1 - \sec t)^{3/2}}$$

51.
$$y = (\ln 2)x + 1$$
 53. $y = -x + \pi$

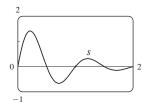
55. (a)
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$
 (b)

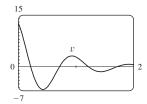


57. (a)
$$f'(x) = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{\sqrt{2 - x^2}}$$

- **59.** $((\pi/2) + 2n\pi, 3), ((3\pi/2) + 2n\pi, -1), n$ un entero

- **61.** 24 **63.** (a) 30 (b) 36 **65.** (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) No existe (c) -2 **67.** $-\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{2}$ **69.** (a) $F'(x) = e^x f'(e^x)$ (b) $G'(x) = e^{f(x)} f'(x)$
- **71.** 120 **73.** 96
- **77.** $-2^{50}\cos 2x$ **79.** $v(t) = \frac{5}{2}\pi \cos(10\pi t) \text{ cm/s}$
- **81.** (a) $\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{7\pi}{54} \cos \frac{2\pi t}{5.4}$ (b) 0.16
- **83.** $v(t) = 2e^{-1.5t}(2\pi\cos 2\pi t 1.5\sin 2\pi t)$

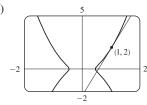




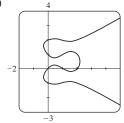
- (b) 0.0030 (mg/mL)/min **85.** (a) 0.0075 (mg/mL)/min
- **87.** dv/dt es la razón de cambio de velocidad con respecto al tiempo; dv/ds es la razón de cambio de la velocidad con respecto al desplazamiento
- **89.** (a) $Q = ab^t$ donde $a \approx 100.01244$ and $b \approx 0.000045146$ (b) $-670.63 \, \mu A$
- **91.** (b) La forma factorizada **95.** (b) $-n \cos^{n-1} x \operatorname{sen}[(n+1)x]$

EJERCICIOS 3.5 ■ PÁGINA 215

- **1.** (a) y' = -(y + 2 + 6x)/x
- (b) y = (4/x) 2 3x, $y' = -(4/x^2) 3$
- **3.** (a) $y' = -\sqrt{y}/\sqrt{x}$ (b) $y = (1 \sqrt{x})^2$, $y' = 1 1/\sqrt{x}$
- **5.** $y' = \frac{2y x}{y 2x}$ **7.** $y' = -\frac{2x(2x^2 + y^2)}{y(2x^2 + 3y)}$
- **9.** $y' = \frac{x(x+2y)}{2x^2y + 4xy^2 + 2y^3 + x^2}$ **11.** $y' = \frac{-2xy^2 \sin y}{2x^2y + x\cos y}$
- **13.** $y' = \frac{1 8x^3\sqrt{x + y}}{8y^3\sqrt{x + y} 1}$ **15.** $y' = \frac{y(y e^{x/y})}{y^2 xe^{x/y}}$
- **17.** $y' = \frac{1 + x^4y^2 + y^2 + x^4y^4 2xy}{x^2 2xy 2x^5y^3}$
- **19.** $y' = -\frac{y\cos(xy) + \sin(x+y)}{x\cos(xy) + \sin(x+y)}$ **21.** $-\frac{16}{13}$
- **23.** $x' = \frac{-2x^4y + x^3 6xy^2}{4x^3y^2 3x^2y + 2y^3}$ **25.** $y = \frac{1}{2}x$
- **27.** $y = \frac{3}{4}x \frac{1}{2}$ **29.** $y = x + \frac{1}{2}$ **31.** $y = -\frac{9}{12}x + \frac{40}{13}$
- **33.** (a) $y = \frac{9}{2}x \frac{5}{2}$ (b)



35. $-1/(4y^3)$ **37.** $\frac{\cos^2 y \cos x + \sin^2 x \sin y}{\cos^3 y}$ **39.** $1/e^2$ **41.** (a) Ocho; $x \approx 0.42, 1.58$



- (b) y = -x + 1, $y = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$ (c) $1 = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$
- **43.** $\left(\pm \frac{5}{4}\sqrt{3}, \pm \frac{5}{4}\right)$ **45.** $(x_0x/a^2) (y_0y/b^2) = 1$
- **49.** $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$ **51.** $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2-x}}$
- **53.** $F'(x) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^6 1}} + \sec^{-1}(x^3)$ **55.** h'(t) = 0

67.

- **57.** $y' = \text{sen}^{-1}x$ **59.** $y' = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2}}{a + b \cos x}$
- 65.
- **71.** (a) $\frac{V^3(nb-V)}{PV^3-n^2aV+2n^3ab}$ (b) $\approx -4.04 \text{ L/atm}$
- **73.** $(\pm\sqrt{3},0)$ **75.** (-1,-1),(1,1) **77.** (b) $\frac{3}{2}$
- **79.** (a) 0 (b) $-\frac{1}{2}$

EJERCICIOS 3.6 ■ PÁGINA 223

- 1. La fórmula de derivación es la más simple.
- **3.** $f'(x) = \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x}$ **5.** $f'(x) = \frac{1}{5x\sqrt[5]{(\ln x)^4}}$
- 7. $f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x}{(1 + \cos x) \ln 10}$ 9. $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} 2$
- **11.** $F'(t) = \ln t \left(\ln t \cos t + \frac{2 \sin t}{t} \right)$
- **13.** $g'(x) = \frac{2x^2 1}{x(x^2 1)}$ **15.** $F'(s) = \frac{1}{s \ln s}$
- **17.** $T'(z) = 2^z \left(\frac{1}{z \ln 2} + \ln z \right)$
- **19.** $y' = \frac{-x}{1+x}$ **21.** $y' = \sec^2[\ln(ax+b)] \frac{a}{ax+b}$
- **23.** $y' = (2 + \ln x)/(2\sqrt{x}); y'' = -\ln x/(4x\sqrt{x})$
- **25.** $y' = \tan x$; $y'' = \sec^2 x$
- **27.** $f'(x) = \frac{2x 1 (x 1)\ln(x 1)}{(x 1)[1 \ln(x 1)]^2}$
- **29.** $f'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)}{x(x-2)}; (-\infty,0) \cup (2,\infty)$ **31.** 2

33.
$$y = 3x - 9$$
 35. $\cos x + 1/x$ **37.** 7

39.
$$y' = (2x+1)^5(x^4-3)^6\left(\frac{10}{2x+1} + \frac{24x^3}{x^4-3}\right)$$

41.
$$y' = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x^4+1}} \left(\frac{1}{2x-2} - \frac{2x^3}{x^4+1} \right)$$

43.
$$y' = x^x(1 + \ln x)$$

45.
$$y' = x^{\sin x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x \ln x \right)$$

47.
$$y' = (\cos x)^x (-x \tan x + \ln \cos x)$$

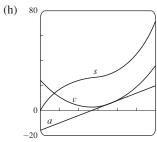
49.
$$y' = (\tan x)^{1/x} \left(\frac{\sec^2 x}{x \tan x} - \frac{\ln \tan x}{x^2} \right)$$

49.
$$y' = (\tan x)^{1/x} \left(\frac{\sec^2 x}{x \tan x} - \frac{\ln \tan x}{x^2} \right)$$

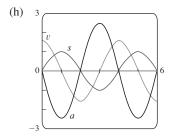
51. $y' = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 - 2y}$ **53.** $f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(x-1)^n}$

EJERCICIOS 3.7 ■ PÁGINA 233

- **1.** (a) $3t^2 16t + 24$ (b) 11 m/s (c) Nunca (d) Siempre (e) 72 m
- (g) 6t 16; -10 m/s^2 (f) t = 6t = 0



- (i) Aceleración cuando $t > \frac{8}{3}$; reducción de velocidad cuando $0 \le t < \frac{8}{3}$
- **3.** (a) $(\pi/2)\cos(\pi t/2)$ (b) 0 m/s
- (c) t = 2n + 1, t un entero no negativo
- (d) 0 < t < 1, 3 < t < 5, 7 < t < 9, y así sucesivamente (e) 6 m
- (g) $(-\pi^2/4) \operatorname{sen}(\pi t/2);$ $-\pi^2/4 \operatorname{m/s}^2$ (f) t = 0



颸

- (i) Aceleración cuando 1 < t < 2, 3 < t < 4, y 5 < t < 6; reducción de velocidad cuando 0 < t < 1, 2 < t < 3, y 4 < t < 5
- **5.** (a) Aceleración cuando 0 < t < 1 o 2 < t < 3; reducción de velocidad cuando 1 < t < 2

- (b) Aceleración cuando 1 < t < 2 o 3 < t < 4: reducción de velocidad cuando 0 < t < 1 o 2 < t < 3
- **7.** (a) 4.9 m/s; -14.7 m/s (b) Después de 2.5 s (c) $32\frac{5}{8} \text{ m}$ (d) $\approx 5.08 \text{ s}$ (e) $\approx -25.3 \text{ m/s}$
- **9.** (a) 7.56 m/s (b) $\approx 6.24 \text{ m/s}$; $\approx -6.24 \text{ m/s}$
- 11. (a) 30 mm²/mm; la razón a la que aumenta el área con respecto a la longitud por lado cuando x llega a 15 mm
- (b) $\Delta A \approx 2x \Delta x$
- **13.** (a) (i) 5π (ii) 4.5π (iii) 4.1π
- (b) 4π (c) $\Delta A \approx 2\pi r \Delta r$
- **15.** (a) $160\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}$ (b) $320\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}$ (c) $480\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}$ La razón aumenta conforme el radio aumenta.
- **17.** (a) 6 kg/m (b) 12 kg/mEn el extremo derecho; en el extremo izquierdo
- **19.** (a) 4.75 A (b) 5 A; $t = \frac{2}{3}$ s
- **23.** (a) $dV/dP = -C/P^2$ (b) Al principio
- **25.** $400(3^t) \ln 3$; $\approx 6850 \text{ bacterias/h}$
- 27. (a) 16 millones/año; 78.5 millones/año
- (b) $P(t) = at^3 + bt^2 + ct + d$, donde $a \approx -0.0002849$,
- $b \approx 0.5224331, c \approx -6.395641, d \approx 1720.586$
- (c) $P'(t) = 3at^2 + 2bt + c$
- (d) 14.16 millones/año (menor); 71.72 millones/año (menor)
- (e) $f'(t) = (1.43653 \times 10^9) \cdot (1.01395)^t \ln 1.01395$
- (f) 26.25 millones/año (mayor); 60.28 millones/año (menor)
- (g) $P'(85) \approx 76.24 \text{ millones/año}, f'(85) = 64.61 \text{ millones/año}$
- **29.** (a) 0.926 cm/s; 0.694 cm/s; 0
- (b) 0; -92.6 (cm/s)/cm; -185.2 (cm/s)/cm
- (c) En el centro; en la orilla
- **31.** (a) $C'(x) = 3 + 0.02x + 0.0006x^2$
- (b) \$11/par; la razón a la que el costo cambia cuando se produce el 100.º par de jeans; el costo del 101.º par
- (c) \$11.07
- **33.** (a) $[xp'(x) p(x)]/x^2$; la productividad promedio aumenta conforme se añaden nuevos trabajadores.

35.
$$\frac{dt}{dc} = \frac{3\sqrt{9c^2 - 8c} + 9c - 4}{\sqrt{9c^2 - 8c}(3c + \sqrt{9c^2 - 8c})}$$
; la razón de cambio

de duración de la diálisis requerida con respecto a la concentración de urea inicial.

- **37.** -0.2436 K/min
- **39.** (a) 0 y 0 (b) C = 0
- (c) (0, 0), (500, 50); es posible para que la especie coexista.

EJERCICIOS 3.8 ■ PÁGINA 242

- **1.** Alrededor de 136
- **3.** (a) $100(4.2)^t$ (b) ≈ 7409 (c) $\approx 10,632$ bacterias/h (d) $(\ln 100)/(\ln 4.2) \approx 3.2 \text{ h}$
- **5.** (a) 1508 millones, 1871 millones (b) 2161 millones (c) 3972 millones; guerras en la primera mitad del siglo,
- aumento de la esperanza de vida en la segunda mitad
- **7.** (a) $Ce^{-0.0005t}$ (b) $-2000 \ln 0.9 \approx 211 \text{ s}$
- **9.** (a) $100 \times 2^{-t/30} \,\text{mg}$ (b) $\approx 9.92 \,\text{mg}$ (c) $\approx 199.3 \,\text{años}$
- 13. Sí; 12.5 miles de millones de años **11.** ≈2500 años
- **15.** (a) $\approx 58^{\circ}$ C (b) $\approx 98 \text{ min}$
- **17.** (a) 13.3 °C (b) ≈ 67.74 min
- **19.** (a) $\approx 64.5 \text{ kPa}$ (b) $\approx 39.9 \text{ kPa}$

- **21.** (a) (i) \$3828.84 (ii) \$3840.25 (iii) \$3850.08
- (iv) \$3851.61 (v) \$3852.01 (vi) \$3852.08
- (b) dA/dt = 0.05A, A(0) = 3000

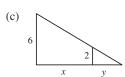
EJERCICIOS 3.9 ■ PÁGINA 249

- **1.** $dV/dt = 3x^2 dx/dt$
- 3. $48 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$
- 5. $3/(25\pi)$ m/min

- 7. $128\pi \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$
- **9.** (a) 1 (b) 25
- **11.** -18
- **13.** (a) La altitud del avión es 2 km y su velocidad es de 800 km/h.
- (b) La razón a la que aumenta la distancia del avión a la estación cuando el avión está a 3 km de la estación



- (d) $y^2 = x^2 + 4$
- (e) $\frac{800}{2}\sqrt{5}$ km/h
- **15.** (a) La altura del poste (6 m), la altura del hombre (2 m) y la velocidad del hombre (1.5 m/s)
- (b) La razón a la que se mueve la punta de la sombra del hombre cuando él está a 10 m del poste

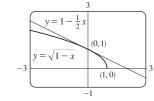


- (d) $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{x+y}{v}$ (e) $\frac{9}{4}$ m/s
- **19.** $8064/\sqrt{8,334,400} \approx 2.79 \text{ m/s}$ 17. 78 km/h
- **23.** $\frac{720}{13} \approx 55.4 \text{ km/h}$ **21.** -1.6 cm/min
- **25.** $(10,000 + 800,000\pi/9) \approx 2.89 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$
- **27.** $\frac{10}{3}$ cm/min **29.** $4/(3\pi) \approx 0.42 \text{ m/min}$
- **31.** $150\sqrt{3}$ cm²/min **35.** $\pi r^2 \text{ cm}^2/\text{h}$ **33.** 5 m
- **39.** $\frac{107}{810} \approx 0.132 \,\Omega/\text{s}$ **37.** 80 cm³/min
- **41.** $\sqrt{7} \pi/21 \approx 0.396 \text{ m/min}$
- **43.** (a) 120 m/s (b) $\approx 0.107 \text{ rad/s}$
- **45.** $\frac{10}{9}\pi$ km/min **47**. $1650/\sqrt{31} \approx 296 \text{ km/h}$
- **49.** $\frac{7}{4}\sqrt{15} \approx 6.78 \text{ m/s}$

EJERCICIOS 3.10 ■ PÁGINA 256

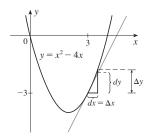
- **1.** L(x) = 16x + 23
- **5.** $\sqrt{1-x} \approx 1 \frac{1}{2}x$; $\sqrt{0.9} \approx 0.95$,
- $\sqrt{0.99} \approx 0.995$

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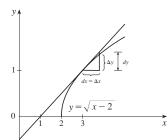


- **7.** -0.383 < x < 0.516 **9.** -0.045 < x < 0.055
- **11.** (a) $dy = (1 4x)e^{-4x} dx$ (b) $dy = -\frac{2t^3}{\sqrt{1 t^4}} dt$
- **13.** (a) $dy = \frac{\sec^2 \sqrt{t}}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$ (b) $dy = \frac{-4v}{(1+v^2)^2} dv$
- **15.** (a) $dy = \frac{1}{10} e^{x/10} dx$ (b) 0.01
- **17.** (a) $dy = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3 + x^2}} dx$ (b) -0.05

19. $\Delta y = 1.25, dy = 1$



21. $\Delta y \approx 0.34, dy = 0.4$



- **23.** 15.968 **25.** $10.00\overline{3}$ **27.** 1.1
- **33.** (a) 270 cm^3 , 0.01, 1% (b) 36 cm^2 , 0.006, 0.6%
- **35.** (a) $84/\pi \approx 27 \text{ cm}^2$; $\frac{1}{84} \approx 0.012 = 1.2\%$
- (b) $1764/\pi^2 \approx 179 \text{ cm}^3$; $\frac{1}{56} \approx 0.018 = 1.8\%$
- **37.** (a) $2\pi r h \Delta r$ (b) $\pi (\Delta r)^2 h$
- **43.** (a) 4.8, 5.2 (b) Demasiado grande

EJERCICIOS 3.11 ■ PÁGINA 264

- **3.** (a) $\frac{13}{5}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}(e^5 + e^{-5}) \approx 74.20995$ (b) 1 **1.** (a) 0
- **5.** (a) 1
- **21.** sech $x = \frac{3}{5}$, senh $x = \frac{4}{3}$, sch $x = \frac{3}{4}$, tanh $x = \frac{4}{5}$, coth $x = \frac{5}{4}$
- **23.** (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) ∞ (d) $-\infty$ (e) 0 (f) 1
- (g) ∞ (h) $-\infty$ (i) 0 (j) $\frac{1}{2}$
- **31.** $f'(x) = \frac{\operatorname{sech}^2 \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$ **33.** $h'(x) = 2x \cosh(x^2)$
- **35.** $q'(x) = (1/x) \operatorname{senh}(\ln x)$
- **37.** $y' = 3e^{\cosh 3x} \operatorname{senh} 3x$
- **39.** $g'(t) = \coth \sqrt{t^2 + 1} \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \operatorname{csch}^2 \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$
- **41.** $G'(x) = \frac{-2 \operatorname{senh} x}{(1 + \cosh x)^2}$
- **43.** $y' = \operatorname{senh}^{-1}(x/3)$ **45.** $y' = -\csc x$
- **51.** (a) 0.3572 (b) 70.34°
- **53.** (a) 164.50 m (b) 120 m; 164.13 m
- **55.** (b) $y = 2 \operatorname{senh} 3x 4 \cosh 3x$
- **57.** $(\ln(1+\sqrt{2}), \sqrt{2})$

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 3 ■ **PÁGINA 266**

Examen verdadero-falso

- 1. Verdadero 3. Verdadero
- **5.** Falso

7. Falso

9. Verdadero 11. Verdadero 13. Verdadero 15. Verdadero

Ejercicios

1.
$$6x(x^4-3x^2+5)^2(2x^2-3)$$
 3. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}-\frac{4}{3\sqrt[3]{x^7}}$

5.
$$x(\pi x \cos \pi x + 2 \sin \pi x)$$

7.
$$\frac{8t^3}{(t^4+1)^2}$$
 9. $\frac{1+\ln x}{x\ln x}$ 11. $\frac{\cos\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}\,\sin\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$15. \frac{2xy - \cos y}{1}$$

13.
$$-\frac{e^{1/x}(1+2x)}{x^4}$$
 15. $\frac{2xy-\cos y}{1-x\sin y-x^2}$

17.
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\arctan x}(1+x^2)}$$
 19. $\frac{1-t^2}{(1+t^2)^2}\sec^2\left(\frac{t}{1+t^2}\right)$

21.
$$3^{x \ln x} (\ln 3)(1 + \ln x)$$
 23. $-(x - 1)^{-2}$

25.
$$\frac{2x - y\cos(xy)}{x\cos(xy) + 1}$$
 27. $\frac{2}{(1 + 2x)\ln 5}$

29.
$$\cot x - \sin x \cos x$$
 31. $\frac{4x}{1 + 16x^2} + \tan^{-1}(4x)$

33. 5 sec
$$5x$$
 35. $-6x \csc^2(3x^2 + 5)$

37.
$$\cos(\tan\sqrt{1+x^3})(\sec^2\sqrt{1+x^3})\frac{3x^2}{2\sqrt{1+x^3}}$$

39.
$$2 \cos \theta \tan(\sin \theta) \sec^2(\sin \theta)$$

41.
$$\frac{(2-x)^4(3x^2-55x-52)}{2\sqrt{x+1}(x+3)^8}$$
 43. $2x^2\cosh(x^2) + \sinh(x^2)$

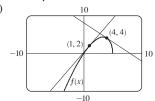
45. 3
$$\tanh 3x$$
 47. $\frac{\cosh x}{\sqrt{\sinh^2 x - 1}}$

49.
$$\frac{-3 \operatorname{sen}(e^{\sqrt{\tan 3x}})e^{\sqrt{\tan 3x}} \operatorname{sec}^2(3x)}{2\sqrt{\tan 3x}}$$
 51. $-\frac{2}{2}$

53.
$$-5x^4/y^{11}$$
 57. $y = 2\sqrt{3}x + 1 - \pi\sqrt{3}/3$

59.
$$y = 2x + 1$$
 61. $y = -x + 2$; $y = x + 2$

63. (a)
$$\frac{10-3x}{2\sqrt{5-x}}$$
 (b) $y = \frac{7}{4}x + \frac{1}{4}, y = -x + 8$



65.
$$(\pi/4, \sqrt{2}), (5\pi/4, -\sqrt{2})$$

69. (a) 4 (b) 6 (c)
$$\frac{7}{9}$$
 (d) 12

71.
$$2xg(x) + x^2g'(x)$$
 73. $2g(x)g'(x)$

75.
$$g'(e^x)e^x$$
 77. $g'(x)/g(x)$

79.
$$\frac{f'(x)[g(x)]^2 + g'(x)[f(x)]^2}{[f(x) + g(x)]^2}$$

81. $f'(g(\sin 4x))g'(\sin 4x)(\cos 4x)(4)$

83.
$$(-3,0)$$
 85. $y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{14}{3}x$

87.
$$v(t) = -Ae^{-ct}[c\cos(\omega t + \delta) + \omega\sin(\omega t + \delta)],$$

$$a(t) = Ae^{-ct}[(c^2 - \omega^2)\cos(\omega t + \delta) + 2c\omega \sin(\omega t + \delta)]$$

89. (a)
$$v(t) = 3t^2 - 12$$
; $a(t) = 6t$ (b) $t > 2$; $0 \le t < 2$

(e)
$$t > 2$$
; $0 < t < 2$

93. (a)
$$200(3.24)^t$$
 (b) $\approx 22,040$

(c)
$$\approx 25,910 \text{ bacterias/h}$$
 (d) $(\ln 50)/(\ln 3.24) \approx 3.33 \text{ h}$

95. (a)
$$C_0 e^{-kt}$$
 (b) $\approx 100 \text{ h}$ **97.** $\frac{4}{3} \text{ cm}^2/\text{min}$ **99.** $117/\sqrt{666} \approx 4.53 \text{ m/s}$ **101.** 400 pies/h

99.
$$117/\sqrt{666} \approx 4.53 \text{ m/s}$$
 101. 400 pies/h

103. (a)
$$L(x) = 1 + x$$
; $\sqrt[3]{1 + 3x} \approx 1 + x$; $\sqrt[3]{1.03} \approx 1.01$ (b) $-0.23 < x < 0.40$

105.
$$12 + \frac{3}{2}\pi \approx 16.7 \text{ cm}^2$$
 107. $\left[\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[4]{4} \right]_{x=16} = \frac{1}{32}$

109.
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 111. $\frac{1}{8}x^2$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES PÁGINA 271

1.
$$\left(\pm\sqrt{3}/2,\frac{1}{4}\right)$$
 5. $3\sqrt{2}$ **11.** $\left(0,\frac{5}{4}\right)$

13. 3 rectas;
$$(0, 2)$$
, $(\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}, \frac{2}{3})$ y $(\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}, \frac{10}{3})$, $(-\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}, \frac{2}{3})$ y $(-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}, \frac{10}{3})$

15. (a)
$$4\pi\sqrt{3}/\sqrt{11}$$
 rad/s (b) $40(\cos\theta + \sqrt{8 + \cos^2\theta})$ cm

(c)
$$-480\pi \operatorname{sen} \theta \left(1 + \cos \theta / \sqrt{8 + \cos^2 \theta}\right) \operatorname{cm/s}$$

19.
$$x_T \in (3, \infty), y_T \in (2, \infty), x_N \in (0, \frac{5}{3}), y_N \in (-\frac{5}{2}, 0)$$

23. *R* se aproxima al punto medio del radio *AO*.

25.
$$-\sin a$$
 27. $2\sqrt{e}$ **31.** $(1, -2), (-1, 0)$

33.
$$\sqrt{29}/58$$
 35. $2 + \frac{375}{128}\pi \approx 11.204 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$

CAPÍTULO 4

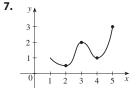
EJERCICIOS 4.1 ■ PÁGINA 283

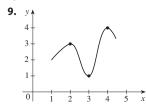
Abreviaturas: abs, absoluto; loc, local; máx, máximo; mín, mínimo

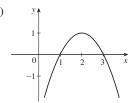
1. Mín abs: el menor valor de la función en su dominio completo; mín loc en c: el menor valor de la función cuando x está cerca de c

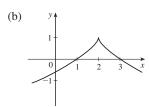
3. Máx abs en s, mín abs en r, máx loc en c, mín loc en b y r, ni un máx ni un mín en a y d

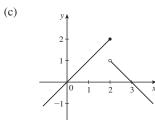
5. Máx abs f(4) = 5, máx loc f(4) = 5 y f(6) = 4, $\min \log f(2) = 2 \text{ y } f(1) = f(5) = 3$

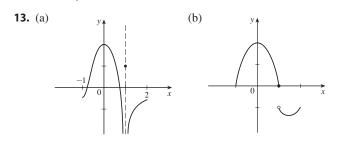








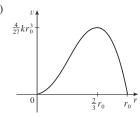




- **15.** Máx abs f(3) = 4 **17.** Máx abs f(1) = 1
- **19.** Mín abs f(0) = 0
- **21.** Máx abs $f(\pi/2) = 1$; mín abs $f(-\pi/2) = -1$
- **23.** Máx abs $f(2) = \ln 2$ **25.** Máx abs f(0) = 1
- **27.** Mín abs f(1) = -1 **29.** $-\frac{2}{5}$ **31.** -2, 3 **33.** 0
- **35.** 0, 2 **37.** $0, \frac{4}{9}$ **39.** $0, \frac{8}{7}, 4$ **41.** $n\pi$ (*n* un entero)
- **43.** $0, \frac{2}{3}$ **45.** 10 **47.** f(0) = 5, f(2) = -7
- **43.** $0, \frac{\pi}{3}$ **43.** 10 **47.** f(0) = 3, f(2) = -7
- **49.** f(-1) = 8, f(2) = -19 **51.** f(-2) = 33, f(2) = -31
- **53.** f(0.2) = 5.2, f(1) = 2
- **55.** $f(4) = 4 \sqrt[3]{4}, f(\sqrt{3}/9) = -2\sqrt{3}/9$
- **57.** $f(\pi/6) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, f(\pi/2) = 0$
- **59.** $f(e^{1/2}) = 1/(2e)$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = -4 \ln 2$
- **61.** $f(1) = \ln 3, f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \ln \frac{3}{4}$

$$63. f\left(\frac{a}{a+b}\right) = \frac{a^a b^b}{(a+b)^{a+b}}$$

- **65.** (a) 2.19, 1.81 (b) $\frac{6}{25}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} + 2$, $-\frac{6}{25}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} + 2$
- **67.** (a) 0.32, 0.00 (b) $\frac{3}{16}\sqrt{3}$, 0
- **69.** 0.177 mg/mL; 21.4 min **71.** $\approx 3.9665^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **73.** El más barato, $t \approx 0.855$ (junio de 1994); el más caro, $t \approx 4.618$ (marzo de 1998)
- **75.** (a) $r = \frac{2}{3}r_0$ (b) $v = \frac{4}{27}kr_0^3$



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EJERCICIOS 4.2 ■ PÁGINA 291

- **1.** 1, 5
- **3.** (a) g es continua en [0, 8] y derivable en (0, 8).
- (b) 2.2, 6.4 (c) 3.7, 5.5
- **5.** 1 **7.** π
- **9.** f no es derivable en (-1, 1) **11.** 1
- **13.** $-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left[\frac{1}{6} (1 e^{-6}) \right]$
- **17.** *f* no es continua en 3 **25.** 16

EJERCICIOS 4.3 ■ PÁGINA 300

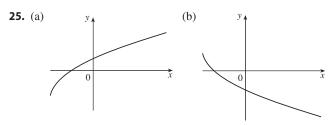
1. (a) (1, 3), (4, 6) (b) (0, 1), (3, 4) (c) (0, 2)

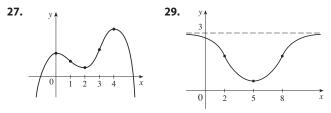
15. 1; sí

27. No

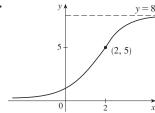
33. No

- (d) (2, 4), (4, 6) (e) (2, 3)
- **3.** (a) Prueba C/D (b) Prueba de concavidad
- (c) Determine puntos en los que la concavidad cambia.
- **5.** (a) Cre en (1, 5); dec en (0, 1) y (5, 6)
- (b) Máx loc en x = 5, mín loc en x = 1
- **7.** (a) 3, 5 (b) 2, 4, 6 (c) 1,
- **9.** (a) Cre en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(3, \infty)$; dec en (-1, 3)
- (b) Máx loc f(-1) = 9; mín loc f(3) = -23
- (c) CA en $(1, \infty)$, CB en $(-\infty, 1)$; PI (1, -7)
- **11.** (a) Cre en (-1, 0), $(1, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, -1)$, (0, 1)
- (b) Máx loc f(0) = 3; mín loc $f(\pm 1) = 2$
- (c) CA en $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}/3), (\sqrt{3}/3, \infty)$;
- CB en $\left(-\sqrt{3}/3, \sqrt{3}/3\right)$; PI $\left(\pm\sqrt{3}/3, \frac{22}{9}\right)$
- **13.** (a) Cre en $(0, \pi/4)$, $(5\pi/4, 2\pi)$; dec en $(\pi/4, 5\pi/4)$
- (b) Máx loc $f(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}$; mín loc $f(5\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}$
- (c) CA en $(3\pi/4, 7\pi/4)$; CB en $(0, 3\pi/4), (7\pi/4, 2\pi)$; PI $(3\pi/4, 0), (7\pi/4, 0)$
- **15.** (a) Cre en $\left(-\frac{1}{3}\ln 2, \infty\right)$; dec en $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}\ln 2\right)$
- (b) Mín loc $f(-\frac{1}{3} \ln 2) = 2^{-2/3} + 2^{1/3}$ (c) CA en $(-\infty, \infty)$
- **17.** (a) Cre en $(1, \infty)$; dec on (0, 1) (b) Mín loc f(1) = 0
- (c) CA en (0, ∞); ningún PI
- **19.** Máx loc f(-1) = 7; mín loc f(1) = -1
- **21.** Mín loc $f(\frac{1}{16}) = -\frac{1}{4}$
- **23.** (a) f tiene un máximo local en 2.
- (b) f tiene una tangente horizontal en 6.



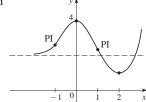


31.

