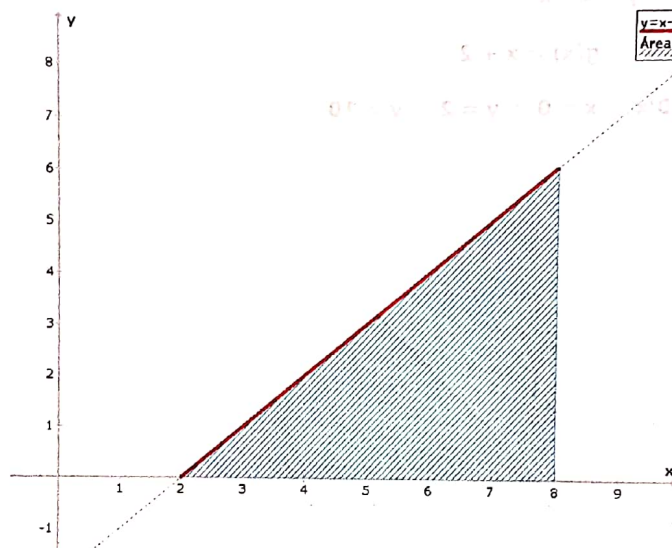


UNIDAD N° 3 - Práctico N° 1

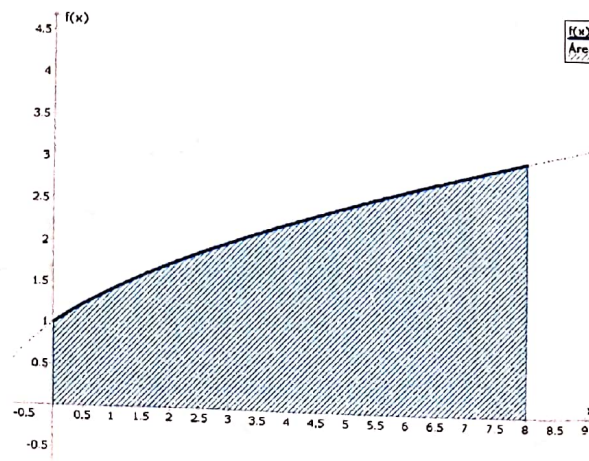
Integrales definidas

1. Hallar el área del triángulo, mostrado en la Figura, de las siguientes maneras:

- Hallando la integral definida de la función $y = x - 2$ en el intervalo $[2, 8]$.
- Aplicando la fórmula para hallar el área de un triángulo rectángulo.



2. Hallar el área encerrada entre la curva de la función $f(x) = (x + 1)^{1/2}$ y el eje x , en el intervalo que va del punto $x_1 = 0$ al punto $x_2 = 8$. Ver Figura.



3. Encontrar el área de la región delimitada por las siguientes funciones. Graficarlas.

$y = 3x^3 + 1$; $x = 0$; $x = 2$; $y = 0$

$y = x^3 + x$; $x = 2$; $y = 0$

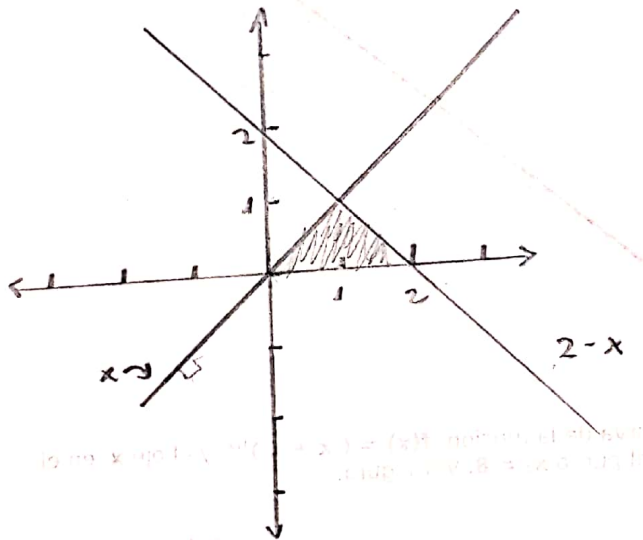
4. Graficar la región acotada por las siguientes funciones y hallar el área de dicha región:

