



KALKULUA

AZTERKETA PARTZIALA. 2018ko Apirilaren 13an

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo integralak:

a)
$$\int \frac{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2+x^2} dx$$

b)
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$$

a) atalaren ebazpena

$$\int \frac{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2+x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1+x^2} = t \\ 1+x^2 = t^2 \implies x dx = t dt \end{cases} = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} t dt = \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{1+$$

$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt = t - \arctan t + C = \sqrt{1 + x^2} - \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C$$

b) atalaren ebazpena

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \begin{cases} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{cases} = \int \frac{t dt}{1 + t^4} = \begin{cases} t^2 = z \\ 2t dt = dz \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(z + C \right) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(z \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left(z \right) + C$$

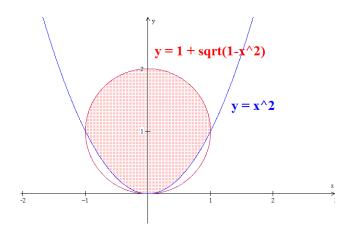
Izan bedi [D] hurrengo eran definitutako domeinu laua:

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 - 2y \le 0, \quad y \ge x^2 \right\}$$

Integral mugatuaren kontzeptua erabiliz, kalkulatu:

- 1.- [D] domeinu lauaren azalera
- 2.- [D] absiza ardatzen inguruan biratzerakoan sortutako bolumena.

Ebazpena:



Ebakidura puntuak kalkulatu egiten dira:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \implies (x = 0; y = 0) \lor (x = \pm 1; y = 1)$$

Irudiari begira esan daiteke kalkulatu beharreko azalera hurrengoa dela:

$$A = 2\left[\int_{0}^{1} 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx\right] = 2\left[x - \frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{0}^{1} + 2\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{4}{3} + J = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{8 + 3\pi}{6} u^{2}$$

$$J = 2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} x = \sin(t) \\ dx = \cos(t) \, dt \\ x = 1 \to t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = 0 \to t = 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)} \cdot \cos(t) \, dt = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(t) \, dt = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \left[t + \frac{\sin(2t)}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Sortutako bolumena [D] x ardatzaren inguruan biratzerakoan hurrengoa da:

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)^2 dx - 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^2)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(2 - x^2 - x^4 + 2\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) dx =$$

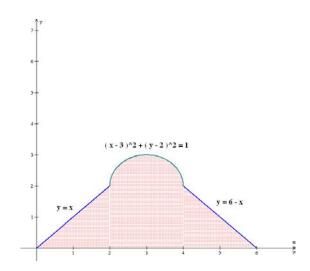
$$= 2\pi \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} + x\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \arcsin x\right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left[\frac{22}{15} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \quad u^3$$

Alderantzikatu integrazio ordena honako integral honetan:

$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) \, dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_0^{2 + \sqrt{1 - (x - 3)^2}} f(x, y) \, dy + \int_4^6 dx \int_0^{6 - x} f(x, y) \, dy$$

eta kalkulatu integrazio domeinuaren azalera

Ebazpena:



Integrazio ordena alderantzikatuko dugu. Domeinua bi zatitan deskonposatuko dugu:

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1 \rightarrow (x-3)^2 = 1 - (y-2)^2 \rightarrow x = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - (y-2)^2}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_y^{6-y} f(x, y) \, dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_{3-\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}}^{3+\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}} f(x, y) \, dx$$

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_y^{6-y} dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_{3-\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}}^{3+\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}} dx = \int_0^2 (6-2y) dy + \int_2^3 2\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2} dy = \int_0^2 (6-2y) dy + \int_0^2 (6-2y$$

$$= \left[6y - \frac{2y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 + J = 8 + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad u^2$$

non J hurrengo eran ebazten dugun:



BILBOKO INGENIARITZA

ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA DE BILBAO

MATEMATIKA APLIKATUA



$$J = \int_{2}^{3} 2\sqrt{1 - (y - 2)^{2}} dy = \begin{vmatrix} y - 2 = \sin(t) \\ dy = \cos(t) dt \\ y = 3 \to t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y = 2 \to t = 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2}(t)} \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}(t) dt$$

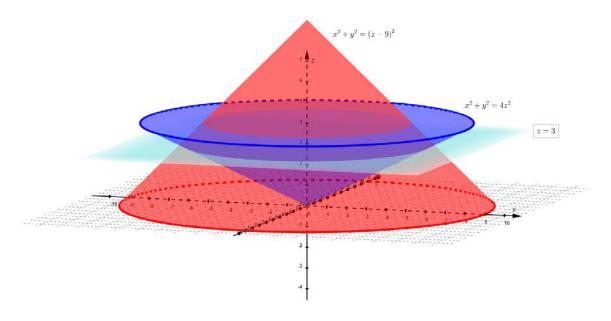
$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \left[t + \frac{\sin(2t)}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Integral hirukoitzak erabiliz, hurrengo gainazalek mugatutako [C] gorputz homogeneoaren bolumena kalkulatu:

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2 = 0$$
 $(z \ge 0)$, $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 + 18z - 81 = 0$ $(z \le 9)$

Ebazpena:

Irudikapen grafikoan ikus daitekeenez bi kono ditugu.