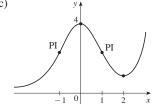


33. (a) No

(b) Sí



(c)



35. (a) Cre en (0, 2), (4, 6), $(8, \infty)$;

dec en (2, 4), (6, 8)

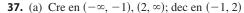
(b) Máx loc en x = 2, 6;

 $\min \log \operatorname{en} x = 4, 8$

(c) CA en (3, 6), $(6, \infty)$;

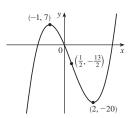
CB en (0, 3) (d) 3

(e) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- (b) Máx loc f(-1) = 7; f(2) = -20
- (c) CA en $(\frac{1}{2}, \infty)$, CB en $(-\infty, \frac{1}{2})$; PI $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{13}{2})$

(d)

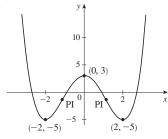


- **39.** (a) Cre en (-2, 0), $(2, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, -2)$, (0, 2)
- (b) Máx loc f(0) = 3; mín loc $f(\pm 2) = -5$

(c) CA en
$$\left(-\infty, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$
, $\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \infty\right)$; CB en $\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$;

$$PI\left(\pm\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{13}{9}\right)$$

(d)



41. (a) Cre en $(-\infty, -1)$, (0, 1);

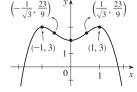
dec en $(-1, 0), (1, \infty)$

(b) Máx loc f(-1) = 3, f(1) = 3; $\min \log f(0) = 2$

(c) CA en $\left(-1/\sqrt{3}, 1/\sqrt{3}\right)$

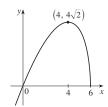
CB en $\left(-\infty, -1/\sqrt{3}\right), \left(1/\sqrt{3}, \infty\right)$; PI $(\pm 1/\sqrt{3}, \frac{23}{9})$

(d) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



43. (a) Cre en $(-\infty, 4)$; dec en (4, 6)

- (b) Máx loc $F(4) = 4\sqrt{2}$
- (c) CB en $(-\infty, 6)$; ningún PI
- (d) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



45. (a) Cre en $(-1, \infty)$;

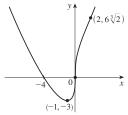
dec en $(-\infty, -1)$

- (b) Mín loc C(-1) = -3
- (c) CA en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, \infty)$;

CB en (0, 2);

PI $(0, 0), (2, 6\sqrt[3]{2})$

(d) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



47. (a) Cre en $(\pi, 2\pi)$;

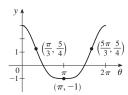
dec en $(0, \pi)$

- (b) Mín loc $f(\pi) = -1$
- (c) CA en $(\pi/3, 5\pi/3)$;

CB en $(0, \pi/3), (5\pi/3, 2\pi);$

PI $(\pi/3, \frac{5}{4}), (5\pi/3, \frac{5}{4})$

(d) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



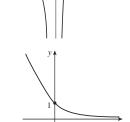
49. (a) AV x = 0; AH y = 1

(b) Cre en (0, 2);

- dec en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, \infty)$
- (c) Máx loc $f(2) = \frac{5}{4}$
- (d) CA en $(3, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 0)$, (0, 3); PI $(3, \frac{11}{9})$
- (e) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- (b) Dec en $(-\infty, \infty)$
- (c) Ninguno
- (d) CA en $(-\infty, \infty)$
- (e) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



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- **53.** (a) AH v = 0
- (b) Cre en $(-\infty, 0)$,
- dec en $(0, \infty)$
- (c) Máx loc f(0) = 1
- (d) CA en $\left(-\infty, -1\sqrt{2}\right)$,
- $(1/\sqrt{2}, \infty)$; CB en $(-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2})$; PI $(\pm 1/\sqrt{2}, e^{-1/2})$
- (e) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **55.** (a) AV x = 0, x = e
- (b) Dec en (0, e)
- (c) Ninguno
- (d) CA en (0, 1); CB on (1, e);
- PI (1, 0)
- (e) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



59. (a) Máx loc y abs $f(1) = \sqrt{2}$, ningún mín (b) $\frac{1}{4}(3 - \sqrt{17})$

(1, 0)

- **61.** (b) CB en (0, 0.85), (1.57, 2.29); CA en (0.85, 1.57), $(2.29, \pi)$; PI (0.85, 0.74), (1.57, 0), (2.29, -0.74)
- **63.** CA en $(-\infty, -0.6)$, $(0.0, \infty)$; CB en (-0.6, 0.0)
- 65. (a) La razón de incremento es inicialmente muy reducida, aumenta a un máximo en $t \approx 8$ h, luego decrece hacia 0.
- (b) Cuando t = 8 (c) CA en (0, 8); CB on (8, 18)
- (d) (8, 350)
- **67.** Sea f(t) el déficit nacional en el año t. El economista dijo que para este año f'(t) > 0 y f''(t) < 0.
- **69.** K(3) K(2); CB
- 71. 28.57 min, cuando la razón de incremento del nivel de medicinas en el torrente sanguíneo es la mayor; 85.71 min, cuando la razón de decremento es la mayor
- **73.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{9}(2x^3 + 3x^2 12x + 7)$
- **75.** (a) a = 0, b = -1 (b) $y = -x \operatorname{en}(0, 0)$

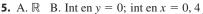
EJERCICIOS 4.4 ■ PÁGINA 311

- **1.** (a) Indeterminada (b) 0
- (e) Indeterminada (d) ∞ , $-\infty$, o no existe
- **3.** (a) $-\infty$ (b) Indeterminada (c) ∞
- 11. $-\frac{1}{2}$ **7.** 1 **9.** 6
- 17. $\frac{1}{4}$ **13.** −∞ **15.** 2 **19.** 0 **21.** −∞
- **27.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **25.** 3 **29.** 1 **31.** 1
- **35.** 0 **37.** 0 **33.** 1/ln 3 **39.** a/b
- **41.** $\frac{1}{2}a(a-1)$ **43.** 3 **45.** $\frac{5}{3}$ **47.** 0
- 51. $\frac{1}{2}$ 53. $\frac{1}{2}$ 55. ∞ **57.** 1
- **61.** 1/*e* **63.** 1 **65.** e^4
- 71. $\frac{1}{4}$ **75.** 1
- **77.** f tiene un mínimo absoluto para c > 0. Cuando c aumenta, el mínimo apunta más lejos del origen.
- **81.** (a) M; la población debería aproximarse a su tamaño máximo conforme el tiempo aumenta. (b) P_0e^{kt} ; exponencial
- **83.** $\frac{16}{9}a$ **85.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **87.** 56 **91.** (a) 0

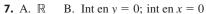
EJERCICIOS 4.5 ■ PÁGINA 321

Abreviaturas: int. intersección: AI. asíntota inclinada

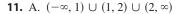
- **1.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en x = -3, 0
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, -2)$, $(0, \infty)$;
- dec en (-2, 0)
- F. Máx loc f(-2) = 4;
- $\min \log f(0) = 0$
- G. CA en $(-1, \infty)$; CB en $(-\infty, -1)$;
- PI(-1, 2)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **3.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 2; int en x = 2, $\frac{1}{2}(7 \pm 3\sqrt{5})$
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en (1, 5);
- dec en $(-\infty, 1)$, $(5, \infty)$
- F. loc Mín f(1) = -5
- máx loc f(5) = 27
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 3)$
- CB en $(3, \infty)$; PI (3, 11)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



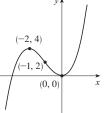
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(1, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, 1)$
- F. Mín loc f(1) = -27
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 2)$, $(4, \infty)$;
- CB en (2, 4);
- PI(2, -16), (4, 0)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

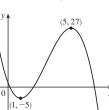


- C. Alrededor de (0, 0) D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, \infty)$
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en (-2, 0), $(2, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, -2)$, (0, 2);
- PI $\left(-2, -\frac{256}{15}\right)$, (0, 0), $\left(2, \frac{256}{15}\right)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **9.** A. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$
- B. Int en x = -2
- C. Ninguno D. AV x = 0, AH y = 1
- E. Dec en $(-\infty, 0)$, (0, 2), $(2, \infty)$
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(0, 2), (2, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 0)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0 C. Ninguno
- D. AH y = -1; AV x = 2
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, 1)$, (1, 2), $(2, \infty)$
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 1)$, (1, 2);
- CB en $(2, \infty)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

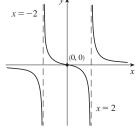




(2, -16)



- **13.** A. $(-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$ B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0
- C. Alrededor de (0, 0) D. AV $x = \pm 2$; AH y = 0
- E. Dec en $(-\infty, -2), (-2, 2), (2, \infty)$
- F. Ningún extremo local
- G. CA en (-2, 0), $(2, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, -2)$, (0, 2); PI (0, 0)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



 $(2,\frac{1}{4})(3,\frac{2}{9})$

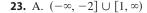
 $(\sqrt[3]{1/2}, \frac{1}{3})$

(0, 0)

- **15.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0
- C. Alrededor del eje y
- D. AH y = 1
- E. Cre en $(0, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, 0)$
- F. Mín loc f(0) = 0
- G. CA en $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$;
- CB en $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$;
- PI $(\pm \sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{4})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **17.** A. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ B. Int en x = 1
- C. Ninguno D. AH y = 0; AV x = 0
- E. Cre en (0, 2);
- dec en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, \infty)$
- F. Máx loc $f(2) = \frac{1}{4}$
- G. CA en $(3, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 0)$, (0, 3); PI $(3, \frac{2}{9})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **19.** A. $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, \infty)$
- B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0 C. Ninguno
- D. AV x = -1; AH y = 1
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, -1), (-1, \infty)$;
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(0, \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}})$;
- CB en $(-1, 0), (\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}, \infty);$
- PI $(0, 0), (\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{1}{2})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0, 4
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en (0, 1); dec en $(1, \infty)$
- F. Máx loc f(1) = 1
- G. CB en $(0, \infty)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



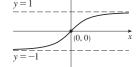
- B. Int en x = -2, 1 C. Ninguno
- D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(1, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, -2)$
- F. Ninguno

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- G. CB en $(-\infty, -2)$, $(1, \infty)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- C. Alrededor de (0, 0)
- D. AH $y = \pm 1$
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, \infty)$ F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 0)$;
- CB en $(0, \infty)$; PI (0, 0)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



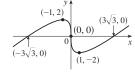
27. A. $[-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$ B. Int en $x = \pm 1$ C. Alrededor de (0, 0)

25. A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0

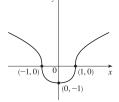
- D. AV x = 0
- E. Dec en (-1, 0), (0, 1)
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(-1, -\sqrt{2/3})$,
- $(0, \sqrt{2/3});$
- CB en $(-\sqrt{2/3}, 0), (\sqrt{2/3}, 1);$
- PI $(\pm \sqrt{2/3}, \pm 1/\sqrt{2})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

29. A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en $x = \pm 3\sqrt{3}$, 0 C. Alrededor de (0, 0)

- D. Ninguno E. Cre en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, \infty)$; dec en (-1, 1)
- F. Máx loc f(-1) = 2;
- $\min \log f(1) = -2$
- G. CA en $(0, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 0)$; PI (0, 0)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- **31.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en $x = \pm 1$
- C. Alrededor del eje y D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(0, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, 0)$
- F. Mín loc f(0) = -1
- G. CA en (-1, 1);
- CB en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, \infty)$; PI $(\pm 1, 0)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

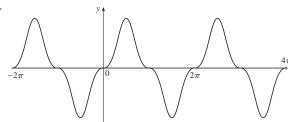


- **33.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 0; int en $x = n\pi$ (n un entero)
- C. Alrededor de (0, 0), período 2π D. Ninguno

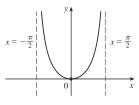
Respuestas E-G para $0 \le x \le \pi$:

- E. Cre en $(0, \pi/2)$; dec on $(\pi/2, \pi)$ F. Máx loc $f(\pi/2) = 1$
- G. Sea $\alpha = \text{sen}^{-1}\sqrt{2/3}$; CA en $(0, \alpha), (\pi \alpha, \pi)$;
- CB en $(\alpha, \pi \alpha)$; PI en $x = 0, \pi, \alpha, \pi \alpha$

H.



- **35.** A. $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
- C. Alrededor del eje y
- D. AV $x = \pm \pi/2$
- E. Cre en $(0, \pi/2)$;
- dec en $(-\pi/2, 0)$
- F. Mín loc f(0) = 0
- G. CA en $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0

37. A. $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ B. Int en $y = \sqrt{3}$; Int en $x = -4\pi/3$, $-\pi/3$, $2\pi/3$, $5\pi/3$ C. Período 2π D. Ninguno

E. Cre en $(-2\pi, -11\pi/6)$, $(-5\pi/6, \pi/6)$, $(7\pi/6, 2\pi)$;

dec en $(-11\pi/6, -5\pi/6), (\pi/6, 7\pi/6)$

F. Máx loc $f(-11\pi/6) = f(\pi/6) = 2$; mín loc

 $f(-5\pi/6) \quad f(7\pi/6) = -2$

G. CA en $(-4\pi/3, -\pi/3)$,

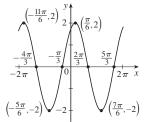
 $(2\pi/3, 5\pi/3);$

CB on $(-2\pi, -4\pi/3)$,

 $(-\pi/3, 2\pi/3), (5\pi/3, 2\pi);$

PI $(-4\pi/3, 0), (-\pi/3, 0),$ $(2\pi/3, 0), (5\pi/3, 0)$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



 $(0, \pi/4)$

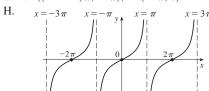
39. A. Todos reales excepto $(2n + 1)\pi$ (*n* un entero)

B. Int en y = 0; Int en $x = 2n\pi$ C. Alrededor del origen, período 2π

D. AV $x = (2n + 1)\pi$ E. Cre en $((2n - 1)\pi, (2n + 1)\pi)$

F. Ninguno G. CA en $(2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi)$;

CB en $((2n-1)\pi, 2n\pi)$; PI $(2n\pi, 0)$



41. A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en $y = \pi/4$

C. Ninguno

D. AH $y = 0, y = \pi/2$

E. Cre en $(-\infty, \infty)$ F. Ninguno

G. CA en $(-\infty, 0)$;

CB en $(0, \infty)$; PI $(0, \pi/4)$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

43. A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en $y = \frac{1}{2}$ C. Ninguno

D. AH y = 0, y = 1

E. Cre en \mathbb{R} F. Ninguno

G. CA en $(-\infty, 0)$;

CB en $(0, \infty)$; PI $(0, \frac{1}{2})$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

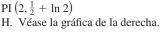
45. A. (0, ∞) B. Ninguna

C. Ninguno D. AV x = 0

E. Cre en $(1, \infty)$; dec on (0, 1)

F. Mín loc f(1) = 1

G. CA en (0, 2); CB en $(2, \infty)$;



47. A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en $y = \frac{1}{4}$

C. Ninguno

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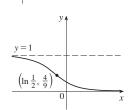
D. AH y = 0, y = 1

E. Dec en \mathbb{R} F. Ninguno

G. CA en $(\ln \frac{1}{2}, \infty)$;

CB en $(-\infty, \ln \frac{1}{2})$; PI $(\ln \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{9})$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



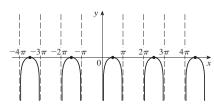
 $(2, \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2)$

49. A. Todas las x en $(2n\pi, (2n+1)\pi)$ (n un entero)

B. Int en $x = \pi/2 + 2n\pi$ C. Período 2π D. AV $x = n\pi$

E. Cre en $(2n\pi, \pi/2 + 2n\pi)$; dec en $(\pi/2 + 2n\pi, (2n + 1)\pi)$

F. Máx loc $f(\pi/2 + 2n\pi) = 0$ G. CB en $(2n\pi, (2n + 1)\pi)$



51. A. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

B. Ninguna C. Ninguna

D. AV x = 0

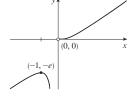
E. Cre en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(0, \infty)$;

dec en (-1, 0)

F. Máx loc f(-1) = -e

G. CA en $(0, \infty)$; CB on $(-\infty, 0)$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



53. A. ℝ B. Int en y = 1

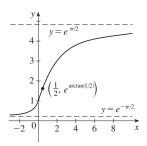
C. Ninguno D. AH $y = e^{\pm \pi/2}$

E. Cre en \mathbb{R} F. Ninguno

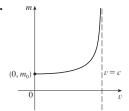
G. CA en $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right)$; CB en $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$;

PI $(\frac{1}{2}, e^{\arctan(1/2)})$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



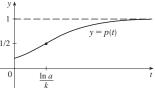
55.



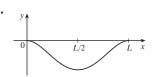
57. (a) Cuando $t = (\ln a)/k$

(b) Cuando $t = (\ln a)/k$

(c)



59.



61. y = x - 1

63. y = 2x - 3

65. A. $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

B. Int en y = 0; int en x = 0 C. Ninguno

D. AV x = 1; AI y = x + 1

E. Cre en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(2, \infty)$;

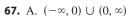
dec en (0, 1), (1, 2)

F. Máx loc f(0) = 0;

 $\min \log f(2) = 4$

G. CA en $(1, \infty)$; CB en $(-\infty, 1)$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



B. Int en
$$x = -\sqrt[3]{4}$$
 C. Ninguno

D. AV
$$x = 0$$
; AI $y = x$

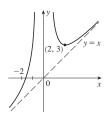
E. Cre en
$$(-\infty, 0)$$
, $(2, \infty)$;

dec en (0, 2)

F. Mín loc
$$f(2) = 3$$

G. CA en
$$(-\infty, 0)$$
, $(0, \infty)$

H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



(0, 0)

69. A. ℝ B. Int en y = 2

C. Ninguno

D. AI
$$y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

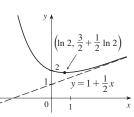
E. Cre en
$$(\ln 2, \infty)$$
;

dec en $(-\infty, \ln 2)$

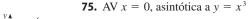
F. Mín loc
$$f(\ln 2) = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

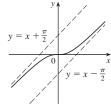
G. CA en
$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

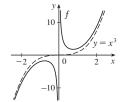
H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



71.

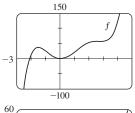


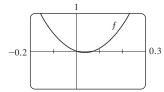


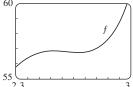


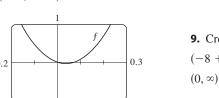
EJERCICIOS 4.6 ■ PÁGINA 329

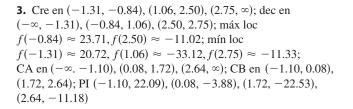
1. Cre en $(-\infty, -1.50)$, (0.04, 2.62), $(2.84, \infty)$; dec en $(-1.50, 0.04), (2.62, 2.84); \text{ máx loc } f(-1.50) \approx 36.47,$ $f(2.62) \approx 56.83$; mín loc $f(0.04) \approx -0.04$, $f(2.84) \approx 56.73$; CA en (-0.89, 1.15), $(2.74, \infty)$; CB en $(-\infty, -0.89)$, (1.15, 2.74); PI (-0.89, 20.90), (1.15, 26.57), (2.74, 56.78)

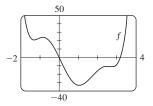




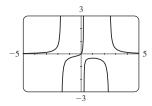




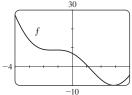


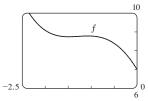


5. Cre en $(-\infty, -1.7)$, (-1.7, 0.24), (0.24, 1); dec en (1, 2.46), $(2.46, \infty)$; máx loc $f(1) = -\frac{1}{3}$; CA en $(-\infty, -1.7)$, (-0.506, 0.24), $(2.46, \infty)$; CB en (-1.7, -0.506), (0.24, 2.46); PI (-0.506, -0.192)

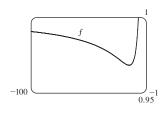


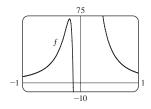
7. Cre en (-1.49, -1.07), (2.89, 4); dec en (-4, -1.49), (-1.07, 2.89); máx loc $f(-1.07) \approx 8.79$; $\min \log f(-1.49) \approx 8.75, f(2.89) \approx -9.99;$ CA en (-4, -1.28), (1.28, 4); CB en (-1.28, 1.28); PI(-1.28, 8.77), (1.28, -1.48)



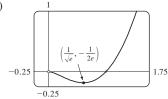


9. Cre en $(-8 - \sqrt{61}, -8 + \sqrt{61})$; dec en $(-\infty, -8 - \sqrt{61})$, $(-8 + \sqrt{61}, 0), (0, \infty)$; CA en $(-12 - \sqrt{138}, -12 + \sqrt{138}),$ $(0, \infty)$; CB en $(-\infty, -12 - \sqrt{138}), (-12 + \sqrt{138}, 0)$



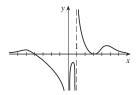


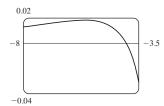
11. (a)

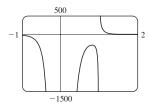


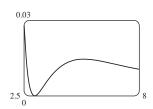
(b) $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 0$ (c) Mín loc $f(1/\sqrt{e}) = -1/(2e)$; CB en $(0, e^{-3/2})$; CA en $(e^{-3/2}, \infty)$

13. Máx loc $f(-5.6) \approx 0.018$, $f(0.82) \approx -281.5$, $f(5.2) \approx 0.0145$; mín loc f(3) = 0









15.
$$f'(x) = -\frac{x(x+1)^2(x^3+18x^2-44x-16)}{(x-2)^3(x-4)^5}$$

$$f''(x) = 2\frac{(x+1)(x^6+36x^5+6x^4-628x^3+684x^2+672x+64)}{(x-2)^4(x-4)^6}$$

CA en (-35.3, -5.0), (-1, -0.5), (-0.1, 2), (2, 4), $(4, \infty)$;

CB en $(-\infty, -35.3), (-5.0, -1), (-0.5, -0.1);$

PI (-35.3, -0.015), (-5.0, -0.005), (-1, 0), (-0.5, 0.00001), (-0.1, 0.0000066)

17. Cre en (-9.41, -1.29), (0, 1.05);

dec en $(-\infty, -9.41), (-1.29, 0), (1.05, \infty);$

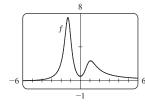
máx loc $f(-1.29) \approx 7.49$, $f(1.05) \approx 2.35$;

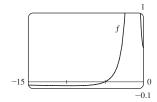
mín loc $f(-9.41) \approx -0.056$, f(0) = 0.5;

CA en $(-13.81, -1.55), (-1.03, 0.60), (1.48, \infty);$

CB en $(-\infty, -13.81), (-1.55, -1.03), (0.60, 1.48);$

PI (-13.81, -0.05), (-1.55, 5.64), (-1.03, 5.39), (0.60, 1.52), (1.48, 1.93)





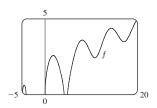
19. Cre en (-4.91, -4.51), (0, 1.77), (4.91, 8.06), (10.79, 14.34), (17.08, 20);

dec en (-4.51, -4.10), (1.77, 4.10), (8.06, 10.79), (14.34, 17.08); máx loc $f(-4.51) \approx 0.62$, $f(1.77) \approx 2.58$, $f(8.06) \approx 3.60$, $f(14.34) \approx 4.39$;

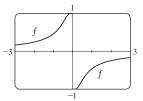
mín loc $f(10.79) \approx 2.43$, $f(17.08) \approx 3.49$;

CA en (9.60, 12.25), (15.81, 18.65); CB en (-4.91, -4.10), (0, 4.10), (4.91, 9.60), (12.25, 15.81), (18.65, 20);

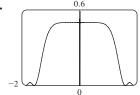
PI (9.60, 2.95), (12.25, 3.27), (15.81, 3.91), (18.65, 4.20)

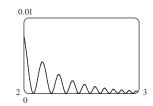


21. Cre en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(0, \infty)$; CA en $(-\infty, -0.42)$, (0, 0.42); CB en (-0.42, 0), $(0.42, \infty)$; PI $(\mp 0.42, \pm 0.83)$



23.

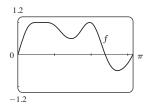


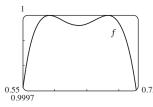


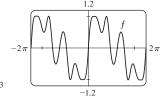
25. (a) ²

- (b) $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{1/x} = 0$, $\lim_{x\to\infty} x^{1/x} = 1$
- (c) Máx loc $f(e) = e^{1/e}$ (d) PI at $x \approx 0.58, 4.37$

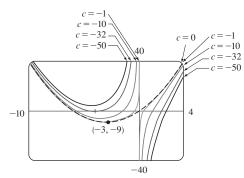
27. Máx $f(0.59) \approx 1$, $f(0.68) \approx 1$, $f(1.96) \approx 1$; mín $f(0.64) \approx 0.99996$, $f(1.46) \approx 0.49$, $f(2.73) \approx -0.51$; PI (0.61, 0.99998), (0.66, 0.99998), (1.17, 0.72), (1.75, 0.77), (2.28, 0.34)





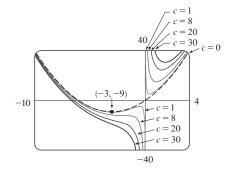


29. Para c < 0, hay un mín loc que se mueve hacia (-3, -9) cuando c aumenta. Para 0 < c < 8, hay un mín loc que se mueve hacia (-3, -9) y un máx loc que se mueve hacia el origen cuando c decrece. Para todas las c > 0, hay un mín loc en el primer cuadrante que se mueve hacia el origen cuando c decrece. c = 0 es un valor de transición que da la gráfica de una parábola. Para todas las c diferentes de cero, el eje c0 es una AV y hay un PI que se mueve hacia el origen cuando c0. c < 0:

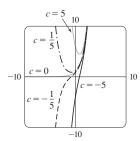


 $c \ge 0$:

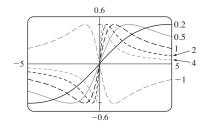
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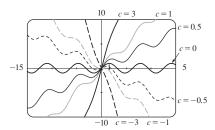
31. Para c < 0, no hay ningún punto extremo y hay un PI, que decrece a lo largo del eje x. Para c > 0, no hay ningún PI y hay un punto mínimo.

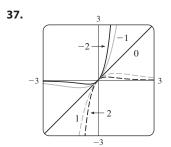


33. Para c > 0, los valores máximo y mínimo son siempre $\pm \frac{1}{2}$, pero los puntos extremos y PI se acercan más al eje y cuando c aumenta. c = 0 es un valor de transición; cuando c es reemplazada por -c, la curva se refleja del eje x.



35. Para |c| < 1, la gráfica tiene valores máx y mín loc; para $|c| \ge 1$ no. La función aumenta para $c \ge 1$ y disminuye para $c \le -1$. Cuando c cambia, los PI se mueven vertical pero no horizontalmente.

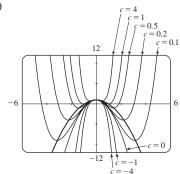




Para c > 0, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0$ y $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$. Para c < 0, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \infty$ y $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = 0$.

Cuando $\mid c \mid$ aumenta, los puntos máx y mín y los PI se acercan al origen.

39. (a) Positivo (b)



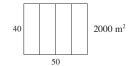
3. 10, 10

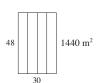
EJERCICIOS 4.7 ■ PÁGINA 336

1. (a) 11, 12 (b) 11.5, 11.5

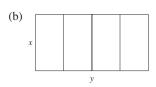
7. 25 m por 25 m **9.** N = 1

11. (a) 2000 m²





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



(c)
$$A = xy$$
 (d) $5x + 2y = 300$ (e) $A(x) = 150x - \frac{5}{2}x^2$ (f) 2250 m^2

19. 15 metros a lo largo del lado del granero, 10 metros de profundidad **21.**
$$\left(-\frac{6}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$$

23.
$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}\right)$$
 25. Cuadrado, lado $\sqrt{2} r$

23.
$$(-\frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{2})$$
 25. Cuadrado, Iado $\sqrt{2}r$

27.
$$L/2$$
, $\sqrt{3} L/4$ **29.** Base $\sqrt{3} r$, altura $3r/2$

31.
$$4\pi r^3/(3\sqrt{3})$$
 33. $\pi r^2(1+\sqrt{5})$ **35.** 24 cm por 36 cm

(b)
$$40\sqrt{3}/(9+4\sqrt{3})$$
 m para el cuadrado

39. 30 cm **41.**
$$V = 2\pi R^3/(9\sqrt{3})$$
 45. $E^2/(4r)$

47. (a)
$$\frac{3}{2}s^2\csc\theta(\csc\theta - \sqrt{3}\cot\theta)$$
 (b) $\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3}) \approx 55^\circ$ (c) $6s[h + s/(2\sqrt{2})]$

49. Reme directamente a *B* **51.**
$$\approx 4.85$$
 km al este de la refinería

53.
$$4\sqrt[3]{3}/(1+\sqrt[3]{3})$$
 m desde la fuente más fuerte

55.
$$(a^{2/3} + b^{2/3})^{3/2}$$
 57. $2\sqrt{6}$

61. (a)
$$p(x) = 19 - \frac{1}{3000}x$$
 (b) \$9.50

63. (a)
$$p(x) = 500 - \frac{1}{8}x$$
 (b) \$250 (c) \$310

69. 9.35 m **73.**
$$x = 15$$
 cm **75.** $\pi/6$

77. A una distancia de 5 -
$$2\sqrt{5}$$
 desde *A* **79.** $\frac{1}{2}(L+W)^2$

81. (a) Alrededor de 5.1 km desde
$$B$$
 (b) C está cerca de B ; C está cerca de D ; $W/L = \sqrt{25 + x^2}/x$, donde $x = |BC|$

(c)
$$\approx 1.07$$
; ningún valor de ese tipo (d) $\sqrt{41/4} \approx 1.6$

EJERCICIOS 4.8 ■ PÁGINA 348

1. (a)
$$x_2 \approx 7.3, x_3 \approx 6.8$$
 (b) Sí

3.
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
 5. a, b, c **7.** 1.5215 **9.** -1.25

EJERCICIOS 4.9 ■ PÁGINA 355

1.
$$F(x) = 2x^2 + 7x + C$$
 3. $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{2}{9}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2 + C$

5.
$$F(x) = 4x^3 + 4x^2 + C$$
 7. $F(x) = 5x^{7/5} + 40x^{1/5} + C$

9.
$$F(x) = \sqrt{2}x + C$$
 11. $F(x) = 2x^{3/2} - \frac{3}{2}x^{4/3} + C$

13.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}x - 2\ln|x| + C_1 & \text{si } x < 0\\ \frac{1}{5}x - 2\ln|x| + C_2 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

15.
$$G(t) = 2t^{1/2} + \frac{2}{3}t^{3/2} + \frac{2}{5}t^{5/2} + C$$

17.
$$H(\theta) = -2\cos\theta - \tan\theta + C_n \operatorname{en}(n\pi - \pi/2, n\pi + \pi/2),$$
 n un entero

19.
$$F(x) = 2^x/\ln 2 + 4 \cosh x + C$$

21.
$$F(x) = x^2 + 4x + 1/x + C, x > 0$$

23.
$$F(x) = x^5 - \frac{1}{2}x^6 + 4$$

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25.
$$f(x) = x^5 - x^4 + x^3 + Cx + D$$

27.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3e^x + Cx + D$$

29.
$$f(t) = 2t^3 + \cos t + Ct^2 + Dt + E$$

31.
$$f(x) = x + 2x^{3/2} + 5$$
 33. $f(t) = 4 \arctan t - \pi$

35.
$$f(x) = 3x^{5/3} - 75$$

37.
$$f(t) = \tan t + \sec t - 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

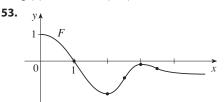
39.
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 2x^3 - x^4 + 12x + 4$$

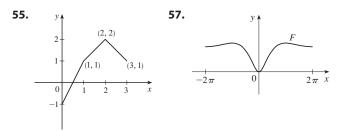
41.
$$f(\theta) = -\sin \theta - \cos \theta + 5\theta + 4$$

43.
$$f(x) = 2x^2 + x^3 + 2x^4 + 2x + 3$$

45.
$$f(x) = e^x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{2}{\pi} (e^{\pi/2} + 4)x + 2$$

47.
$$f(x) = -\ln x + (\ln 2)x - \ln 2$$
 49. 8 **51.** b





59.
$$s(t) = 1 - \cos t - \sin t$$
 61. $s(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t + 3$

63.
$$s(t) = -10 \operatorname{sen} t - 3 \operatorname{cos} t + (6/\pi)t + 3$$

65. (a)
$$s(t) = 450 - 4.9t^2$$
 (b) $\sqrt{450/4.9} \approx 9.58 \text{ s}$

(c)
$$-9.8\sqrt{450/4.9} \approx -93.9 \text{ m/s}$$
 (d) Alrededor de 9.09 s

69.
$$\approx 81.6 \text{ m}$$
 71. \$742.08 **73.** $\frac{130}{11} \approx 11.8 \text{ s}$

75.
$$\frac{5}{3}$$
 m/s² **77.** 62,500 km/h² ≈ 4.82 m/s²

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 4 ■ **PÁGINA 358**

Examen verdadero-falso

1. Falso 3. Falso 5. Verdadero 7. Falso 9. Verdadero

11. Verdadero **13.** Falso **15.** Verdadero **17.** Verdadero

19. Verdadero 21. Falso

Ejercicios

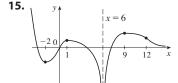
1. Máx abs
$$f(2) = f(5) = 18$$
, mín abs $f(0) = -2$, máx loc $f(2) = 18$, mín loc $f(4) = 14$

3. Máx abs
$$f(2) = \frac{2}{5}$$
, mín abs y loc $f(-\frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{9}{2}$

3. Máx abs
$$f(2) = \frac{\pi}{5}$$
, mín abs y loc $f(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$
5. Máx abs y loc $f(\pi/6) = \pi/6 + \sqrt{3}$,

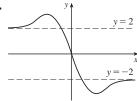
mín abs
$$f(-\pi) = -\pi - 2$$
, mín loc $f(5\pi/6) = 5\pi/6 - \sqrt{3}$

7. 1 **9.** 4 **11.** 8 **13.**
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

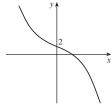


^{41.} 0.76286%

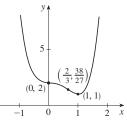
17.



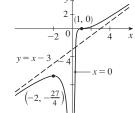
- **19.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 2
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Dec en $(-\infty, \infty)$ F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 0)$;
- CB en $(0, \infty)$; PI (0, 2)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- **21.** A. \mathbb{R} B. Int en y = 2
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(1, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, 1)$
- F. Mín loc f(1) = 1
- G. CA en $(-\infty, 0)$, $(\frac{2}{3}, \infty)$;
- CB en $(0, \frac{2}{3})$; PI $(0, 2), (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{38}{27})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- **23.** A. $\{x \mid x \neq 0, 3\}$
- B. Ninguna C. Ninguna
- D. AH y = 0; AV x = 0, x = 3
- E. Cre en (1, 3);
- dec en $(-\infty, 0)$, (0, 1), $(3, \infty)$
- F. Mín loc $f(1) = \frac{1}{4}$
- G. CA en $(0, 3), (3, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 0)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **25.** A. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
- B. Int en x = 1 C. Ninguno
- D. AV x = 0; AI y = x 3
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, -2)$, $(0, \infty)$;
- dec en (-2, 0)
- F. Máx loc $f(-2) = -\frac{27}{4}$
- G. CA en $(1, \infty)$; CB en $(-\infty, 0)$,
- (0, 1); PI (1, 0)
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

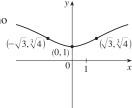


x = 3

- **27.** A. \mathbb{R} ; B. Int en y = 1
- C. Alrededor del eje y D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(0, \infty)$; dec en $(-\infty, 0)$
- F. Mín loc f(0) = 1
- G. CA en $(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$
- CB en $(-\infty, \sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$
- PI $(\pm \sqrt{3}, \sqrt[3]{4})$

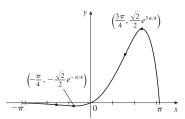
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H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.

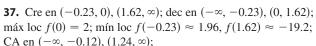


- **29.** A. $[-\pi, \pi]$ B. Int en y = 0; Int en $x = -\pi, 0, \pi$
- C. Ninguno D. Ninguno
- E. Cre en $(-\pi/4, 3\pi/4)$; dec en $(-\pi, -\pi/4), (3\pi/4, \pi)$
- F. Máx loc $f(3\pi/4) = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}e^{3\pi/4}$,
- mín loc $f(-\pi/4) = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}e^{-\pi/4}$

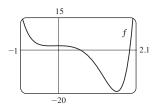
G. CA on $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$; CB on $(-\pi, -\pi/2), (\pi/2, \pi)$; PI $(-\pi/2, -e^{-\pi/2}), (\pi/2, e^{\pi/2})$

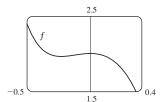


- **31.** A. $\{x | |x| \ge 1\}$
- B. Ninguna C. Alrededor de (0, 0)
- D. AH v = 0
- E. Dec en $(-\infty, -1)$, $(1, \infty)$
- F. Ninguno
- G. CA en $(1, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, -1)$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- B. Int en y = -2; Int en x = 2
- C. Ninguno D. AH y = 0
- E. Cre en $(-\infty, 3)$; dec on $(3, \infty)$
- F. Máx loc $f(3) = e^{-3}$
- G. CA en $(4, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, 4)$;
- PI $(4, 2e^{-4})$
- H. Véase la gráfica de la derecha.
- **35.** Cre en $(-\sqrt{3}, 0)$, $(0, \sqrt{3})$;
- dec en $(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$;
- máx loc $f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2}{9}\sqrt{3}$,
- mín loc $f(-\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{2}{9}\sqrt{3}$;
- CA en $(-\sqrt{6}, 0), (\sqrt{6}, \infty)$;
- CB en $(-\infty, -\sqrt{6}), (0, \sqrt{6});$
- PI $(\sqrt{6}, \frac{5}{36}\sqrt{6}), (-\sqrt{6}, -\frac{5}{36}\sqrt{6})$



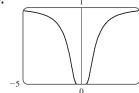
CB en (-0.12, 1.24); PI (-0.12, 1.98), (1.24, -12.1)





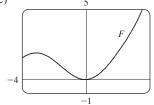
-1.5

39.



