

## TALLER DE CLASE

$$1. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot x^{1/2}} \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} = x^{-3/2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{Fórmula 2: } \frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2} x^{-5/2} \quad -\frac{3}{2} - 1 = -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2x^{5/2}} = (f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{x^5}}) \quad \leftarrow \text{Resultado}$$

$$2. \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = x^{2/3} + x^{-1/2} \quad \sqrt[n]{x^m} = x^{m/n}$$

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(x^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}\right) \quad \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3x^{1/3}} + \frac{1}{2x^{1/2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Fórmula

$$\frac{d(x^n)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$$

Resultado

③.  $f(x) = (x^2 + 3x - 2)^4$  ← Derivando con regla de la cadena

$$f'(x) = 4(x^2 + 3x - 2) \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 3x - 2)$$

$$f'(x) = 4(x^2 + 3x - 2)^3 (2x + 3)$$

Resultado  
Derivar  
 $= 2x + 3$

#### ④. INTEGRALES

$$F(x) = \int (x^4 - 6x^2 - 2x + 4) dx$$

$$F(x) = \int x^4 dx - 6 \int x^2 dx - 2 \int x dx + 4 \int dx$$

$$F(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{6}{3}x^3 - 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^5}{5} - 2x^3 - x^2 + 4x + C$$

← Resultado

⑤.  $f(x) = \int \frac{2}{3x^2} dx$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$F(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} + C$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x^{-1} + C$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{2}{3x} + C$$

← Resultado

⑥.  $F(x) = \int (2x+1)(x^2+x+1) dx \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$

$$u = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 1$$

$$du = (2x+1) dx$$

$$F(x) = \int (2x+1)(x^2+x+1) dx$$

$$F(x) = \int u du$$

$$F(x) = \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$( F(x) = \frac{(x^2+x+1)}{2} + C ) \leftarrow \text{Resultado}$$

⑦.  $f(x) = \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+2x+7}} dx \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$

$$= \int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{2} 2u^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 2(x^2+2x+7)^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 2(x^2+2x+7)^{1/2} = \sqrt{x^2+2x+7} + C$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2+2x+7} + C \leftarrow \text{Resuelta}$$

8.  $\int (x^4 + 6x^3 + 2x - 4) dx$

$$= \int x^4 dx + 6 \int x^3 dx + 2 \int x dx - 4 \int dx$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{6}{4} x^4 + \frac{2}{2} x^2 - 4x + C$$

$$= \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{3}{2} x^4 + x^2 - 4x + C$$

Resposta =  $\int (x^4 + 6x^3 + 2x - 4) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{3}{2} x^4 + x^2 - 4x + C$

9.  $\int (3\sqrt{x} + \frac{10}{x^6}) dx$

Propiedad

$$\sqrt[n]{x^m} = x^{m/n}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n}$$

$$= \int 3x^{1/2} + 10x^{-6} dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + 10 \cdot \frac{x^{-6+1}}{-6+1} + C$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 10 \cdot \frac{x^{-5}}{-5} + C$$

$$= 2x^{3/2} - 2x^{-5} + C$$

$$= \int (3\sqrt{x} + \frac{10}{x^6}) dx = 2x^{3/2} - \frac{2}{x^5} + C$$

Resposta



10.  $\int \left( 3\sqrt{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4} - 20 + \sqrt{x} \right) dx$

$$= 3 \int \sqrt{x^2} dx + 5 \int \frac{1}{x^4} dx - 20 \int dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 3 \int x dx + 5 \int x^{-4} dx - 20 \int dx + \int x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 5 \cdot \frac{x^{-4+1}}{-4+1} - 20 \cdot x + \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{3} x^{-3} - 20x + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{3x^3} - 20x + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

$$= \int \left( 3\sqrt{x^2} + \frac{5}{x^4} - 20 + \sqrt{x} \right) dx = \frac{3}{2} x^2 - \frac{5}{3x^3} - 20x + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + C$$

Resultado

11.  $\int x(x+a)(x+b) dx$

$$= \int x(x^2 + bx + ax + ab) dx$$

$$= \int (x^3 + bx^2 + ax^2 + abx) dx$$

$$= \int x^3 dx + b \int x^2 dx + a \int x^2 dx + ab \int x dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{bx^3}{3} + \frac{ax^3}{3} + \frac{abx^2}{2} + C$$