Bi konoek mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, kono urdinetik ($x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2 = 0$) kono gorrirakoa ($x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2$) da. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2 \end{cases} 4z^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies 4z^2 = z^2 + 18z - 81 \implies 3z^2 - 18z + 81 = 0 \implies z^2 - 6z + 27 = 0$$

$$z^2 - 6z + 27 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} z = -9 \\ \boxed{z = 3} \end{cases}$$

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





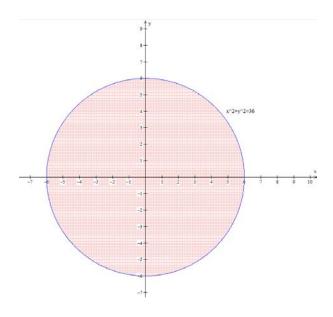
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$z = z$$

$$J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2 \implies \rho^2 = 4z^2 \implies z = \rho/2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies \rho^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies z = 9 - \rho \end{cases}$$

Behin z-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, XOY planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da, $x^2 + y^2 = 36$ zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta R=6.



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 6]; \quad z = [\rho / 2, 9 - \rho]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukooitza planteatzen dugu:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho/2}^{9-\rho} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 \rho (9 - \rho - \frac{\rho}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 (9\rho - \frac{3\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{9\rho^2}{2} - \frac{\rho^3}{2} \right]_0^6 d\theta = \pi \left[9 \cdot 6^2 - 6^3 \right] = 36\pi \left[9 - 6 \right] = 108\pi$$

$$V = 108\pi \quad u^3$$





KALKULUA (EBALUAZIO FINALA)

OHIKO DEIALDIA. 2018ko maiatzak 29

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$(x+3)^2 y'' + 6(x+3)y' + 6y = \sin(\ln(x+3))$$

2. Ariketa

Klasifikatu eta ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$(y + xy^2 \tan x) dx - \tan x dy = 0$$

3. Ariketa

Kalkulatu C kurbaren gaineko honako integral lerromakurra: $\int_{(1,1)}^{(0,4)} \frac{2x}{y} dx + \frac{y^2 - x^2 + 4}{y^2} dy$

C honela definituta egonik:
$$C = \begin{cases} x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 & \text{non } x > 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0 & \text{non } x \le 0 \end{cases}$$

- a) Funtzio potentziala erabiliz, existitzen bada.
- b) C kurbaren parametrizazio trigonometrikoa erabiliz

4. Ariketa

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

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$

Kalkulatu integral hirukoitza erabiliz:

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

Alderantzikatu integrazio ordena integral honetan:

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

eta lortutako integrala ebatziz kalkulatu integrazio domeinuaren azalera.

6. Ariketa

Kalkulatu honako integral mugagabeak:

a)
$$\int \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2 + 16 \operatorname{sen}^2 x} \, dx$$

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





KALKULUA (EBALUAZIO FINALA)

EZ-OHIKO DEIALDIA. 2018ko uztailak 2

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Kalkulatu honako integral mugagabeak:

a)
$$\int \left(\frac{x+4}{x+2}\right)^3 dx$$

b)
$$\int \frac{dx}{\tan x \left(1 + \cos^2 x\right)}$$

2. Ariketa

Kalkulatu **integral bikoitza** erabiliz, eta **bi era desberdinetan**, $\sin x$, $\cos x$ funtzioek eta abzisa ardatzak mugatutako azalera $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ tartean.

3. Ariketa

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

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 16 \ (z \le 5), \quad x^{2} + y^{2} - 4z^{2} = 0 \ (z \ge 0)$$

Kalkulatu integral hirukoitza erabiliz:

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

o) o gorputzuren gruottute zentrou.

4. Ariketa

Kalkulatu $I = \int_C \left(3 + \frac{y}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right) dy$ C kurbaren gainean A(1,0) eta B(3,0) artean. C kurba osatuta dago alde batetik, A eta D(2,1) puntuak lotzen dituen zuzenaz eta bestetik, D eta B puntuak lotzen dituen zuzenaz.

- a) C kurbaren parametrizazioa erabiliz.
- b) Funtzio potentziala erabiliz, existitzen bada.