 $(\pm 0.82, 0.22); (\pm \sqrt{2/3}, e^{-3/2})$

- **41.** -2.96, -0.18, 3.01; -1.57, 1.57; -2.16, -0.75, 0.46, 2.21
- **43.** Para C > -1, f es periódica con período 2π y tiene máximos locales en $2n\pi + \pi/2$, n un entero. Para $C \le -1$, f no tiene gráfica. Para $-1 < C \le 1$, f tiene asíntotas verticales. Para C > 1, f es continua en \mathbb{R} . Cuando C aumenta, f se mueve hacia arriba y sus oscilaciones se vuelven menos pronunciadas.
- **49.** (a) 0 (b) CA en \mathbb{R}
- **53.** $3\sqrt{3} r^2$
- **55.** $4/\sqrt{3}$ cm desde *D*
- **57.** L = C**59.** \$11.50
- **61.** 1.297383 **63.** 1.16718557
- **65.** $F(x) = \frac{8}{3}x^{3/2} 2x^3 + 3x + C$ **67.** $F(t) = -2\cos t - 3e^t + C$
- **69.** $f(t) = t^2 + 3\cos t + 2$
- **71.** $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 x^3 + 4x^4 + 2x + 1$
- **73.** $s(t) = t^2 \tan^{-1} t + 1$
- **75.** (b) $0.1e^x \cos x + 0.9$ (c)



- **77.** No
- **79.** (b) Alrededor de 25.44 cm por 5.96 cm
 - (c) $2\sqrt{300}$ cm por $2\sqrt{600}$ cm
- **85.** (a) $10\sqrt{2} \approx 14 \text{ m}$
- $\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{-60k(h-1)}{[(h-1)^2 + 400]^{5/2}}$, donde k es una constante

de proporcionalidad

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 363

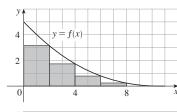
- **3.** Máx abs $f(-5) = e^{45}$, ningún mín abs
- **9.** (-2, 4), (2, -4) **13.** $(1 + \sqrt{5})/2$
- **15.** $(m/2, m^2/4)$

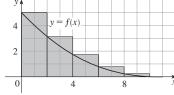
- **17.** $a \le e^{1/e}$
- **21.** (a) $T_1 = D/c_1$, $T_2 = (2h \sec \theta)/c_1 + (D 2h \tan \theta)/c_2$,
- $T_3 = \sqrt{4h^2 + D^2}/c_1$
- (c) $c_1 \approx 3.85 \text{ km/s}, c_2 \approx 7.66 \text{ km/s}, h \approx 0.42 \text{ km}$
- **25.** $3/(\sqrt[3]{2} 1) \approx 11\frac{1}{2} \, \text{h}$

CAPÍTULO 5

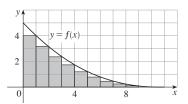
EJERCICIOS 5.1 ■ PÁGINA 375

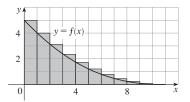
1. (a) $R_5 \approx 12, L_5 \approx 22$



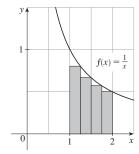


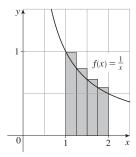
(b) $R_{10} \approx 14.4$, $L_{10} \approx 19.4$



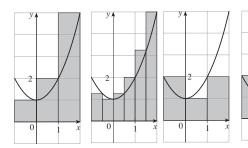


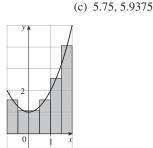
- **3.** (a) 0.6345, subestimación (b) 0.7595, sobreestimación

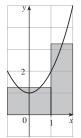




- **5.** (a) 8, 6.875
- (b) 5, 5.375

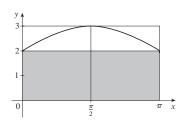




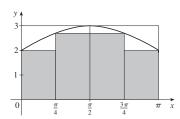


(d) M_6

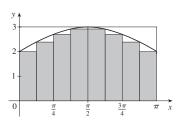
7. n = 2: superior = $3\pi \approx 9.42$, inferior = $2\pi \approx 6.28$



$$n = 4$$
: superior = $(10 + \sqrt{2})(\pi/4) \approx 8.96$,
inferior = $(8 + \sqrt{2})(\pi/4) \approx 7.39$



$$n = 8$$
: superior = 8.65, inferior ≈ 7.86



- **9.** 0.2533, 0.2170, 0.2101, 0.2050; 0.2
- **11.** (a) Izquierda: 0.8100, 0.7937, 0.7904; derecha: 0.7600, 0.7770, 0.7804

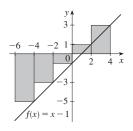
- **13.** 10.55 m, 13.65 m **15.** 63.2 L, 70 L **17.** 39 m
- 19. 7840 21. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2(1+2i/n)}{(1+2i/n)^2+1} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$ 23. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\text{sen}(\pi i/n)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{n}$
- **25.** La región bajo la gráfica de $y = \tan x$ de 0 a $\pi/4$
- **27.** (a) $L_n < A < R_n$
- **29.** (a) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{64}{n^6} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^5$ (b) $\frac{n^2(n+1)^2(2n^2+2n-1)}{12}$ (c) $\frac{32}{3}$
- **31.** sen *b*, 1

EJERCICIOS 5.2 ■ PÁGINA 388

1. -10

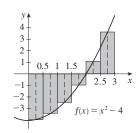
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La suma de Riemman representa la suma de las áreas de los dos rectángulos arriba del eje x menos la suma de las áreas de los tres rectángulos bajo el eje x; es decir, el área neta de los rectángulos con respecto al eje x.



3.
$$-\frac{49}{16}$$

La suma de Riemann representa la suma de las áreas de los dos rectángulos arriba del eje x menos la suma de las áreas de los cuatro rectángulos bajo el eje x.



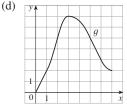
- **5.** (a) 6 (b) 4 (c) 2
- **7.** -475, -85
- **11.** 1.6099 **9.** 0.5890
- **13.** 0.9029, 0.9018
- 15. R_n 5 1.933766 10 1.983524 50 1.999342 100 1.999836

Los valores de R_n parecen aproximarse a 2.

- **17.** $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx$ **19.** $\int_2^6 x \ln(1+x^2) dx$
- **21.** 42 **23.** $\frac{2}{3}$ **25.** $-\frac{3}{4}$
- **29.** $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{4 + (1 + 2i/n)} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$
- **31.** $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\operatorname{sen} \frac{5\pi i}{n} \right) \frac{\pi}{n} = \frac{2}{5}$
- **33.** (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) -3 (d) 2
- **35.** -4 **37.** $3 + \frac{9}{4}\pi$ **39.** $\frac{25}{4}$ **41.** 0 **43.** 3
- **45.** $e^5 e^3$ **47.** $\int_{-1}^5 f(x) dx$
- **51.** B < E < A < D < C **53.** 15
- **59.** $0 \le \int_0^1 x^3 dx \le 1$ **61.** $\frac{2}{5} \le \int_0^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \le 2$
- **63.** $0 \le \int_0^2 xe^{-x} dx \le 2/e$ **67.** $\int_1^2 \arctan x dx$
- **73.** $\int_0^1 x^4 dx$ **75.** $\frac{1}{2}$

EJERCICIOS 5.3 ■ PÁGINA 399

- 1. Un proceso deshace lo que el otro hace. Véase el teorema fundamental del cálculo, página 398.
- **3.** (a) 0, 2, 5, 7, 3
- (b) (0, 3)
- (c) x = 3



5.

(a), (b) x^2

7.
$$g'(x) = \sqrt{x + x^3}$$
 9. $g'(x) = 1/(x^3 + 1)$

11.
$$F'(x) = -\sqrt{1 + \sec x}$$
 13. $h'(x) = xe^x$

15.
$$y' = \frac{3(3x+2)}{1+(3x+2)^3}$$

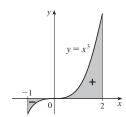
17.
$$y' = -\frac{1}{2} \tan \sqrt{x}$$
 19. $\frac{26}{3}$ **21.** 2 **23.** $\frac{5}{9}$

25.
$$1 + \sqrt{3}/2$$
 27. $\frac{156}{7}$ **29.** $\frac{82}{5}$ **31.** 1 **33.** $\frac{15}{4}$

35.
$$\ln 2 + 7$$
 37. $\frac{1}{e+1} + e - 1$ **39.** $e^2 - 1$ **41.** $\frac{15}{\ln 2}$ **43.** 0 **45.** $\frac{16}{3}$ **47.** $\frac{32}{3}$

41.
$$\frac{15}{\ln 2}$$
 43. 0 **45.** $\frac{16}{3}$ **47.** $\frac{3}{3}$

49.
$$\frac{243}{4}$$
 51. 2



- **55.** La función $f(x) = x^{-4}$ no es continua en el intervalo [-2, 1], así que FTC2 no puede aplicarse.
- **57.** La función $f(\theta) = \sec \theta \tan \theta$ no es continua en el intervalo $[\pi/3, \pi]$, así que FTC2 no puede aplicarse.

59.
$$g'(x) = \frac{-2(4x^2 - 1)}{4x^2 + 1} + \frac{3(9x^2 - 1)}{9x^2 + 1}$$

61.
$$F'(x) = 2xe^{x^4} - e^{x^2}$$

63.
$$y' = \operatorname{sen} x \ln(1 + 2 \cos x) + \cos x \ln(1 + 2 \sin x)$$

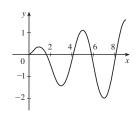
65.
$$(-4,0)$$
 67. $y = e^4x - 2e^4$ **69.** 29

71. (a)
$$-2\sqrt{n}$$
, $\sqrt{4n-2}$, *n* un entero > 0

(b)
$$(0, 1), (-\sqrt{4n-1}, -\sqrt{4n-3}), y(\sqrt{4n-1}, \sqrt{4n+1}),$$

n un entero > 0 (c) 0.74

- **73.** (a) Máx loc en 1 y 5; mín loc en 3 y 7
- (b) x = 9
- (c) $(\frac{1}{2}, 2), (4, 6), (8, 9)$
- (d) Véase la gráfica de la derecha.



- **75.** $\frac{7}{10}$ **83.** $f(x) = x^{3/2}, a = 9$
- **85.** (b) Gasto promedio en [0, t]; minimizar el gasto promedio

EJERCICIOS 5.4 ■ PÁGINA 408

5.
$$\frac{1}{2.3}x^{2.3} + 2x^{3.5} + C$$

5.
$$\frac{1}{2.3}x^{2.3} + 2x^{3.5} + C$$
 7. $5x + \frac{2}{9}x^3 + \frac{3}{16}x^4 + C$

9.
$$\frac{1}{6}v^6 + v^4 + 2v^2 + C$$

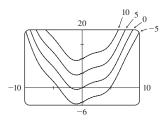
9.
$$\frac{1}{6}v^6 + v^4 + 2v^2 + C$$
 11. $\ln|x| + 2\sqrt{x} + x + C$

13.
$$-\cot t - 2e^t + C$$
 15. $\theta + \tan \theta + C$

15.
$$\theta$$
 + tan θ + C

17.
$$\frac{2^t}{\ln 2} + \frac{10^t}{\ln 10} + C$$

19. sen
$$x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$$



21. 18 **23.**
$$\frac{21}{5}$$
 25. -2 **27.** $5e^{\pi} + 1$ **29.** 36 **31.** $\frac{55}{63}$ **33.** $\frac{3}{4} - 2 \ln 2$ **35.** $\frac{1}{11} + \frac{9}{\ln 10}$

31.
$$\frac{55}{63}$$
 33. $\frac{3}{4} - 2 \ln 2$

35.
$$\frac{1}{11} + \frac{9}{\ln 10}$$

7.
$$1 + \pi/4$$
 39. $\frac{69}{4}$ 41. $\pi/3$ 43. $\pi/6$ 45. -3.5

47.
$$\approx 1.36$$
 49. $\frac{4}{3}$

- **51.** El aumento en el peso del niño (en kilogramos) entre las edades de 5 y 10 años
- **53.** Número de litros de aceite fugado en las primeras 2 horas
- **55.** Aumento en ingresos cuando la producción aumenta de 1000 a 5000 unidades

57. Newtons-metros (o joules) **59.** (a)
$$-\frac{3}{2}$$
 m (b) $\frac{41}{6}$ m

61. (a)
$$v(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + 4t + 5$$
 m/s (b) $416\frac{2}{3}$ m

63.
$$46\frac{2}{3}$$
 kg **65.** 1.4 millas **67.** \$58000 **69.** 1.4 m/s

71. 5443 bacterias **73.**
$$4.75 \times 10^5$$
 megawatts-horas

EJERCICIOS 5.5 ■ PÁGINA 418

1.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 sen $2x + C$ **3.** $\frac{2}{9}(x^3 + 1)^{3/2} + C$

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

9.
$$\frac{1}{63}(3x-2)^{21}+C$$
 11. $(2/\pi) \sin(\pi t/2)+C$

13.
$$-(1/\pi)\cos \pi t + C$$

15.
$$-(1/\pi)\cos \pi t + C$$

15. $-\frac{1}{4}\cos^4\theta + C$ **17.** $\frac{1}{1-e^u} + C$

19.
$$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3ax+bx^3}+C$$
 21. $\frac{1}{3}(\ln x)^3+C$ **23.** $-\frac{1}{5}\cos^5\theta+C$ **25.** $\frac{2}{3}(1+e^x)^{3/2}+C$ **27.** $\frac{1}{15}(x^3+3x)^5+C$

25.
$$\frac{2}{3}(1+e^x)^{3/2}+C$$
 27. $\frac{1}{15}(x^3+3x)^5+$

29.
$$-\frac{1}{\ln 5}\cos(5') + C$$
 31. $\frac{1}{3}(\arctan x)^3 + C$

33.
$$\frac{1}{5} \operatorname{sen}(1+5t) + C$$
 35. $-\frac{2}{3} (\cot x)^{3/2} + C$

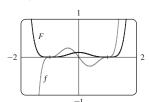
37.
$$\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{senh}^3 x + C$$
 39. $-\ln(1 + \cos^2 x) + C$ **41.** $\ln|\sin x| + C$ **43.** $\ln|\sin^{-1} x| + C$

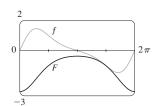
11.
$$\ln |\sin x| + C$$
 43. $\ln |\sin^{-1} x| + C$

45.
$$\tan^{-1}x + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C$$

47.
$$\frac{1}{40}(2x+5)^{10} - \frac{5}{36}(2x+5)^9 + C$$

49.
$$\frac{1}{8}(x^2-1)^4+C$$
 51. $-e^{\cos x}+C$





53.
$$2/\pi$$
 55. $\frac{45}{28}$ **57.** $2/\sqrt{3}-1$ **59.** $e-\sqrt{e}$

61. 0 **63.** 3 **65.**
$$\frac{1}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)a^3$$
 67. $\frac{16}{15}$

67.
$$\frac{16}{15}$$
 69.

71.
$$\ln(e+1)$$
 73. $\frac{1}{6}$ **75.** $\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}$ **77.** 6π

79. Las tres áreas son iguales. **81.**
$$\approx 4512 \, \text{L}$$

83.
$$\frac{5}{4\pi} \left(1 - \cos \frac{2\pi t}{5} \right) L$$

85. $C_0(1 - e^{-30r/V})$; la cantidad total de urea separada de la sangre en los primeros 30 minutos de tratamiento de diálisis **87.** 5 **93.** $\pi^2/4$

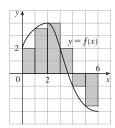
REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 5 ■ **PÁGINA 421**

Examen verdadero-falso

- **1.** Verdadero **3.** Verdadero **5.** Falso 7. Verdadero
- 9. Verdadero 11. Falso 13. Verdadero 15. Falso
- **17.** Falso

Ejercicios





- (b) 5.7
- 3. $\frac{1}{2} + \pi/4$ **5.** 5 **7.** $f \in c$, $f' \in b$, $\int_0^x f(t) dt \in a$
- **9.** 3, 0 **11.** 37 **13.** $\frac{3}{4}$ **15.** -76 **17.** $\frac{21}{4}$
- **21.** $\frac{1}{3}$ sen 1 **19.** No existe
- **25.** $-(1/x) 2 \ln |x| + x + C$
- **27.** $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x} + C$ **29.** $[1/(2\pi)] \sin^2 \pi t + C$
- **31.** $2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$ **33.** $-\frac{1}{2}[\ln(\cos x)]^2 + C$
- **35.** $\frac{1}{4}\ln(1+x^4) + C$ **37.** $\ln|1 + \sec\theta| + C$ **39.** $\frac{23}{3}$ **41.** $2\sqrt{1 + \sec x} + C$ **43.** $\frac{64}{5}$ **45.** $F'(x) = x^2/(1+x^3)$
- **47.** $g'(x) = 4x^3 \cos(x^8)$ **49.** $y' = (2e^x e^{\sqrt{x}})/(2x)$
- **51.** $4 \le \int_{1}^{3} \sqrt{x^2 + 3} \, dx \le 4\sqrt{3}$ **57.** 0.280981
- **59.** Número de barriles de petróleo consumidos del 1º de enero de 2000 al 1º de enero de 2008
- **61.** 72,400 **63.** 3 **65.** $c \approx 1.62$
- **67.** $f(x) = e^{2x}(2x-1)/(1-e^{-x})$ **73.** $\frac{2}{3}$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 425

- **1.** $\pi/2$ **3.** 2k**5.** -1 **7.** e^{-2} **9.** [-1, 2]
- **11.** (a) $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)n$
- (b) $\frac{1}{2} [\![b]\!] (2b [\![b]\!] 1) \frac{1}{2} [\![a]\!] (2a [\![a]\!] 1)$
- **17.** $y = -\frac{2b}{a^2}x^2 + \frac{3b}{a}x$ **19.** $2(\sqrt{2} 1)$

CAPÍTULO 6

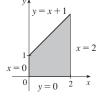
EJERCICIOS 6.1 ■ PÁGINA 434

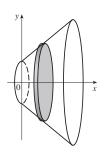
- **1.** $\frac{45}{4} \ln 8$ **3.** $e (1/e) + \frac{10}{3}$ **5.** $\frac{1}{6}$ **7.** $\frac{9}{2}$
- 9. $\ln 2 \frac{1}{2}$ 11. $\frac{8}{3}$ 13. 72 15. $6\sqrt{3}$ 17. $\frac{32}{3}$ 19. $2/\pi + \frac{2}{3}$ 21. $2 2 \ln 2$ 23. $\frac{47}{3} \frac{9}{2}\sqrt[3]{12}$ 2
- **27.** $\frac{59}{12}$ **29.** (a) 39 (b) 15 **31.** $\frac{1}{6} \ln 2$
- **35.** $\frac{44}{3} 4\sqrt{6} \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2}$
- **37.** 0, 0.90; 0.04 **39.** -1.11, 1.25, 2.86; 8.38
- **41.** 2.80123 **43.** 0.25142 **45.** $12\sqrt{6} - 9$
- **47.** 36 m **49.** 4232 cm²

- **51.** (a) Decimosegundo ($t \approx 11.26$) (b) Decimoctavo ($t \approx 17.18$)
- **53.** (a) Automóvil A (b) La distancia por la cual A aventaja a B después de 1 minuto (c) Automóvil A (d) $t \approx 2.2 \text{ min}$
- **55.** $\frac{24}{5}\sqrt{3}$ **57.** $4^{2/3}$ **59.** ± 6
- **61.** 0 < m < 1; $m \ln m 1$

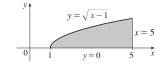
EJERCICIOS 6.2 ■ PÁGINA 446

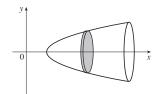
1. $26\pi/3$



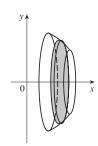


3. 8π

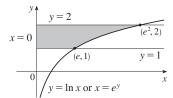


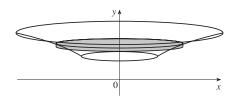


5. $\frac{94}{3}\pi$ $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$

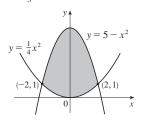


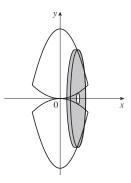
7. $\frac{\pi}{2}(e^4 - e^2)$



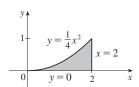






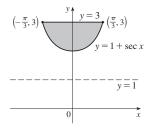


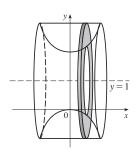
11.
$$2\pi$$



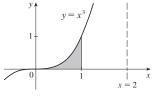


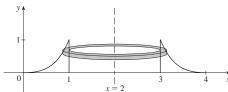
13.
$$2\pi(\frac{4}{3}\pi-\sqrt{3})$$





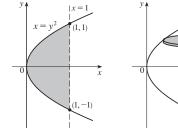
15. $2\pi/5$





17. $16\pi/15$

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19.
$$\pi/3$$
 21. $\pi/3$ **23.** $\pi/3$

25.
$$13\pi/45$$
 27. $\pi/3$ **29.** $17\pi/45$

31. (a)
$$2\pi \int_0^1 e^{-2x^2} dx \approx 3.75825$$

(b)
$$2\pi \int_0^1 \left(e^{-2x^2} + 2e^{-x^2}\right) dx \approx 13.14312$$

33. (a)
$$2\pi \int_0^2 8\sqrt{1-x^2/4} \ dx \approx 78.95684$$

(b)
$$2\pi \int_0^1 8\sqrt{4-4y^2} dy \approx 78.95684$$

35.
$$-4.091$$
, -1.467 , 1.091 ; 89.023 **37.** $\frac{11}{8}\pi^2$

39. Sólido obtenido rotando la región
$$0 \le x \le \pi$$
,

$$0 \le y \le \sqrt{\sin x}$$
 alrededor del eje x

41. Sólido obtenido rotando la región arriba del eje *x* acotada por $x = y^2$ y $x = y^4$ alrededor del eje y

47.
$$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$
 49. $\pi h^2 \left(r - \frac{1}{3}h\right)$ **51.** $\frac{2}{3}b^2 h$

55. 24 **57.**
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 59. $\frac{8}{15}$ **61.** $4\pi/15$

51.
$$\frac{2}{3}b^2h$$

53. 10 cm³ **55.** 24 **57.**
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 59. $\frac{8}{1}$ **63.** (a) $8\pi R \int_0^r \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dy$ (b) $2\pi^2 r^2 R$

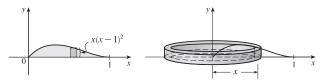
$$\frac{3}{2}h$$
 67 $\frac{5}{2}\pi$

(b)
$$2\pi^2 r$$

65. (b)
$$\pi r^2 h$$
 67. $\frac{5}{12}\pi r^3$ **69.** $8 \int_0^r \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dy$

EJERCICIOS 6.3 PÁGINA 453

1. Circunferencia = $2\pi x$, altura = $x(x-1)^2$; $\pi/15$



3.
$$2\pi$$
 5. $\pi(1-1/e)$ **7.** 8π

9.
$$768\pi/7$$
 11. 192π

15.
$$264\pi/5$$
 17.

17.
$$16\pi/3$$

13.
$$16\pi/3$$
 19. $13\pi/3$

21. (a)
$$2\pi \int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x} dx$$
 (b) 4.06300

23. (a)
$$4\pi \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\pi - x) \cos^4 x \, dx$$
 (b) 46.50942

25. (a)
$$\int_0^{\pi} 2\pi (4-y) \sqrt{\sin y} \ dy$$
 (b) 36.57476

27. 3.68

29. Sólido obtenido rotando la región $0 \le y \le x^4$, $0 \le x \le 3$ alrededor del eje y

31. Sólido obtenido (usando proyectiles) rotando la región

$$0 \le x \le 1/y^2$$
, $1 \le y \le 4$ alrededor de la recta $y = -2$

33. 0, 2.175; 14.450 **35.**
$$\frac{1}{32}\pi^3$$
 37. 8π

35.
$$\frac{1}{32}\pi^3$$

37.
$$8\pi$$

39.
$$4\sqrt{3}\pi$$
 41. $4\pi/3$

43.
$$117\pi/5$$

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

45.
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$
 47. $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

EJERCICIOS 6.4 ■ PÁGINA 458

1. (a) 7200 pies-lb (b) 7200 pies-lb

3. 9 pies-lb **5.** 180 J **7.** $\frac{15}{4}$ pies-lb

9. (a) $\frac{25}{24} \approx 1.04 \,\text{J}$ (b) 10.8 cm **11.** $W_2 = 3W_1$

13. (a) 625 pies-lb (b) $\frac{1875}{4}$ pies-lb **15.** 650000 pies-lb

17. 3857 J **19.** 62.5 pies-lb **21.** 2450 J

23. $\approx 1.06 \times 10^6 \,\mathrm{J}$ **25.** $\approx 1.04 \times 10^5$ pies-lb **27.** 2.0 m

31. (b) $161.\overline{3}$ pies-lb

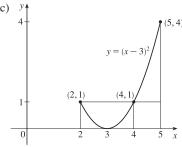
33. (a) $Gm_1m_2\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$ (b) $\approx 8.50 \times 10^9 \,\text{J}$

EJERCICIOS 6.5 ■ PÁGINA 463

1. 7 3. $6/\pi$ **5.** $\frac{1}{10}(1-e^{-25})$

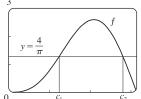
7. $2/(5\pi)$

9. (a) 1 (b) 2, 4 (c) y



11. (a) $4/\pi$ (b) $\approx 1.24, 2.81$

(c) 3



17. $(20 + 12/\pi)^{\circ}C \approx 24^{\circ}C$ **19.** 6 kg/m

21. Alrededor de 4056 millones (o 4 mil millones) de personas

23. $5/(4\pi) \approx 0.4 L$

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 6 ■ PÁGINA 466

Ejercicios

3. $\frac{4}{3}$ **5.** $\frac{4}{3} + 4/\pi$ **7.** $64\pi/15$ **9.** $1656\pi/5$

11. $\frac{4}{3}\pi (2ah + h^2)^{3/2}$ **13.** $\int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} 2\pi (\pi/2 - x)(\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{4}) dx$

15. (a) $2\pi/15$ (b) $\pi/6$ (c) $8\pi/15$

17. (a) 0.38 (b) 0.87

19. Sólido obtenido rotando la región $0 \le y \le \cos x$,

 $0 \le x \le \pi/2$ alrededor del eje y

21. Sólido obtenido rotando la región $0 \le x \le \pi$,

 $0 \le y \le 2 - \sin x$ alrededor del eje x

23. 36 **25.** $\frac{125}{3}\sqrt{3}$ m³

29. (a) $8000\pi/3 \approx 8378$ pies-lb (b) 2.1 pies

31. $4/\pi$ **33.** f(x)

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 468

1. (a) $f(t) = 3t^2$ (b) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x/\pi}$

3. $\frac{32}{27}$

5. (b) 0.2261 (c) 0.6736 m

(d) (i) $3/(119\pi) \approx 0.008 \text{ cm/s}$ (ii) $1664\pi/9 \text{ s} \approx 9.7 \text{ min}$

9. $y = \frac{32}{9}x^2$

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11. (a) $V = \int_0^h \pi [f(y)]^2 dy$

(c) $f(y) = \sqrt{kA/(\pi C)} y^{1/4}$. Ventaja: las marcas en el contenedor están igualmente espaciadas.

13. b = 2a **15.** B = 16A

CAPÍTULO 7

EJERCICIOS 7.1 ■ PÁGINA 476

1. $\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + C$ **3.** $\frac{1}{5}x \sin 5x + \frac{1}{25}\cos 5x + C$

5. $2(r-2)e^{r/2}+C$

7. $(x^2 + 2x) \sin x + (2x + 2) \cos x - 2 \sin x + C$

9. $x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$ **11.** $\frac{1}{5} t^5 \ln t - \frac{1}{25} t^5 + C$

13. $-t \cot t + \ln|\sin t| + C$

15. $x \ln \sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{1}{3}x + C$

17. $t \arctan 4t - \frac{1}{8} \ln(1 + 16t^2) + C$

19. $z^3e^z - 3z^2e^z + 6ze^z - 6e^z + C$ **21.** $\frac{e^{2x}}{4(2x+1)} + C$ **23.** $\frac{\pi-2}{2\pi^2}$

25. $2 \cosh 2 - \sinh 2$ **27.** $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \ln 5$ **29.** $-\pi/4$

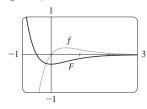
31. $2e^{-1} - 6e^{-5}$ **33.** $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$

35. $\frac{1}{6}(\pi + 6 - 3\sqrt{3})$

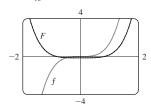
37. $2\sqrt{x}e^{\sqrt{x}}-2e^{\sqrt{x}}+C$ **39.** $-\frac{1}{2}-\pi/4$

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

43. $-\frac{1}{2}xe^{-2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} + C$



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



47. (b) $-\frac{1}{4}\cos x \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{3}{16}\sin 2x + C$

49. (b) $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{8}{15}$

55. $x[(\ln x)^3 - 3(\ln x)^2 + 6 \ln x - 6] + C$

57. $\frac{16}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{29}{9}$ **59.** -1.75119, 1.17210; 3.99926

61. $4 - 8/\pi$ **63.** $2\pi e$

65. (a) $2\pi \left(2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{4}\right)$ (b) $2\pi \left[(\ln 2)^2 - 2 \ln 2 + 1\right]$

67. $xS(x) + \frac{1}{\pi}\cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi x^2) + C$

69. $2 - e^{-t}(t^2 + 2t + 2)$ **71.** 2

EJERCICIOS 7.2 ■ PÁGINA 484

1. $\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 x + C$ **3.** $\frac{1}{120}$

5. $-\frac{1}{14}\cos^7(2t) + \frac{1}{5}\cos^5(2t) - \frac{1}{6}\cos^3(2t) + C$

7. $\pi/4$ **9.** $3\pi/8$ **11.** $\pi/16$

13. $\frac{2}{7}(\cos\theta)^{7/2} - \frac{2}{3}(\cos\theta)^{3/2} + C$

15. $\ln|\sin x| - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + C$ **17.** $\frac{1}{2} \sin^4 x + C$

19. $\frac{1}{4}t^2 - \frac{1}{4}t \sec 2t - \frac{1}{8}\cos 2t + C$ **21.** $\frac{1}{3}\sec^3 x + C$ **23.** $\tan x - x + C$ **25.** $\frac{1}{9}\tan^9 x + \frac{2}{7}\tan^7 x + \frac{1}{5}\tan^5 x + C$

27. $\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 x - \sec x + C$ **29.** $\frac{1}{8} \tan^8 x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^6 x + \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x + C$

31. $\frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \tan^2 x + \ln|\sec x| + C$

33.
$$x \sec x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$
 35. $\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}\pi$

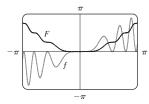
37.
$$\frac{22}{105}\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{105}$$
 39. $\ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$

41.
$$-\frac{1}{6}\cos 3x - \frac{1}{26}\cos 13x + C$$
 43. $\frac{1}{15}$

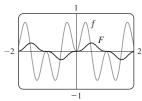
45.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$
 47. $\frac{1}{2}$ sen $2x + C$

49.
$$x \tan x - \ln|\sec x| - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

51.
$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\sin(x^2)\cos(x^2) + C$$



53.
$$\frac{1}{6} \operatorname{sen} 3x - \frac{1}{18} \operatorname{sen} 9x + C$$



55. 0 **57.**
$$\frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{4}{3}$$
 59. 0 **61.** $\pi^2/4$

63.
$$\pi \left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)$$
 65. $s = (1 - \cos^3 \omega t)/(3\omega)$

EJERCICIOS 7.3 ■ PÁGINA 491

1.
$$\sqrt{x^2-9}/(9x)+C$$
 3. $\frac{1}{3}(x^2-18)\sqrt{x^2+9}+C$

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

9.
$$\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$$
 11. $\frac{1}{12}$

13.
$$\frac{1}{6} \sec^{-1}(x/3) - \sqrt{x^2 - 9}/(2x^2) + C$$

15.
$$\frac{1}{16}\pi a^4$$
 17. $\sqrt{x^2-7}+C$

19.
$$\ln \left| \left(\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 \right) / x \right| + \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$
 21. $\frac{9}{500} \pi$

23.
$$\ln |\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 5} + x + 1| + C$$

25.
$$4 \operatorname{sen}^{-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} (x-1)^3 \sqrt{3 + 2x - x^2} - \frac{2}{3} (3 + 2x - x^2)^{3/2} + C$$

27.
$$\frac{9}{2}$$
sen⁻¹ $((x-2)/3) + \frac{1}{2}(x-2)\sqrt{5+4x-x^2} + C$

29.
$$\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(x^2) + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^4} + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{6}(\sqrt{48} - \sec^{-1} 7)$$
 37. $\frac{3}{8}\pi^2 + \frac{3}{4}\pi$

41.
$$2\pi^2 R r^2$$
 43. $r\sqrt{R^2-r^2}+\pi r^2/2-R^2 \arcsin(r/R)$

EJERCICIOS 7.4 ■ PÁGINA 501

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

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

5. (a)
$$\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{C}{x^3} + \frac{Dx + E}{x^2 + 4}$$

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

7.
$$x + 6 \ln |x - 6| + C$$

9.
$$2 \ln |x+5| - \ln |x-2| + C$$
 11. $2 \ln \frac{3}{2}$

13.
$$\frac{7}{6} + \ln \frac{2}{3}$$
 15. $\frac{5}{2} - \ln 2 - \ln 3 \left(o \frac{5}{2} - \ln 6 \right)$

17.
$$\frac{27}{5} \ln 2 - \frac{9}{5} \ln 3 \left(o \frac{9}{5} \ln \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

19.
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 - 5 ln 2 + 3 ln 3 (o $\frac{1}{2}$ + ln $\frac{27}{32}$)

21.
$$\frac{1}{4} \left[\ln|t+1| - \frac{1}{t+1} - \ln|t-1| - \frac{1}{t-1} \right] + C$$

23.
$$\ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+9) - \frac{1}{3}\tan^{-1}(x/3) + C$$

25.
$$-2 \ln |x+1| + \ln (x^2+1) + 2 \tan^{-1} x + C$$

27.
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1) + \tan^{-1}x - \frac{1}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

29.
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+2x+5)+\frac{3}{2}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)+C$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{3} \ln |x-1| - \frac{1}{6} \ln(x^2 + x + 1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{8}{3}$$

35.
$$2 \ln |x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{x}{2(x^2 + 1)} + C$$

37.
$$\frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-2}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{3x-8}{4(x^2-4x+6)} + C$$

39.
$$2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x-1} + C$$

41.
$$-2 \ln \sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + 2 \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1) + C$$

43.
$$\frac{3}{10}(x^2+1)^{5/3} - \frac{3}{4}(x^2+1)^{2/3} + C$$

45.
$$2\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt[3]{x} + 6\sqrt[6]{x} + 6\ln|\sqrt[6]{x} - 1| + C$$

47.
$$\ln \left[\frac{(e^x + 2)^2}{(e^x + 1)} \right] + C$$

49.
$$\ln |\tan t + 1| - \ln |\tan t + 2| + C$$

51.
$$x - \ln(e^x + 1) + C$$

53.
$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)\ln(x^2-x+2)-2x+\sqrt{7}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)+C$$

55.
$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \approx -0.55$$

57.
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x} \right| + C$$
 61. $\frac{1}{5} \ln \left| \frac{2 \tan(x/2) - 1}{\tan(x/2) + 2} \right| + C$

63.
$$4 \ln \frac{2}{3} + 2$$
 65. $-1 + \frac{11}{3} \ln 2$

67.
$$t = \ln \frac{10000}{P} + 11 \ln \frac{P - 9000}{1000}$$

69. (a)
$$\frac{24110}{4879} \frac{1}{5x+2} - \frac{668}{323} \frac{1}{2x+1} - \frac{9438}{80155} \frac{1}{3x-7} + \frac{1}{260015} \frac{22098x + 48935}{x^2 + x + 5}$$

(b)
$$\frac{4822}{4879} \ln|5x + 2| - \frac{334}{323} \ln|2x + 1| - \frac{3146}{80155} \ln|3x - 7| + \frac{11049}{260015} \ln(x^2 + x + 5) + \frac{75772}{260015 \sqrt{19}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{19}} + C$$

El SAC omite los signos de valor absoluto y la constante de integración.