a. $y = x$; $y = 2 - x$

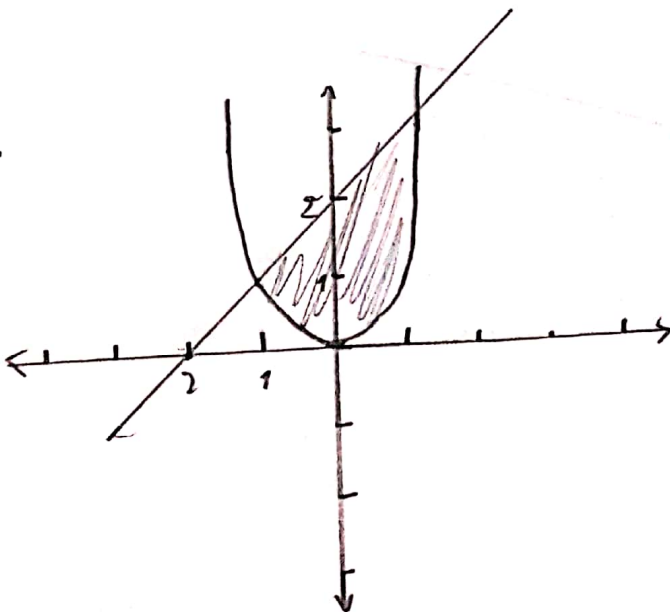
b. $f(x) = x^2$; $g(x) = x + 2$

c. $y = 10/x$; $x = 0$; $y = 2$; $y = 10$

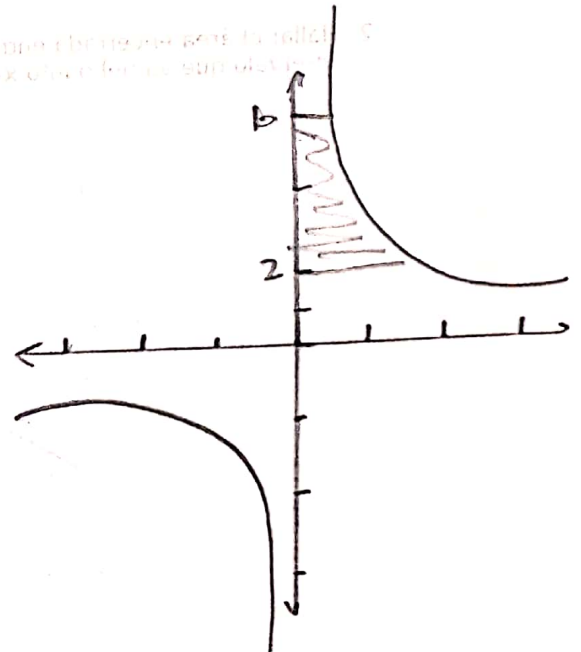
u_z.



u_b.



u_c.



TP 3-1

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad 2) \quad \int_2^8 (x-2) \cdot dx &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^8 \\ &= \left[\frac{8^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 8 \right] - \left[\frac{2^2}{2} - 2 \cdot 2 \right] \\ &= [32 - 16] - [2 - 4] \end{aligned}$$

$$16 - (-2) = 18$$

$$b) \quad A = \frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{6 \times 6}{2} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

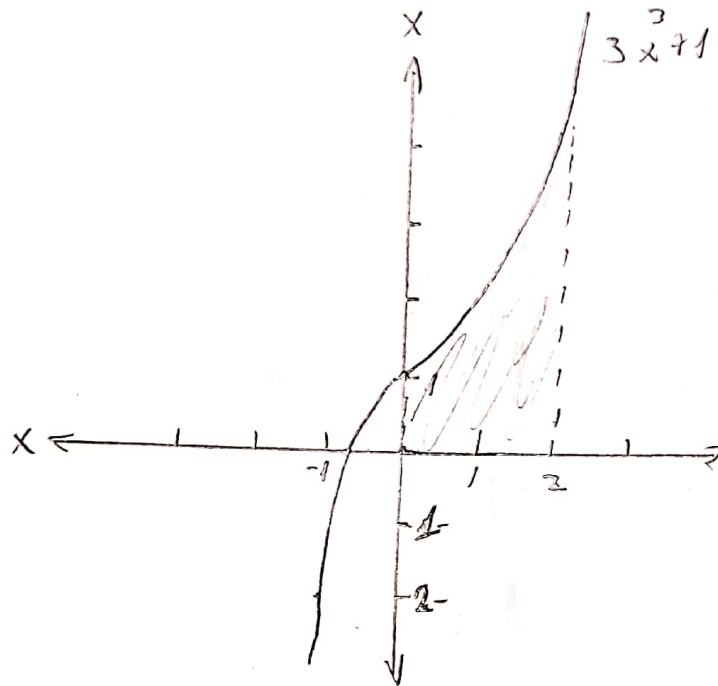
$$2) \quad \int_0^8 (x+1)^{1/2} \quad u = x+1$$

$$\int_0^8 u^{1/2} \cdot du = \frac{u^{1/2+1}}{1/2+1} = \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}$$