Identifikatu eta ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$(x \cdot \cos x - 2y) dx - x dy = 0$$

6. Ariketa

Ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$y"+y = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$





KALKULUA

AZTERKETA PARTZIALA. 2019ko martxoaren 29an

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo integralak:

a)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x (\tan x + 1)} dx$$

b) $\int \arcsin x \, dx$ (ez ebatzi berehalako integral bat bezala) (2 puntu)

a)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x (\tan x + 1)} dx = \begin{vmatrix} t = \tan x & \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \\ \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} & dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{\frac{t^2}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{1}{1 + t^2} (t + 1)} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1 + t^2)(t + 1)}$$

Zatiki sinpleetan deskonposatuz:

$$\frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)(t+1)} = \frac{At+B}{(1+t^2)} + \frac{C}{(t+1)}$$
$$t^2 = (At+B)(t+1) + C(1+t^2)$$
$$t^2 = At^2 + At + Bt + B + C + Ct^2$$

Koefizienteak berdinduz:

$$t^{2} \rightarrow 1 = A + C$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 = A + B$$

$$t. i. \rightarrow 0 = B + C$$

$$A = 1/2$$

$$B = -1/2$$

$$C = 1/2$$

Beraz:

$$\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t+1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(t^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t+1) + C = \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln(\tan^2 x + 1) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan x + 1) + C \right]$$

b) Zatika integratuz:

$$I = \int \arcsin x \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} u = \arcsin x & du = (\arcsin x) \, dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y = \arcsin x & \Rightarrow & x = \sin y & \Rightarrow & 1 = \cos y \cdot y' & \Rightarrow \\ y' = \frac{1}{\cos y} & \Rightarrow & y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} & \Rightarrow & y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (-2)x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x \arcsin x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x$$

$$= x \arcsin x + (1 - x^2)^{1/2} + C = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$





2. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo kurbek mugatutako [D] eskualdearen perimetroa:

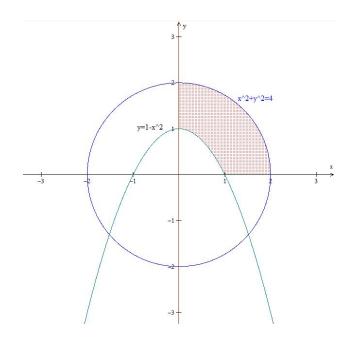
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \le 4, \quad y \ge 1 - x^2, \quad y \ge 0, \quad x \ge 0 \right\}$$

Oharra: edozein luzera kalkulatzeko integral mugatua erabili behar da.

_(3 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Lehendabizi, D domeinuaren adierazpen grafikoa irudikatu egiten dugu. Lehenengo koadrantean ($y \ge 0$, $x \ge 0$) parabolaren ($y \ge 1 - x^2$) eta zirkunferentziaren ($x^2 + y^2 \le 4$) arteko eskualdea da hain zuzen ere D domeinu laua.



Perimetroa kalkulatzeko, eskualdea lau zatitan banatuko dugu:

- L_1 : lehenengo koadranteko zirkunferentzia laurdenaren luzera.
- *L*₂: lehenengo koadranteko parabola zatiaren luzera.
- L₃: D eskualdea mugatzen duen x ardatzaren zatiaren luzera.
- L₄: D eskualdea mugatzen duen y ardatzaren zatiaren luzera.

 L_1 kalkulatzeko, zirkunferentziaren ekuazio esplizitua deribatu beharra dago eta karratura jaso. Beraz,

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4 \implies y = \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \implies y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2}}} \implies (y')^{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}$$

 L_1 -en kalkulua orduan hurrengoa izango litzateke:

$$L_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{4 - x^{2} + x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \left[2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = 2 \frac{\pi}{2} = \left[\pi \right]$$

 L_2 kalkulatzeko, parabolaren ekuazio esplizitua deribatu beharra dago eta karratura jaso. Beraz,

$$y=1-x^2 \Rightarrow y'=-2x \Rightarrow (y')^2=4x^2$$

L₂-en kalkulua orduan hurrengoa izango litzateke:

$$L_2 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx$$

Integral mugagabea metodo alemaniarra erabiliz ebatziko dugu eta gero [0,1] tartean ebaluatuko dugu L_2 lortzeko.

$$I_1 = \int \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1 + 4x^2}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}} \, dx = \left(Ax + B\right) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} + M \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}}$$

Espresio guztia deribatuz

$$\frac{1+4x^2}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = A\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \left(Ax+B\right) \frac{8x}{2\sqrt{1+4x^2}} + \frac{M}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} \implies 1+4x^2 = A\left(1+4x^2\right) + 4x\left(Ax+B\right) + M$$

Ekuazio sistema ebatzi behar dugu koefiziente indeterminatuak lortzeko.

$$x^2: 4 = 4A + 4A \implies A = 1/2$$

$$x : 4B = 0 \implies B = 0$$

$$x^{0}: 1 = A + M \implies M = 1/2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^2+\frac{1}{4}}\right| + C$$

Beraz, L_2 honela geratzen da:

$$L_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \right| = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right|$$

 L_3 -ren kalkulua egiteko, y=0 zuzena integratu beharra dago:

$$L_3 = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1} dx = \boxed{1}$$

 L_4 -ren kalkulua egiteko, x=0 zuzena integratu beharra dago, kasu honetan y-rekiko integratuko dugu:





$$L_4 = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + (x')^2} dy = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1} dy = \boxed{1}$$

Azkenik,

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 = \pi + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln |2 + \sqrt{5}| + 2$$

Alderantzikatu integrazio ordena honako integral honetan:

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{4-\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{2-\sqrt{-(y-2)}}^{2+\sqrt{-(y-2)}} f(x, y) dx$$

eta lortutako integrala erabiliz kalkulatu integrazio domeinuaren azalera.

