

5) a)

$$\int_k^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k \quad (0 < k < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f = \cos x \, dx$$

$$F = \int \cos x \, dx = \boxed{\sin x + C}$$

$$C - C \quad F(\frac{\pi}{2}) - F(k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) - \sin(k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

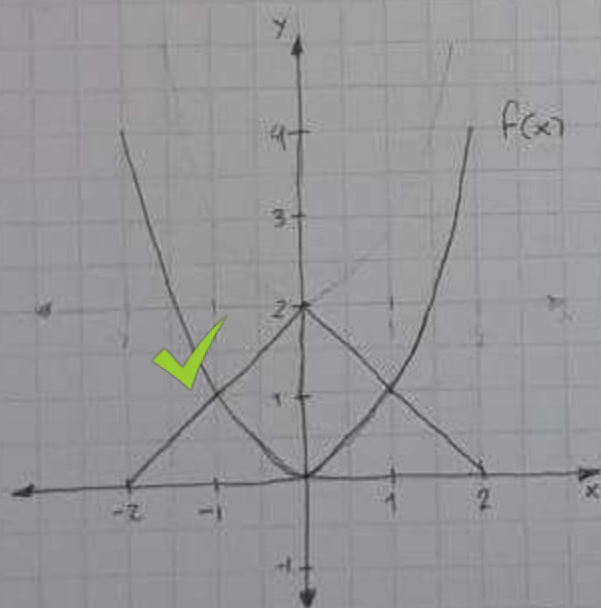
$$\sin 1 - \sin(k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin(k) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Rta: el valor k que cumple es $k = \frac{\pi}{6}$

b)



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$g(x) = 2 - |x|$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 2 - |x| \, dx - \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx$$

$$= 3 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{7}{3}}$$

Rta: El area encerrada es de $7/3$

$$\int_{-1}^1 2 - |x| \, dx = \int_{-1}^0 2 + x \, dx + \int_0^1 2 - x \, dx$$

$$= F_1(0) - F_1(-1) + F_2(1) - F_2(0)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 0 + \frac{0^2}{2} - [2 \cdot (-1) + \frac{(-1)^2}{2}] + 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1^2}{2} - 0 + C - C$$

$$= + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = \boxed{3}$$

$$F_1(x) = 2x + \frac{x^2}{2} + C \quad F_2(x) = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx = F_3(1) - F_3(-1)$$

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

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$F_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

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5) c)

	x=0	x=1
f	2	4
g	6	-3
f'	-4	3
g'	2	-1

Si $\int_0^1 f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = 5$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$u dv = u v - \int v du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(x)}{u} \cdot \frac{g'(x)}{dv} &= u v - \int v du \\ &= f(x) \cdot g(x) - \underbrace{\int g(x) \cdot f'(x)}_{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &F(1) - F(0) \\ &= [f(1) \cdot g(1) - 5] - [f(0) \cdot g(0) - 5] \end{aligned}$$

$$= [4 \cdot (-3) - 5] - [2 \cdot 6 - 5]$$

$$= [-12 - 5] - [12 - 5]$$

$$= -17 - 7$$

$$\boxed{= -24}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= f(x) \\ du &= f'(x) \\ dv &= g'(x) \\ v &= g(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^1 f(x) \cdot g'(x) = -24}$$

Índice de comentarios

2.1 No es así la regla de Barrow