

Alumno:..... Curso: S-1022 23-11-22

1	2	3	4	5	NOTA

1) Indicar si las siguientes afirmaciones son verdaderas o falsas justificando.

a) Si $f(x) \leq g(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$ y $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ es divergente, entonces $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ también es divergente.

b) La $\int_{-2}^3 \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3} dx$ es impropia.

2) Hallar el valor de $k \in \mathbb{R}^+$ / el área de la región limitada por las líneas:

$$y^2 - kx + 1 = 0 \text{ e } y + 3 = kx \text{ sea igual a } 5.$$

3) Determinar la función continua y derivable $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} /$

$$\int_0^x h(t) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + kx + \int_x^1 t^2 h(t) dt + \frac{x^6}{3} \quad \text{si} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 1.$$

4) Dada: $\frac{x-1}{5} - \frac{4(x-1)^2}{25} + \frac{9(x-1)^3}{125} - \frac{16(x-1)^4}{625} + \dots$ hallar su intervalo de CV y

estimar el valor de su función suma para $x = 2$ indicando error si $n \leq 4$.

5) Hallar $\int_{-2}^2 \left[\frac{x^4 \operatorname{sen} x}{x^2 + 1} + |x^3 + x^2| \right] dx$

$$1-a) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x+1} \approx \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} \quad \text{cv} \quad 1-b) \int_{-2}^3 \frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3} dx = \int_{-2}^3 \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)} dx =$$

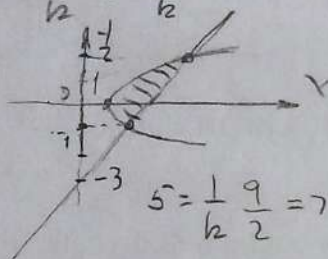
$$= \int_{-2}^3 \frac{dx}{(x+3)} \quad \textcircled{F}$$

$$x^2+2x-3=0=(x+3)(x-1)$$

en $x=1$ $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{(x-1)(x+3)}$ discont. evitable

en $x=-3$ " " discont. esencial
pero $x=-3 \notin [-2; 3]$

$$2) \frac{y^2+1}{k} = \frac{y+3}{k} \Rightarrow y^2 - y - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$



$$A = 5 = \int_{-1}^2 \left[\frac{y+3}{k} - \left(\frac{y^2+1}{k} \right) \right] dy = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 2y - \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y}{k} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{1}{k} \left(2 + 4 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{k} \frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow k = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$3) h(x) = x + k - x^2 h(x) + 2x^5 \Rightarrow h(x) = \frac{x + 2x^5 + k}{1 + x^2} \quad \text{a} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(x) = 1 = k$$

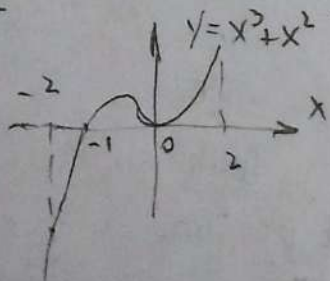
$$4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2 (x-1)^n}{5^n} \rightarrow R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n^2}{5^n}}{\frac{(n+1)^2}{5^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{5^{n+1}}{5^n} = 5 \Rightarrow |x-1| < 5$$

$$5 \text{ si } x = -4 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{5^n} (-5)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{5^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{5^n} \quad \text{D.V.}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{5^n} (x-1)^n \Rightarrow f(2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{5^n} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{25} + \frac{9}{125} - \frac{16}{625} + \frac{1}{125} = 0,0256 \dots$$

$$5) \int_{-2}^2 \left[\frac{x^4 \operatorname{sen} x}{x^2+1} + |x^3+x^2| \right] dx = \int_{-2}^2 (x^3+x^2) dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^3+x^2) dx + \int_{-1}^2 (x^3+x^2) dx$$

x sen impar



$$x^3+x^2=0=x^2(x+1) \quad \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} + 4 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 8 + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3+48+4}{6} = \frac{49}{6}$$