_____(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Lehendabizi, integrazio domeinua identifikatu egiten dugu:

Lehenengo integralaren limiteak hurrengoak dira:

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ y = 1 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = y \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = 4 - \sqrt{y} \rightarrow (x - 4) = -\sqrt{y} \rightarrow (x - 4)^2 = y \rightarrow \text{OY ardatzarekiko paraleloa den ardatza duen parabola,} \\ & \text{erpina (4,0) puntuan dago} \end{cases}$$

Bigarren integralaren limiteak, aldiz, hurrengoak dira:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ y = 2 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = 2 - \sqrt{-(y-2)} \\ x = 2 + \sqrt{-(y-2)} \end{cases} \rightarrow (x-2) = \pm \sqrt{-(y-2)} \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = -(y-2)$$
OY ardatzarekiko paraleloa den simetria ardatza duen parabola, erpina (2,2) puntuan dago

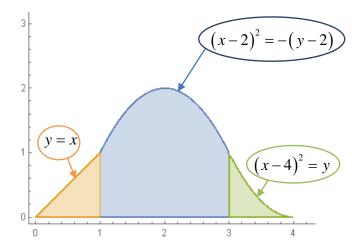
Beraz, domeinua hurrengoa da:

BILBOKO INGENIARITZA ESKOLA

ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA DE BILBAO

MATEMATIKA APLIKATUA





y lehenengo integrazio aldagaitzat hartuz gero domeinua ez da erregularra eta hiru domeinu partzial erregularretan banandu beharra dago:

- Lehenengo domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 0 eta 1 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta y = x zuzena.
- Bigarren domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 1 eta 3 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta $(x-2)^2 = -(y-2)$ parabola.
- Hirugarren domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 3 eta 4 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta $y = (x-4)^2$ parabola.

Beraz:

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{2 - (x - 2)^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_3^4 dx \int_0^{(x - 4)^2} f(x, y) dy$$

Azaleraren kalkulua orduan hurrengo eran egin daiteke:

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{2-(x-2)^2} dy + \int_3^4 dx \int_0^{(x-4)^2} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^3 \left(2 - (x-2)^2\right) dx + \int_3^4 \left(x - 4\right)^2 dx =$$

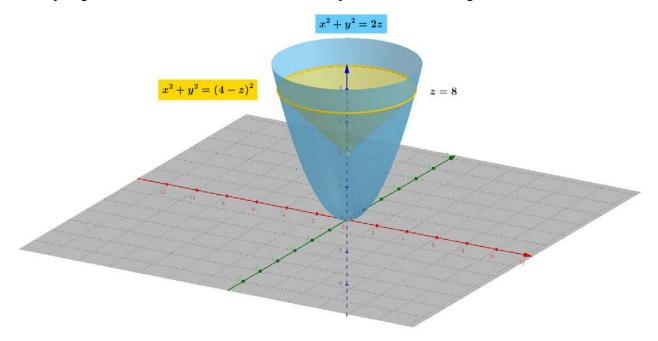
$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{(x-2)^3}{3}\right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{(x-4)^3}{3}\right]_3^4 = \frac{1}{2} + 6 - \frac{1}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \left[\frac{25}{6}u^2\right]_0^3$$

Integral hirukoitzak erabiliz, hurrengo gainazalek mugatutako [C] gorputz homogeneoaren grabitate zentroa kalkulatu:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - (4 - z)^{2} \ge 0$$
 $(z \ge 4)$, $x^{2} + y^{2} - 2z \le 0$ (3 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Irudikapen grafikoan ikus daitekeenez kono bat eta paraboloide bat ditugu.



Konoak eta paraboloideak mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, paraboloidearen barrukoa ($x^2 + y^2 \le 2z$) eta konoaren kanpokoa ($x^2 + y^2 \ge (4 - z)^2$) da. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \\ x^2 + y^2 = (4 - z)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2z = z^2 - 8z + 16 \Rightarrow z^2 - 10z + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 16}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{10 \pm 6}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 8} \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

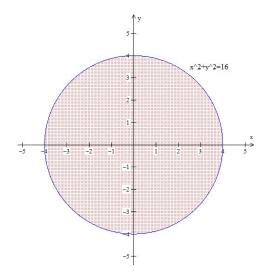
Koordenatu zilindrikoetan ebatziko da ariketa. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa aplikatzen da:





$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \\ J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \implies \rho^2 = 2z \implies z = \rho^2 / 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (4 - z)^2 \implies \rho^2 = (4 - z)^2 \implies \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 4 + \rho} \\ z = 4 - \rho \end{cases}$$

Behin *z*-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, *XOY* planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta R=4.