75.
$$\frac{1}{a^n(x-a)} - \frac{1}{a^nx} - \frac{1}{a^{n-1}x^2} - \dots - \frac{1}{ax^n}$$

EJERCICIOS 7.5 PÁGINA 507

1.
$$-\ln(1-\sin x) + C$$
 3. $\frac{32}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{28}{9}$

5. 4 - ln 9 **7.**
$$e^{\pi/4} - e^{-\pi/4}$$

9.
$$\frac{4}{5} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{5} \ln 3$$
 (o $\frac{1}{5} \ln 48$) **11.** $\frac{1}{2} \sec^{-1} x + \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}{2x^2} + C$

13.
$$x/\sqrt{1-x^2}+C$$

15.
$$x \sec x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

17.
$$\frac{1}{4}\pi^2$$
 19. $e^{e^x} + C$ **21.** $(x+1) \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C$

23.
$$3x + \frac{23}{3} \ln|x - 4| - \frac{5}{3} \ln|x + 2| + C$$

25.
$$4 - \ln 4$$
 27. $x - \ln (1 + e^x) + C$

29.
$$x \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + C$$

31.
$$\operatorname{sen}^{-1} x - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$

33.
$$\frac{1}{8}$$
 sen $4x + \frac{1}{16}$ sen $8x + C$

35. 0 **37.**
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 39. $\ln|\sec\theta - 1| - \ln|\sec\theta| + C$

41.
$$\theta \tan \theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 - \ln|\sec \theta| + C$$
 43. $\frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1}(x^{3/2}) + C$

45.
$$-\frac{1}{3}(x^3+1)e^{-x^3}+C$$

47.
$$\ln |x-1| - 3(x-1)^{-1} - \frac{3}{2}(x-1)^{-2} - \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^{-3} + C$$

49.
$$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}-1}{\sqrt{4x+1}+1} \right| + C$$
 51. $-\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{4x^2+1}+1}{2x} \right| + C$

53.
$$\frac{1}{m}x^2 \cosh mx - \frac{2}{m^2}x \sinh mx + \frac{2}{m^3} \cosh mx + C$$

55.
$$2 \ln \sqrt{x} - 2 \ln (1 + \sqrt{x}) + C$$

57.
$$\frac{3}{7}(x+c)^{7/3} - \frac{3}{4}c(x+c)^{4/3} + C$$

59.
$$\frac{1}{32} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{16} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + C$$

61.
$$\csc \theta - \cot \theta + C \circ \tan(\theta/2) + C$$

63.
$$2(x-2\sqrt{x}+2)e^{\sqrt{x}}+C$$

65.
$$-\tan^{-1}(\cos^2 x) + C$$
 67. $\frac{2}{3}[(x+1)^{3/2} - x^{3/2}] + C$

69.
$$\sqrt{2} - 2/\sqrt{3} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

71.
$$e^x - \ln(1 + e^x) + C$$

73.
$$-\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}(\arcsin x)^2 + C$$
 75. $\ln|\ln x - 1| + C$

77.
$$2(x-2)\sqrt{1+e^x}+2\ln\frac{\sqrt{1+e^x}+1}{\sqrt{1+e^x}-1}+C$$

79.
$$\frac{1}{3}x \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{3}\cos x - \frac{1}{9}\cos^3 x + C$$

81.
$$2\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + C$$
 83. $xe^{x^2} + C$

EJERCICIOS 7.6 ■ PÁGINA 512

1.
$$-\frac{5}{21}$$
 3. $\sqrt{13} - \frac{3}{4} \ln(4 + \sqrt{13}) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \ln 3$

5.
$$\pi/4$$
 7. $\frac{1}{6} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x - 3}{\sin x + 3} \right| + C$

9.
$$-\frac{\sqrt{9x^2+4}}{x} + 3\ln(3x+\sqrt{9x^2+4}) + C$$

11.
$$5\pi/16$$
 13. $2\sqrt{x} \arctan \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+x) + C$

15.
$$-\ln|\sinh(1/y)| + C$$

17.
$$\frac{2y-1}{8}\sqrt{6+4y-4y^2} + \frac{7}{8}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\left(\frac{2y-1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$$

 $-\frac{1}{12}(6+4y-4y^2)^{3/2} + C$

19.
$$\frac{1}{9} \sin^3 x \left[3 \ln(\sin x) - 1 \right] + C$$

21.
$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln \left| \frac{e^x + \sqrt{3}}{e^x - \sqrt{3}} \right| + C$$

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

25.
$$\frac{1}{2}(\ln x)\sqrt{4 + (\ln x)^2} + 2\ln\left[\ln x + \sqrt{4 + (\ln x)^2}\right] + C$$

27.
$$-\frac{1}{2}x^{-2}\cos^{-1}(x^{-2}) + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^{-4}} + C$$

29.
$$\sqrt{e^{2x}-1}-\cos^{-1}(e^{-x})+C$$

31.
$$\frac{1}{5} \ln |x^5 + \sqrt{x^{10} - 2}| + C$$
 33. $\frac{3}{8} \pi^2$

37.
$$\frac{1}{3} \tan x \sec^2 x + \frac{2}{3} \tan x + C$$

39.
$$\frac{1}{4}x(x^2+2)\sqrt{x^2+4}-2\ln(\sqrt{x^2+4}+x)+C$$

41.
$$\frac{1}{4}\cos^3 x \sin x + \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{8}\sin x \cos x + C$$

43.
$$-\ln|\cos x| - \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x + \frac{1}{4}\tan^4 x + C$$

45. (a)
$$-\ln \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C;$$

ambos tienen dominio $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$

EJERCICIOS 7.7 ■ PÁGINA 524

- **1.** (a) $L_2 = 6$, $R_2 = 12$, $M_2 \approx 9.6$
- (b) L_2 es una subestimación; R_2 y M_2 son sobreestimaciones.
- (c) $T_2 = 9 < I$ (d) $L_n < T_n < I < M_n < R_n$
- **3.** (a) $T_4 \approx 0.895759$ (subestimación)
- (b) $M_4 \approx 0.908907$ (sobreestimación); $T_4 < I < M_4$
- **5.** (a) 5.932957, $E_M \approx -0.063353$
- (b) 5.869247, $E_S \approx 0.000357$
- **7.** (a) 1.506361 (b) 1.518362 (c) 1.511519
- **9.** (a) 2.591334 (b) 2.681046 (c) 2.631976
- **11.** (a) -7.276910 (b) -4.818251 (c) -5.605350
- **13.** (a) -2.364034 (b) -2.310690 (c) -2.346520
- **15.** (a) 0.243747 (b) 0.243748 (c) 0.243751
- **17.** (a) 8.814278 (b) 8.799212 (c) 8.804229
- **19.** (a) $T_8 \approx 0.902333, M_8 \approx 0.905620$
- (b) $|E_T| \le 0.0078, |E_M| \le 0.0039$
- (c) n = 71 para T_n , n = 50 para M_n
- **21.** (a) $T_{10} \approx 1.983524, E_T \approx 0.016476;$
- $M_{10} \approx 2.008248, E_M \approx -0.008248;$
- $S_{10} \approx 2.000110, E_S \approx -0.000110$
- (b) $|E_T| \le 0.025839$, $|E_M| \le 0.012919$, $|E_S| \le 0.000170$
- (c) n = 509 para T_n , n = 360 para M_n , n = 22 para S_n
- **23.** (a) 2.8 (b) 7.954926518 (c) 0.2894
- (d) 7.954926521 (e) El error real es mucho menor.
- (f) 10.9 (g) 7.953789422 (h) 0.0593
- (i) El error real es menor. (j) $n \ge 50$

25.	n	L_n	R_n	T_n	M_n			
	5	0.742943	1.286599	1.014771	0.992621			
	10	0.867782	1.139610	1.003696	0.998152			
	20	0.932967	1.068881	1.000924	0.999538			

n	E_L	E_R	E_T	E_M
5	0.257057	-0.286599	-0.014771	0.007379
10	0.132218	-0.139610	-0.003696	0.001848
20	0.067033	-0.068881	-0.000924	0.000462

Las observaciones son las mismas que están después del ejemplo 1.

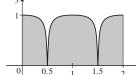
27.	n	T_n	M_n	S_n
	6	6.695473	6.252572	6.403292
	12	6.474023	6.363008	6.400206

n	E_T	E_{M}	E_S
6	-0.295473	0.147428	-0.003292
12	-0.074023	0.036992	-0.000206

Las observaciones son las mismas que están después del ejemplo 1.

- **29.** (a) 19 (b) 18.6 (c) $18.\overline{6}$
- **31.** (a) 14.4 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
- **33.** 70.8°F **35.** 18.8 m/s
- **37.** 1.0337×10^5 megawatts-horas
- **39.** (a) 190 (b) 828
- **41.** 28 **43.** 59.4





EJERCICIOS 7.8 ■ PÁGINA 534

Abreviaturas: C, convergente; D, divergente

- **1.** (a), (d), Discontinuidad infinita (b), (c) Intervalo infinito
- **3.** $\frac{1}{2} 1/(2t^2)$; 0.495, 0.49995, 0.4999995; 0.5
- **5.** 2

29. D

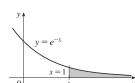
19. $\frac{1}{2}$ **17.** D

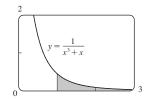
31. D

7. D **9.** $\frac{1}{5}e^{-10}$ **21.** $\pi/9$

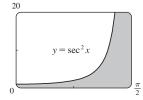
33. D

- **11.** D **13.** 0
- **23.** $-\pi/8$ **25.** 2 **27.** D
- **15.** D
- **35.** D **37.** $-\frac{1}{4}$ **39.** -2/e
- **43.** $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ **41.** 1/*e*





Área infinita



47. (a)

颸

t	$\int_{1}^{t} \left[(\sin^2 x)/x^2 \right] dx$
2	0.447453
5	0.577101
10	0.621306
100	0.668479
1,000	0.672957
10,000	0.673407

Parece que la integral es convergente.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sec^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sec^2 x}{x^2}$$

- **49.** C **51.** D **53.** D **55.** *π* **57.** p < 1, 1/(1-p)
- **59.** $p > -1, -1/(p+1)^2$ 63. π
- **67.** (a) _{y↑} (b) La razón a la que aumenta la fracción F(t) cuando taumenta (c) 1; todos los focos se funden finalmente (en horas)
- **69.** $\gamma = \frac{cN}{\lambda(k+\lambda)}$ **71.** 1000
- **73.** (a) F(s) = 1/s, s > 0 (b) F(s) = 1/(s-1), s > 1
- (c) $F(s) = 1/s^2, s > 0$
- **79.** C = 1; ln 2 **81.** No

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 7 ■ **PÁGINA 537**

Examen verdadero-falso

- **1.** Falso **3.** Falso **5.** Falso **7.** Falso
- 9. (a) Verdadero (b) Falso 11. Falso 13. Falso

Ejercicios

- **1.** $\frac{7}{2} + \ln 2$ **3.** $e^{\sin x} + C$ **5.** e 1 **7.** $\frac{2}{15}$ **9.** $-\cos(\ln t) + C$ **11.** $\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{3}\pi$
- **13.** $3e^{\sqrt[3]{x}}(x^{2/3}-2x^{1/3}+2)+C$
- **15.** $-\frac{1}{2} \ln |x| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x+2| + C$
- **17.** $x \operatorname{senh} x \cosh x + C$
- **19.** $x \sec x \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$
- **21.** $\ln |x-2+\sqrt{x^2-4x}|+C$

23.
$$\ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{x} \right| + C$$

- **25.** $\frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) 3 \tan^{-1}x + \sqrt{2} \tan^{-1}(x/\sqrt{2}) + C$
- **27.** $\frac{2}{5}$ **29.** 0 **31.** $6 \frac{3}{2}\pi$
- **33.** $\frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$
- **35.** $4\sqrt{1+\sqrt{x}}+C$ **37.** $\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x-\frac{1}{8}\cos 4x+C$ **39.** $\frac{1}{8}e-\frac{1}{4}$ **41.** $\frac{1}{36}$ **43.** D **45.** $4\ln 4-8$ **47.** $-\frac{4}{3}$ **49.** $\pi/4$

- **51.** $(x + 1) \ln(x^2 + 2x + 2) + 2 \arctan(x + 1) 2x + C$
- **55.** $\frac{1}{4}(2x-1)\sqrt{4x^2-4x-3}$

$$-\ln |2x - 1 + \sqrt{4x^2 - 4x - 3}| + C$$

- **57.** $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen} x \sqrt{4 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x} + 2 \ln \left(\operatorname{sen} x + \sqrt{4 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \right) + C$
- **61.** No
- **63.** (a) 1.925444 (b) 1.920915 (c) 1.922470
- **65.** (a) $0.01348, n \ge 368$ (b) $0.00674, n \ge 260$

67. 13.7 km

69. (a) 3.8 (b) 1.7867, 0.000646 (c) $n \ge 30$

71. (a) D (b) C

73. 2 **75.** $\frac{3}{16}\pi^2$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 541

1. Alrededor de 1.85 pulgadas desde el centro.

7. $f(\pi) = -\pi/2$ **11.** $(b^b a^{-a})^{1/(b-a)} e^{-1}$ **13.** $\frac{1}{8}\pi - \frac{1}{12}$

15. $2 - \text{sen}^{-1}(2/\sqrt{5})$

CAPÍTULO 8

EJERCICIOS 8.1 ■ PÁGINA 548

1. $4\sqrt{5}$ **3.** 3.8202 **5.** 3.4467

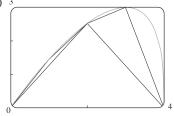
9. $\frac{2}{243}(82\sqrt{82}-1)$ **11.** $\frac{59}{24}$ **13.** $\frac{1261}{240}$

15. $\ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ **17.** $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

21. $\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$ **23.** 10.0556

25. 15.498085; 15.374568 **27.** 7.094570; 7.118819

29. (a), (b) ³

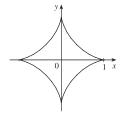


 $L_1 = 4,$ $L_2 \approx 6.43,$ $L_4 \approx 7.50$

(c)
$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + \left[4(3-x)/(3(4-x)^{2/3})\right]^2} dx$$
 (d) 7.7988

31. $\sqrt{1+e^4} - \ln(1+\sqrt{1+e^4}) + 2-\sqrt{2} + \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$

33. 6



35. $s(x) = \frac{2}{27} \left[(1 + 9x)^{3/2} - 10\sqrt{10} \right]$ **37.** $2\sqrt{2} \left(\sqrt{1 + x} - 1 \right)$

41. 209.1 m **43.** 62.55 cm

EJERCICIOS 8.2 PÁGINA 555

1. (a) (i) $\int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi \tan x \sqrt{1 + \sec^4 x} \ dx$

(ii) $\int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \sec^4 x} \ dx$ (b) (i) 10.5017 (ii) 7.9353

3. (a) (i) $\int_{-1}^{1} 2\pi e^{-x^2} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 e^{-2x^2}} dx$

(ii) $\int_0^1 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 e^{-2x^2}} dx$ (b) (i) 11.0753 (ii) 3.9603

5. (a) (i) $\int_0^1 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + (1 + 3y^2)^2} dy$

(ii) $\int_{0}^{1} 2\pi (y + y^{3}) \sqrt{1 + (1 + 3y^{2})^{2}} dy$

(b) (i) 8.5302 (ii) 13.5134

7. $\frac{1}{27}\pi(145\sqrt{145}-1)$ **9.** $\frac{1}{6}\pi(27\sqrt{27}-5\sqrt{5})$

11. $\pi\sqrt{5} + 4\pi \ln\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

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13. $2\sqrt{1+\pi^2}+(2/\pi)\ln(\pi+\sqrt{1+\pi^2})$ **15.** $\frac{3712}{15}\pi$

17. πa^2 **19.** 9.023754 **21.** 24.145807

23. $\frac{1}{4}\pi \left[4 \ln(\sqrt{17} + 4) - 4 \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \sqrt{17} + 4\sqrt{2} \right]$

25. $\frac{1}{6}\pi \left[\ln(\sqrt{10} + 3) + 3\sqrt{10} \right]$

29. (a) $\frac{1}{3}\pi a^2$ (b) $\frac{56}{45}\pi\sqrt{3}a^2$

31. (a) $2\pi \left[b^2 + \frac{a^2b \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}/a)}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \right]$ (b) $2\pi a^2 + \frac{2\pi ab^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$

33. $\int_a^b 2\pi [c - f(x)] \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$ **35.** $4\pi^2 r^2$

37. Ambos son iguales a $\pi \int_{a}^{b} (e^{x/2} + e^{-x/2})^2 dx$.

EJERCICIOS 8.3 PÁGINA 565

1. (a) 187.5 lb/pies² (b) 1875 lb (c) 562.5 lb

5. $2.36 \times 10^7 \,\mathrm{N}$ 7. $6.7 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{N}$

11. $\frac{2}{3}\delta ah^2$ **13.** $5.27 \times 10^5 \,\mathrm{N}$ **9.** 889 lb

15. (a) 314 N (b) 353 N

17. (a) $4.9 \times 10^4 \,\mathrm{N}$ (b) $\approx 4.4 \times 10^5 \,\mathrm{N}$

(c) $\approx 4.2 \times 10^5 \,\text{N}$ (d) $\approx 3.9 \times 10^6 \,\text{N}$

21. 330; 22 **19.** 4148 lb

23. 10; 1; $(\frac{1}{21}, \frac{10}{21})$ **25.** $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$

27. $\left(\frac{1}{e-1}, \frac{e+1}{4}\right)$ **29.** $\left(\frac{9}{20}, \frac{9}{20}\right)$

31. $\left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}-4}{4(\sqrt{2}-1)}, \frac{1}{4(\sqrt{2}-1)}\right)$ **33.** $\left(\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

35. $\left(\frac{28}{3(\pi+2)}, \frac{10}{3(\pi+2)}\right)$ **37.** $\left(-\frac{1}{5}, -\frac{12}{35}\right)$

41. $\left(0, \frac{1}{12}\right)$ **45.** $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ **47.** $\left(\frac{8}{\pi}, \frac{8}{\pi}\right)$

EJERCICIOS 8.4 PÁGINA 572

1. \$38 000 **3.** \$140 000; \$60 000 **5.** \$407.25

7. \$166666.67 **9.** (a) 3800 (b) \$324900

11. 3727; \$37753 **13.** $\frac{2}{3}(16\sqrt{2} - 8) \approx 9.75 millones

17. $\frac{(1-k)(b^{2-k}-a^{2-k})}{(2-k)(b^{1-k}-a^{1-k})}$

19. $1.19 \times 10^{-4} \,\mathrm{cm}^3/\mathrm{s}$ **23.** 5.77 L/min

EJERCICIOS 8.5 PÁGINA 579

1. (a) La probabilidad de que una llanta aleatoriamente seleccionada tenga un período de vida de entre 30 000 y 40 000 millas.

(b) La probabilidad de que una llanta aleatoriamente seleccionada tenga un período de vida de al menos 25 000 millas.

3. (a) $f(x) \ge 0$ para todas las x y $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

(b) $2/e - 3/e^2 \approx 0.33$

5. (a) $1/\pi$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

7. (a) $f(x) \ge 0$ para todas las $x y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$ (b) 5

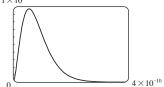
11. (a) $\approx 46.5\%$ (b) $\approx 15.3\%$ (c) Alrededor de 4.8 s

13. $\approx 59.4\%$ (b) 40 min **15.** $\approx 36\%$

17. (a) 0.0668 (b) $\approx 5.21\%$ **19.** ≈ 0.9545

21. (b) 0; *a*₀

(c) 1×10¹⁰



(d)
$$1 - 41e^{-8} \approx 0.986$$

(e)
$$\frac{3}{2}a_0$$

19. \$7166.67

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 8 ■ PÁGINA 581

Ejercicios

1.
$$\frac{1}{54} (109\sqrt{109} - 1)$$
 3. $\frac{53}{6}$

7. 3.8202 **9.**
$$\frac{124}{5}$$
 11. 6533 N **13.** $\left(\frac{8}{5}, 1\right)$

15.
$$\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$
 17. $2\pi^2$

21. (a)
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
 para todas las x y $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

(b)
$$\approx 0.3455$$
 (c) 5; sí

23. (a)
$$1 - e^{-3/8} \approx 0.31$$
 (b) $e^{-5/4} \approx 0.29$

(c)
$$8 \ln 2 \approx 5.55 \, \text{min}$$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES PÁGINA 583

1.
$$\frac{2}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

3. (a)
$$2\pi r(r \pm d)$$
 (b) $\approx 8.69 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$

(d)
$$\approx 2.03 \times 10^8 \,\text{km}^2$$

5. (a)
$$P(z) = P_0 + g \int_0^z \rho(x) dx$$

(b)
$$(P_0 - \rho_0 gH)(\pi r^2) + \rho_0 gH e^{L/H} \int_{-r}^{r} e^{x/H} \cdot 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$$

7. Altura
$$\sqrt{2} b$$
, volumen $(\frac{28}{27}\sqrt{6} - 2)\pi b^3$ **9.** 0.14 m

11.
$$2/\pi$$
; $1/\pi$ **13.** $(0, -1)$

CAPÍTULO 9

EJERCICIOS 9.1 ■ PÁGINA 590

3. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$, -1 **5.** (d)

7. (a) Debe ser de 0 o decreciente

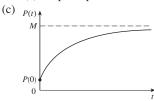
(c)
$$y = 0$$
 (d) $y = 1/(x + 2)$

9. (a) 0 < P < 4200 (b) P > 4200

(c) P = 0, P = 4200

13. (a) III (b) I (c) IV (d) II

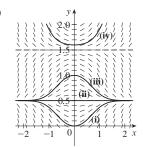
15. (a) Al principio; se mantiene positivo, pero decrece



17. Se aproxima a 0 conforme c se aproxima $a c_s$.

EJERCICIOS 9.2 ■ **PÁGINA 597**

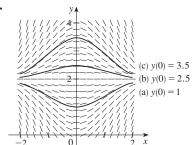
1. (a)



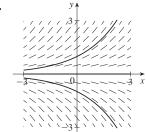
(b)
$$y = 0.5, y = 1.5$$

3. III **5.** IV

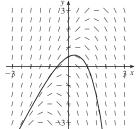
7.



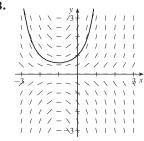
9.



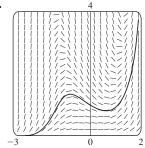
11.



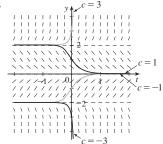
13



15.



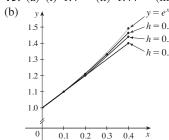
17.



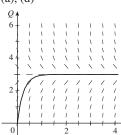
 $-2 \le c \le 2$; -2, 0, 2

Subestima

19. (a) (i) 1.4 (ii) 1.44 (iii) 1.4641



- (c) (i) 0.0918 (ii) 0.0518 (iii) 0.0277 Parece que el error también se reduce a la mitad (aproximadamente).
- **23.** (a) 0.04 (b) 0.06 **21.** 0.7824
- **25.** (a) (i) 3 (ii) 2.3928 (iii) 2.3701 (iv) 2.3681
- (c) (i) -0.6321 (ii) -0.0249 (iii) -0.0022 (iv) -0.0002Parece que el error también se divide entre 10 (aproximadamente).
- **27.** (a), (d)



- (b) 3
- (c) Si, Q = 3(e) 2.77 C

EJERCICIOS 9.3 ■ PÁGINA 605

1.
$$y = -1/(x^3 + C), y = 0$$

3.
$$y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 2 \ln|x| + C}$$

5.
$$e^y - y = 2x + \sin x + C$$

7.
$$\theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-t^2} + C$$
 9. $e^y(y-1) = C - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t^2}$

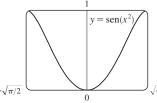
11.
$$y = -\ln(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2)$$
 13. $y = -\sqrt{x^2 + 9}$

15.
$$\frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{3}(3+y^2)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{41}{12}$$

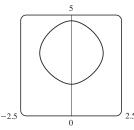
17.
$$y = \frac{4a}{\sqrt{3}} \sin x - a$$

19.
$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$$
 21. $y = Ke^x - x - 1$

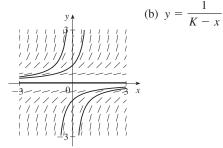
- **23.** (a) $sen^{-1}y = x^2 + C$
- (b) $y = \text{sen}(x^2), -\sqrt{\pi/2} \le x \le \sqrt{\pi/2}$



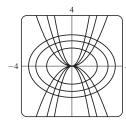
25. $\cos y = \cos x - 1$



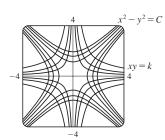
27. (a)



29. $y = Cx^2$



31. $x^2 - y^2 = C$



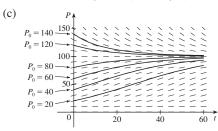
- **33.** $y = 1 + e^{2-x^2/2}$ **35.** $y = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2)^2$
- **37.** $Q(t) = 3 3e^{-4t}$; 3 **39.** $P(t) = M Me^{-kt}$; M **41.** (a) $x = a \frac{4}{(kt + 2/\sqrt{a})^2}$
- (b) $t = \frac{2}{k\sqrt{a-b}} \left(\tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{b}{a-b}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{a-b}} \right)$

- **43.** (a) $C(t) = (C_0 r/k)e^{-kt} + r/k$ (b) r/k; la concentración se aproxima a r/k independientemente del valor de C_0
- **45.** (a) $15e^{-t/100}$ kg (b) $15e^{-0.2} \approx 12.3$ kg
- **47.** Alrededor de 4.9% **49.** q/k
- **51.** (a) $L_1 = KL_2^k$ (b) $B = KV^{0.0794}$
- **53.** (a) $dA/dt = k\sqrt{A} (M A)$ (b) $A(t) = M\left(\frac{Ce^{\sqrt{M} kt} 1}{Ce^{\sqrt{M} kt} + 1}\right)^2$,

donde
$$C = \frac{\sqrt{M} + \sqrt{A_0}}{\sqrt{M} - \sqrt{A_0}} \text{ y } A_0 = A(0)$$

EJERCICIOS 9.4 ■ PÁGINA 617

- **1.** (a) 1200; 0.04 (b) $P(t) = \frac{1200}{1 + 19e^{-0.04t}}$
- **3.** (a) 100; 0.05 (b) Donde *P* está cerca de 0 o 100; en la recta P = 50; $0 < P_0 < 100$; $P_0 > 100$



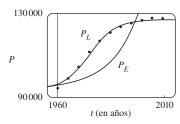
Las soluciones se aproximan a 100; algunas son crecientes y otras decrecientes, algunas tienen un punto de inflexión pero otras no; las soluciones con $P_0 = 20$ y $P_0 = 40$ tienen puntos de inflexión en P = 50

7. 9000

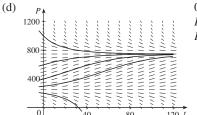
- (d) P = 0, P = 100; otras soluciones se alejan de P = 0 y se dirigen a P = 100
- **5.** (a) $3.23 \times 10^7 \,\text{kg}$ (b) $\approx 1.55 \,\text{años}$
- **9.** (a) $\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{1}{305} P \left(1 \frac{P}{20} \right)$
- (b) 6.24 miles de millones (c) 7.57 miles de millones;
- 13.87 miles de millones
- **11.** (a) dy/dt = ky(1-y) (b) $y = \frac{y_0}{y_0 + (1-y_0)e^{-kt}}$
- (c) 3:36 PM

15. $P_E(t) = 1909.7761(1.0796)^t + 94000;$

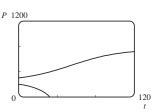
$$P_L(t) = \frac{33\,086.4394}{1 + 12.3428\,e^{-0.1657t}} + 94\,000$$



- **17.** (a) $P(t) = \frac{m}{k} + \left(P_0 \frac{m}{k}\right)e^{kt}$ (b) $m < kP_0$
- (c) $m = kP_0, m > kP_0$ (d) Decayó
- 19. (a) Los peces son atrapados a razón de 15 por semana.
- (b) Véase el inciso (d). (c) P = 250, P = 750



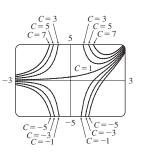
- $0 < P_0 < 250$: $P \rightarrow 0$: $P_0 = 250: P \rightarrow 250;$ $P_0 > 250: P \to 750$
- (e) $P(t) = \frac{250 750ke^{t/25}}{1 ke^{t/25}}$ donde $k = \frac{1}{11}, -\frac{1}{6}$



- **21.** (b) $0 < P_0 < 200: P \rightarrow 0;$ $P_0 = 200: P \rightarrow 200;$ $P_0 > 200: P \to 1000$
- (c) $P(t) = \frac{m(M P_0) + M(P_0 m)e^{(M-m)(k/M)t}}{M P_0 + (P_0 m)e^{(M-m)(k/M)t}}$
- **23.** (a) $P(t) = P_0 e^{(k/r)[\operatorname{sen}(rt \phi) + \operatorname{sen} \phi]}$

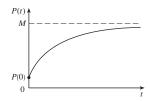
EJERCICIOS 9.5 ■ PÁGINA 625

- **3.** Sí **5.** $y = x^2 \ln|x| + Cx^2$
- **7.** $y = x + 1 + Ce^{-x}$ **9.** $y = \frac{\int \operatorname{sen}(x^2) dx + C}{\operatorname{sen} x}$
- **11.** $y = x^2(\ln x + C)$ **13.** $y = \frac{1}{3}t^{-3}(1 + t^2)^{3/2} + Ct^{-3}$
- **15.** $y = \frac{1}{x} \ln x \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}$ **17.** $u = -t^2 + t^3$
- **21.** $y = \frac{(x-1)e^x + C}{x^2}$



- **25.** $y = \pm \left(Cx^4 + \frac{2}{5x}\right)^{-1/2}$
- **27.** (a) $I(t) = 4 4e^{-5t}$ (b) $4 4e^{-1/2} \approx 1.57$ A
- **29.** $O(t) = 3(1 e^{-4t}), I(t) = 12e^{-4t}$

31.
$$P(t) = M + Ce^{-kt}$$



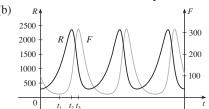
33.
$$y = \frac{2}{5}(100 + 2t) - 40000(100 + 2t)^{-3/2}; 0.2275 \text{ kg/L}$$

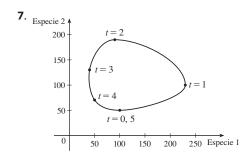
35. (b)
$$mg/c$$
 (c) $(mg/c)[t + (m/c)e^{-ct/m}] - m^2g/c^2$

37. (b)
$$P(t) = \frac{M}{1 + MCe^{-kt}}$$

EJERCICIOS 9.6 ■ PÁGINA 631

- **1.** (a) x = depredadores, y = presa; el crecimiento es restringido solo por los depredadores, que se alimentan exclusivamente de sus presas.
- (b) x = presa, y = depredadores; el crecimiento es restringido por la capacidad de carga y por los predadores, que se alimentan exclusivamente de sus presas.
- 3. (a) Competencia
- (b) (i) x = 0, y = 0: poblaciones de cero.
- (ii) x = 0, y = 400: en ausencia de una población x, la población y se estabiliza en 400.
- (iii) x = 125, y = 0: en ausencia de una población y, la población x se estabiliza en 125.
- (iv) x = 50, y = 300: ambas poblaciones son estables.
- **5.** (a) La población de conejos comienza en alrededor de 300, aumenta a 2400 y luego vuelve a 300. La población de zorros comienza en 100, se reduce a alrededor de 20, aumenta a alrededor de 315, decrece a 100 y el ciclo vuelve a empezar.

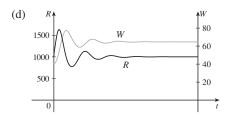




- 11. (a) La población se estabiliza en 5000.
- (b) (i) W = 0, R = 0: poblaciones de cero

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- (ii) W = 0, R = 5000: en ausencia de lobos, la población de conejos es siempre de 5000.
- (iii) W = 64, R = 1000; ambas poblaciones son estables.
- (c) Las poblaciones se estabilizan en 1000 conejos y 64 lobos.

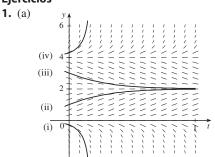


REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 9 ■ PÁGINA 634

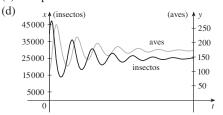
Examen verdadero-falso

- **1.** Verdadero **3.** Falso
 - Falso **5.** Verdadero
- 7. Verdadero

Ejercicios



- (b) $0 \le c \le 4$; y = 0, y = 2, y = 4
- 3. (a) y = 0.9 = 0.8
- (b) 0.75676
- (c) y = x y y = -x; hay un máx loc o mín loc
- **5.** $y = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C)e^{-\sin x}$
- 7. $y = \pm \sqrt{\ln(x^2 + 2x^{3/2} + C)}$
- **9.** $r(t) = 5e^{t-t^2}$ **11.** $y = \frac{1}{2}x(\ln x)^2 + 2x$ **13.** $x = C \frac{1}{2}y^2$
- **15.** (a) $P(t) = \frac{2000}{1 + 19e^{-0.1t}}$; ≈ 560 (b) $t = -10 \ln \frac{2}{57} \approx 33.5$
- **17.** (a) $L(t) = L_{\infty} [L_{\infty} L(0)]e^{-kt}$ (b) $L(t) = 53 43e^{-0.2t}$
- **19.** 15 días **21.** $k \ln h + h = (-R/V)t + C$
- **23**. (a) Se estabiliza en 200 000
- (b) (i) x = 0, y = 0: poblaciones de cero
- (ii) $x = 200\,000$, y = 0: en ausencia de aves, la población de insectos es siempre de 200 000.
- (iii) $x = 25\,000$, y = 175: ambas poblaciones son estables.
- (c) Las poblaciones se estabilizan en 25 000 insectos y 175 aves.



PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 637

1. $f(x) = \pm 10e^x$

5.
$$y = x^{1/n}$$

9. (b)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - L^2}{4L} - \frac{L}{2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{L} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{L}\right)$$
 (c) No

11. (a) 9.5 h (b) $2700\pi \approx 8482 \text{ m}^2$; 471 m²/h

$$\approx 8482 \text{ m}^2$$
; 471 m²/h (c) 5

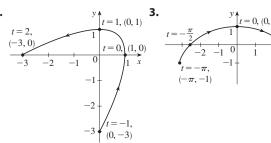
13.
$$x^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 25$$
 15. $y = K/x, K \neq 0$

15.
$$y = K/x, K \neq 0$$

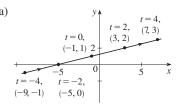
CAPÍTULO 10

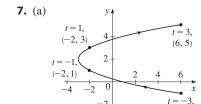
EJERCICIOS 10.1 ■ PÁGINA 645

1.

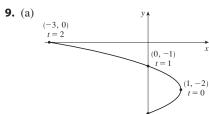


5. (a)



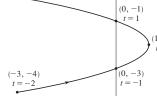


(b) $x = y^2 - 4y + 1$, $-1 \le y \le 5$

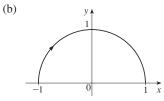


(6, -1)

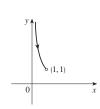
(b) $x = -(y + 2)^2 + 1$, $-4 \le y \le 0$



11. (a) $x^2 + y^2 = 1, y \ge 0$

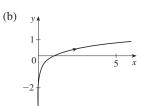


13. (a) y = 1/x, y > 1

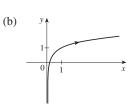


(b)

15. (a) $x = e^{2y}$



17. (a) $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + 1$



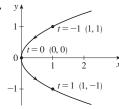
19. Se mueve en sentido contrario a las manecillas del reloj a lo largo del círculo

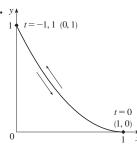
$$\left(\frac{x-5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-3}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \text{ de } (3,3) \text{ a } (7,3)$$

21. Se mueve 3 veces a en sentido contrario a las manecillas del reloj alrededor de la elipse $(x^2/25) + (y^2/4) = 1$, partiendo y terminando en (0, -2)

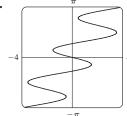
23. Está contenido en el rectángulo descrito por $1 \le x \le 4$ $y \ 2 \le y \le 3$.

25.





29.



31. (b) x = -2 + 5t, y = 7 - 8t, $0 \le t \le 1$

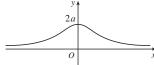
33. (a) $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 1 - 2 \sin t$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$

(b) $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 1 + 2 \sin t$, $0 \le t \le 6\pi$

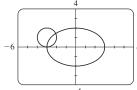
(c) $x = 2 \cos t$, $y = 1 + 2 \sin t$, $\pi/2 \le t \le 3\pi/2$

37. La curva $y = x^{2/3}$ es generada en (a). En (b), solo la porción con $x \ge 0$ es generada, y en (c) se obtiene únicamente la porción con x > 0.

41. $x = a \cos \theta$, $y = b \sin \theta$; $(x^2/a^2) + (y^2/b^2) = 1$, elipse



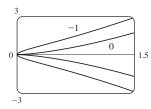
45. (a) Dos puntos de intersección

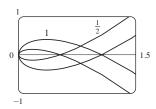


(b) Un punto de colisión en (-3, 0)cuando $t = 3\pi/2$

(c) Hay todavía dos puntos de ⁶intersección, pero ningún punto de colisión.

47. Para c = 0, hay una cúspide; para c > 0, hay un lazo cuyo tamaño aumenta cuando c aumenta.





- **49.** Las curvas siguen aproximadamente la recta y = x y empiezan a tener lazos cuando a está entre 1.4 y 1.6 (más precisamente, cuando $a > \sqrt{2}$). Los lazos aumentan de tamaño cuando
- **51**. Cuando *n* aumenta, el número de oscilaciones aumenta; a y b determinan el ancho y la altura.

EJERCICIOS 10.2 ■ PÁGINA 655

1.
$$\frac{1}{2}(1+t)^{3/2}$$

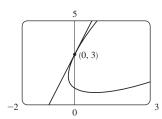
3.
$$y = -x$$

5.
$$y = -x$$

7.
$$y = 2x + 1$$

7.
$$y = 2x + 1$$

9. $y = 3x + 3$



11.
$$\frac{2t+1}{2t}$$
, $-\frac{1}{4t^3}$, $t<0$

13.
$$-\frac{3}{2} \tan t$$
, $-\frac{3}{4} \sec^3 t$, $\pi/2 < t < 3\pi/2$

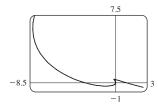
15.
$$\frac{t+1}{t-1}, \frac{-2t}{(t-1)^3}, 0 < t < 1$$

17. Horizontal en (0, -3), vertical en $(\pm 2, -2)$

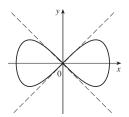
19. Horizontal en $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ y $(-\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, ninguna vertical

21. $(0.6, 2); (5 \cdot 6^{-6/5}, e^{6^{-1/5}})$

23.



25.
$$y = x, y = -x$$



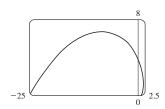
27. (a) $d \sec \theta / (r - d \cos \theta)$ **29.** (4,0) **31.** πab

33.
$$\frac{24}{5}$$
 35. $2\pi r^2 + \pi d^2$ **37.** $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2 + 2e^{-2t}} dt \approx 3.1416$

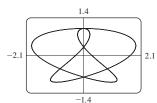
39.
$$\int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{5-4\cos t} \ dt \approx 26.7298$$
 41. $4\sqrt{2}-2$

43.
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$

45.
$$\sqrt{2} (e^{\pi} - 1)$$

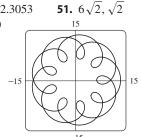


47. 16.7102



49. 612.3053

55. (a)



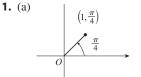
57.
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi t \cos t \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt \approx 4.7394$$

59.
$$\int_0^1 2\pi e^{-t} \sqrt{1 + 2e^t + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} dt \approx 10.6705$$

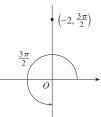
61. $\frac{48}{5}\pi$ **63.** $\frac{6}{5}\pi a^2$

65. $\frac{24}{5}\pi(949\sqrt{26}+1)$ **71.** $\frac{1}{4}$

EJERCICIOS 10.3 ■ PÁGINA 666



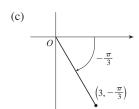




 $t \in [0, 4\pi]$

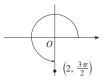
 $(1, 9\pi/4), (-1, 5\pi/4)$

 $(2, \pi/2), (-2, 7\pi/2)$

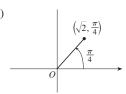


 $(3, 5\pi/3), (-3, 2\pi/3)$

3. (a)

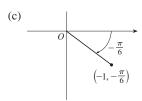


(b)



(0, -2)

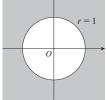




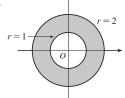
$$(-\sqrt{3}/2, 1/2)$$

- **5.** (a) (i) $(4\sqrt{2}, 3\pi/4)$ (ii) $(-4\sqrt{2}, 7\pi/4)$
- (b) (i) $(6, \pi/3)$ (ii) $(-6, 4\pi/3)$

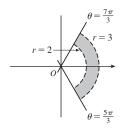
7.



9.

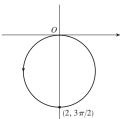


11.

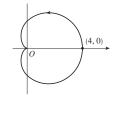


- **13.** $2\sqrt{7}$ **15.** Círculo; centro *O*, radio 2
- **17.** Círculo, centro (5/2, 0), radio 5/2
- **19.** Círculo, centro (1, 0), radio 1
- **21.** $r = 2 \csc \theta$
- **23.** $r = 1/(\sin \theta 3 \cos \theta)$
- **25.** $r = 2c \cos \theta$
- **27.** (a) $\theta = \pi/6$
- (b) x = 3

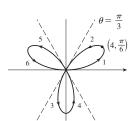
29.



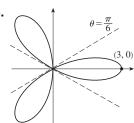
31.



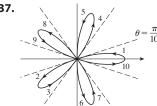
33.



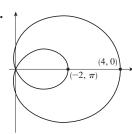
35.



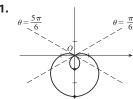
37.



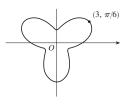
39.



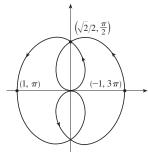
41.



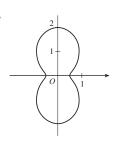
43.



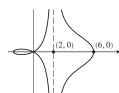
45.



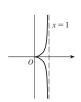
47.



49.

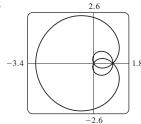


51.

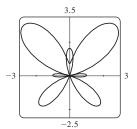


- **53.** (a) Para c < -1, el lazo interno empieza en $\theta = \text{sen}^{-1}(-1/c)$ y termina en $\theta = \pi - \text{sen}^{-1}(-1/c)$; para c > 1, empieza en $\theta = \pi + \text{sen}^{-1}(-1/c)$ y termina en $\theta = 2\pi - \text{sen}^{-1}(-1/c)$.
- **55.** $1/\sqrt{3}$
- **57.** $-\pi_{-}$
- **61.** Horizontal en $(3/\sqrt{2}, \pi/4)$, $(-3/\sqrt{2}, 3\pi/4)$; vertical en $(3, 0), (0, \pi/2)$
- **63.** Horizontal en $(\frac{3}{2}, \pi/3)$, $(0, \pi)$ [el poste], y $(\frac{3}{2}, 5\pi/3)$; vertical en (2, 0), $(\frac{1}{2}, 2\pi/3)$, $(\frac{1}{2}, 4\pi/3)$
- **65.** Centro (b/2, a/2), radio $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}/2$

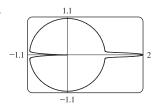
67.



69.



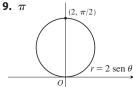
71.



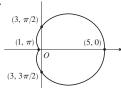
- 73. Por rotación en sentido contrario a las manecillas del reloj a través del ángulo $\pi/6$, $\pi/3$, o α alrededor del origen.
- **75.** Para c = 0, la curva es un círculo. Cuando c aumenta, el lado izquierdo se aplana, y luego tiene un hueco para 0.5 < c < 1, una cúspide para c = 1 y un lazo para c > 1.

EJERCICIOS 10.4 ■ **PÁGINA 672**

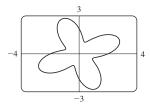
- 1. $\pi^5/10240$
- 3. $\pi/2$
- 5. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7. π^2



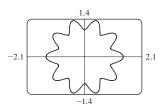
11. 11π



13. $\frac{9}{2}\pi$



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



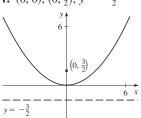
- **17.** $\frac{4}{3}\pi$ **19.** $\frac{1}{16}\pi$ **21.** $\pi \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$ **23.** $\frac{4}{3}\pi + 2\sqrt{3}$ **25.** $\frac{1}{3}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$ **27.** π **29.** $\frac{9}{8}\pi \frac{9}{4}$ **31.** $\frac{1}{2}\pi 1$

- **33.** $-\sqrt{3} + 2 + \frac{1}{3}\pi$ **35.** $\frac{1}{4}(\pi + 3\sqrt{3})$
- **37.** $(\frac{1}{2}, \pi/6), (\frac{1}{2}, 5\pi/6)$, y el poste
- **39.** $(\frac{3}{2}, \pi/6), (\frac{3}{2}, 5\pi/6)$, y el poste
- **41.** $(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, \pi/3), (\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}, 2\pi/3)$, y el poste
- **43.** Intersección en $\theta \approx 0.89$, 2.25; área ≈ 3.46

- **47.** $\frac{8}{3}[(\pi^2+1)^{3/2}-1]$ **45.** 2π
- **51.** 2.4221 **53.** 8.0091
- **55.** (b) $2\pi(2-\sqrt{2})$

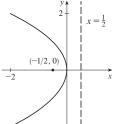
EJERCICIOS 10.5 ■ PÁGINA 680

1. $(0,0), (0,\frac{3}{2}), y = -\frac{3}{2}$

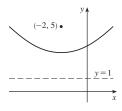


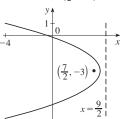
3. $(0,0), (-\frac{1}{2},0), x=\frac{1}{2}$

49. $\frac{16}{2}$

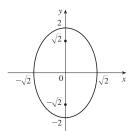


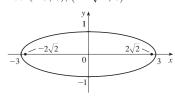
- **5.** (-2,3)(-2,5), y=1
- **7.** $(4, -3), (\frac{7}{2}, -3), x = \frac{9}{2}$



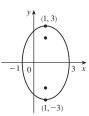


- **9.** $x = -y^2$, foco $(\frac{1}{4}, 0)$, directriz $x = \frac{1}{4}$
- **11.** $(0, \pm 2), (0, \pm \sqrt{2})$
- **13.** $(\pm 3, 0), (\pm 2\sqrt{2}, 0)$

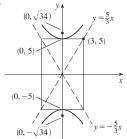




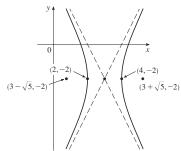
- **15.** $(1, \pm 3), (1, \pm \sqrt{5})$
- **17.** $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$, focos $(0, \pm \sqrt{5})$



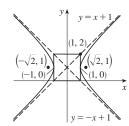
19. $(0, \pm 5)$; $(0, \pm \sqrt{34})$; $y = \pm \frac{5}{3}x$



21.
$$(4, -2), (2, -2);$$
 $(3 \pm \sqrt{5}, -2);$ $y + 2 = \pm 2(x - 3)$



23.
$$(\pm 1, 1), (\pm \sqrt{2}, 1), y - 1 = \pm x$$



25. Hipérbola,
$$(\pm 1, 0), (\pm \sqrt{5}, 0)$$

27. Elipse,
$$(\pm\sqrt{2}, 1)$$
, $(\pm 1, 1)$

29. Parábola,
$$(1, -2)$$
, $(1, -\frac{11}{6})$

29. Parábola,
$$(1, -2)$$
, $(1, -\frac{11}{6})$
31. $y^2 = 4x$ **33.** $y^2 = -12(x+1)$
35. $(y+1)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x-3)$

35.
$$(y + 1)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 3)$$

37.
$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{21} = 1$$
 39. $\frac{x^2}{12} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{16} = 1$

41.
$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{12} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{16} = 1$$
 43. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = \frac{1}{2}$

25 21 12 16

41.
$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{12} + \frac{(y-4)^2}{16} = 1$$
 43. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$

45. $\frac{(y-1)^2}{25} - \frac{(x+3)^2}{39} = 1$ 47. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$

49. $\frac{x^2}{3763600} + \frac{y^2}{3753196} = 1$

51. (a) $\frac{121x^2}{1500625} - \frac{121y^2}{3339375} = 1$ (b) ≈ 248 millas

55. (a) Flipse (b) Hipérbola (c) Ninguna curva

49.
$$\frac{x^2}{3763600} + \frac{y^2}{3753196} = 1$$

51. (a)
$$\frac{121x^2}{1500625} - \frac{121y^2}{3339375} = 1$$
 (b) ≈ 248 millas

61.
$$\frac{b^2c}{a} + ab \ln \left(\frac{a}{b+c}\right)$$
donde $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

63.
$$(0, 4/\pi)$$

EJERCICIOS 10.6 ■ PÁGINA 688

1.
$$r = \frac{4}{2 + \cos \theta}$$
 3. $r = \frac{6}{2 + 3 \sin \theta}$ **5.** $r = \frac{10}{3 - 2 \cos \theta}$ **7.** $r = \frac{6}{1 + \sin \theta}$ **9.** (a) $\frac{10}{3}$

3.
$$r = \frac{6}{2 + 3 \sin \theta}$$

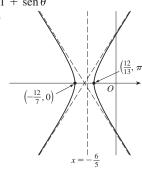
5.
$$r = \frac{10}{3 - 2\cos\theta}$$

7.
$$r = \frac{6}{1 + \sin 6}$$

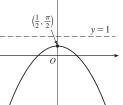
9. (a)
$$\frac{10}{3}$$

(b) Hipérbola

(c)
$$x = -\frac{6}{5}$$

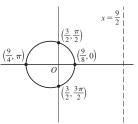


11. (a) 1 (b) Parábola (c)
$$y = 1$$



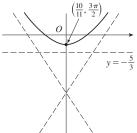
13. (a)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 (b) Elipse (c) $x = \frac{9}{2}$

(d)

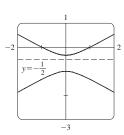


15. (a) $\frac{6}{5}$ (b) Hipérbola (c) $y = -\frac{5}{3}$

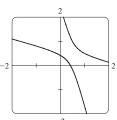
(d)



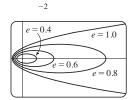
17. (a) 2, $y = -\frac{1}{2}$



(b) $r = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}(\theta - 3\pi/4)}$



19. La elipse es casi circular cuando e está cerca de 0 y se alarga cuando $e \rightarrow 1^-$. En e = 1, la curva se vuelve una parábola.



25.
$$r = \frac{2.26 \times 10^8}{1 + 0.093 \cos \theta}$$

25.
$$r = \frac{2.26 \times 10^8}{1 + 0.093 \cos \theta}$$
 27. $r = \frac{1.07}{1 + 0.97 \cos \theta}$; 35.64 AU

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 10 ■ **PÁGINA 689**

Examen verdadero-falso

1. Falso

3. Falso

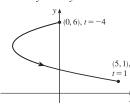
5. Verdadero

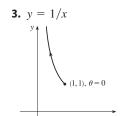
7. Falso

9. Verdadero

Ejercicios

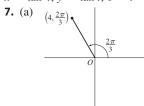






5.
$$x = t, y = \sqrt{t}; x = t^4, y = t^2;$$

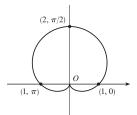
$$x = \tan^2 t, y = \tan t, 0 \le t < \pi/2$$



(b)
$$(3\sqrt{2}, 3\pi/4),$$
 $(-3\sqrt{2}, 7\pi/4)$

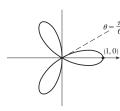
$$(-2, 2\sqrt{3})$$

9.

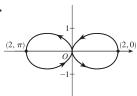


11.

15.

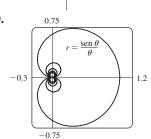


13.



17.
$$r = \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$$





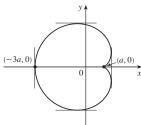
25.
$$\frac{1 + \sin t}{1 + \cos t}$$
, $\frac{1 + \cos t + \sin t}{(1 + \cos t)^3}$

27. $\left(\frac{11}{8}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

29. Tangente vertical en $(\frac{3}{2}a, \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} a), (-3a, 0);$

tangente horizontal en

$$(a, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{2}a, \pm \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3} a\right)$$



31. 18 **33.**
$$(2, \pm \pi/3)$$
 35. $\frac{1}{2}(\pi - 1)$

37.
$$2(5\sqrt{5}-1)$$

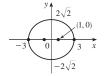
39.
$$\frac{2\sqrt{\pi^2+1}-\sqrt{4\pi^2+1}}{2\pi}+\ln\left(\frac{2\pi+\sqrt{4\pi^2+1}}{\pi+\sqrt{\pi^2+1}}\right)$$

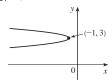
41.
$$471295 \pi/1024$$

43. Todas las curvas tienen la asíntota vertical x = 1. Para c < -1, la curva se abulta a la derecha. En c = -1, la curva es la recta x = 1. Para -1 < c < 0, se abulta a la izquierda. En c = 0 hay una cúspide en (0, 0). Para c > 0, hay un lazo.

45.
$$(\pm 1, 0), (\pm 3, 0)$$

47.
$$\left(-\frac{25}{24}, 3\right), (-1, 3)$$





49.
$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$
 51. $\frac{y^2}{72/5} - \frac{x^2}{8/5} = 1$

53.
$$\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{(8y - 399)^2}{160\,801} = 1$$
 55. $r = \frac{4}{3 + \cos\theta}$

57.
$$x = a(\cot \theta + \sec \theta \cos \theta), y = a(1 + \sec^2 \theta)$$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 692

1.
$$\ln(\pi/2)$$
 3. $\left[-\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}, \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}\right] \times [-1, 2]$

CAPÍTULO 11

EJERCICIOS 11.1 ■ PÁGINA 704

Abreviaturas: C, convergente; D, divergente

- 1. (a) Una sucesión es una lista ordenada de números. También puede definirse como una función cuyo dominio es el conjunto de enteros positivos.
- (b) Los términos a_n se aproximan a 8 conforme n crece.
- (c) Los términos a_n crecen conforme n crece.

3.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{8}{7}$, $\frac{16}{9}$, $\frac{32}{11}$

5.
$$1, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{8}{17}$$

3.
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{8}{7}$, $\frac{16}{9}$, $\frac{32}{11}$ **5.** 1 , $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{8}{17}$, $\frac{5}{13}$ **7.** -3 , $\frac{3}{2}$, $-\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $-\frac{1}{40}$ **9.** 1 , 2 , 7 , 32 , 157 **11.** 2 , $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{9}$ **13.** $a_n = 1/(2n)$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$
 13 $a_{11} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$a_n = 1/(2a)$$

15.
$$a_n = -3(-\frac{2}{3})^{n-1}$$

15.
$$a_n = -3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$
 17. $a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{n+1}$

- **19.** 0.4286, 0.4615, 0.4737, 0.4800, 0.4839, 0.4865, 0.4884, $0.4898, 0.4909, 0.4918; si; \frac{1}{2}$
- **21.** 0.5000, 1.2500, 0.8750, 1.0625, 0.9688, 1.0156, 0.9922, 1.0039, 0.9980, 1.0010; sí; 1

35. 0

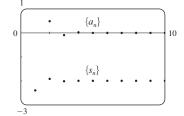
33. 1

43. 0

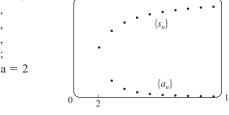
- **47.** e^2 **45.** 1 **49.** ln 2 **51.** $\pi/2$ **53.** D **55.** D
- **63.** 0 **59.** $\pi/4$ **61.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **57.** D
- **65.** (a) 1060, 1123.60, 1191.02, 1262.48, 1338.23 (b) D
- **69.** -1 < r < 1**67.** (b) 5734
- **71.** Convergente por el teorema de sucesión monótona; $5 \le L < 8$
- **75.** Creciente; no **73.** Decreciente; sí
- 77. Creciente; sí
- **79.** 2
- **81.** $\frac{1}{2}(3+\sqrt{5})$ **83.** (b) $\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{5})$
- **85.** (a) 0 (b) 9, 11

EJERCICIOS 11.2 ■ PÁGINA 715

- 1. (a) Una sucesión es una lista ordenada de números, mientras que una serie es la suma de una lista de números.
- (b) Una serie es convergente si la sucesión de sumas parciales es una sucesión convergente. Una serie es divergente si no es convergente.
- **3**. 2
- **5.** 0.5, 0.55, 0.5611, 0.5648, 0.5663, 0.5671, 0.5675, 0.5677; C
- **7.** 1, 1.7937, 2.4871, 3.1170, 3.7018, 4.2521, 4.7749, 5.2749; D
- **9.** -2.40000, -1.92000,
- -2.01600, -1.99680,
- -2.00064, -1.99987,
- -2.00003, -1.99999,
- -2.00000, -2.00000;convergente, suma = -2



- **11.** 0.29289, 0.42265,
- 0.50000, 0.55279,
- 0.59175, 0.62204,
- 0.64645, 0.66667,
- 0.68377, 0.69849;
- convergente, suma = 1
- **13.** 1.00000, 1.33333, 1.50000, 1.60000,
- 1.66667, 1.71429,
- 1.75000, 1.77778,
- 1.80000, 1.81818;
- convergente, suma = 2



- **15.** (a) Sí (b) No **17.** D
- **21.** $\frac{400}{9}$ 19. $\frac{25}{3}$ **31.** 9 23. $\frac{1}{7}$ **25.** D **27.** D **29.** D
- sen 100 35. $\frac{\sin 2x}{1 - \sin 100}$
- **37.** D **39.** D
 - **41.** e/(e-1)

47. *e* − 1

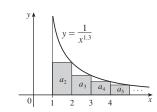
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- **49.** (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) Todos los números racionales con una representación decimal final, excepto 0
- **51.** $\frac{8}{9}$ **53.** 5063/3300 **55.** 45679/37000
- **57.** $-\frac{1}{5} < x < \frac{1}{5}; \frac{-5x}{1+5x}$

- **59.** $-1 < x < 5; \frac{3}{5-x}$
- **61.** x > 2 o x < -2; $\frac{x}{x-2}$ **63.** x < 0; $\frac{1}{1-e^x}$ **65.** 1 **67.** $a_1 = 0$, $a_n = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$ para n > 1, suma = 1
- **69.** (a) 120 mg; 124 mg
- (b) $Q_{n+1} = 100 + 0.20Q_n$ (c) 125 mg
- **71.** (a) $157.875 \text{ mg}; \frac{3000}{19} (1 0.05^n)$ (b) 157.895 mg
- **73.** (a) $S_n = \frac{D(1-c^n)}{1-c}$ (b) 5 **75.** $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)$
- **79.** $\frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ **81.** La serie es divergente.
- **87.** $\{s_n\}$ está acotado y es creciente.
- **89.** (a) $0, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, 1$
- **91.** (a) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{23}{24}$, $\frac{119}{120}$; $\frac{(n+1)!-1}{(n+1)!}$ (c) 1

EJERCICIOS 11.3 ■ PÁGINA 725

1. C



- 5. D **7.** D **9.** D **3.** C **11.** C **13.** D
- **17.** C **19.** D **21.** D **23.** C
- **27.** *f* no es positiva ni decreciente.
- **29.** p > 1 **31.** p < -1 **35.** (a) $\frac{9}{10}\pi^4$ (b) $\frac{1}{90}\pi^4 \frac{17}{16}$ **33.** (1, ∞)
- **37.** (a) 1.54977, error ≤ 0.1 (b) 1.64522, error ≤ 0.005
- (c) 1.64522 en comparación con 1.64493 (d) n > 1000
- **39.** 0.00145 **45.** b < 1/e

EJERCICIOS 11.4 ■ PÁGINA 731

- (b) C **3.** C **1.** (a) Nada **5.** D **7.** C 9. D
- **11.** C **13.** C **15.** C **17.** D
- **19.** C
- **25.** D **23.** C **27.** D **29.** C **31.** D
- **33.** 0.1993, error $< 2.5 \times 10^{-5}$
- **35.** 0.0739, error $< 6.4 \times 10^{-8}$
- **45.** Sí

15. C

EJERCICIOS 11.5 ■ PÁGINA 736

- 1. (a) Una serie cuyos términos son alternadamente positivos y negativos. (b) $0 < b_{n+1} \le b_n$ y $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 0$,
- donde $b_n = |a_n|$ (c) $|R_n| \leq b_{n+1}$
- **3.** D **5.** C **7.** D **17.** C
- **9.** C **11.** C
 - **19.** D **21.** -0.5507**23.** 5

21. D

13. C

- **25.** 5 **27.** -0.4597**29.** -0.1050
- **31.** Una subestimación
- **33.** p no es un entero negativo. **35.** $\{b_n\}$ no es decreciente.

EJERCICIOS 11.6 ■ PÁGINA 742

Abreviaturas: AC, absolutamente convergente;

CC, condicionalmente convergente

- (c) Puede converger o divergir **1.** (a) D (b) C
- **3.** CC **5.** AC
- **7.** AC **9.** D
- **15.** D
- **17.** AC
- **19.** AC
- **13.** AC

- **21.** AC

- **23.** D **25.** AC
- **27.** AC
- **29.** D
- **31.** CC

- **33.** AC
- **37.** AC
- **39.** D
- **41.** AC

11. C

21. D

- **43.** (a) y (d)
- **47.** (a) $\frac{661}{960} \approx 0.68854$, error < 0.00521 (b) $n \ge 11, 0.693109$
- **53.** (b) $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}; \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$

35. D

EJERCICIOS 11.7 ■ PÁGINA 746

- **1.** D **3.** CC **13.** C **15.** C
- **5.** D

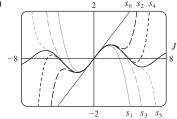
17. C

- **7.** C
 - **19.** C
- **9.** C
- **25.** C **27.** C **29.** C **31.** D
- **33.** C **35.** D **37.** C

EJERCICIOS 11.8 ■ PÁGINA 751

- **1.** Una serie de la forma $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n$, donde x es una variable y a y las c_n 's son constantes
- **3.** 1, (-1, 1)
- **5.** 1, [-1, 1)
- 7. ∞ , $(-\infty, \infty)$ **11.** $\frac{1}{4}$, $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$
- **9.** 4, [-4, 4] **13.** 2, [-2, 2]
- **15.** 1, [1, 3]
- **17.** 2, [-4, 0)
- **19.** $\frac{1}{2}$, $\left|-\frac{13}{2}, -\frac{11}{2}\right|$
- **21.** b, (a-b, a+b) **23.** $0, \left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$

- **25.** $\frac{1}{5}$, $\left[\frac{3}{5}$, 1
- **27.** ∞ , $(-\infty, \infty)$
- **29.** (a) Sí
 - (b) No **33.** No
- **31.** k^k **35.** (a) $(-\infty, \infty)$
- (b), (c)



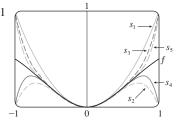
37. $(-1, 1), f(x) = (1 + 2x)/(1 - x^2)$

EJERCICIOS 11.9 ■ PÁGINA 757

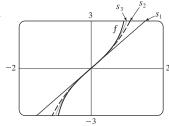
- **3.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{10^{n+1}} x^n, (-10, 10)$
- **5.** $2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{3^{n+1}}x^n, (-3,3)$

7. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n+2}}{2^{4n+4}}$, (-2,2) **9.** $-\frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 3x^n}{2^{n+1}}$, (-2,2)

- **11.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-1 \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) x^n, (-1, 1)$
- **13.** (a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n, R=1$
- (b) $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1)x^n, R = 1$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n n(n-1) x^n, R = 1$
- **15.** $\ln 5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n5^n}, R = 5$
- **17.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n (n+1) x^{n+1}, R = \frac{1}{4}$
- **19.** $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-2}{2^{n-1}} x^n, R=2$
- **21.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n+2}, R=1$



23. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, R=1$



- **25.** $C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{8n+2}}{8n+2}, R = 1$
- **27.** $C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+3}}{n(n+3)}, R = 1$
- **29.** 0.044522
- **31.** 0.000395
- **33.** 0.19740
- **35.** (b) 0.920
- **39.** [-1, 1], [-1, 1), (-1, 1)

EJERCICIOS 11.10 ■ PÁGINA 771

- **1.** $b_8 = f^{(8)}(5)/8!$ **3.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n, R = 1$
- **5.** $x + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{6}x^4$
- **7.** $2 + \frac{1}{12}(x-8) \frac{1}{288}(x-8)^2 + \frac{5}{20736}(x-8)^3$
- **9.** $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(x \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \frac{1}{4} \left(x \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \left(x \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^3$
- **11.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n, R=1$ **13.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, R=\infty$

15.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln 2)^n}{n!} x^n, R = \infty$$
 17. $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, R = \infty$

19.
$$50 + 105(x - 2) + 92(x - 2)^2 + 42(x - 2)^3 + 10(x - 2)^4 + (x - 2)^5, R = \infty$$

21.
$$\ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n2^n} (x-2)^n, R = 2$$

23.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n e^6}{n!} (x-3)^n, R = \infty$$

25.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n+1)!} (x-\pi)^{2n+1}, R = \infty$$

31.
$$1 - \frac{1}{4}x - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-5)}{4^n \cdot n!} x^n, R = 1$$

33.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2^{n+4}} x^n, R = 2$$

35.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{4n+2}, R = 1$$

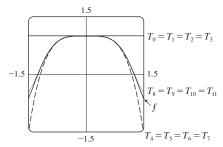
37.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n+1}, R = \infty$$

39.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n}(2n)!} x^{4n+1}, R = \infty$$

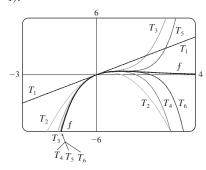
41.
$$\frac{1}{2}x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{n! \cdot 2^{3n+1}} x^{2n+1}, R = 2$$

43.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, R = \infty$$

45.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{4n}, R = \infty$$



47.
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} x^n, R = \infty$$



49. 0.99619
51. (a)
$$1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n n!} x^{2n}$$

(b)
$$x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{(2n+1)2^n n!} x^{2n+1}$$

53.
$$C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {1 \over 2 \choose n} \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3n+1}, R = 1$$

55.
$$C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+2}}{(6n+2)(2n)!}, R = \infty$$

57. 0.0059 **59.** 0.40102 **61.**
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 63. $\frac{1}{120}$ **65.** $\frac{3}{5}$

57. 0.0059 **59.** 0.40102 **61.**
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 63. $\frac{1}{120}$ **67.** $1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{25}{24}x^4$ **69.** $1 + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{7}{360}x^4$

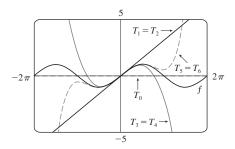
71.
$$x - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \frac{23}{45}x^6$$

73.
$$e^{-x^4}$$
 75. $\ln \frac{8}{5}$

71.
$$x - \frac{2}{3}x^4 + \frac{23}{45}x^6$$
73. e^{-x^4}
75. $\ln \frac{8}{5}$
77. $1/\sqrt{2}$
79. $e^3 - 1$

EJERCICIOS 11.11 ■ PÁGINA 780

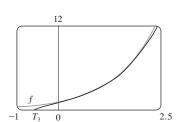
1. (a)
$$T_0(x) = 0$$
, $T_1(x) = T_2(x) = x$, $T_3(x) = T_4(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$, $T_5(x) = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5$



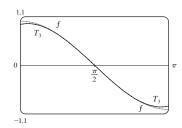
(b)	х	f	T_0	$T_1 = T_2$	$T_3 = T_4$	T_5
	$\pi/4$	0.7071	0	0.7854	0.7047	0.7071
	$\pi/2$	1	0	1.5708	0.9248	1.0045
	π	0	0	3.1416	-2.0261	0.5240

(c) Conforme n aumenta, $T_n(x)$ es una aproximación satisfactoria de f(x) en un intervalo cada vez más grande.

