



### KALKULUA (EBALUAZIO FINALA)

#### EZ-OHIKO DEIALDIA. 2019ko uztailak 2

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

#### 1. Ariketa

Ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$y'' + 4y' + 4y = \sinh(2x)$$

\_\_\_\_\_ (1.5 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Elkartutako ekuazio homogeneoaren soluzio orokorra lortzeko:

Ekuazio karakteristikoa lortzen dugu:

$$r^{2} + 4r + 4 = 0 \implies \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4}}{2} = \frac{-4 \pm 0}{2} = \begin{cases} r = -2 \\ r = -2 \end{cases} \implies r = -2(2)$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x}$$

Orain, ekuazio osoaren soluzio orokorra planteatuko dugu parametroen aldakuntzaren metodoa erabiltzeko:

$$y = L_1(x)e^{-2x} + L_2(x)xe^{-2x}$$

Baldintzak zehazten ditugu:

$$L'_{1}(x)e^{-2x} + L'_{2}(x)xe^{-2x} = 0$$

$$-2L'_{1}(x)e^{-2x} + L'_{2}(x)(e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x}) = \sinh(2x)$$

Wronskiarra kalkulatzen dugu:

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & xe^{-2x} \\ -2e^{-2x} & e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-4x} - 2xe^{-4x} + 2xe^{-4x} = e^{-4x}$$

 $L_1(x)$  eta  $L_2(x)$  kalkulatuko ditugu Kramerren erregela erabiliz:

$$L_{1}(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & xe^{-2x} \\ \sinh(2x) & e^{-2x} - 2xe^{-2x} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{-xe^{-2x}\sinh(2x)}{e^{-4x}} = -xe^{2x}\sinh(2x) = -xe^{2x}\left(\frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2}\right) = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}e^{4x}$$

$$L_{2}'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2x} & \sinh(2x) \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{e^{-2x} \sinh(2x)}{e^{-4x}} = e^{2x} \sinh(2x) = e^{2x} \left(\frac{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{2}$$

 $\dot{L_1}(x)$ eta  $\dot{L_2}(x)$  integratuko ditugu  $L_1(x)$ eta  $L_2(x)$  kalkulatzeko:

$$L_{1}(x) = \int \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}e^{4x}\right)dx = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \int xe^{4x}dx\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - I_{1}\right]$$

non 
$$I_1 = \int xe^{4x} dx = \begin{vmatrix} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = e^{4x} dx & v = \frac{e^{4x}}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x}{4}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{4}\int e^{4x} dx = \frac{x}{4}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{16}e^{4x} + C$$

Beraz, 
$$L_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - I_1 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{4} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{16} e^{4x} + C \right] = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{8} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32} e^{4x} + A$$

$$L_2(x) = \int \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{2} dx = \frac{e^{4x}}{8} - \frac{x}{2} + B$$

 $L_1(x)$ eta  $L_2(x)$  kalkulatuta daudela, ekuazio osoaren soluzio orokorra hurrengoa izango litzateke:

$$y = L_{1}(x)e^{-2x} + L_{2}(x)xe^{-2x} = \left[\frac{x^{2}}{4} - \frac{x}{8}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32}e^{4x} + A\right]e^{-2x} + \left[\frac{e^{4x}}{8} - \frac{x}{2} + B\right]xe^{-2x} =$$

$$= Ae^{-2x} + Bxe^{-2x} + \left(\frac{x^{2}}{4} - \frac{x}{8}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{32}e^{4x} + \frac{x}{8}e^{4x} - \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right)e^{-2x} = Ae^{-2x} + Bxe^{-2x} + \left(\frac{1}{32}e^{4x} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}\right)e^{-2x} =$$

$$= Ae^{-2x} + Bxe^{-2x} + \frac{1}{32}e^{2x} - \frac{x^{2}}{4}e^{-2x}$$

$$y = Ae^{-2x} + Bxe^{-2x} + \frac{1}{32}e^{2x} - \frac{x^2}{4}e^{-2x}$$





#### 2. Ariketa

Sailkatu eta ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$(2x+y-3)dy - (x+2y-3)dx = 0$$
(1.5 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Ekuazioa era normalean idatziz:

$$y' = \frac{x + 2y - 3}{2x + y - 3}$$

Beraz, homogeneoen kasura murrizgarria da.