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 4]; \quad z = [\rho^2 / 2, 4 + \rho]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukoitza planteatzen dugu:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2/2}^{4+\rho} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho (4+\rho - \frac{\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (4\rho + \rho^2 - \frac{\rho^3}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[2\rho^2 + \frac{\rho^3}{3} - \frac{\rho^4}{8} \right]_0^4 d\theta = 2\pi \left[32 + \frac{64}{3} - 32 \right] = \frac{128\pi}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{128\pi}{3} \quad u^3$$

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:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^2/2}^{4+\rho} z \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho \, (\left(4+\rho\right)^2 - \frac{\rho^4}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \, (16\rho + \rho^3 - \rho^2 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 +$$

$$=\pi \left[8\rho^{2} + \frac{8\rho^{3}}{3} + \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} - \frac{\rho^{6}}{24}\right]_{0}^{4} = \pi \left[2^{3} \cdot 2^{4} + \frac{2^{3} \cdot 2^{6}}{3} + \frac{2^{8}}{2^{2}} - \frac{2^{12}}{3 \cdot 2^{3}}\right] = \pi \left[2^{7} + \frac{2^{9}}{3} + 2^{6} - \frac{2^{9}}{3}\right] = \pi 2^{6} (2+1) = 192\pi$$

Beraz, zc koordenatua hurrengoa da:

$$z_c = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_C z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{3 \cdot 192\pi}{128\pi} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Azkenik, grabitatea zentroa $\left(0,0,\frac{9}{2}\right)$ da.





KALKULUA (EBALUAZIO FINALA)

OHIKO DEIALDIA. 2019ko maiatzak 27

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$x^2y'' + 5xy' + 4y = \frac{x^2 - x^{-2}}{2}$$

_____(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Euler-en ekuazio bat da. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa planteatzen da:

$$x = e^t \implies t = \ln x \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-t} \frac{dy}{dt}; \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^{-2t} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

Beraz:

$$x^{2}y'' + 5xy' + 4y = \frac{x^{2} - x^{-2}}{2} \xrightarrow{x=e^{t}} e^{-2t} (y''(t) - y'(t)) + 5e^{t}e^{-t}y'(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}$$

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}$$

Ekuazio karakteristikoa lortzen dugu:

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

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 t e^{-2t} \xrightarrow{x=e^t} y_h = C_1 x^{-2} + C_2 x^{-2} \ln x$$

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

$$y = L_1(t)e^{-2t} + L_2(t)te^{-2t}$$

Baldintzak zehazten ditugu:

Wronskiarra kalkulatzen dugu:

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

 $\dot{L_1}(t)$ eta $\dot{L_2}(t)$ kalkulatuko ditugu Kramerren erregela erabiliz:

$$L_{1}'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & te^{-2t} \\ \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2} & e^{-2t} - 2te^{-2t} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{-te^{-2t}}{\frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}} = -te^{2t} \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2} = \frac{t}{2} - \frac{t}{2}e^{4t}$$

$$L_{2}'(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2t} & \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2} \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{e^{-2t} \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}}{e^{-4t}} = e^{2t} \left(\frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}\right) = \frac{e^{4t} - 1}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = L_1(t)e^{-2t} + L_2(t)te^{-2t} = \left[\frac{t^2}{4} - \frac{t}{8}e^{4t} + \frac{1}{32}e^{4t} + A\right]e^{-2t} + \left[\frac{e^{4t}}{8} - \frac{t}{2} + B\right]te^{-2t} = \frac{t^2}{4}e^{4t} + \frac{1}{32}e^{4t} + \frac$$





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

$$= Ae^{-2t} + Bte^{-2t} + \frac{1}{32}e^{2t} - \frac{t^2}{4}e^{-2t}$$

$$y(t) = Ae^{-2t} + Bte^{-2t} + \frac{1}{32}e^{2t} - \frac{t^2}{4}e^{-2t}$$

 $x = e^t$ \Rightarrow $t = \ln x$ aldagai aldaketa desegitea besterik ez da geratzen soluzioa x-ren menpe uzteko:

$$y(x) = Ax^{-2} + Bx^{-2} \ln x + \frac{x^2}{32} - \frac{x^{-2} \ln^2 x}{4}$$

2. Ariketa

Sailkatu eta ebatzi honako ekuazio diferentziala:

$$\left(xy\cos x + 2x^2e^y\right)dx + \left(x\sin x + x^3e^y\right)dy = 0$$

(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Zehatza da?:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = x \cos x + 2x^2 e^y$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \sin x + x \cos x + 3x^2 e^y$$
Desberdinak direnez, ez da zehatza