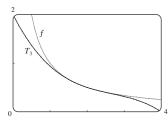
3.
$$e + e(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}e(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{6}e(x-1)^3$$



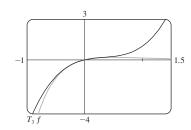
5.
$$-\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{6}\left(x-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3$$



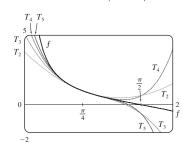
7.
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}(x-2) + \frac{1}{8}(x-2)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x-2)^3$$



9.
$$x - 2x^2 + 2x^3$$



11.
$$T_5(x) = 1 - 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{8}{3}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^3 + \frac{10}{3}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^4 - \frac{64}{15}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^5$$



- **13.** (a) $1 (x 1) + (x 1)^2$ (b) 0.006 482 7
- **15.** (a) $2 + \frac{1}{4}(x 4) \frac{1}{64}(x 4)^2$ (b) 1.5625×10^{-5}
- **17.** (a) $1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ (b) 0.0015
- **19.** (a) $1 + x^2$ (b) 0.000 06 **21.** (a) $x^2 \frac{1}{6}x^4$ (b) 0.042

- **23.** 0.17365 **25.** Cuatro **27.** -1.037 < x < 1.037
- **29.** -0.86 < x < 0.86 **31.** 21 m, no
- **37.** (c) Difieren en alrededor de 8×10^{-9} km.

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 11 ■ PÁGINA 784

Examen verdadero-falso

- 1. Falso 3. Verdadero 5. Falso 7. Falso 9. Falso
- 11. Verdadero **13.** Verdadero **15.** Falso **17.** Verdadero
- 19. Verdadero 21. Verdadero

Ejercicios

- **1.** $\frac{1}{2}$ **3.** D **5.** 0 **7.** e^{12} **9.** 2 **11.** C **13.** C **15.** D **17.** C **19.** C **21.** C **23.** CC **25.** AC **27.** $\frac{1}{11}$ **29.** $\pi/4$ **31.** e^{-e} **35.** 0.9721

- **37.** 0.189 762 24, error $< 6.4 \times 10^{-7}$
- **41.** 4, [-6, 2) **43.** 0.5, [2.5, 3.5)

45.
$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^{2n+1} \right]$$

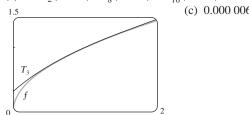
47.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n+2}$$
, $R = 1$ **49.** $\ln 4 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n 4^n}$, $R = 4$

51.
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{8n+4}}{(2n+1)!}, R = \infty$$

53.
$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdot \dots \cdot (4n-3)}{n! \cdot 2^{6n+1}} x^n, R = 16$$

55.
$$C + \ln |x| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot n!}$$

57. (a)
$$1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3$$



PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 787

- **1.** 15!/5! = 10897286400
- **3.** (b) $0 \text{ si } x = 0, (1/x) \cot x \text{ if } x \neq k\pi, k \text{ un entero}$
- **5.** (a) $s_n = 3 \cdot 4^n$, $l_n = 1/3^n$, $p_n = 4^n/3^{n-1}$ (c) $\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{3}$

9.
$$\frac{3\pi}{4}$$
 11. $(-1,1)$, $\frac{x^3 + 4x^2 + x}{(1-x)^4}$ **13.** $\ln \frac{1}{2}$

17. (a)
$$\frac{250}{101}\pi(e^{-(n-1)\pi/5}-e^{-n\pi/5})$$
 (b) $\frac{250}{101}\pi$

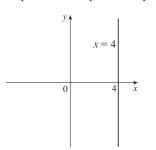
19.
$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} - 1$$

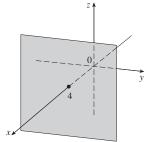
21.
$$-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi k\right)^2$$
, donde k es un entero positivo

CAPÍTULO 12

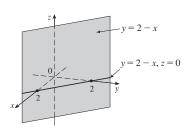
EJERCICIOS 12.1 ■ PÁGINA 796

- **1**. (4, 0, -3) **3.** *C*: *A*
- **5**. Una recta paralela al eje y y 4 unidades a la derecha de ella; un plano vertical paralelo al plano yz y 4 unidades frente a él.





7. Un plano vertical que interseca el plano xy en la recta y = 2 - x, z = 0



- **9.** (a) |PQ| = 6, $|QR| = 2\sqrt{10}$, |RP| = 6; triángulo isósceles
- **11.** (a) No (b) Sí
- **13.** $(x-1)^2 + (y+4)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 25$;

$$(x-1)^2 + (z-3)^2 = 9$$
, $y = 0$ (un círculo)

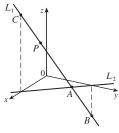
15.
$$(x-3)^2 + (y-8)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 30$$

17.
$$(1, 2, -4), 6$$
 19. $(2, 0, -6), 9/\sqrt{2}$

- **21.** (b) $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{94}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85}$
- **23.** (a) $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-6)^2 = 36$ (b) $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-6)^2 = 4$ (c) $(x-2)^2 + (y+3)^2 + (z-6)^2 = 9$

- 25. Un plano paralelo al plano yz y 9 unidades frente a él
- 27. Un semiespacio que consta de todos los puntos bajo el plano z = 8
- **29**. Todos los puntos en o entre los planos horizontales z=0y z = 6
- **31.** Todos los puntos en un círculo con radio 2 con centro en el eje z que está contenido en el plano z = -1
- **33**. Todos los puntos en una esfera con radio 2 y centro (0, 0, 0)
- **35**. Todos los puntos en o entre esferas con radios 1 y $\sqrt{5}$ y centros (0, 0, 0)
- 37. Todos los puntos en o dentro de un cilindro circular de radio 3 con eje en el eje y
- **37**. 0 < x < 5
- **41.** $r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < R^2$
- **43.** (a) (2, 1, 4) (b) L_1

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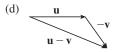
- **45.** 14x 6y 10z = 9, un plano perpendicular a AB
- **47.** $2\sqrt{3}-3$

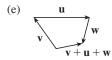
EJERCICIOS 12.2 PÁGINA 805

- **1.** (a) Escalar (b) Vector (c) Vector (d) Escalar
- **3.** $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}, \overrightarrow{DA} = \overrightarrow{CB}, \overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{EB}, \overrightarrow{EA} = \overrightarrow{CE}$



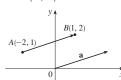




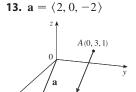




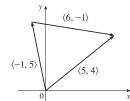
- 7. $\mathbf{c} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{d} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b} \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}$
- **9.** $a = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$



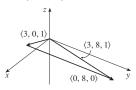








17. (3, 8, 1)



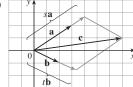
- **19.** (6, 3), (6, 14), 5, 13
- **21.** $6\mathbf{i} 3\mathbf{j} 2\mathbf{k}, 20\mathbf{i} 12\mathbf{j}, \sqrt{29}, 7$
- **23.** $\left\langle \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \right\rangle$ **25.** $\frac{8}{9}$ **i** $-\frac{1}{9}$ **j** $+\frac{4}{9}$ **k**

- **29.** $(2, 2\sqrt{3})$ **31.** $\approx 45.96 \text{ pies/s}, \approx 38.57 \text{ pies/s}$
- **33.** $100\sqrt{7} \approx 264.6 \text{ N}, \approx 139.1^{\circ}$
- **35.** $\sqrt{1250} \approx 35.4 \text{ km/h}, \text{N8}^{\circ}\text{W}$

- **37.** $\approx -177.39 i + 211.41 j, \approx 177.39 i + 138.59 j;$ ≈275.97 N, ≈225.11 N
- **39.** (a) En un ángulo de 43.4° desde la orilla, hacia río arriba

(d) $s = \frac{9}{7}, t = \frac{11}{7}$

- (b) 20.2 min
- **41.** $\pm (\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j})/\sqrt{17}$ 43. 0
- **45.** (a), (b)



47. Una esfera con radio 1, centrada en (x_0, y_0, z_0)

EJERCICIOS 12.3 ■ PÁGINA 812

- **1.** (b), (c), (d) son significatives **3.** -3.6**5.** 0.58 **7.** 32
- **9.** $14\sqrt{3}$ **11.** $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = -\frac{1}{2}$
- **15.** $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \approx 63^{\circ}$ **17.** $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right) \approx 146^{\circ}$
- **19.** $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{130}}\right) \approx 52^{\circ}$ **21.** $48^{\circ}, 75^{\circ}, 57^{\circ}$
- **23.** (a) Ortogonal (b) Ninguno de los dos
- (c) Paralelo (d) Ortogonal
- **27.** $(\mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k})/\sqrt{3} \left[o(-\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})/\sqrt{3} \right]$ **25.** Sí
- **29.** 45° **31.** 0° en (0, 0), $\approx 8.1^{\circ}$ en (1, 1)
- **33.** $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$; 48°, 71°, 48°
- **35.** $1/\sqrt{14}$, $-2/\sqrt{14}$, $-3/\sqrt{14}$; 74° , 122° , 143°
- **37.** $1/\sqrt{3}$, $1/\sqrt{3}$, $1/\sqrt{3}$; 55°, 55°, 55° **39.** 9, $\left\langle \frac{36}{5}, \frac{27}{5} \right\rangle$
- **41.** $\frac{1}{9}$, $\left\langle \frac{4}{81}, \frac{7}{81}, -\frac{4}{81} \right\rangle$ **43.** $-7/\sqrt{19}$, $-\frac{21}{19}$ **i** $+\frac{21}{19}$ **j** $-\frac{7}{19}$ **k**
- **47.** $\langle 0, 0, -2\sqrt{10} \rangle$ o cualquier vector de la forma $\langle s, t, 3s - 2\sqrt{10} \rangle, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$
- **49.** 144 J **51.** $560 \cos(20^{\circ}) \approx 526 \text{ J}$
- **53.** $\frac{13}{5}$ **55.** $\cos^{-1}(1/\sqrt{3}) \approx 55^{\circ}$

EJERCICIOS 12.4 ■ PÁGINA 821

- 1. 15 i 10 j 3 k3. 14i + 4j + 2k
- 5. $-\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{7}{4}\mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{k}$ **7.** $(1-t)\mathbf{i} + (t^3-t^2)\mathbf{k}$
- 9. 0 11. i + j + k
- **13.** (a) Escalar (b) Sin sentido (c) Vector
- (d) Sin sentido (e) Sin sentido (f) Escalar
- **15.** 35; hacia dentro de la página **17.** $\langle -7, 10, 8 \rangle, \langle 7, -10, -8 \rangle$
- **19.** $\left\langle -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle, \left\langle \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle$
- **27.** 20 **29.** (a) $\langle 0, 18, -9 \rangle$ (b) $\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{5}$
- **31.** (a) $\langle 13, -14, 5 \rangle$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{390}$
- **33.** 82 **35.** 16 **39.** $10.8 \text{ sen } 80^{\circ} \approx 10.6 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
- **41.** $\approx 417 \text{ N}$ **43.** 60°

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45. (b) $\sqrt{97/3}$ **53.** (a) No (b) No

EJERCICIOS 12.5 ■ PÁGINA 831

- **1.** (a) Verdadero (b) Falso (c) Verdadero (d) Falso
- (e) Falso (f) Verdadero (g) Falso (h) Verdadero
- (i) Verdadero (j) Falso (k) Verdadero
- **3.** $\mathbf{r} = (2\mathbf{i} + 2.4\mathbf{j} + 3.5\mathbf{k}) + t(3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} \mathbf{k});$

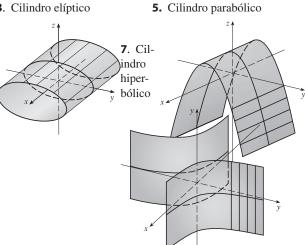
$$x = 2 + 3t$$
, $y = 2.4 + 2t$, $z = 3.5 - t$

- **5.** $\mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{k}) + t(\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k});$
- x = 1 + t, y = 3t, z = 6 + t
- **7.** x = 2 + 2t, $y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t$, z = -3 4t;
- (x-2)/2 = 2y 2 = (z+3)/(-4)
- **9.** x = 8 + 3t, y = 4 + 0t = 4, z = -1 9t; $\frac{x-8}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-9}, y=4$
- **11.** x = -6 + 2t, y = 2 + 3t, z = 3 + t; (x + 6)/2 = (y - 2)/3 = z - 3
- **13.** Sí
- **15.** (a) (x-1)/(-1) = (y+5)/2 = (z-6)/(-3)
- (b) $(-1, -1, 0), (-\frac{3}{2}, 0, -\frac{3}{2}), (0, -3, 3)$
- **17.** $\mathbf{r}(t) = (6\mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} + 9\mathbf{k}) + t(\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} 9\mathbf{k}), 0 \le t \le 1$
- **19.** Sesgada **21.** (4, -1, -5) **23.** -2x + y + 5z = 1
- **25.** x + 4y + z = 4 **27.** 5x y z = 7
- **29.** 6x + 6y + 6z = 11 **31.** x + y + z = 2
- **33.** 5x 3y 8z = -9 **35.** 8x + y 2z = 31
- **37.** x 2y z = -3 **39.** 3x 8y z = -38
- (0, 0, 10) $(0,0,\frac{3}{2})$
- **47.** $(\frac{2}{5}, 4, 0)$ **45.** (-2, 6, 3) **49.** 1, 0, -1
- **51.** Perpendicular **53.** Ninguno de los dos, $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \approx 114.1^{\circ}$
- 55. Paralelo
- **57.** (a) x = 1, y = -t, z = t (b) $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 15.8^{\circ}$ **59.** $\frac{x-2}{-3} = \frac{y-5}{-8} = \frac{z}{2}$ **61.** x + 2y + z = 5
- **63.** (x/a) + (y/b) + (z/c) = 1
- **65.** x = 3t, y = 1 t, z = 2 2t
- **67.** P_2 y P_3 son paralelos, P_1 and P_4 son idénticos
- **71.** $\frac{4\sqrt{35}}{7}$ **73.** $5/(2\sqrt{14})$
- **77.** $1/\sqrt{6}$ **79.** $13/\sqrt{69}$
- **81.** (a) x = 325 + 440t, y = 810 135t, z = 561 + 38t,
- $0 \le t \le 1$ (b) No

EJERCICIOS 12.6 PÁGINA 839

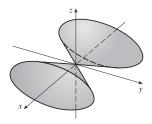
- 1. (a) Parábola
- (b) Cilindro parabólico con resoluciones paralelas al eje z
- (c) Cilindro parabólico con resoluciones paralelas al eje x

3. Cilindro elíptico

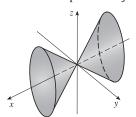


9. (a)
$$x = k$$
, $y^2 - z^2 = 1 - k^2$, hipérbola $(k \neq \pm 1)$; $y = k$, $x^2 - z^2 = 1 - k^2$, hipérbola $(k \neq \pm 1)$; $z = k$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + k^2$, círculo

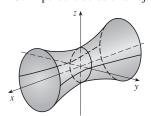
- (b) El hiperboloide rota de tal forma que tiene como eje el eje y
- (c) El hiperboloide se desplaza una unidad en la dirección negativa de y
- **11**. Cono elíptico con eje en el eje *x*



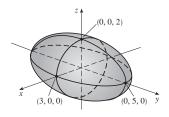
13. Cono elíptico con eje en el eje *x*



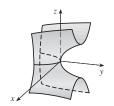
15. Hiperboloide de una hoja con eje en el eje x



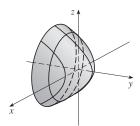
17. Elipsoide



19. Paraboloide hiperbólico

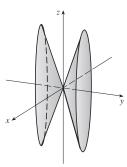


- **21**. VII **23.** II **25.** VI **27.** VIII
- 29. Paraboloide circular



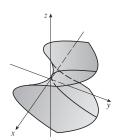
31.
$$y^2 = x^2 + \frac{z^2}{9}$$

Cono elíptico con eje en el eje y

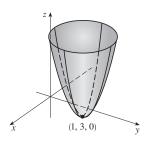


33.
$$y = z^2 - \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Paraboloide hiperbólica

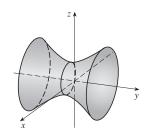


35. $z = (x - 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2$ Paraboloide circular con vértice (1, 3, 0) y eje en la recta vertical x = 1, y = 3

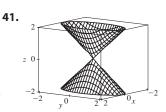


37. $\frac{(x-2)^2}{5} - \frac{y^2}{5} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{5} = 1$

Hiperboloide de una hoja con centro (2, 0, 1) y eje en la recta horizontal x = 2, z = 1



39.



- 43. z = 2 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
- **45.** $x = y^2 + z^2$ **47.** $-4x = y^2 + z^2$, paraboloide **49.** (a) $\frac{x^2}{(6378.137)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(6378.137)^2} + \frac{z^2}{(6356.523)^2} = 1$
- (b) Círculo**53**.

(c) Elipse

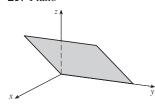
REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 12 ■ PÁGINA 842

Examen verdadero-falso

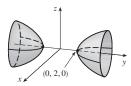
- **1.** Falso **3.** Falso **5.** Verdadero **7.** Verdadero
- 9. Verdadero 11. Verdadero 13. Verdadero 15. Falso
- 17. Falso 19. Falso 21. Verdadero

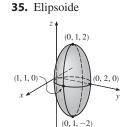
Ejercicios

- **1.** (a) $(x + 1)^2 + (y 2)^2 + (z 1)^2 = 69$
- (b) $(y-2)^2 + (z-1)^2 = 68, x = 0$
- (c) Centro (4, -1, -3), radio 5
- **3.** $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3\sqrt{2}$; $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 3\sqrt{2}$; fuera de la página
- **5.** -2, -4 **7.** (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) -2 (d) 0
- **9.** $\cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{3}) \approx 71^{\circ}$ **11.** (a) $\langle 4, -3, 4 \rangle$ (b) $\sqrt{41/2}$
- **13.** ≈ 166 N, ≈ 114 N
- **15.** x = 4 3t, y = -1 + 2t, z = 2 + 3t
- **17.** x = -2 + 2t, y = 2 t, z = 4 + 5t
- **19.** -4x + 3y + z = -14 **21.** (1, 4, 4) **23.** Sesgada
- **25.** x + y + z = 4 **27.** $22/\sqrt{26}$
- **29**. Plano



- **31.** Cono
- 33. Hiperboloide de dos hojas





37. $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$

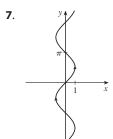
PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 844

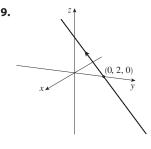
- **1.** $(\sqrt{3} \frac{3}{2})$ m
- **3.** (a) $(x+1)/(-2c) = (y-c)/(c^2-1) = (z-c)/(c^2+1)$ (b) $x^2 + y^2 = t^2 + 1, z = t$ (c) $4\pi/3$
- **5.** 20

CAPÍTULO 13

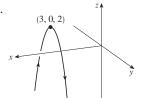
EJERCICIOS 13.1 ■ PÁGINA 853

- 1. (-1, 3) 3. i + j + k
- **5.** $\langle -1, \pi/2, 0 \rangle$





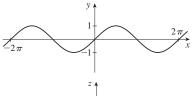
11.

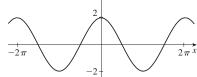


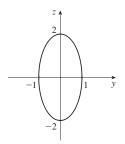
13. z,

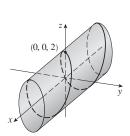


15.









17.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 2t, 3t \rangle, 0 \le t \le 1;$$

$$x = t, y = 2t, z = 3t, 0 \le t \le 1$$

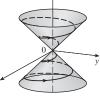
$$x = t, y = 2t, z = 3t, 0 \le t \le 1$$

19. $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}t, -1 + \frac{4}{3}t, 1 - \frac{3}{4}t \right\rangle, 0 \le t \le 1;$

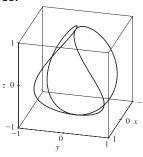
$$x = \frac{1}{2}t, y = -1 + \frac{4}{3}t, z = 1 - \frac{3}{4}t, 0 \le t \le 1$$

21. II

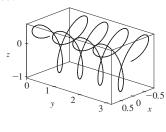
29.
$$y = e^{x/2}, z = e^x, z = y^2$$

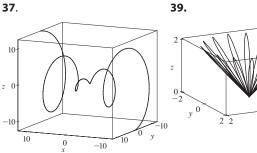


33.



35.



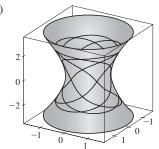


43.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t \, \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} (t^2 - 1) \, \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2} (t^2 + 1) \, \mathbf{k}$$

45.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \, \mathbf{i} + \sin t \, \mathbf{j} + \cos 2t \, \mathbf{k}, \, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

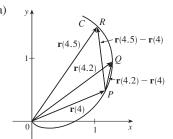
47.
$$x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, z = 4 \cos^2 t, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$
 49. Sí

51. (a)

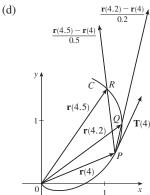


EJERCICIOS 13.2 ■ PÁGINA 860

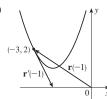
1. (a)



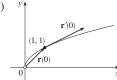
(b), (d)



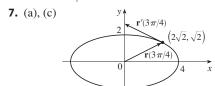
(c)
$$\mathbf{r}'(4) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\mathbf{r}(4+h) - \mathbf{r}(4)}{h}$$
; $\mathbf{T}(4) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(4)}{|\mathbf{r}'(4)|}$



(b)
$${\bf r}'(t) = \langle 1, 2t \rangle$$



(b)
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2e^{2t}\mathbf{i} + e^t\mathbf{j}$$



(b)
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 4\cos t\,\mathbf{i} + 2\sin t\,\mathbf{j}$$

9.
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t-2}}, 0, -\frac{2}{t^3} \right\rangle$$

11.
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t \,\mathbf{i} - 2t \,\mathrm{sen}(t^2) \,\mathbf{j} + 2 \,\mathrm{sen} \,t \,\mathrm{cos} \,t \,\mathbf{k}$$

13.
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (t \cos t + \sin t) \mathbf{i} + e^t (\cos t - \sin t) \mathbf{j}$$

$$+ (\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) \mathbf{k}$$

15.
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{b} + 2t\mathbf{c}$$
 17. $\left\langle \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7} \right\rangle$

17.
$$\left\langle \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7} \right\rangle$$

19.
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 j + $\frac{4}{5}$ **k**

21.
$$\langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$$
, $\langle 1/\sqrt{14}, 2/\sqrt{14}, 3/\sqrt{14} \rangle$, $\langle 0, 2, 6t \rangle$, $\langle 6t^2, -6t, 2 \rangle$

23.
$$x = 2 + 2t, y = 4 + 2t, z = 1 + t$$

25.
$$x = 1 - t$$
, $y = t$, $z = 1 - t$

27.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (3 - 4t)\mathbf{i} + (4 + 3t)\mathbf{j} + (2 - 6t)\mathbf{k}$$

29.
$$x = t, y = 1 - t, z = 2t$$

31.
$$x = -\pi - t$$
, $y = \pi + t$, $z = -\pi t$

33.
$$66^{\circ}$$
 35. $2\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$

37.
$$(\ln 2) \mathbf{i} + (\pi/4) \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \mathbf{k}$$

39.
$$e^{t}\mathbf{i} + t^{2}\mathbf{j} + (t \ln t - t) \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}$$

41.
$$(t^3 + 2)\mathbf{i} + (-4t^2 + 4)\mathbf{j} + (2t^4 + 5)\mathbf{k}$$

47.
$$2t \cos t + 2 \sin t - 2 \cos t \sin t$$
 49. 35

EJERCICIOS 13.3 PÁGINA 868

1. 12 **3.**
$$e - e^{-1}$$
 5. $\frac{1}{27}(13^{3/2} - 8)$

13. (a)
$$s(t) = \sqrt{26}(t-1)$$
;

$$\mathbf{r}(t(s)) = \left(4 - \frac{s}{\sqrt{26}}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{4s}{\sqrt{26}} + 1\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{3s}{\sqrt{26}} + 3\right)\mathbf{k}$$

(b)
$$\left(4 - \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}}, \frac{16}{\sqrt{26}} + 1, \frac{12}{\sqrt{26}} + 3\right)$$

17. (a)
$$\langle 1/\sqrt{10}, (-3/\sqrt{10}) \operatorname{sen} t, (3/\sqrt{10}) \operatorname{cos} t \rangle$$
,

$$\langle 0, -\cos t, -\sin t \rangle$$
 (b) $\frac{3}{10}$

(a)
$$\frac{1}{e^{2t} + 1} \langle \sqrt{2}e^t, e^{2t}, -1 \rangle, \frac{1}{e^{2t} + 1} \langle 1 - e^{2t}, \sqrt{2}e^t, \sqrt{2}e^t \rangle$$

(b)
$$\sqrt{2}e^{2t}/(e^{2t}+1)^2$$

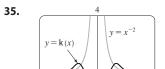
21.
$$6t^2/(9t^4+4t^2)^{3/2}$$
 23. $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2(3t^2+1)^2}$

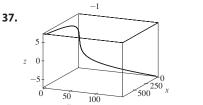
25.
$$\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{\frac{19}{14}}$$

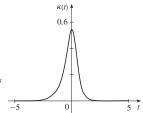
25.
$$\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{\frac{19}{14}}$$
27. $\frac{6|x|}{(1+9x^4)^{3/2}}$
29. $\frac{1}{x(2+\ln x^2+(\ln x)^2)^{3/2}}$

29.
$$\frac{1}{x(2 + \ln x^2 + (\ln x)^2)^{3/2}}$$

31.
$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\ln 2, 1/\sqrt{2}\right)$$
; se aproxima a 0 **33.** (a) P (b) 1.3, 0.7

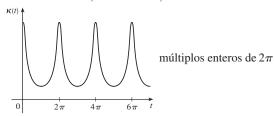






39.
$$a \operatorname{es} y = f(x), b \operatorname{es} y = \kappa(x)$$

41.
$$\kappa(t) = \frac{6\sqrt{4\cos^2 t - 12\cos t + 13}}{(17 - 12\cos t)^{3/2}}$$

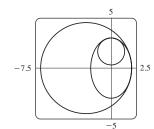


43.
$$6t^2/(4t^2+9t^4)^{3/2}$$

45.
$$1/(\sqrt{2}e^t)$$
 47. $\langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \rangle, \langle -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle, \langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \rangle$
49. $x - 2z = -4\pi, 2x + z = 2\pi$
51. $(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{81}{4}, x^2 + (y - \frac{5}{3})^2 = \frac{16}{9}$

49
$$y = 2z = -4\pi \ 2x + z = 2\pi$$

51.
$$(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{81}{2} x^2 + (y - \frac{5}{2})^2 = \frac{16}{2}$$



53.
$$(-1, -3, 1)$$

55.
$$2x + y + 4z = 7$$
, $6x - 8y - z = -3$

65.
$$2/(t^4+4t^2+1)$$

65.
$$2/(t^4 + 4t^2 + 1)$$
 67. $2.07 \times 10^{10} \text{ Å} \approx 2 \text{ m}$

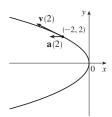
EJERCICIOS 13.4 ■ PÁGINA 878

1. (a)
$$1.8\mathbf{i} - 3.8\mathbf{j} - 0.7\mathbf{k}$$
, $2.0\mathbf{i} - 2.4\mathbf{j} - 0.6\mathbf{k}$, $2.8\mathbf{i} + 1.8\mathbf{j} - 0.3\mathbf{k}$, $2.8\mathbf{i} + 0.8\mathbf{j} - 0.4\mathbf{k}$

(b)
$$2.4\mathbf{i} - 0.8\mathbf{j} - 0.5\mathbf{k}, 2.58$$

3.
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle -t, 1 \rangle$$

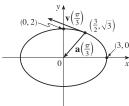
 $\mathbf{a}(t) = \langle -1, 0 \rangle$
 $|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$



5.
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = -3 \operatorname{sen} t \mathbf{i} + 2 \operatorname{cos} t \mathbf{j}$$

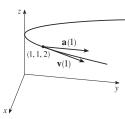
$$\mathbf{a}(t) = -3 \operatorname{cos} t \mathbf{i} - 2 \operatorname{sen} t \mathbf{j}$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{5 \operatorname{sen}^2 t + 4}$$



7.
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j}$$

 $\mathbf{a}(t) = 2 \mathbf{j}$
 $|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2}$



9.
$$\langle 2t, 3t^2, 2t \rangle$$
, $\langle 2, 6t, 2 \rangle$, $|t| \sqrt{9t^2 + 8}$

11.
$$\sqrt{2}\,\mathbf{i} + e^t\,\mathbf{j} - e^{-t}\,\mathbf{k}, e^t\,\mathbf{j} + e^{-t}\,\mathbf{k}, e^t + e^{-t}$$

13.
$$e^{t}[(\cos t - \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (\sin t + \cos t)\mathbf{j} + (t+1)\mathbf{k}],$$

$$e^{t}[-2 \operatorname{sen} t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j} + (t+2)\mathbf{k}], e^{t}\sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 3}$$

15.
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = (2t + 3)\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + t^2\mathbf{k},$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 3t)\mathbf{i} + (1 - t)\mathbf{j} + (\frac{1}{3}t^3 + 1)\mathbf{k}$$

17. (a)
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (\frac{1}{3}t^3 + t)\mathbf{i} + (t - \sin t + 1)\mathbf{j} + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2t)\mathbf{k}$$

19.
$$t = 4$$

21.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t \, \mathbf{i} - t \, \mathbf{j} + \frac{5}{2} t^2 \, \mathbf{k}, |\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{25t^2 + 2}$$

23. (a)
$$\approx 3535 \text{ m}$$
 (b) $\approx 1531 \text{ m}$ (c) 200 m/s

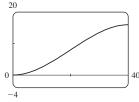
25.
$$\approx 30 \text{ m/s}$$
 27. $\approx 198 \text{ m/s}$

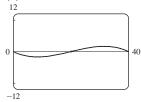
29.
$$13.0^{\circ} < \theta < 36.0^{\circ}, 55.4^{\circ} < \theta < 85.5^{\circ}$$

31.
$$(250, -50, 0)$$
; $10\sqrt{93} \approx 96.4 \text{ m/s}$

鵩

(b)
$$\approx 23.6^{\circ}$$
 río arriba





35. La trayectoria está contenida en un círculo que se sitúa en un plano perpendicular a c con centro en una recta que pasa por el origen en la dirección de c.

37.
$$\frac{4+18t^2}{\sqrt{4+9t^2}}, \frac{6t}{\sqrt{4+9t^2}}$$
 39. 0, 1 **41.** $\frac{7}{\sqrt{30}}, \sqrt{30}$

41.
$$\frac{7}{\sqrt{30}}$$
, $\sqrt{\frac{131}{30}}$

43.
$$4.5 \text{ cm/s}^2$$
, 9.0 cm/s^2

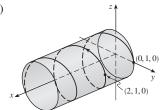
REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 13 ■ PÁGINA 881

Examen verdadero-falso

- 1. Verdadero
- **3.** Falso
- **5.** Falso 7. Falso
- 9. Verdadero 11. Falso 13. Verdadero

Ejercicios

1. (a)



(b)
$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} - \pi \operatorname{sen} \pi t \mathbf{j} + \pi \cos \pi t \mathbf{k}$$
,

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = -\pi^2 \cos \pi t \,\mathbf{j} - \pi^2 \sin \pi t \,\mathbf{k}$$

3.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = 4\cos t \,\mathbf{i} + 4\sin t \,\mathbf{j} + (5 - 4\cos t)\mathbf{k}, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

5.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
i $-(2/\pi^2)$ **j** $+(2/\pi)$ **k 7.** 86.631

11. (a)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \langle 3 \operatorname{sen} t, -3 \cos t, 2 \rangle$$
 (b) $\langle \cos t, \operatorname{sen} t, 0 \rangle$

(c)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \langle -2 \operatorname{sen} t, 2 \cos t, 3 \rangle$$

(d)
$$\frac{3}{13 \operatorname{sen} t \operatorname{cos} t}$$
 o $\frac{3}{13} \operatorname{sec} t \operatorname{csc} t$

13.
$$12/17^{3/2}$$
 15. $x - 2y + 2\pi = 0$

17.
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = (1 + \ln t)\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - e^{-t}\mathbf{k},$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{2 + 2 \ln t + (\ln t)^2 + e^{-2t}}, \mathbf{a}(t) = (1/t)\mathbf{i} + e^{-t}\mathbf{k}$$

19.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^3 + t)\mathbf{i} + (t^4 - t)\mathbf{i} + (3t - t^3)\mathbf{k}$$

21.
$$\approx 37.3^{\circ}$$
, ≈ 157.4 m

23. (c)
$$-2e^{-t}\mathbf{v}_d + e^{-t}\mathbf{R}$$

PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 884

1. (a)
$$\mathbf{v} = \omega R(-\operatorname{sen} \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j})$$
 (c) $\mathbf{a} = -\omega^2 \mathbf{r}$

3. (a)
$$90^{\circ}$$
, $v_0^2/(2g)$

5. (a)
$$\approx 0.25$$
 m a la derecha de la orilla de la mesa, ≈ 4.9 m/s

(b)
$$\approx 5.9^{\circ}$$
 (c) ≈ 0.56 m a la derecha de la orilla de la mesa

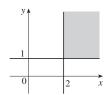
9.
$$(a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)(x - c_1) + (a_3b_1 - a_1b_3)(y - c_2) + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)(z - c_3) = 0$$

CAPÍTULO 14

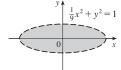
EJERCICIOS 14.1 ■ PÁGINA 899

- 1. (a) -27; una temperatura de -15 °C con viento soplando a 40 km/h parece equivalente a alrededor de −27 °C sin viento.
- (b) Cuando la temperatura es de −20 °C, ¿qué velocidad del viento da un viento frío de −30 °C? 20 km/h
- (c) Con una velocidad de viento de 20 km/h, ¿qué temperatura da un frío de viento de −49 °C? −35 °C

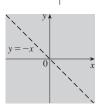
- (d) Una función de velocidad de viento que dé valores de viento-frío cuando la temperatura es de $-5\ ^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$
- (e) Una función de temperatura que dé valores de viento-frío cuando la velocidad del viento es de 50 km/h
- **3.** ≈94.2; la producción anual del fabricante se valúa en \$94.2 millones cuando se gastan 120 000 horas de trabajo y se invierten \$20 millones en capital.
- **5.** (a) \approx 20.5; el área de una persona de 70 pulgadas de altura que pesa 160 libras es de aproximadamente 20.5 pies cuadrados.
- **7.** (a) 7.7; un viento que sopla a 80 km/h en mar abierto durante 15 h creará olas de alrededor de 7.7 m de alto.
- (b) f(60, t) es una función de t que da las alturas de olas producidas por vientos de 60 km/h que soplan durante t horas.
- (c) f(v, 30) es una función de v que da las alturas de olas producidas por vientos de velocidad v que soplan durante 30 horas.
- **9.** (a) 1 (b) \mathbb{R}^2
- (c) [-1, 1]
- **11**. (a) 3
- (b) $\{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 4, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0\}$, interior de una esfera de radio 2, centro en el origen, en el primer octante
- **13.** $\{(x, y) | x \ge 2, y \ge 1\}$



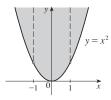
15. $\{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{9}x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$



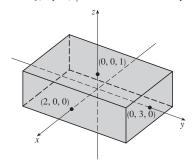
17. $\{(x, y) \mid y \neq -x\}$



19. $\{(x, y) \mid y \ge x^2, x \ne \pm 1\}$

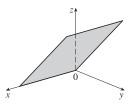


21. $\{(x, y, z) \mid -2 \le x \le 2, -3 \le y \le 3, -1 \le z \le 1\}$

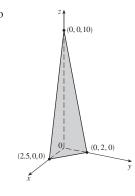


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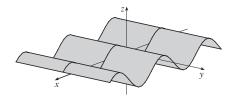
23. z = y, plano que pasa por el eje x



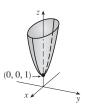
25. 4x + 5y + z = 10, plano



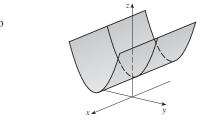
27. $z = \operatorname{sen} x$, cilindro



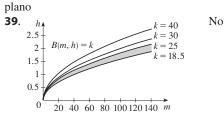
29. $z = x^2 + 4y^2 + 1$, paraboloide elíptico



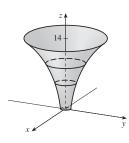
31. $z = y^2 + 1$, cilindro parabólico



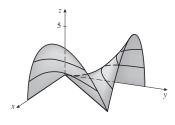
- **33**. ≈56, ≈35
- **35.** 11 °C, 19.5 °C
- **37.** Pronunciado; casi



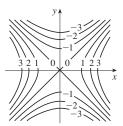
41.