Lehenengo eta behin x+2y-3 eta 2x+y-3 zuzenen arteko ebakidura puntua kalkulatuko dugu:

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3 = 0 \\ 2x + y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow x = 1; y = 1$$

Ebakidura puntua (1,1) da, beraz hurrengo aldaketa egingo dugu:

$$\begin{cases} x = X + 1 \\ y = Y + 1 \rightarrow y' = Y' \end{cases}$$

Hasierako ekuazioan ordezkatuz:

$$Y' = \frac{X+1+2Y+2-3}{2X+2+Y+1-3} = \frac{X+2Y}{2X+Y}$$

Aldaketa egin ondoren, ekuazioa homogeneoa da (0. gradukoa), beraz, hurrengo eran idatz daiteke:

$$Y'(1,Y/X) = \frac{1+2(Y/X)}{2+(Y/X)}$$

Orain, hurrengo aldaketa egingo dugu:

$$z = Y/X \rightarrow z + z'X = Y'$$

Orduan:

$$z + z'X = \frac{1+2z}{2+z}$$

$$z'X = \frac{1+2z-2z-z^2}{2+z} = \frac{1-z^2}{2+z}$$

$$\frac{2+z}{1-z^2}dz = \frac{dX}{X}$$

Lortu dugun ekuazioa aldagai banangarrien ekuazio bat da, beraz, integratuz ebatziko dugu:

$$\int \frac{2+z}{1-z^2} dz = \int \frac{dX}{X}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-4-2z}{1-z^2} dz = \ln X + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln \left( 1 - z^2 \right) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) \right] = \ln X + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 + z \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 - z \right) + \ln \left( 1 + z \right) - \ln \left( 1 - z \right) = \ln X + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left( 1 + z \right) - \frac{3}{2} \ln \left( 1 - z \right) = \ln X + C$$

Bukatzeko, aldaketak desegingo ditugu:

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+Y/X) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(1-Y/X) = \ln X + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{X+Y}{X}\right) - \frac{3}{2}\ln\left(\frac{X-Y}{X}\right) = \ln X + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(X+Y) - \frac{1}{2}\ln X - \frac{3}{2}\ln(X-Y) + \frac{3}{2}\ln X = \ln X + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(X+Y) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(X-Y) = C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(X-1+y-1) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(X-1-y+1) = C$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(X+Y-2) - \frac{3}{2}\ln(X-Y) = C$$

$$\ln(X+Y-2) - 3\ln(X-Y) = D$$

$$\ln\left[(X+Y-2) \cdot (X-Y)^{-3}\right] = D$$

$$\frac{X+Y-2}{(X-Y)^3} = E$$





#### 3. Ariketa

Izan bedi hurrengo integral lerromakurra:  $\int_A^B -\frac{1}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^2} dy$  C kurbaren gainean, non C kurba A(1,-1) eta B(2,2) puntuak lotzen dituen zuzena den:

- a) Aztertu bidearekiko independentzia.
- b) Ebatzi integral lerromakurra parametrizazioa erabiliz eta posible bada, ebatzi berriro integrala funtzio potentziala erabiliz.

\_\_\_\_\_(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

a) Bidearekiko independentzia aztertuko dugu:

$$X(x,y) = \frac{-1}{y} \to \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\left(\frac{-1}{y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$Y(x,y) = \frac{x}{y^2} \to \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}$$
Berdinak dira, beraz, integrala bidearekiko independentea da

b) Integrala bidearekiko independentea denez, funtzio potentziala erabiltzea posible da. Lehengo eta behin, funtzio potentziala kalkulatuko dugu:

$$U(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x X(t,y) dt + \int_{y_0}^y Y(x_0,t) dt = \|(x_0,y_0) - (0,1)\| =$$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{-1}{y} dt + \int_1^y 0 dt = \frac{-1}{y} t \Big|_0^x + C = \boxed{\frac{-x}{y} + C}$$