Faktore integratzaile bat lor daiteke?:

$$\frac{\partial X/\partial y - \partial Y/\partial y}{Y} = \frac{x\cos x + 2x^2 e^y - \sin x - x\cos x - 3x^2 e^y}{x\sin x + x^3 e^y} =$$

$$= -\frac{x^2 e^y + \sin x}{x\left(\sin x + x^2 e^y\right)} = -\frac{1}{x} = \phi(x) \rightarrow z(x) \text{ erako faktore integratzaile bat lor daiteke}$$

Faktore integratzailea hurrengoa da:

$$z(x) = A \cdot e^{\int \phi(x)dx} = A \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x}dx} = A \cdot e^{-\ln x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

Ekuazioa biderkatuz:

$$(y\cos x + 2xe^y)dx + (\sin x + x^2e^y)dy = 0 \rightarrow \text{Zehatza da}$$

Soluzio orokorra hurrengoa da:

$$\int_0^x \left(y \cos x + 2xe^y \right) dx + \int_0^y 0 dy = C$$

$$y \sin x + x^2 e^y \Big]_0^x = C$$

$$y \sin x + x^2 e^y = C$$

3. Ariketa

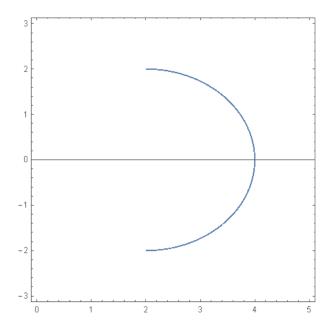
Kalkulatu C kurbaren gaineko honako integral lerromakurra: $\int_C xy^4 dS$

C honela definituta egonik: $C = \{x^2 + y^2 = 4x \text{ non } x \ge 2\}$

_____(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

C kurba marraztuko dugu:



C kurba parametrizatuz:





$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + 2\cos\theta \to \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -2\sin\theta \\ y = 2\sin\theta \to \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2\cos\theta \end{cases} \qquad \theta \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2,]$$

Integralean ordezkatuz:

$$\int_{C} xy^{4} dS = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (2 + 2\cos\theta) (2\sin\theta)^{4} \sqrt{(-2\sin\theta)^{2} + (2\cos\theta)^{2}} d\theta =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 2^{5} (\sin\theta)^{4} + 2^{5} \cos\theta (\sin\theta)^{4} \sqrt{4(\sin\theta)^{2} + 4(\cos\theta)^{2}} d\theta =$$

$$2^{6} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\sin\theta)^{4} d\theta}_{I} + 2^{6} \underbrace{\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos\theta (\sin\theta)^{4} d\theta}_{J}$$

I integralaren kalkulua:

$$I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\sin \theta)^4 d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos^2(2\theta) - 2\cos(2\theta)}{4} \right) d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 - 2\cos(2\theta)}{4} \right) d\theta + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2(2\theta) d\theta = \left[\frac{\theta}{4} - \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{4} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos(4\theta)}{2} \right) d\theta =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\sin(4\theta)}{8} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

J integralaren kalkulua:

$$J = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos\theta \left(\sin\theta\right)^4 d\theta = \begin{vmatrix} t = \sin\theta \\ dt = \cos\theta d\theta \\ d\theta = dt/\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} t^4 dt = \frac{\sin^5\theta}{5} \Big]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Beraz:

$$\int_C xy^4 dS = 2^6 \left[\frac{3\pi}{8} \right] + 2^6 \left[\frac{2}{5} \right] = 64 \left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{2}{5} \right)$$

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

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 4z = 0$$
, $x^{2} + y^{2} - z^{2} + 16z - 64 = 0$ $(z \le 8)$

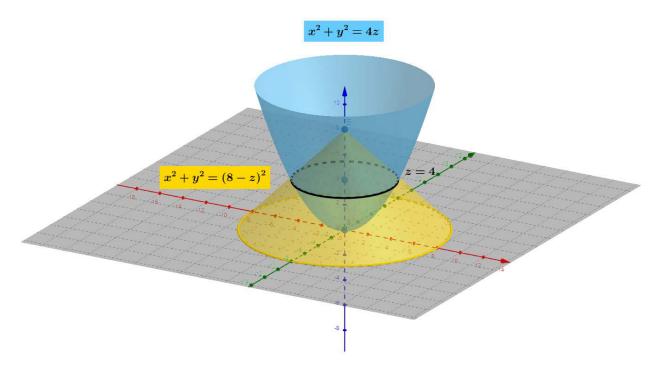
Kalkulatu integral hirukoitza erabiliz:

- 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.



Konoak eta paraboloideak mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, paraboloidearen barrukoa ($x^2+y^2=4z$) eta konoaren barrukoa ($x^2+y^2=(8-z)^2$) da. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z \\ x^2 + y^2 = (8-z)^2 \end{cases} 4z = (8-z)^2 \implies 4z = z^2 - 16z + 64 \implies z^2 - 20z + 64 = 0$$





$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{20 \pm \sqrt{400 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 64}}{2} \Rightarrow z = \frac{20 \pm 12}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 4} \\ z = 16 \end{cases}$$

Ebakidura planoa z = 4 da, izan ere konoa $z \le 8$ -rako definituta baitago.