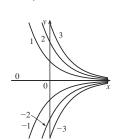
43.

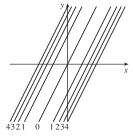


45. $x^2 - y^2 = k$

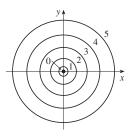


47. $(y - 2x)^2 = k$

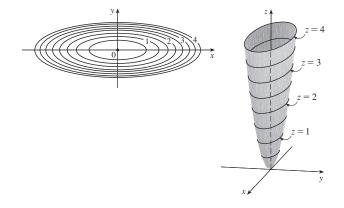




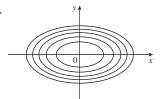
51. $x^2 + y^2 = k^3 (k \ge 0)$



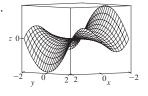
53. $x^2 + 9y^2 = k$

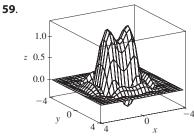


55.



57.





61. (a) C (b) II

63. (a) F (b) I

65. (a) B (b) VI

67. Familia de planos paralelos

69. Familia de cilindros circulares con eje en el eje x (k > 0)

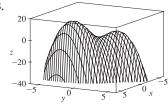
71. (a) Desplace la gráfica de f 2 unidades hacia arriba

(b) Prolongue verticalmente la gráfica de f por un factor de 2

(c) Refleje la gráfica de f a través del plano xy

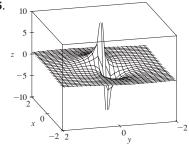
(d) Refleje la gráfica de f a través del plano xy y después desplácela dos unidades hacia arriba

73.



f parece tener un valor máximo de alrededor de 15. Hay dos puntos máximos locales pero ningún punto mínimo local.

75.



Los valores de la función se aproximan a 0 cuando x, y crecen; cuando (x, y) se aproximan al origen, f se aproxima a $\pm \infty$ o 0, dependiendo de la dirección de la aproximación.

77. Si c=0, la gráfica es una superficie cilíndrica. Para c>0, las curvas de nivel son elipses. Las curvas de la gráfica se mueven hacia arriba conforme se alejan del origen, y lo pronunciado aumenta cuando c aumenta. Para c<0, las curvas de nivel son hipérbolas. Las curvas de la gráfica están hacia arriba en la dirección de y y hacia bajo, aproximándose al plano xy, en la dirección de x, lo que da una apariencia en forma de silla cerca de (0,0,1).

79.
$$c = -2, 0, 2$$
 81. (b) $y = 0.75x + 0.01$

EJERCICIOS 14.2 ■ PÁGINA 910

1. Nada; si f es continua. f(3, 1) = 6 **3.** $-\frac{5}{2}$

5. 56 **7.** $\pi/2$ **9.** No existe **11.** No existe

13. 0 **15.** No existe **17.** No existe **19.** $\sqrt{\ }$

21. No existe

23. La gráfica muestra que la función se aproxima a números diferentes a lo largo de rectas diferentes.

25. $h(x, y) = (2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \sqrt{2x + 3y - 6};$ $\{(x, y) \mid 2x + 3y \ge 6\}$

27. A lo largo de la recta y = x **29.** \mathbb{R}^3

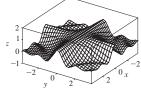
31. $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \neq 1\}$ **33.** $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0\}$

35. $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 > 4\}$

37. $\{(x,y) \mid (x,y) \neq (0,0)\}$ **39.** 0 **41.** -1

43.

f es continua en \mathbb{R}^2



EJERCICIOS 14.3 ■ PÁGINA 923

1. (a) La razón de cambio de la temperatura cuando la longitud varía, con latitud y tiempo fijos; la razón de cambio cuando solo la latitud varía; la razón de cambio cuando solo el tiempo varía (b) Positivo, negativo, positivo

3. (a) $f_T(-15, 30) \approx 1.3$; para una temperatura de -15 °C y velocidad de viento de 30 km/h, el índice de viento-frío aumenta 1.3 °C por cada grado en que aumenta la temperatura. $f_v(-15, 30) \approx -0.15$; para una temperatura de -15 °C y velocidad de viento de 30 km/h, el índice de viento-frío baja 0.15 °C por cada km/h en que aumenta la velocidad del viento.

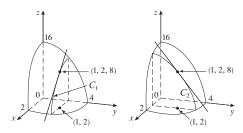
(b) Positivo, negativo

5. (a) Positivo (b) Negativo

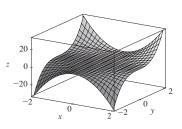
7. (a) Positivo (b) Negativo

9. $c = f, b = f_x, a = f_y$

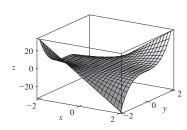
11. $f_x(1, 2) = -8 = \text{pendiente de } C_1, f_y(1, 2) = -4 = \text{pendiente de } C_2$



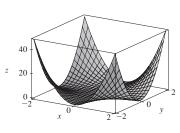
13.



$$f(x, y) = x^2 y^3$$



$$f_x(x, y) = 2xy^3$$



$$f_{v}(x, y) = 3x^2y^2$$

15. $f_x(x, y) = 4x^3 + 5y^3$ $f_y(x, y) = 15xy^2$

17. $f_x(x,t) = -t^2 e^{-x}$, $f_t(x,t) = 2t e^{-x}$

19. $\frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+t^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{2t}{x+t^2}$

21. $f_x(x, y) = 1/y$, $f_y(x, y) = -x/y^2$

23. $f_x(x,t) = -\pi e^{-t} \operatorname{sen} \pi x$, $f_t(x,t) = -e^{-t} \cos \pi x$

25. $\partial z/\partial x = 20(2x + 3y)^9$, $\partial z/\partial y = 30(2x + 3y)^9$

27. $\partial w/\partial \alpha = \cos \alpha \cos \beta$, $\partial w/\partial \beta = -\sin \alpha \sin \beta$

29. $F_x(x, y) = \cos(e^x), F_y(x, y) = -\cos(e^y)$

31. $f_x = 3x^2yz^2$, $f_y = x^3z^2 + 2z$, $f_z = 2x^3yz + 2y$

33. $\partial w/\partial x = 1/(x + 2y + 3z)$, $\partial w/\partial y = 2/(x + 2y + 3z)$, $\partial w/\partial z = 3/(x + 2y + 3z)$

35. $\partial u/\partial x = y \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(yz), \, \partial u/\partial y = x \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(yz) + xyz/\sqrt{1 - y^2 z^2}, \, \partial u/\partial z = xy^2/\sqrt{1 - y^2 z^2}$

37. $h_x = 2xy \cos(z/t), h_y = x^2 \cos(z/t),$

 $h_z = (-x^2y/t) \operatorname{sen}(z/t), h_t = (x^2yz/t^2) \operatorname{sen}(z/t)$

39. $\partial u/\partial x_i = x_i/\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$

41. 1 **43.** $\frac{1}{6}$ **45.** $f_x(x, y) = y^2 - 3x^2y$, $f_y(x, y) = 2xy - x^3$

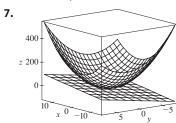
47. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{3z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2y}{3z}$

49. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}$

- **51.** (a) f'(x), g'(y) (b) f'(x + y), f'(x + y)
- **53.** $f_{xx} = 12x^2y 12xy^2$, $f_{xy} = 4x^3 12x^2y = f_{yx}$, $f_{yy} = -4x^3$
- **55.** $z_{xx} = \frac{8y}{(2x+3y)^3}, z_{xy} = \frac{6y-4x}{(2x+3y)^3} = z_{yx},$
- $z_{yy} = -\frac{12x}{(2x+3y)^3}$
- **57.** $v_{ss} = 2\cos(s^2 t^2) 4s^2\sin(s^2 t^2)$.
- $v_{st} = 4st \operatorname{sen}(s^2 t^2) = v_{ts},$
- $v_{tt} = -2\cos(s^2 t^2) 4t^2\sin(s^2 t^2)$
- **63.** $24xy^2 6y$, $24x^2y 6x$ **65.** $(2x^2y^2z^5 + 6xyz^3 + 2z)e^{xyz^2}$
- **67.** $\frac{3}{4}v(u+v^2)^{-5/2}$ **69.** $\theta e^{r\theta}(2 \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + r\theta \sin \theta)$
- **71.** $6yz^2$ **73.** $\approx 12.2, \approx 16.8, \approx 23.25$ **83.** R^2/R_1^2
- 87. $\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = \frac{V nb}{nR}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = \frac{2n^2a}{V^3} \frac{nRT}{(V nb)^2}$
- **91.** (a) ≈ 0.0545 ; para una persona de 70 pulgadas de altura que pesa 160 libras, un aumento de peso causa que el área aumente a razón de alrededor de 0.0545 pies cuadrados por libra.
- (b) \approx 0.213; para una persona de 70 pulgadas de altura que pesa 160 libras, un aumento de altura (sin ningún cambio en el peso) causa que el área aumente a razón de alrededor de 0.213 pies cuadrados por pulgada de altura.
- **93.** $\partial P/\partial v = 3Av^2 \frac{B(mg/x)^2}{v^2}$ es la razón de cambio de la fuerza necesaria durante el modo de aleteo con respecto a la velocidad del ave cuando la masa y fracción de tiempo de aleteo se mantienen constantes;
- $\partial P/\partial x = -\frac{2Bm^2g^2}{x^3v}$ es la razón a la que la fuerza cambia cuando solo varía la fracción de tiempo pasada en modo de aleteo;
- $\partial P/\partial m = \frac{2Bmg^2}{r^2n}$ es la razón de cambio de la fuerza cuando solo varía la masa
- **99.** x = 1 + t, y = 2, z = 2 2t**97.** No **103.** −2
- **105.** (a)
- (b) $f_x(x, y) = \frac{x^4y + 4x^2y^3 y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, f_y(x, y) = \frac{x^5 4x^3y^2 xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$
- (c) 0, 0 (e) No, ya que f_{xy} y f_{yx} no son continuas.

EJERCICIOS 14.4 ■ PÁGINA 934

1. z = 4x - y - 6 **3.** z = x - y + 1 **5.** x + y - 2z = 0



- **11.** 6x + 4y 23 **13.** 2x + y 1
- **15.** $2x + 2y + \pi 4$ **19.** 6.3
- **21.** $\frac{3}{7}x + \frac{2}{7}y + \frac{6}{7}z$; 6.9914 **23.** 2T + 0.3H - 40.5; 44.4 °C
- **25.** $dz = -2e^{-2x}\cos 2\pi t \, dx 2\pi e^{-2x}\sin 2\pi t \, dt$
- **27.** $dm = 5p^4q^3 dp + 3p^5q^2 dq$
- **29.** $dR = \beta^2 \cos \gamma \, d\alpha + 2\alpha\beta \cos \gamma \, d\beta \alpha\beta^2 \sin \gamma \, d\gamma$
- **31.** $\Delta z = 0.9225, dz = 0.9$ **33.** 5.4 cm²
- **37.** $\approx -0.0165mg$; decremento **39.** $\frac{1}{17} \approx 0.059 \Omega$
- **41.** (a) 0.8264m 34.56h + 38.02 (b) 18.801
- **43.** $\varepsilon_1 = \Delta x$, $\varepsilon_2 = \Delta y$

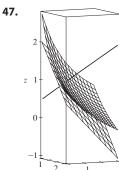
EJERCICIOS 14.5 ■ PÁGINA 943

- 1. $2t(y^3 2xy + 3xy^2 x^2)$
- 3. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}\cos x\cos y + \frac{1}{t^2}\sin x\sin y$
- **5.** $e^{y/z}[2t (x/z) (2xy/z^2)]$
- **7.** $\partial z/\partial s = 5(x-y)^4(2st-t^2), \, \partial z/\partial t = 5(x-y)^4(s^2-2st)$
- 9. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{3 \sin t 2t \sin s}{3x + 2y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{3s \cos t + 2 \cos s}{3x + 2y}$
- 11. $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = e^r \left(t \cos \theta \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} \sin \theta \right)$
- $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = e^r \left(s \cos \theta \frac{t}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} \sin \theta \right)$
- **17.** $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$
- **19.** $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}$
- $\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}$
- $\frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathbf{z}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}$ **21.** 85, 178, 54 **23.** 2π , -2π
- **25.** $\frac{5}{144}$, $-\frac{5}{96}$, $\frac{5}{144}$ **27.** $\frac{2x + y \sin x}{\cos x 2y}$
- **29.** $\frac{1 + x^4y^2 + y^2 + x^4y^4 2xy}{x^2 2xy 2x^5y^3}$
- **31.** $-\frac{x}{3z}$, $-\frac{2y}{3z}$ **33.** $\frac{yz}{e^z xy}$, $\frac{xz}{e^z xy}$
- **35.** 2° C/s **37.** ≈ -0.33 m/s por minuto
- **39.** (a) $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (b) $10 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ (c) 0 m/s
- **41.** $\approx -0.27 \text{ L/s}$ **43.** $-1/(12\sqrt{3}) \text{ rad/s}$

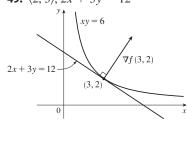
- **45.** (a) $\partial z/\partial r = (\partial z/\partial x) \cos \theta + (\partial z/\partial y) \sin \theta$. $\partial z/\partial \theta = -(\partial z/\partial x) r \operatorname{sen} \theta + (\partial z/\partial y) r \cos \theta$
- **51.** $4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (4r^2 + 4s^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + 4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

EJERCICIOS 14.6 ■ PÁGINA 956

- 1. $\approx -0.08 \text{ mb/km}$ 3. ≈ 0.778
- **7.** (a) $\nabla f(x, y) = (1/y)\mathbf{i} (x/y^2)\mathbf{j}$ (b) $\mathbf{i} 2\mathbf{j}$ (c) -1
- **9.** (a) $\langle e^{2yz}, 2xze^{2yz}, 2xye^{2yz} \rangle$ (b) $\langle 1, 12, 0 \rangle$ (c) $-\frac{22}{3}$
- 11. $\frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{10}$ **13.** $7/(2\sqrt{5})$ **15.** 1
- 19. $\frac{2}{5}$ **21.** $\sqrt{65}$, $\langle 1, 8 \rangle$ **23.** 1, (0, 1)
- **25.** $\frac{3}{4}$, $\langle 1, -2, -2 \rangle$ **27.** (b) $\langle -12, 92 \rangle$
- **29.** Todos los puntos en la recta y = x + 1 **31.** (a) $-40/(3\sqrt{3})$
- **33.** (a) $32/\sqrt{3}$ (b) $\langle 38, 6, 12 \rangle$ (c) $2\sqrt{406}$
- **35.** $\frac{327}{13}$ **39.** $\frac{774}{25}$
- **41.** (a) x + y + z = 11 (b) x 3 = y 3 = z 5
- **43.** (a) x + y + 2 = 11 (b) x 3 = y 3 = 2 (c) $x 2 = \frac{y 2}{2} = \frac{z 1}{6}$ **45.** (a) 2x + 3y + 12z = 24 (b) $\frac{x 3}{2} = \frac{y 2}{3} = \frac{z 1}{12}$



49. $\langle 2, 3 \rangle$, 2x + 3y = 12



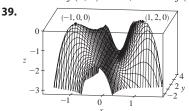
- **59.** $\left(-\frac{5}{4}, -\frac{5}{4}, \frac{25}{8}\right)$ **55.** No
- **63.** x = -1 10t, y = 1 16t, z = 2 12t
- **65.** (-1, 0, 1); $\approx 7.8^{\circ}$
- **69.** Si $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$ y $\mathbf{v} = \langle c, d \rangle$, entonces $af_x + bf_y$ y $cf_x + df_y$ son conocidas, así que se despeja f_x y f_y en las ecuaciones lineales.

EJERCICIOS 14.7 ■ PÁGINA 967

- **1.** (a) f tiene un mínimo local en (1, 1).
- (b) f tiene un punto silla en (1, 1).
- **3.** Mínimo local en (1, 1), punto silla en (0, 0)
- **5.** Máximo $f(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = 11$
- **7.** Máximo f(0, 0) = 2, mínimo f(0, 4) = -30, puntos silla en (2, 2), (-2, 2)
- **9.** Mínimos $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$, punto silla en (0, 0)
- **11.** Máximo f(-1, 0) = 2, mínimo f(1, 0) = -2, puntos silla en $(0, \pm 1)$
- **13.** Máximo f(0, -1) = 2, mínimo $f(\pm 1, 1) = -3$, puntos silla en $(0, 1), (\pm 1, -1)$
- 15. Ninguno

- **17.** Mínimos f(x, y) = 1 en todos los puntos (x, y) en los ejes x y y
- **19.** Mínimos $f(0, 1) = f(\pi, -1) = f(2\pi, 1) = -1$, puntos silla en $(\pi/2, 0), (3\pi/2, 0)$

- **23.** Mínimos $f(1, \pm 1) = f(-1, \pm 1) = 3$
- **25.** Máximo $f(\pi/3, \pi/3) = 3\sqrt{3}/2$, mínimo $f(5\pi/3, 5\pi/3) = -3\sqrt{3}/2$, punto silla en (π, π)
- **27.** Mínimos $f(0, -0.794) \approx -1.191$, $f(\pm 1.592, 1.267) \approx -1.310$ puntos silla (± 0.720 , 0.259), puntos más bajos (± 1.592 , 1.267, -1.310)
- **29.** Máximo $f(0.170, -1.215) \approx 3.197,$ mínimos $f(-1.301, 0.549) \approx -3.145$, $f(1.131, 0.549) \approx -0.701$, puntos silla (-1.301, -1.215), (0.170, 0.549), (1.131, -1.215), ningún punto más alto o más bajo
- **31.** Máximo $f(0, \pm 2) = 4$, mínimo f(1, 0) = -1
- **33.** Máximo $f(\pm 1, 1) = 7$, mínimo f(0, 0) = 4
- **35.** Máximo f(0,3) = f(2,3) = 7, mínimo f(1,1) = -2
- **37.** Máximo f(3,0) = 83, mínimo f(1,1) = 0



- **43**. $(2, 1, \sqrt{5}), (2, 1, -\sqrt{5})$ **45**. $\frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3}$ **41.** $2/\sqrt{3}$
- **47.** $8r^3/(3\sqrt{3})$ **49.** $\frac{4}{3}$ **51.** Cubo, longitud de arista c/12
- **53.** Base cuadrada de lado 40 cm, altura 20 cm **55.** $L^3/(3\sqrt{3})$
- **57.** (a) $H = -p_1 \ln p_1 p_2 \ln p_2 (1 p_1 p_2) \ln(1 p_1 p_2)$
- (b) $\{(p_1, p_2) \mid 0 < p_1 < 1, p_2 < 1 p_1\}$
- (c) $\ln 3$; $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = \frac{1}{3}$

EJERCICIOS 14.8 ■ PÁGINA 977

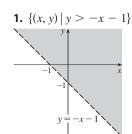
- **1.** ≈59, 30
- **3.** Máximo $f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$, mínimo $f(0, \pm 1) = -1$
- **5.** Máximo f(1, 2) = f(-1, -2) = 2, mínimo f(1, -2) = f(-1, 2) = -2
- **7.** Mínimo f(4, 4, 4) = 48
- **9.** Máximo $f(1, \pm \sqrt{2}, 1) = f(-1, \pm \sqrt{2}, -1) = 2$, mínimo $f(1, \pm \sqrt{2}, -1) = f(-1, \pm \sqrt{2}, 1) = -2$
- **11.** Máximo $\sqrt{3}$, mínimo 1
- **13.** Máximo $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = 2$,
- mínimo $f(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = -2$
- **15.** Mínimo f(1, 1) = f(-1, -1) = 2**17.** Máximo $f(0, 1, \sqrt{2}) = 1 + \sqrt{2}$,
- mínimo $f(0, 1, -\sqrt{2}) = 1 \sqrt{2}$
- **19.** Máximo $f(1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$, mínimo $f(1, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 1 - 2\sqrt{2}$
- **21.** Máximo $f(3/\sqrt{2}, -3/\sqrt{2}) = 9 + 12\sqrt{2}$,
- mínimo f(-2, 2) = -8**23.** Máximo $f(\pm 1/\sqrt{2}, \mp 1/(2\sqrt{2})) = e^{1/4}$,
- mínimo $f(\pm 1/\sqrt{2}, \pm 1/(2\sqrt{2})) = e^{-1/4}$
- **31–43.** Véanse los ejercicios 41–55 de la sección 14.7.
- **45.** Más cercano $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, más lejano (-1, -1, 2)
- **47.** Máximo ≈ 9.7938 , mínimo ≈ -5.3506
- **49.** (a) c/n (b) Cuando $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n$

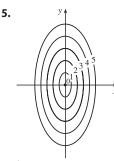
REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 14 ■ PÁGINA 982

Examen verdadero-falso

- **3.** Falso **5.** Falso 7. Verdadero 9. Falso **1.** Verdadero
- 11. Verdadero

Ejercicios





7.

- **11.** (a) $\approx 3.5^{\circ}\text{C/m}, -3.0^{\circ}\text{C/m}$
- (b) ≈ 0.35 °C/m por la ecuación 14.6.9 (la definición 14.6.2 da ≈ 1.1 °C/m.)
- (c) -0.25
- **13.** $f_x = 32xy(5y^3 + 2x^2y)^7$ $f_y = (16x^2 + 120y^2)(5y^3 + 2x^2y)^7$

15.
$$F_{\alpha} = \frac{2\alpha^{3}}{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}} + 2\alpha \ln(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}), F_{\beta} = \frac{2\alpha^{2}\beta}{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2}}$$

17.
$$S_u = \arctan(v\sqrt{w}), S_v = \frac{u\sqrt{w}}{1 + v^2w}, S_w = \frac{u^2 + \beta^2}{2\sqrt{w}(1 + v^2w)}$$

$$f_{yz} = lmx^k y^{l-1} z^{m-1} = f_{zy}, f_{zz} = m(m-1)x^k y^l z^{m-2}$$

- **29.** (a) x + 2y + 5z = 0
- (b) x = 2 + t, y = -1 + 2t, z = 5t
- **31.** $(2, \frac{1}{2}, -1), (-2, -\frac{1}{2}, 1)$
- **33.** $60x + \frac{24}{5}y + \frac{32}{5}z 120$; 38.656
- **35.** $2xy^3(1+6p) + 3x^2y^2(pe^p + e^p) + 4z^3(p\cos p + \sin p)$
- **37.** -47, 108
- **43.** $\langle 2xe^{yz^2}, x^2z^2e^{yz^2}, 2x^2yze^{yz^2} \rangle$ **45.** $-\frac{4}{5}$
- **47.** $\sqrt{145}/2$, $\langle 4, \frac{9}{2} \rangle$ **49.** $\approx \frac{5}{8}$ nudos/milla
- **51.** Mínimo f(-4, 1) = -11
- **53.** Máximo f(1, 1) = 1; puntos silla (0, 0), (0, 3), (3, 0)
- **55.** Máximo f(1, 2) = 4, mínimo f(2, 4) = -64
- **57.** Máximo f(-1, 0) = 2, mínimos $f(1, \pm 1) = -3$, puntos silla $(-1, \pm 1)$, (1, 0)

- **59.** Máximo $f(\pm\sqrt{2/3}, 1/\sqrt{3}) = 2/(3\sqrt{3}),$ mínimo $f(\pm\sqrt{2/3}, -1/\sqrt{3}) = -2/(3\sqrt{3})$
- **61.** Máximo 1. mínimo −1
- **63.** $(\pm 3^{-1/4}, 3^{-1/4}\sqrt{2}, \pm 3^{1/4}), (\pm 3^{-1/4}, -3^{-1/4}\sqrt{2}, \pm 3^{1/4})$
- **65.** $P(2-\sqrt{3}), P(3-\sqrt{3})/6, P(2\sqrt{3}-3)/3$

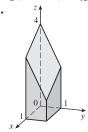
PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES - PÁGINA 985

- 1. L^2W^2 , $\frac{1}{4}L^2W^2$
- **3.** (a) x = w/3, base = w/3(b) Sí
- 7. $\sqrt{3/2}$, $3/\sqrt{2}$

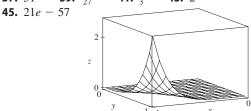
CAPÍTULO 15

EJERCICIOS 15.1 ■ PÁGINA 999

- **1.** (a) 288 (b) 144 **3.** (a) 0.990 (b) 1.151
- **5.** U < V < L **7.** (a) ≈ 248 (b) ≈ 15.5
- **9.** $24\sqrt{2}$ **11.** 3 **13.** $2 + 8y^2, 3x + 27x^2$
- **15.** 222 **17.** $\frac{5}{2} e^{-1}$ **19.** 2
- **21.** $\frac{15}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} \ln 4$ o $\frac{21}{2} \ln 2$
- **25.** π **27.** 2 **29.** 9 ln 2
- **31.** $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)-\frac{1}{12}\pi$ **33.** 0



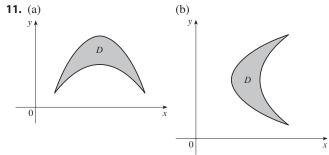
39. $\frac{166}{27}$ **37.** 51 41. $\frac{8}{3}$ **43.** 2



- 47. $\frac{5}{6}$ **49.** 0
- **51.** El teorema de Fubini no se aplica. El integrando tiene una discontinuidad infinita en el origen.

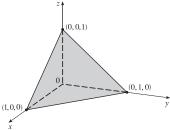
EJERCICIOS 15.2 ■ PÁGINA 1008

- **3.** $\frac{1}{6}(e-1)$ **5.** $\frac{1}{3}$ sen 1
- **9.** $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-9})$ **7.** $\frac{1}{4} \ln 17$

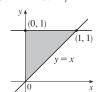


- **13.** Tipo I: $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x\},$
- tipo II: $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le 1, y \le x \le 1\}; \frac{1}{3}$
- **15.** $\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} y \, dy \, dx + \int_1^4 \int_{x-2}^{\sqrt{x}} y \, dy \, dx = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} y \, dx \, dy = \frac{9}{4}$
- **17.** $\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 1)$ **19.** $\frac{11}{3}$ **21.** 0 **23.** $\frac{3}{4}$

- **25.** $\frac{31}{8}$ **27.** $\frac{16}{3}$
 - **29.** 6 31. $\frac{1}{3}$ 35. $\frac{64}{3}$
- **33.** 0, 1.213; 0.713
- **37.** $\frac{10}{3\sqrt{2}}$ o $\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3}$
- 39.

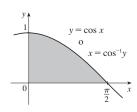


- **41.** 13 984 735 616/14 549 535
- **45.** $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy dx$

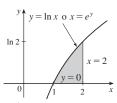


43. $\pi/2$

47. $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\cos^{-1} y} f(x, y) dx dy$



49. $\int_0^{\ln 2} \int_{e^y}^2 f(x, y) dx dy$



- **51.** $\frac{1}{6}(e^9-1)$ **53.** $\frac{2}{9}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$
- **55.** $\frac{1}{3} \ln 9$ **57.** 1
- **59.** $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi \leqslant \iint_{s} \sqrt{4 x^{2}y^{2}} dA \leqslant \pi$

- **61.** $\frac{3}{4}$ **65.** 9π **67.** $a^2b + \frac{3}{2}ab^2$
- **69.** $\pi a^2 b$

EJERCICIOS 15.3 ■ PÁGINA 1014

- **1.** $\int_0^{3\pi/2} \int_0^4 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$
- **3.** $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \ r \ dr \ d\theta$
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $3\pi/4$ $\mathbf{5.} \quad \theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

- 7. $\frac{1250}{3}$ **9.** $(\pi/4)(\cos 1 - \cos 9)$
- **11.** $(\pi/2)(1-e^{-4})$ **13.** $\frac{3}{64}\pi^2$ **15.** $\pi/12$
- 17. $\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 19. $\frac{625}{2}\pi$ 21. 4π 23. $\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$ 25. $(\pi/3)(2 \sqrt{2})$ 27. $(8\pi/3)(64 24\sqrt{3})$ 29. $(\pi/4)(1 e^{-4})$ 31. $\frac{1}{120}$ 33. 4.5951

- **35.** 37.5π m³ **37.** 2/(a+b) **39.** $\frac{15}{16}$
- **41.** (a) $\sqrt{\pi}/4$ (b) $\sqrt{\pi}/2$

EJERCICIOS 15.4 ■ PÁGINA 1024

- **1.** 285 C **3.** 42k, $(2, \frac{85}{28})$ **5.** 6, $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2})$
- **7.** $\frac{8}{15}k$, $\left(0, \frac{4}{7}\right)$
- **9.** $\frac{1}{8}(1-3e^{-2}), \left(\frac{e^2-5}{e^2-3}, \frac{8(e^3-4)}{27(e^3-3e)}\right)$
- **11.** $(\frac{3}{8}, 3\pi/16)$ **13.** $(0, 45/(14\pi))$
- **15.** (2a/5, 2a/5) si el vértice es (0, 0) y los lados están a lo largo de ejes positivos
- **17.** 409.2*k*, 182*k*, 591.2*k*
- **19.** $\frac{64}{315}k$, $\frac{8}{105}k$, $\frac{88}{315}k$
- **21.** $\rho bh^3/3$, $\rho b^3h/3$; $b/\sqrt{3}$, $h/\sqrt{3}$
- **23.** $\rho a^4 \pi / 16$, $\rho a^4 \pi / 16$; a/2, a/2
- **25.** $m = 3\pi/64, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{16384\sqrt{2}}{10395\pi}, 0\right),$
- $I_x = \frac{5\pi}{384} \frac{4}{105}, I_y = \frac{5\pi}{384} + \frac{4}{105}, I_0 = \frac{5\pi}{192}$
- **27.** (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 0.375 (c) $\frac{5}{48} \approx 0.1042$ **29.** (b) (i) $e^{-0.2} \approx 0.8187$ (ii) $1 + e^{-1.8} e^{-0.8} e^{-1} \approx 0.3481$ (c) 2, 5

- **31.** (a) ≈ 0.500 (b) ≈ 0.632
- **33.** (a) $\iint_D (k/20) \left[20 \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2} \right] dA$, donde D es el disco con radio 10 km centrado en el centro de la ciudad
- (b) $200\pi k/3 \approx 209k$, $200(\pi/2 \frac{8}{9})k \approx 136k$, en la orilla

EJERCICIOS 15.5 ■ PÁGINA 1028

- **3.** $3\sqrt{14}$ **5.** $(\pi/6)(13\sqrt{13}-1)$
- **7.** $12 \operatorname{sen}^{-1}(\frac{2}{3})$ **9.** $(2\pi/3)(2\sqrt{2}-1)$
- **11.** $a^2(\pi 2)$ **13.** 3.6258
- **15.** (a) ≈ 1.83 (b) ≈ 1.8616
- **17.** $\frac{45}{8}\sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16}\ln\left[(11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{70})/(3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{70})\right]$
- **19.** 3.3213 **23.** $(\pi/6)(101\sqrt{101}-1)$

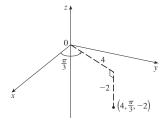
EJERCICIOS 15.6 ■ PÁGINA 1037

- **1.** $\frac{27}{4}$ **3.** $\frac{16}{15}$ **5.** $-\frac{1}{3}$ **7.** $\frac{2}{3}$ **9.** $\frac{27}{2}$ **11.** 4
- **13.** $\frac{65}{28}$ **15.** $\frac{8}{15}$ **17.** $16\pi/3$ **19.** $\frac{16}{3}$
- **23.** (a) $\int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dz \, dy \, dx$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}\pi \frac{1}{3}$
- **25.** ≈ 0.985 27.

- **29.** $\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{0}^{4-x^{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}-y}/2}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}-y}/2} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$
- $= \int_0^4 \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2-y}/2}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y}/2} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$
- $= \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{4-4z^{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y-4z^{2}}}^{\sqrt{4-y-4z^{2}}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ $= \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y/2}}^{\sqrt{4-y/2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y-4z^{2}}}^{\sqrt{4-y-4z^{2}}} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy$
- $= \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^{2}/2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}/2}} \int_{0}^{4-x^{2}-4z^{2}} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx$
- $= \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{4-4z^2}}^{\sqrt{4-4z^2}} \int_{0}^{4-x^2-4z^2} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dx \, dz$
- **31.** $\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{x^2}^{4} \int_{0}^{2-y/2} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$
- $= \int_0^4 \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_0^{2-y/2} f(x, y, z) \, dz \, dx \, dy$
- $= \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-2z} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$
- $= \int_0^4 \int_0^{2-y/2} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dz \, dy$
- $= \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{0}^{2-x^{2}/2} \int_{x^{2}}^{4-2z} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx$
- $= \int_0^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-2z}}^{\sqrt{4-2z}} \int_{x^2}^{4-2z} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dx \, dz$
- **33.** $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$ $= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dz \, dy$ = $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\sqrt{x}} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1-z} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{(1-z)^2} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1-z} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dx \, dz$
- **35.** $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$
- $= \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_y^1 f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_y^1 f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dz \, dy$
- $= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_z^x f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_z^x f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dx \, dz$
- **37.** 64π **39.** $\frac{3}{2}\pi$, $(0, 0, \frac{1}{3})$
- **41.** a^5 , (7a/12, 7a/12, 7a/12)
- **43.** $I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{3}kL^5$ **45.** $\frac{1}{2}\pi kha^4$
- **47.** (a) $m = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{x^2}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-y} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx$
- (b) $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$, donde
- $\overline{x} = (1/m) \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{x^2}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-y} x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dz \, dy \, dx,$
- $\frac{1}{y} = (1/m) \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1/y} \int_{0}^{1-y} y \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, dz \, dy \, dx,$ $y \, \overline{z} = (1/m) \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{1}^{1/z} \int_{0}^{1-y} z \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, dz \, dy \, dx,$
- (c) $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{x^2}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-y} (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} dz dy dx$
- **49.** (a) $\frac{3}{32}\pi + \frac{11}{24}$
- (b) $\left(\frac{28}{9\pi + 44}, \frac{30\pi + 128}{45\pi + 220}, \frac{45\pi + 208}{135\pi + 660}\right)$
- (c) $\frac{1}{240}(68 + 15\pi)$
- **51.** (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{1}{64}$ (c) $\frac{1}{5760}$ **53.** $L^3/8$
- **55.** (a) La región acotada por la elipsoide $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$
- (b) $4\sqrt{6}\pi/45$

EJERCICIOS 15.7 PÁGINA 1043

1. (a)



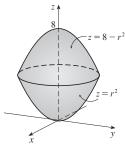
 $(2, 2\sqrt{3}, -2)$

(0, -2, 1)

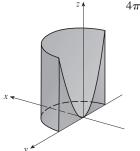
(b)

- **3.** (a) $(2, \pi/3, -1)$ (b) $(3\sqrt{2}, 7\pi/4, 2)$
- **5.** Cilindro circular con radio 2 y eje en el eje z
- 7. Esfera, radio 2, centrada en el origen
- **9.** (a) $z^2 = 1 + r \cos \theta r^2$ (b) $z = r^2 \cos 2\theta$

11.