Funtzio potentziala erabiliz, integrala ebatziko dugu:

$$\int_{A}^{B} \frac{-1}{y} dx + \frac{x}{y^{2}} dy = U(2,2) - U(1,-1) = \frac{-2}{2} + C - \left(\frac{-1}{-1} + C\right) = \boxed{-2}$$

Bukatzeko, integrala, parametrizazioa erabiliz, ebatziko dugu:

C kurba A(1,-1) eta B(2,2) puntuak lotzen dituen zuzena da, beraz, bere ekuazioa hurrengoa izango da:

$$(y-2) = \frac{2+1}{2-1}(x-2)$$
$$(y-2) = 3(x-2)$$
$$y = 3x-4$$

Parametrizazioa 
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y+4}{3} \rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{3} \rightarrow y \in [-1,2] \\ y = y \rightarrow dy = dy \end{cases}$$

Integralean ordezkatuz:

$$\int_{-1}^{2} \frac{-1}{y} \frac{dy}{3} + \frac{y+4}{3y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} \left( \frac{-1}{y} + \frac{y+4}{y^{2}} \right) dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} \left( \frac{-1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{4}{y^{2}} \right) dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{4}{y^{2}} dy = \frac{-4}{3y} \Big]_{-1}^{2} = \frac{-4}{6} - \frac{4}{3} = \boxed{-2}$$





#### 4. Ariketa

Izan bedi gainazal hauek mugatzen duten [C] gorputz homogeneoa:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - z = 0$$
,  $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - 20z + 100 = 16$  ( $z \ge 10$ )

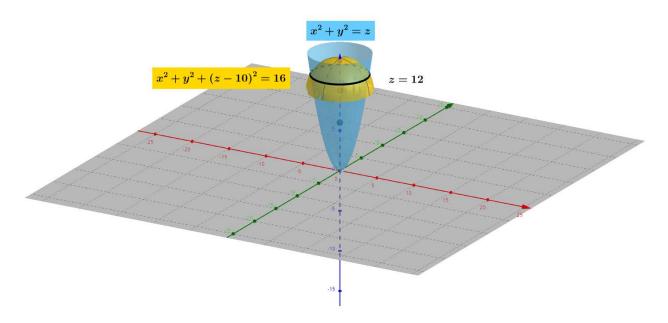
Kalkulatu integral hirukoitza erabiliz:

- a) C gorputzaren bolumena.
- b) C gorputzaren grabitate zentroa.

\_\_\_\_\_(2 puntu)

#### Ebazpena:

a) Irudikapen grafikoan ikus daitekeenez horiz esfera erdi bat  $(x^2 + y^2 + (z - 10)^2 = 16)$  eta urdinez paraboloide bat  $(x^2 + y^2 = z)$  ditugu.



Esfera erdiak eta paraboloideak mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, paraboloidearen barrukoa da esfera erdiak mugatzen duena. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = z \\ x^{2} + y^{2} + (z - 10)^{2} = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z + z^{2} - 20z + 100 = 16 \Rightarrow z^{2} - 19z + 84 = 0$$

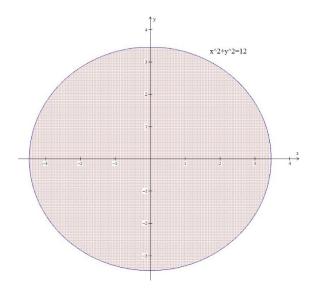
$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{361 - 336}}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{19 \pm 5}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 12} \\ z = 7 \end{cases}$$

Ebakidura planoa z = 12 da, izan ere esfera  $z \ge 10$ -rako definituta baitago.