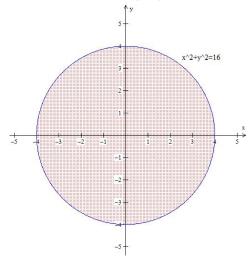
Koordenatu zilindrikoetan ebatziko da ariketa. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa aplikatzen da:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z \implies \rho^2 = 4z \implies z = \rho^2 / 4 \\ z = z \\ J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z \implies \rho^2 = 4z \implies z = \rho^2 / 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (8 - z)^2 \implies \rho^2 = (8 - z)^2 \implies \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 8 - \rho} \\ z = 8 + \rho \end{cases}$$

Behin *z*-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, *XOY* planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta R=4.



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 4]; \quad z = [\rho^2 / 4, 8 - \rho]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukoitza planteatzen dugu:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^2/4}^{8-\rho} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho (8 - \rho - \frac{\rho^2}{4}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (8\rho - \rho^2 - \frac{\rho^3}{4}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[4\rho^2 - \frac{\rho^3}{3} - \frac{\rho^4}{16} \right]_0^4 d\theta = 2\pi \left[64 - \frac{64}{3} - 16 \right] = \frac{160\pi}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{160\pi}{3} \quad u^3$$

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:

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^{2}/4}^{8-\rho} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} \rho \left[(8-\rho)^{2} - \frac{\rho^{4}}{16} \right] d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{4} (64\rho - 16\rho^{2} + \rho^{3} - \frac{\rho^{5}}{16}) d\rho =$$

$$= \pi \left[32\rho^{2} - \frac{16\rho^{3}}{3} + \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} - \frac{\rho^{6}}{96} \right]_{0}^{4} = \pi \left[2^{5} \cdot 2^{4} - \frac{2^{4} \cdot 2^{6}}{3} + \frac{2^{8}}{2^{2}} - \frac{2^{12}}{3 \cdot 2^{5}} \right] = \pi \left[2^{9} - \frac{2^{10}}{3} + 2^{6} - \frac{2^{7}}{3} \right] =$$

$$= \pi 2^{6} \left(2^{3} - \frac{2^{4}}{3} + 1 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = 64\pi \left(9 - \frac{18}{3} \right) = 192\pi$$

Beraz, zc koordenatua hurrengoa da:

$$z_c = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_C z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{3 \cdot 192\pi}{160\pi} = \frac{18}{5}$$

Azkenik, grabitatea zentroa $\left(0,0,\frac{18}{5}\right)$ da.

_____(2 puntu)

5. Ariketa

Izan bedi hurrengo eran definituriko [D] domeinu laua:

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 - 4x \ge 0, \quad (x - 2)^2 + 4y^2 - 16 \le 0, \quad x \ge 2 \right\}$$

Kalkulatu [D] domeinu lauaren azalera integral bikoitzaren kontzeptua erabiliz.

_____(2 puntu)

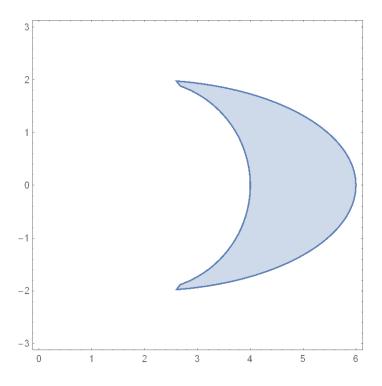
Ebazpena:

Lehengo eta behin, D domeinua marraztuko dugu:

$$(x-2)^2 + 4y^2 - 16 \le 0 \rightarrow (2,0)$$
 zentroko elipsea $x^2 + y^2 - 4x \ge 0 \rightarrow (2,0)$ zentroko eta 2 erradioko zirkunferentzia







Koordenatu polarrak erabiliz:

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 + \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

Domeinuan agertzen diren kurben ekuazioak koordenatu polarretan hurrengoak dira:

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} - 4x = 0 \to \rho = 2 \\ (x - 2)^{2} + 4y^{2} - 16 = 0 \to \rho^{2} \cos^{2} \theta + 4\rho^{2} \sin^{2} \theta = 16 \to \rho^{2} (1 - \sin^{2} \theta) + 4\rho^{2} \sin^{2} \theta = 16 \to \rho^{2} (1 + 3\sin^{2} \theta) = 16 \to \rho = \frac{4}{\sqrt{1 + 3\sin^{2} \theta}} \end{cases}$$