Resposta

12.  $f(x) = \int 3(3x-1)^4 dx \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$

$$U = 3x-1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3 \rightarrow du = 3dx$$

$$f(x) = \int U^4 du$$

$$f(x) = \frac{U^5}{5} + C$$

$$(f(x) = \frac{1}{5}(3x-1)^5 + C) \leftarrow \text{Respuesta}$$

13.  $f(x) = \int 3x^2 \sqrt{x^3 - 2} dx \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$

$$U = x^3 - 2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$du = 3x^2 dx$$

$$f(x) = \int \sqrt{U} du$$

$$f(x) = \int U^{1/2} du$$

$$f(x) = \frac{U^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} U^{3/2} + C$$

$$(f(x) = \frac{2}{3} (x^3 - 2)^{3/2} + C)$$

← Resultado

**Problema:** Un comerciante de la ciudad de Tunja estima que su ingreso marginal está determinado por la ecuación  $I'(x) = 100x^5$  pesos por unidad cuando vende  $x$  unidades. También identificó que su costo marginal por unidad es de  $4x$ , si en un mes determinado el comerciante tiene un ingreso de 1000 pesos cuando vende 10 U, ¿Cuál será el ingreso cuando vende 40 U?

Ingreso marginales

$$I'(x) = 100x^5$$

Ingreso:

$$I(x) = \int I'(x) dx$$

$$I(x) = 100 \int x^5 dx$$

$$I(x) = 100 \cdot \frac{x^{6+1}}{6+1} + C = -\frac{1}{5}x^6 + C$$

Condición  $I(10) = 1000$ , se dice que

$$1000 = -\frac{1}{5(10)^6} + C$$

$$C = 1000 + \frac{1}{5(10)^6} = 1000.000002$$

El ingreso es:

$$I(x) = -\frac{1}{5x^6} + 1000.000002$$

Cuando  $x=40$  se tiene un ingreso de:

$$I(40) = -\frac{1}{5(40)^6} + 1000.000002 \\ = 1000$$

Rta. El ingreso será de 1000 cuando se vendan 40 U.

# Integrales por definición

14.  $\int_2^3 2x \, dx = 5$

$$= 2 \int_2^3 x \, dx = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_2^3$$

$$\int_2^3 2x \, dx = (3)^2 - (2)^2 = 9 - 4 = 5 \quad \leftarrow \text{Respuesta}$$

15.  $\int_3^4 5 \, dx$

$$= 5 \int_3^4 dx = 5x \Big|_3^4$$

$$= 5(4 - 3) = 5(1) = 5$$

$$\int_3^4 5 \, dx = 5 \quad \leftarrow \text{Resultado}$$

16.  $\int_0^4 (3x^2 - 4) \, dx = 48$

$$= 3 \int_0^4 x^2 \, dx - 4 \int_0^4 dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^4 - 4x \Big|_0^4$$

$$= [(4)^3 - (0)^3] - 4(4 - 0) = 48$$

Rta.

$$(17) \int_0^1 24x^{11} dx = 2$$

$$= 24 \int_0^1 x^{11} dx = 24 \left[ \frac{x^{12}}{12} \right]_0^1 \\ = \frac{24}{12} (1 - 0) = 2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Resuesta}$$

$$(18) \int_1^2 (2x^{-2} - 3) dx = -2$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 x^{-2} dx - 3 \int_1^2 dx$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} \Big|_1^2 - 3x \Big|_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{x} \Big|_1^2 - 3x \Big|_1^2$$

$$= -2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \right) - 3 (2 - 1) = -2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Resultado}$$

$$(19) \int_1^4 3\sqrt{x} dx = 14$$

$$= 3 \int_1^4 x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \Big|_1^4 = 2x^{3/2} \Big|_1^4$$

$$= 2 \left[ (4)^{3/2} - (1)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 8 - 1 = 7$$

$\times 2 = 14 \quad \leftarrow \text{Resuesta}$

20.  $\int_2^3 12(x^2 - 4)^5 x \, dx$

$$= 12 \int_2^3 (x^2 - 4)^5 x \, dx \quad \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$$

$$U = x^2 - 4$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = x \, dx$$

$$\int_2^3 12(x^2 - 4)^5 x \, dx = 12 \int_2^3 U^5 \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{12}{2} \cdot \frac{U^6}{6} \Big|_{=2}^{=3}$$

$$= (x^2 - 4)^2 \Big|_2^3$$

$$= ((3)^2 - 4)^6 - ((2)^2 - 4)^6$$

$$= 15625 \quad \leftarrow \text{Respuesta}$$

21.  $\int_2^3 x \sqrt{2x^2 - 3} \, dx \quad \leftarrow \text{Por sustitución}$

$$U = 2x^2 - 3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 4x \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{du}{4} = x \, dx$$

$$\int_2^3 x \sqrt{2x^2 - 3} \, dx$$

$$= \int_2^3 \sqrt{U} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_2^3 U^{1/2} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{U^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \Big|_2^3 = \frac{1}{6} (2x^2 - 3)^{3/2} \Big|_2^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2(3)^2 - 3)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{6} (2(2)^2 - 3)^{3/2}$$

$$= 7.82$$

$\nwarrow$  Resultado