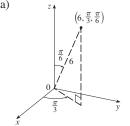
- **13.** Coordenadas cilíndricas: $6 \le r \le 7$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, $0 \le z \le 20$

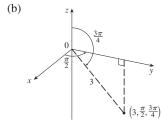


- **21.** $2\pi/5$ **23.** $\frac{4}{3}\pi(\sqrt{2}-1)$ **17.** 384π **19.** $\frac{8}{3}\pi + \frac{128}{15}$
- **25.** (a) $\frac{512}{3}\pi$ (b) $(0, 0, \frac{23}{2})$
- **27.** $\pi Ka^2/8$, (0, 0, 2a/3)
- **31.** (a) $\iiint_C h(P)g(P) dV$, donde *C* es el cono
- (b) $\approx 4.4 \times 10^{18} \,\text{J}$

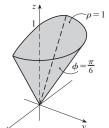
EJERCICIOS 15.8 ■ PÁGINA 1049

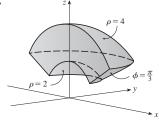
1. (a)





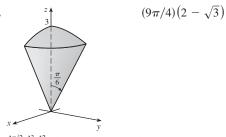
- $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, 3\sqrt{3}\right) \qquad \left(0, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$
- **3.** (a) $(\sqrt{2}, 0, 3\pi/4)$ (b) $(2\sqrt{2}, \pi/4, \pi/3)$
- 5. Semicono
- 7. Plano horizontal
- **9.** (a) $\rho = 3$ (b) $\rho^2(\sin^2\phi \cos 2\theta \cos^2\phi) = 1$
- 11.





15. $0 \le \phi \le \pi/4, 0 \le \rho \le \cos \phi$

17.



- **19.** $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \int_0^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dz dr d\theta$
- **21.** $312,500\pi/7$ **23.** $1688\pi/15$
- **27.** $(\sqrt{3}-1)\pi a^3/3$ **29.** (a) 10π (b) (0, 0, 2.1)
- **31.** (a) $\left(0, 0, \frac{7}{12}\right)$ (b) $11K\pi/960$
- **33.** (a) $(0, 0, \frac{3}{8}a)$ (b) $4K\pi a^5/15$ (*K* es la densidad)
- **35.** $\frac{1}{3}\pi(2-\sqrt{2}), (0,0,3/|8(2-\sqrt{2})|)$
- **37.** (a) $\pi Ka^4h/2$ (K es la densidad) (b) $\pi Ka^2h(3a^2+4h^2)/12$
- **41.** $(4\sqrt{2}-5)/15$ **39.** $5\pi/6$

- **43.** $4096\pi/21$

25. $\pi/8$

- 45.
- **47.** $136\pi/99$

EJERCICIOS 15.9 ■ PÁGINA 1060

- **3.** s **5.** 2*uvw*
- **7.** El paralelogramo con vértices (0, 0), (6, 3), (12, 1), (6, -2)
- **9.** La región acotada por la recta y = 1, el eje y y $y = \sqrt{x}$
- **11.** $x = \frac{1}{3}(v u)$, $y = \frac{1}{3}(u + 2v)$ es una posible transformación, donde $S = \{(u, v) \mid -1 \le u \le 1, 1 \le v \le 3\}$
- **13.** $x = u \cos v$, $y = u \sin v$ es una posible transformación, donde $S = \{ (u, v) \mid 1 \le u \le \sqrt{2}, 0 \le v \le \pi/2 \}$
- **15.** -3 **17.** 6π **19.** $2 \ln 3$
- **21.** (a) $\frac{4}{3}\pi abc$ (b) $1.083 \times 10^{12} \,\mathrm{km}^3$ (c) $\frac{4}{15}\pi (a^2 + b^2)abck$
- **25.** $\frac{3}{2}$ sen 1 **27.** $e e^{-1}$ **23.** $\frac{8}{5} \ln 8$

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 15 ■ PÁGINA 1061

Examen verdadero-falso

- **1.** Verdadero **3.** Verdadero **5.** Verdadero **7.** Verdadero
- 9. Falso

Ejercicios

- **1.** ≈ 64.0 3. $\frac{13}{3}$ **5.** 2 7. $\frac{2}{3}$
- **9.** $\int_0^{\pi} \int_2^4 f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$
- **11.** $(\sqrt{3}, 3, 2), (4, \pi/3, \pi/3)$
- **13.** $(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{3}), (4, \pi/4, 4\sqrt{3})$
- **15.** (a) $r^2 + z^2 = 4$, $\rho = 2$ (b) r = 2, $\rho \sin \phi = 2$
- 17. La región dentro del lazo de la rosa de cuatro pétalos $r = \sin 2\theta$ en el primer cuadrante
- **21.** $\frac{1}{2}e^6 \frac{7}{2}$ **23.** $\frac{1}{4} \ln 2$ **19.** $\frac{1}{2}$ sen 1
- **29.** $\frac{81}{2}$ **31.** $\pi/96$ **37.** $\frac{2}{3}$ **39.** $2ma^3/9$ **27.** $81\pi/5$ 33. $\frac{64}{15}$ **35.** 176
- **41.** (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{8}{15})$
- (c) $I_x = \frac{1}{12}$, $I_y = \frac{1}{24}$; $\overline{y} = 1/\sqrt{3}$, $\overline{x} = 1/\sqrt{6}$
- **43.** (a) (0, 0, h/4) (b) $\pi a^5 h/15$
- **45.** $\ln(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{2}/3$ **47.** $\frac{486}{5}$
- **49.** 0.0512

- **51.** (a) $\frac{1}{15}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{45}$
- **53.** $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ **55**. −ln 2 **57.** 0

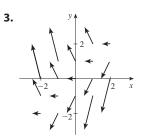
PROBLEMAS ADICIONALES ■ PÁGINA 1065

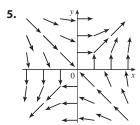
- **3.** $\frac{1}{2}$ sen 1
- **7.** (b) 0.90

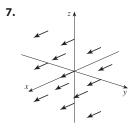
CAPÍTULO 16

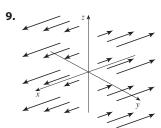
EJERCICIOS 16.1 ■ PÁGINA 1073

1.

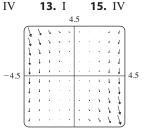






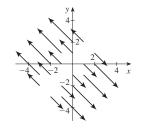


- **11.** IV **13.** I
- 19.



17. III

- **21.** $\nabla f(x, y) = 3 \sec^2(3x 4y) \mathbf{i} 4 \sec^2(3x 4y) \mathbf{j}$ **23.** $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{i}$
- - $+\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$ **j** $+\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$ **k**
- **25.** $\nabla f(x, y) = (x y) \mathbf{i} + (y x) \mathbf{j}$



- 27.
- **31.** II **29.** III **33.** (2.04, 1.03) (b) y = 1/x, x > 0
- **35.** (a)

EJERCICIOS 16.2 ■ PÁGINA 1084

1. $\frac{4}{3}(10^{3/2}-1)$ **3.** 1638.4 **5.** $\frac{1}{3}\pi^6+2\pi$ **7.** $\frac{5}{2}$ **9.** $\sqrt{2}/3$ **11.** $\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{14}(e^6-1)$ **13.** $\frac{2}{5}(e-1)$ **15.** $\frac{35}{3}$

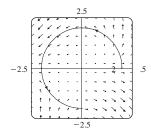
y = C/x

- **17.** (a) Positivo (b) Negativo **19.** $\frac{1}{20}$

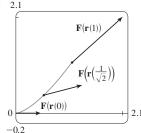
- **21.** $\frac{6}{5} \cos 1 \sin 1$
- **23.** 0.5424
- **25.** 94.8231

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

颸



29. (a) $\frac{11}{8} - 1/e$ (b) 2.1



- **31.** $\frac{172704}{5632705}\sqrt{2}(1-e^{-14\pi})$ **33.** $2\pi k$, $(4/\pi, 0)$
- **35.** (a) $\bar{x} = (1/m) \int_C x \rho(x, y, z) ds$,
- $\overline{y} = (1/m) \int_C y \rho(x, y, z) ds,$
- $\overline{z} = (1/m) \int_C z \rho(x, y, z) ds$, donde $m = \int_C \rho(x, y, z) ds$
- (b) $(0, 0, 3\pi)$
- **37.** $I_x = k(\frac{1}{2}\pi \frac{4}{3}), I_y = k(\frac{1}{2}\pi \frac{2}{3})$ **39.** $2\pi^2$ **41.** $\frac{7}{3}$
- **43.** (a) $2ma \mathbf{i} + 6mbt \mathbf{j}, 0 \le t \le 1$ (b) $2ma^2 + \frac{9}{2}mb^2$
- **45.** $\approx 1.67 \times 10^4$ pies-lb **47.** (b) Sí **51.** ≈ 22 J

EJERCICIOS 16.3 ■ PÁGINA 1094

- **1.** 40 3. No conservativo
- **5.** $f(x, y) = ye^{xy} + K$ **7.** $f(x, y) = ye^{x} + x \operatorname{sen} y + K$
- **9.** $f(x, y) = y^2 \sin x + x \cos y + K$
- **11.** (b) 16 **13.** (a) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3y^3$ (b) -9
- **15.** (a) $f(x, y, z) = xyz + z^2$ (b) 77
- **17.** (a) $f(x, y, z) = ye^{xz}$ (b) 4
- 21. No importa qué curva se elija.
- **25.** No **27.** Conservativo
- **31.** (a) Sí (b) Sí (c) Sí
- **33.** (a) No (b) Sí (c) Sí

EJERCICIOS 16.4 ■ PÁGINA 1101

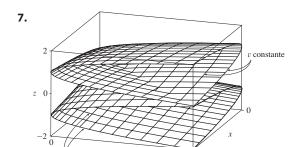
- **3.** $\frac{2}{3}$ **5.** $4(e^3-1)$ **7.** $\frac{1}{3}$
- 9. -24π 11. $-\frac{16}{3}$ 13. 4π 15. $\frac{1}{15}\pi^4 \frac{4144}{1125}\pi^2 + \frac{7578368}{253125} \approx 0.0779$
- 17. $-\frac{1}{12}$ 19. 3π **21.** (c) $\frac{9}{2}$
- **23.** $(4a/3\pi, 4a/3\pi)$ si la región es la porción del disco $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ en el primer cuadrante
- **27.** 0

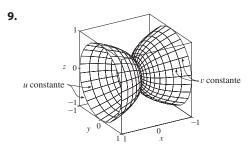
EJERCICIOS 16.5 ■ PÁGINA 1109

- **1.** (a) **0** (b) $y^2z^2 + x^2z^2 + x^2v^2$
- **3.** (a) $-x^2 \mathbf{i} + 3xy \mathbf{j} xz \mathbf{k}$ (b) yz
- **5.** (a) $-\frac{\sqrt{z}}{(1+y)^2}\mathbf{i} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+z)^2}\mathbf{j} \frac{\sqrt{y}}{(1+x)^2}\mathbf{k}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+z)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(1+x)} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}(1+y)}$
- **7.** (a) **0** (b) $2/\sqrt{x^2+y}$
- **9.** (a) Negativo (b) rot $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$
- **11.** (a) Cero (b) rot \mathbf{F} apunta en la dirección negativa de z.
- **13.** $f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3 + K$ **15.** No conservativo
- **17.** $f(x, y, z) = xe^{yz} + K$ **19.** No

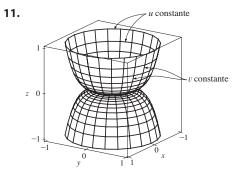
EJERCICIOS 16.6 ■ PÁGINA 1120

- **1.** *P*: sí; *O*: no
- **3.** El plano que pasa por (0, 3, 1) que contiene los vectores $\langle 1, 0, 4 \rangle, \langle 1, -1, 5 \rangle$
- **5.** El cono circular con eje en el eje z





u constante



- **13.** IV **15.** I **17.** III
- **19.** x = u, y = v u, z = -v
- **21.** $x = x, y = 4 \cos \theta, z = 4 \sin \theta, 0 \le x \le 5, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$
- **23.** $x = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos \theta$, $y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} \theta$,

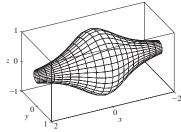
$$z = 2\cos\phi, 0 \le \phi \le \pi/4, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$

$$\left[o \ x = x, y = y, z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \right]$$

- **25.** $x = 6 \operatorname{sen} \phi \cos \theta$, $y = 6 \operatorname{sen} \phi \operatorname{sen} \theta$, $z = 6 \cos \phi$, $\pi/6 \leqslant \phi \leqslant \pi/2, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi$

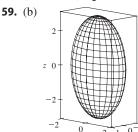
29.
$$x = x, y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{1}{1 + x^2} \sin \theta,$$

$$-2 \le x \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$$



- 31. (a) La dirección se invierte (b) El número de espirales
- **33.** 3x y + 3z = 3 **35.** $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \frac{1}{2}y + z = \frac{\pi}{3}$
- **37.** -x + 2z = 1 **39.** $3\sqrt{14}$ **41.** $\sqrt{14}\pi$

- **43.** $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{21} + \frac{17}{4}\ln(2 + \sqrt{21}) \ln\sqrt{17}$ **45.** $(2\pi/3)(2\sqrt{2} 1)$
- **47.** $(\pi/6)(65^{3/2}-1)$ **49.** 4 **51.** $\pi R^2 \le A(S) \le \sqrt{3} \pi R^2$
- **53.** 3.5618 **55.** (a) ≈ 24.2055 (b) 24.2476
- **57.** $\frac{45}{8}\sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16}\ln\left|(11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{70})/(3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{70})\right|$



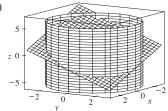
- (c) $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{36 \operatorname{sen}^4 u \cos^2 v + 9 \operatorname{sen}^4 u \operatorname{sen}^2 v + 4 \cos^2 u \operatorname{sen}^2 u} \ du \ dv$
- **63.** $2a^2(\pi-2)$ **61.** 4π

EJERCICIOS 16.7 ■ PÁGINA 1132

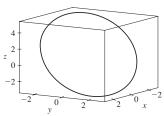
- 7. $\frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$ **1.** ≈ -6.93**3.** 900π **5.** $11\sqrt{14}$
- **11.** $364\sqrt{2}\pi/3$ **13.** $(\pi/120)(25\sqrt{5}+1)$ **9.** $171\sqrt{14}$
- **15.** $\frac{7}{4}\sqrt{21} \frac{17}{12}\sqrt{17}$ **17.** 16π **19.** $(\pi/60)(391\sqrt{17} + 1)$
- **21.** 4 **23.** $\frac{713}{180}$ **25.** $\frac{8}{3}\pi$ **27.** 0 **29.** $-\frac{4}{3}\pi$
- **31.** $2\pi + \frac{8}{3}$ **33.** 4.5822 **35.** 3.4895
- **37.** $\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{D} \left[P(\partial h/\partial x) Q + R(\partial h/\partial z) \right] dA,$
- donde D = proyección de S en el plano xz
- **39.** (0, 0, *a*/2)
- **41.** (a) $I_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dS$ (b) $4329\sqrt{2}\pi/5$
- **43.** 0 kg/s **45.** $\frac{8}{3} \pi a^3 \varepsilon_0$ **47.** 1248π

EJERCICIOS 16.8 ■ PÁGINA 1139

- 3. 16π **5.** 0 **7.** -1
- **11.** (a) $81\pi/2$ (b)



- (c) $x = 3 \cos t, y = 3 \sin t$,
- $z = 1 3(\cos t + \sin t),$
- $0 \le t \le 2\pi$



13. -32π **15.** $-\pi$ **17.** 3

EJERCICIOS 16.9 ■ PÁGINA 1145

- 3. $256\pi/3$ 5. $\frac{9}{2}$ 7. $9\pi/2$
- **11.** π **13.** 2π **15.** $341\sqrt{2}/60 + \frac{81}{20}\arcsin(\sqrt{3}/3)$
- 17. $13\pi/20$ 19. Negativo en P_1 , positivo en P_2
- **21.** div $\mathbf{F} > 0$ en cuadrantes I, II; dic $\mathbf{F} < 0$ en cuadrantes III, IV

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 16 ■ PÁGINA 1148

Examen verdadero-falso

- **1.** Falso **3.** Verdadero **5.** Falso
- 9. Verdadero 11. Verdadero 13. Falso

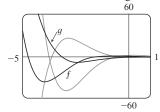
Ejercicios

- **1.** (a) Negativo (b) Positivo **3.** $6\sqrt{10}$ 5. $\frac{4}{15}$
- **9.** $\frac{11}{12} 4/e$ **11.** $f(x, y) = e^y + xe^{xy} + K$ **13.** 0
- **15.** 0 **17.** -8π **25.** $\frac{1}{6}(27-5\sqrt{5})$
- **27.** $(\pi/60)(391\sqrt{17}+1)$ **29.** $-64\pi/3$ **31.** 0
- **33.** $-\frac{1}{2}$ **35.** 4π **37.** -4

CAPÍTULO 17

EJERCICIOS 17.1 ■ PÁGINA 1160

- **1.** $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$ **3.** $y = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{2}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{2}x)$ **5.** $y = c_1 e^{-x/2} + c_2 x e^{-x/2}$ **7.** $y = c_1 + c_2 e^{4x/3}$
- **9.** $y = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$
- **11.** $y = c_1 e^{(\sqrt{3}-1)t/2} + c_2 e^{-(\sqrt{3}+1)t/2}$
- **13.** $V = e^{-2t/3} \left[c_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}t\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}t\right) \right]$
- **15.** $f(x) = e^{-x} \cos x$, $g(x) = e^{-x} \sin x$. Todas las curvas de solución se aproximan a 0 cuando $x \rightarrow \infty$ y oscilan con amplitudes que se vuelven arbitrariamente grandes cuando $x \rightarrow -\infty$.



- **17.** $y = \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + \sqrt{3} \sin(\sqrt{3}x)$ **19.** $y = e^{-2x/3} + \frac{2}{3}xe^{-2x/3}$
- **21.** $y = 2e^{-3x/2} + e^{-x}$
- **23.** $y = \frac{1}{7}e^{4x-4} \frac{1}{7}e^{3-3x}$ **25.** $y = -3\cos 4x + 2\sin 4x$
- **27.** $y = 5 \cos 2x + 3 \sin 2x$ **29.** $y = \frac{e-2}{e-1} + \frac{e^x}{e-1}$
- 31. Ninguna solución
- **33.** (b) $\lambda = n^2 \pi^2 / L^2$, *n* un entero positivo; $y = C \operatorname{sen}(n\pi x / L)$
- **35.** (a) $b a \neq n\pi$, *n* cualquier entero
- (b) $b a = n\pi y \frac{c}{d} \neq e^{a-b} \frac{\cos a}{\cos b}$ a menos que $\cos b = 0$, entonces
- $\frac{c}{d} \neq e^{a-b} \frac{\operatorname{sen} a}{\operatorname{sen} b}$
- (c) $b a = n\pi y \frac{c}{d} = e^{a-b} \frac{\cos a}{\cos b}$ a menos que $\cos b = 0$, entonces

- **1.** $y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{8} x \frac{1}{32}$
- **3.** $y = c_1 \cos(\frac{1}{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\frac{1}{3}x) + \frac{1}{37}e^{2x}$
- **5.** $y = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \frac{1}{10}e^{-x}$
- 7. $y = e^{x} \left(\frac{9}{10} \cos 2x \frac{1}{20} \sin 2x \right) + \frac{1}{10} \cos x + \frac{1}{5} \sin x$
- **9.** $y = e^{x}(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} x + 2)$

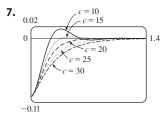
11.

Las soluciones son todas asintóticas para $y_p = \frac{1}{10}\cos x + \frac{3}{10}\sin x$ cuando $x \rightarrow \infty$. Excepto para y_p , todas las soluciones se aproximan a ∞ o $-\infty$ cuando $x \rightarrow -\infty$.

- **13.** $y_p = Ae^{2x} + (Bx^2 + Cx + D)\cos x + (Ex^2 + Fx + G)\sin x$
- **15.** $y_p = Axe^x + B\cos x + C\sin x$
- **17.** $y_p = xe^{-x}[(Ax^2 + Bx + C)\cos 3x + (Dx^2 + Ex + F)\sin 3x]$
- **19.** $y = c_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + c_2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}x) \frac{1}{3} \cos x$
- **21.** $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + e^{2x}$
- **23.** $y = c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x + \sin x \ln(\sec x + \tan x) 1$
- **25.** $y = [c_1 + \ln(1 + e^{-x})]e^x + [c_2 e^{-x} + \ln(1 + e^{-x})]e^{2x}$
- **27.** $y = e^x \left[c_1 + c_2 x \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + x^2) + x \tan^{-1} x \right]$

EJERCICIOS 17.3 ■ PÁGINA 1175

1. $x = 0.35 \cos(2\sqrt{5}t)$ **3.** $x = -\frac{1}{5}e^{-6t} + \frac{6}{5}e^{-t}$ **5.** $\frac{49}{12}$ kg



- **13.** $Q(t) = (-e^{-10t}/250)(6\cos 20t + 3\sin 20t) + \frac{3}{125}$
- $I(t) = \frac{3}{5}e^{-10t} \operatorname{sen} 20t$
- **15.** $Q(t) = e^{-10t} \left[\frac{3}{250} \cos 20t \frac{3}{500} \sin 20t \right]$ $-\frac{3}{250}\cos 10t + \frac{3}{125}\sin 10t$

EJERCICIOS 17.4 ■ PÁGINA 1180

- **1.** $c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = c_0 e^x$ **3.** $c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{3^n n!} = c_0 e^{x^3/3}$
- **5.** $c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^{2n} + c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n n!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$
- 7. $c_0 + c_1 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = c_0 c_1 \ln(1-x)$ para |x| < 1
- **9.** $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} = e^{x^2/2}$
- **11.** $x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^2 5^2 \cdot \dots \cdot (3n-1)^2}{(3n+1)!} x^{3n+1}$

REPASO DEL CAPÍTULO 17 ■ PÁGINA 1181

Examen verdadero-falso

1. Verdadero **3.** Verdadero

Ejercicios

- 1. $y = c_1 e^{x/2} + c_2 e^{-x/2}$
- 3. $y = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x)$
- **5.** $y = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + 1)$
- 7. $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x \frac{1}{2} \cos x \frac{1}{2} (x+1) \sin x$

9.
$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{5} x e^{-2x}$$

9.
$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{5} x e^{-2x}$$

11. $y = 5 - 2e^{-6(x-1)}$ **13.** $y = (e^{4x} - e^x)/3$

15. Ninguna solución **17.**
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n n!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

19.
$$Q(t) = -0.02e^{-10t}(\cos 10t + \sin 10t) + 0.03$$

21. (c)
$$2\pi/k \approx 85 \text{ min}$$
 (d) $\approx 28400 \text{ km/h}$

APÉNDICES

EJERCICIOS A ■ **PÁGINA A9**

1. 18 **3.**
$$\pi$$
 5. $5-\sqrt{5}$ **7.** $2-x$

9.
$$|x+1| = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{para } x \ge -1 \\ -x-1 & \text{para } x < -1 \end{cases}$$
 11. $x^2 + 1$

13.
$$(-2, \infty)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-2} 0$$

15.
$$[-1, \infty)$$

19.
$$(2, 6)$$
 $\xrightarrow{2}$ $\xrightarrow{6}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\mathbf{23.} & \left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
 & & \\
\hline
 & -1 & \frac{1}{2}
\end{array}$$

25.
$$(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$$
 \longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow -1 $\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}}$

27.
$$\left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$

29.
$$(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$31. \left(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\right)$$

$$-\sqrt{3} \quad 0 \quad \sqrt{3}$$

33.
$$(-\infty, 1]$$

35.
$$(-1,0) \cup (1,\infty)$$

37.
$$(-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$$

$$0 \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

39.
$$10 \le C \le 35$$
 41. (a) $T = 20 - 10h, 0 \le h \le 12$

(b)
$$-30^{\circ}\text{C} \le T \le 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$
 43. $\pm \frac{3}{2}$ **45.** 2, $-\frac{4}{3}$

43.
$$\pm \frac{3}{2}$$
 45. 2, $-\frac{5}{2}$

47.
$$(-3,3)$$
 49. $(3,5)$ **51.** $(-\infty,-7] \cup [-3,\infty)$

53.
$$[1.3, 1.7]$$
 55. $[-4, -1] \cup [1, 4]$

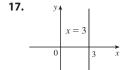
57.
$$x \ge (a+b)c/(ab)$$
 59. $x > (c-b)/a$

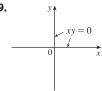
EJERCICIOS B PÁGINA A15



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

3.
$$\sqrt{74}$$
 5. $2\sqrt{37}$ **7.** 2 **9.** $-\frac{9}{2}$





21.
$$y = 6x - 15$$

21.
$$y = 6x - 15$$
 23. $2x - 3y + 19 = 0$

25.
$$5x + y = 11$$
 27. $y = 3x - 2$ **29.** $y = 3x - 3$

29.
$$y = 3x$$
 .

31.
$$v = 3$$

33.
$$x + 2y + 11 = 0$$

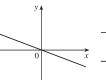
31.
$$y = 5$$
 33. $x + 2y + 11 = 0$ **35.** $5x - 2y + 1 = 0$

37.
$$m = -\frac{1}{3}$$
, $b = 0$

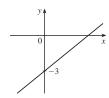
$$x + 2y + 11 = 0$$

39. $m = 0$,
 $b = -2$

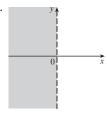
41.
$$m = \frac{3}{4}$$
, $b = -3$

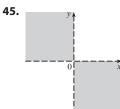




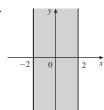


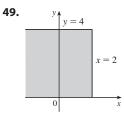
43.



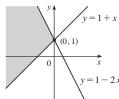


47.





51.



53.
$$(0, -4)$$
 55. $(a) (4, 9)$ $(b) (3.5, -3)$ **57.** $(1, -2)$

59.
$$y = x - 3$$

59.
$$y = x - 3$$
 61. (b) $4x - 3y - 24 = 0$

EJERCICIOS C PÁGINA A23

1.
$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 25$$
 3. $x^2 + y^2 = 65$

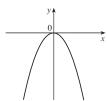
1.
$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 25$$

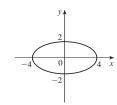
3.
$$x^2 + y^2 = 6$$

5.
$$(2, -5), 4$$
 7. $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \frac{1}{2}$ **9.** $\left(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}\right), \sqrt{10}/4$

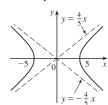
7.
$$(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

9.
$$(\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4})$$
, $\sqrt{10}/4$

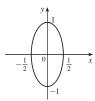




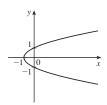
15. Hipérbola



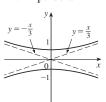
17. Elipse



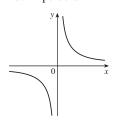
19. Parábola

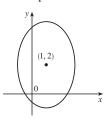


21. Hipérbola

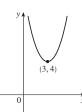


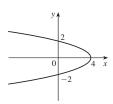
23. Hipérbola



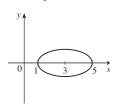


27. Parábola

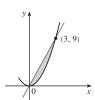




31. Elipse

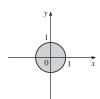


33.

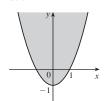


35.
$$y = x^2 - 2x$$

37.



39.



EJERCICIOS D ■ PÁGINA A32

1. $7\pi/6$ 3. $\pi/20$ **5.** 5π

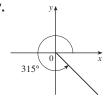
7. 720°

11.
$$-67.5^{\circ}$$
 13. 3τ

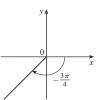
13. $3\pi \text{ cm}$

15. $\frac{2}{3}$ rad = $(120/\pi)^{\circ}$

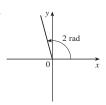
17.



19.



21.



23. $sen(3\pi/4) = 1/\sqrt{2}$, $cos(3\pi/4) = -1/\sqrt{2}$, $tan(3\pi/4) = -1$, $\csc(3\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}$, $\sec(3\pi/4) = -\sqrt{2}$, $\cot(3\pi/4) = -1$ **25.** $\sec(9\pi/2) = 1$, $\cos(9\pi/2) = 0$, $\csc(9\pi/2) = 1$,

 $\cot(9\pi/2) = 0 \tan(9\pi/2)$ y $\sec(9\pi/2)$ sin definir

27. $sen(5\pi/6) = \frac{1}{2}, cos(5\pi/6) = -\sqrt{3}/2, tan(5\pi/6) = -1/\sqrt{3},$ $\csc(5\pi/6) = 2, \sec(5\pi/6) = -2/\sqrt{3}, \cot(5\pi/6) = -\sqrt{3}$

29. $\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$, $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$, $\csc \theta = \frac{5}{3}$, $\sec \theta = \frac{5}{4}$, $\cot \theta = \frac{4}{3}$

31. $\sin \phi = \sqrt{5}/3$, $\cos \phi = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\tan \phi = -\sqrt{5}/2$, $\csc \phi = 3/\sqrt{5}$, $\cot \phi = -2/\sqrt{5}$

33. sen $\beta = -1/\sqrt{10}$, cos $\beta = -3/\sqrt{10}$, tan $\beta = \frac{1}{3}$, $\csc \beta = -\sqrt{10}$, $\sec \beta = -\sqrt{10}/3$

35. 5.73576 cm **37.** 24.62147 cm **59.** $\frac{1}{15}(4+6\sqrt{2})$

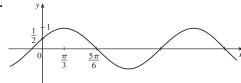
61. $\frac{1}{15}(3+8\sqrt{2})$ **63.** $\frac{24}{25}$ **65.** $\pi/3$, $5\pi/3$

67. $\pi/4$, $3\pi/4$, $5\pi/4$, $7\pi/4$ **69.** $\pi/6$, $\pi/2$, $5\pi/6$, $3\pi/2$

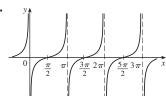
71. $0, \pi, 2\pi$ **73.** $0 \le x \le \pi/6$ y $5\pi/6 \le x \le 2\pi$

75. $0 \le x < \pi/4, 3\pi/4 < x < 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4 < x \le 2\pi$

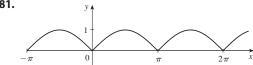
77.



79.



81.



89. 14.34457 cm²

EJERCICIOS E PÁGINA A38

1.
$$\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5}$$
 3. $3^4 + 3^5 + 3$

1.
$$\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5}$$
 3. $3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$ **5.** $-1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{7} + \frac{7}{9}$ **7.** $1^{10} + 2^{10} + 3^{10} + \cdots + n^{10}$

9.
$$1-1+1-1+\cdots+(-1)^{n-1}$$
 11. $\sum_{i=1}^{10} i$

13.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{19} \frac{i}{i+1}$$
 15. $\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2i$ **17.** $\sum_{i=0}^{5} 2^{i}$ **19.** $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x^{i}$ **21.** 80 **23.** 3276 **25.** 0 **27.** 61 **29.** $n(n+1)$

21. 80 **23.** 3276 **25.** 0 **27.** 61 **29.**
$$n(n+1)$$

31.
$$n(n^2 + 6n + 17)/3$$
 33. $n(n^2 + 6n + 11)/3$

35.
$$n(n^3 + 2n^2 - n - 10)/4$$

41. (a)
$$n^4$$
 (b) $5^{100} - 1$ (c) $\frac{97}{300}$ (d) $a_n - a_0$

43.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 45. 14 **49.** $2^{n+1} + n^2 + n - 2$

EJERCICIOS G PÁGINA A54

1. (b) 0.405

EJERCICIOS H ■ **PÁGINA A62**

1.
$$8-4i$$
 3. $13+18i$ **5.** $12-7i$ **7.** $\frac{11}{13}+\frac{10}{13}i$

9.
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$
 11. $-i$ **13.** $5i$ **15.** $12 + 5i$, 13

17.
$$4i$$
, 4 **19.** $\pm \frac{3}{2}i$ **21.** $-1 \pm 2i$

23.
$$-\frac{1}{2} \pm (\sqrt{7}/2)i$$
 25. $3\sqrt{2} \left[\cos(3\pi/4) + i \sin(3\pi/4)\right]$

27.
$$5\left\{\cos\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right] + i \sin\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right]\right\}$$

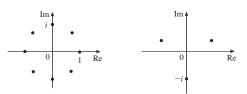
29.
$$4[\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2)], \cos(-\pi/6) + i \sin(-\pi/6), \frac{1}{2}[\cos(-\pi/6) + i \sin(-\pi/6)]$$

31.
$$4\sqrt{2} \left[\cos(7\pi/12) + i \sin(7\pi/12)\right]$$
,

$$(2\sqrt{2})[\cos(13\pi/12) + i \sin(13\pi/12)], \frac{1}{4}[\cos(\pi/6) + i \sin(\pi/6)]$$

33.
$$-1024$$
 35. $-512\sqrt{3} + 512i$

37.
$$\pm 1$$
, $\pm i$, $(1/\sqrt{2})(\pm 1 \pm i)$ **39.** $\pm (\sqrt{3}/2) + \frac{1}{2}i$, $-i$



41.
$$i$$
 43. $\frac{1}{2} + (\sqrt{3}/2)i$ **45.** $-e$

47.
$$\cos 3\theta = \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$$
,