Orain, azalera kalkulatuko dugu, integral bikoitza erabiliz:

$$A = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{2}^{16/\sqrt{1+3\sin^{2}\theta}} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{16}{\sqrt{1+3\sin^{2}\theta}} - 4 \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{4}{1+3\sin^{2}\theta} - 1 \right) d\theta = 2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{4-1-3\sin^{2}\theta}{1+3\sin^{2}\theta} \right) d\theta = 6 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1-\sin^{2}\theta}{1+3\sin^{2}\theta} \right) d\theta = 6 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{\cos^{2}\theta}{1+3\sin^{2}\theta} \right) d\theta = 6 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^{2}+3t^{2}} \right) dt = 6 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^{2}} \right) dt =$$

6. Ariketa

Kalkulatu honako integral mugagabeak:

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}}$$

b)
$$\int \frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x}} dx$$

 $\int x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$

a)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + x - 1}} = \left\| \begin{vmatrix} x - 1 = \frac{1}{t} \\ dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \end{vmatrix} \right\| = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t^2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{t+1}{t}\right)^2 + \frac{t+1}{t} - 1}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t - t^2}{t^2}}} = -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 2t + t$$

$$= -\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt = -\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{2t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt - \int \frac{3t + 3 - 3}{\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[2\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1} - \int \frac{3}{\sqrt{\left(t + \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4}}} dt \right] = -\sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \ln\left|t + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{t^2 + 3t + 1}\right| + C =$$



BILBOKO INGENIARITZA

ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA DE BILBAO

MATEMATIKA APLIKATUA



$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^{2}} + \frac{3}{x-1} + 1} + \frac{3}{2} \ln \left| \frac{3}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(x-1\right)^{2}} + \frac{3}{x-1} + 1} \right| + C$$

b) 1. ebazpen posiblea

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3/2} \cdot t^{-1/2} \left(\frac{t-4}{t} \right)^{-1/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-2} \cdot \left(\frac{t-4}{t} \right)^{-1/2} dt = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{t-4}{t} = z^2 \implies t = \frac{-4}{z^2 - 1} \\ dt = \frac{8z}{\left(z^2 - 1\right)^2} dz \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3/2} \cdot t^{-3/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3/2} \cdot t^{-3/2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^{-3/2$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int \left(\frac{-4}{z^2-1}\right)^{-2}\cdot z^{-1}\cdot \frac{8z}{\left(z^2-1\right)^2}dz=\frac{1}{4}\int dz=\frac{1}{4}z+K=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\frac{t-4}{t}}+K=\frac{1}{4x^2}\sqrt{x^2-4}+K$$

2. ebazpen posiblea

$$I = \int \frac{1}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} x = \frac{2}{\cos t} & dx = 2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t \cdot dt \\ \cos t = \frac{2}{x} & \sin t = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 - 4}} \, dt = \int \frac{2\cos^{-2}t \cdot \sin t}{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)^2 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\cos t}\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{\frac{4}{\cos^2 t} - 4}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} - 1}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos^2 t}}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t}}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t}}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\sin t + K = \left\|\cos t = \frac{2}{x} + \sin t = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2}\right\| = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)^2} + K = \frac{1}{4x^2}\sqrt{x^2 - 4} + K$$





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:

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

$$= \int_{0}^{x} \frac{-1}{y} dt + \int_{1}^{y} 0 dt = \frac{-1}{y} t \Big|_{0}^{x} + C = \left[\frac{-x}{y} + C \right]$$

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:

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

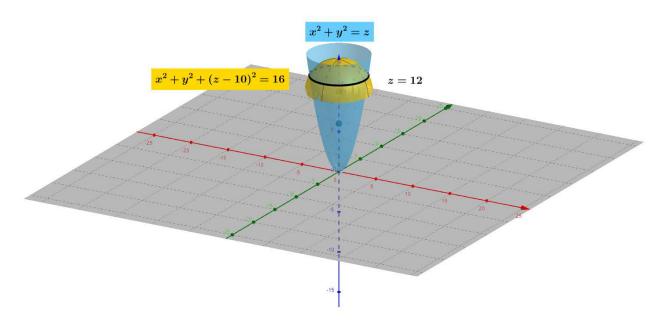
Kalkulatu integral hirukoitza erabiliz:

- 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.

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

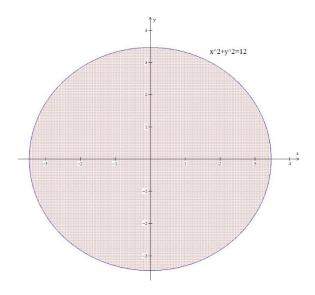
$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{361 - 336}}{2} \implies z = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} \implies z = \frac{19 \pm 5}{2} \implies \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 12} \\ z = 7 \end{cases}$$

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:

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

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_c 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.

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.

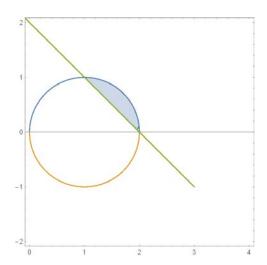
_____(1 puntu)

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:

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