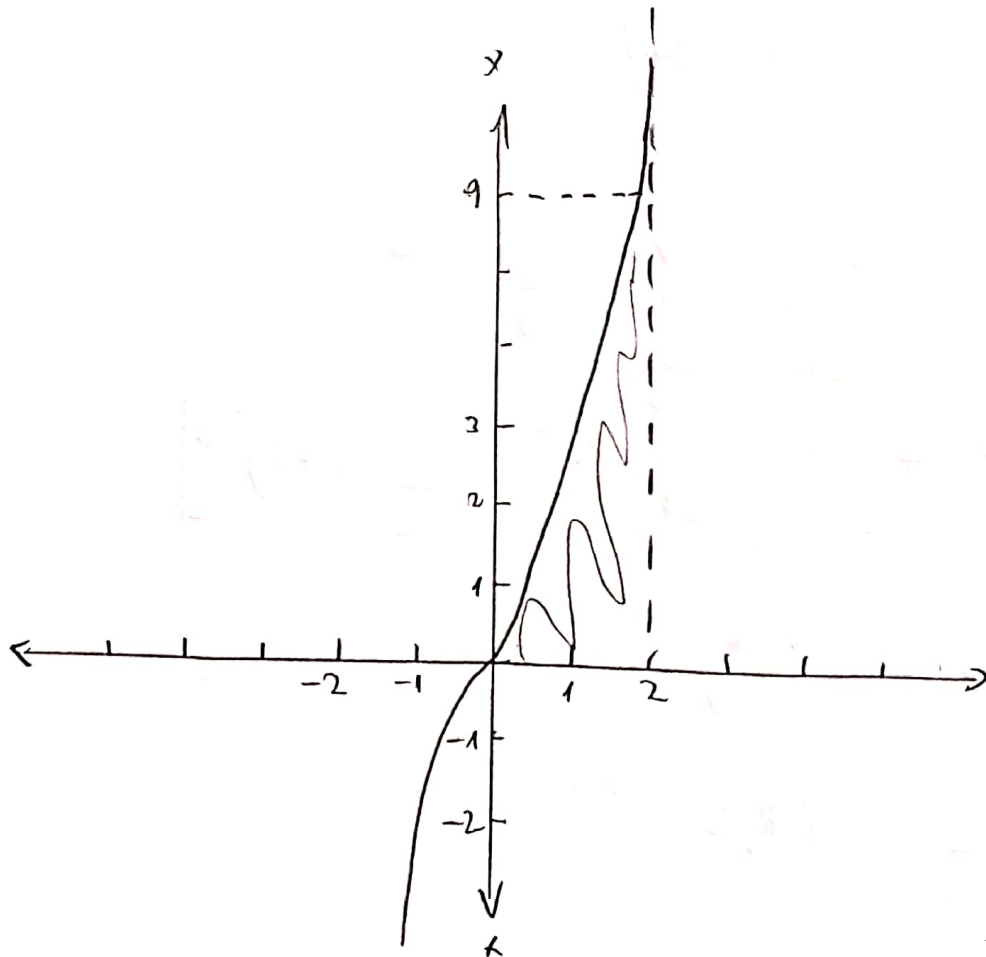
$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{3/2} \right]_0^8 &= \left[\frac{2}{3} (8+1)^{3/2} \right] - \left[\frac{2}{3} (0+1)^{3/2} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 9^{3/2} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^{3/2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$18 - \frac{2}{3} = 17,3$$

3) 1. Grafik



3) 2.



TP 3-1

3.

① $y = 3x^3 + 1$ $x=0, y=0, x=2$

$$3 \int x^3 \cdot dx + 1 \int dx$$

$$\frac{3x^4}{4} + x + C = \left| \frac{3 \cdot 2^4}{4} + 2 = \frac{3 \cdot 16}{4} + 2 = 19 \right.$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 0^4}{4} + 2 = 2$$

3.

② $y = x^3 + x; x=2; y=0$

$$\int x^3 + x = \int \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \left| \frac{2^4}{4} + \frac{2^2}{2} = \frac{16}{4} + \frac{4}{2} = 6 \right.$$

$$\frac{0^4}{4} + \frac{0^2}{2} = 0$$

4. ① $y = x; y = 2 - x$

$$\int x = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \int 2 dx = 2x \quad \int x^2 = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{2^3}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\int_0^2 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} = 2 \cdot 2 - \frac{2^3}{6} = 4 - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{16}{6} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{0^2}{2} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 0 - \frac{0^3}{6} = 0$$

4. ② $f(x) = x^2$ $g(x) = x + 2$

$$\int_{-2}^2 x^2 \cdot dx = \int \frac{x^3}{3} - \int x + 2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x$$

$$\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \Big|_{-2}^2 = \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2} + 2 \cdot 2 =$$

$$\Big|_{-2}^2 - \frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{(-2)^2}{2} + 2 \cdot (-2) = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} + 4 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} + 4 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$-\frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} - 4 = -\frac{16}{3} = -\frac{8}{3} \quad \frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{-4}{3}$$

4. ③ $\frac{10}{x}$; $x=0$; $x=2$; $y=10$

$$\int \frac{10}{x} \cdot dx = 10 \int \frac{dx}{x} = 10 \ln(x) + C$$

$$\int_2^{10} 10(\ln(10) - \ln(2)) = \boxed{16}$$