Koordenatu zilindrikoetan ebatziko da ariketa. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa aplikatzen da:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \\ J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z \implies z = \rho^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z - 10)^2 = 16 \implies \rho^2 + (z - 10)^2 = 16 \implies \begin{cases} \overline{z = 10 + \sqrt{16 - \rho^2}} \\ z = 10 + \sqrt{16 - \rho^2} \end{cases}$$

Behin z-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, *XOY* planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da,  $x^2 + y^2 = 12$  zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta  $R = 2\sqrt{3}$ .



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 2\sqrt{3}]; \quad z = [\rho^2, 10 + \sqrt{16 - \rho^2}]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukoitza planteatzen dugu:

$$\begin{split} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{10+\sqrt{16-\rho^2}} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho \left(10+\sqrt{16-\rho^2}-\rho^2\right) d\rho = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} \left(10\rho + \rho \sqrt{16-\rho^2}-\rho^3\right) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[5\rho^2 - \frac{\left(16-\rho^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} - \frac{\rho^4}{4}\right]_0^{2\sqrt{3}} d\theta = 2\pi \frac{128}{3} = \frac{256\pi}{3} \end{split}$$





$$V = \frac{256\pi}{3} \quad u^3$$

b) Behin bolumena kalkulatuta dagoela, grabitate zentroa kalkulatzeko  $z_c$  koordenatua soilik lortu behar dugu [C] gorputza simetrikoa baita OX eta OY ardatzekiko. Beraz,  $z_c = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_C z \, dx \, dy \, dz$  hurrengo integral kalkulatuko dugu lehenik eta behin:

$$\begin{split} &\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}}^{10+\sqrt{16-\rho^{2}}} z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho \left[ \left( 10 + \sqrt{16-\rho^{2}} \right)^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] d\rho = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} \rho \left[ 100 + 20\sqrt{16-\rho^{2}} + 16 - \rho^{2} - \rho^{4} \right] d\rho = \\ &= \pi \left[ 58\rho^{2} - \frac{20}{3} \left( 16 - \rho^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} - \frac{\rho^{6}}{6} \right]_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2236\pi}{3} \end{split}$$

Beraz, z<sub>c</sub> koordenatua hurrengoa da:

$$z_{c} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{C} z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{\frac{2236\pi}{3}}{\frac{256\pi}{3}} = \frac{2236}{256} = \frac{559}{64}$$

Azkenik, grabitatea zentroa  $\left(0,0,\frac{559}{64}\right)$ da.

#### 5. Ariketa

Izan bedi hurrengo eran definituriko [D] domeinu laua:

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x + y \ge 2, \quad (x - 1)^2 + y^2 \le 1 \right\}$$

Kalkulatu [D] domeinu lauak x ardatzaren inguruan biratzerakoan sortzen duen bolumena **integral** mugatuaren kontzeptua erabiliz.

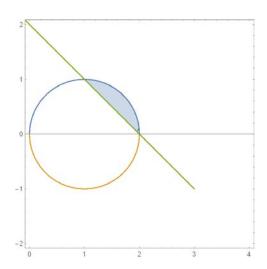
\_\_\_\_\_(1 puntu)

#### Ebazpena:

Lehenengo eta behin, D domeinua marraztuko dugu:

 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \le 1 \rightarrow (1,0)$  zentroko eta 1 radioko zirkunferentziaren barruan dagoen eskualdea  $x + y \ge 2 \rightarrow x + y = 2$  zuzenaren gainean dagoen eskualdea

Beraz:



D domeinu lauak x ardatzaren inguruan biratzerakoan sortzen duen bolumena hurrengoa izango da:

$$V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \int_1^2 \left( \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \right)^2 dx - \pi \int_1^2 (2 - x)^2 dx =$$

$$= \pi \int_1^2 1 - \left( x^2 - 2x + 1 \right) dx - \pi \int_1^2 \left( 4 + x^2 - 4x \right) dx =$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{-x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_1^2 - \pi \left[ 4x + \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_1^2 = \left[ \frac{\pi}{3} u^3 \right]$$





#### 6. Ariketa

Kalkulatu honako integral mugagabeak:

a) 
$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} dx$$

$$b) \int \frac{1}{\left(x^2+1\right)\sqrt{x^2+3}} \, dx$$

(2 puntu)

a) Ebazpena:

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} dx = \int x^{-3} (x^2 - 4)^{-1/2} dx = \begin{vmatrix} m = -3 & n = 2 \\ \frac{m+1}{n} = -1 \in \mathbb{Z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{binomia} \\ 2. \text{ kasua} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \left\| \frac{x^2 = t \to x = t^{1/2}}{dx = \frac{1}{2}t^{-1/2}dt} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} dt = \left\| \frac{t - 4 = z^2}{dt = 2z dz} \right\| = \int t^{-3/2} (t - 4)^{-1/2} \frac{1}{2} t^{-$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (z^2 + 4)^{-2} \cdot z^{-1} \cdot 2z \cdot dz = \int \frac{dz}{(z^2 + 4)^2}$$

Hermiteren metodoa erabiltzen da integral ebazteko:

$$\int \frac{dz}{(z^2+4)^2} = \frac{Az+B}{z^2+4} + \int \frac{Mz+N}{z^2+4} dz$$

Adierazpen guztia deribatu egiten da.

$$\frac{1}{\left(z^2+4\right)^2} = \frac{A\left(z^2+4\right) + \left(Az+B\right)2z}{\left(z^2+4\right)^2} + \frac{Mz+N}{z^2+4}$$

$$1 = A(z^{2} + 4) + (Az + B)2z + (Mz + N)(z^{2} + 4)$$

$$z^{3}$$
:  $M = 0$   
 $z^{2}$ :  $0 = A - 2A + N \Rightarrow N = A$   
 $z$ :  $0 = -2B + 4M \Rightarrow B = 2M \Rightarrow B = 0$   
 $z^{0}$ :  $1 = 4A + 4N \Rightarrow N = A = 1/8$ 

Koefiziente indeterminatuak ordezkatuz:

$$\int \frac{dz}{\left(z^2 + 4\right)^2} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{z}{z^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dz}{z^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{8} \frac{z}{z^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{16} \arctan\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) + K =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sqrt{t - 4}}{t} + \frac{1}{16} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{t - 4}}{2}\right) + K = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{16} \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4}}{2}\right) + K$$

b) Ebazpena

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx = \left\| \frac{x = \sqrt{3} \tan t}{dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 t} dt} \right\| = \int \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cos^2 t (3 \tan^2 t + 1)\sqrt{3 \tan^2 t + 3}} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t (3 \tan^2 t + 1)\sqrt{\tan^2 t + 1}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 t (3 \tan^2 t + 1)\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos t (3 \tan^2 t + 1)} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos t (3 \tan^2 t + 1)} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos t (\frac{3 \sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} + 1)} dt = \int \frac{1}{\cos t (\frac{3 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t})} dt =$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos t} (3 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{(2 \sin^2 t + 1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\cos t}{(\sin^2 t + \frac{1}{2})} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \sin t) + C =$$

$$= \left\| x = \sqrt{3} \tan t \right\|_{t = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2} \sin \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}) + C$$

Ebazpena sinplifikatzea posiblea da hurrengo aldaketak aplikatuz:





$$x = \sqrt{3} \tan t$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\tan t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$  dela kontuan izanda, sinuaren adierazpena tangentearenaren menpe

utziko dugu eta beraz, x-ren menpe geratuko da.

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} = 1 + \tan^2 t \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2 t = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 t} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2 t = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{3}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \cos^2 t = \frac{3}{x^2 + 3} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - \sin^2 t = \frac{3}{x^2 + 3}$$
  $\Rightarrow \sin^2 t = 1 - \frac{3}{x^2 + 3}$   $\Rightarrow \sin^2 t = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 3}$   $\Rightarrow \sin t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 3}}$ 

Beraz, integralaren emaitza horrela sinplifika daiteke:

$$\int \frac{1}{\left(x^2+1\right)\sqrt{x^2+3}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\arctan\left(\sqrt{2}\sin\arctan\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2+3}}\right) + C$$