



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE INGENIERÍA
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS

CALIFICACIÓN

Preg N°	Puntos
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
Total	6

CURSO Cálculo integral COD. CURSO CM-132

PRACTICA Calificada N°2 SECCIÓN

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES (Alumno) _____ CODIGO _____ FIRMA _____

Lima, de Septiembre del 2017

N° Lista

NOTA 09

En números

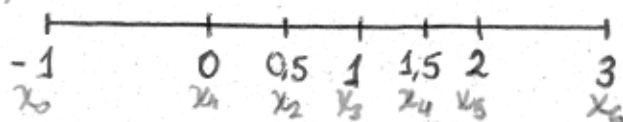
En letras

Nombre del Profesor

Firma del Profesor

1. Sea f una función acotada definida por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & , x \in [-1, 1[\\ \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} & , x \in [1, 2[\\ x^2-1 & , x \in [2, 3[\\ 7 & , x = 3 \end{cases}$$



i	x_{i-1}	x_i	Δx_i
1	-1	0	1
2	0	0.5	0.5
3	0.5	1	0.5
4	1	1.5	0.5
5	1.5	2	0.5
6	2	3	1

y $P = \{-1, 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3\}$ una partición del intervalo $[-1, 3]$. Definimos:

$$m_i := \inf \{ f(x) : x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \}$$

$$M_i := \sup \{ f(x) : x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \} \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n.$$

En nuestro caso, para la partición escogida $n = 6$.
Calculemos los ' m_i ' y ' M_i ':

a) $m_1 = \inf \{ f(x) : -1 \leq x \leq 0 \} = \inf \{ x+2 : -1 \leq x \leq 0 \} = \inf [1, 2] = 1.$

$m_2 = \inf \{ f(x) : 0 \leq x \leq 0.5 \} = \inf \{ x+2 : 0 \leq x \leq 0.5 \} = \inf [2, 2.5] = 2.$

$m_3 = \inf \{ f(x) : 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \} = \inf \{ x+2 : 0.5 \leq x \leq 1 \} = \inf [2.5, 3] = 2.5.$

$m_4 = \inf \{ f(x) : 1 \leq x \leq 1.5 \} = \inf \{ \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} : 1 \leq x \leq 1.5 \} = \inf [\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$

$m_5 = \inf \{ f(x) : 1.5 \leq x \leq 2 \} = \inf \{ \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} : 1.5 \leq x \leq 2 \} = \inf [0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}] = 0.$

$m_6 = \inf \{ f(x) : 2 \leq x \leq 3 \} = \inf \{ x^2-1 : 2 \leq x \leq 3 \vee 7 : x=3 \} = \inf [3, 8] = 3.$

ordenar de
menor a mayor

$$b) M_1 = \sup \{ f(x); -1 \leq x \leq 0 \} = \sup \{ x+2; -1 \leq x \leq 0 \} = \sup [1, 2] = 2.$$

$$M_2 = \sup \{ f(x); 0 \leq x \leq 0,5 \} = \sup \{ x+2; 0 \leq x \leq 0,5 \} = \sup [2; 2,5] = 2,5.$$

$$M_3 = \sup \{ f(x); 0,5 \leq x \leq 1 \} = \sup \{ x+2; 0,5 \leq x \leq 1 \} = \sup [2,5; 3] = 3.$$

$$M_4 = \sup \{ f(x); 1 \leq x \leq 1,5 \} = \sup \{ \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}; 1 \leq x \leq 1,5 \} = \sup \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1 \right] = 1.$$

$$M_5 = \sup \{ f(x); 1,5 \leq x \leq 2 \} = \sup \{ \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}; 1,5 \leq x \leq 2 \} = \sup \left[0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$M_6 = \sup \{ f(x); 2 \leq x \leq 3 \} = \sup \{ x^2-1; 2 \leq x \leq 3 \vee 7: x=3 \} = \sup [3, 8] = 8.$$

* La integral definida $\int_{-1}^3 f$ podemos aproximarla como $\frac{1}{2} [U(f, P) + L(f, P)]$.
Se define la suma superior e inferior respectivamente:

$$U(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i$$

$$L(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ U(f, P) &= M_1 \Delta x_1 + M_2 \Delta x_2 + M_3 \Delta x_3 + M_4 \Delta x_4 + M_5 \Delta x_5 + M_6 \Delta x_6 \\ &= 2 \cdot 1 + 2,5 \cdot 0,5 + 3 \cdot 0,5 + 1 \cdot 0,5 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0,5 + 8 \cdot 1 \\ &\approx 13,68 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \circ L(f, P) &= m_1 \Delta x_1 + m_2 \Delta x_2 + m_3 \Delta x_3 + m_4 \Delta x_4 + m_5 \Delta x_5 + m_6 \Delta x_6 \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0,5 + 2,5 \cdot 0,5 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0,5 + 0 \cdot 0,5 + 3 \cdot 1 \\ &\approx 6,68 \end{aligned}$$

Luego, la integral definida $\int_{-1}^3 f$ es aproximadamente igual a $\frac{1}{2} [13,68 + 6,68]$,
es decir, a 10,18.

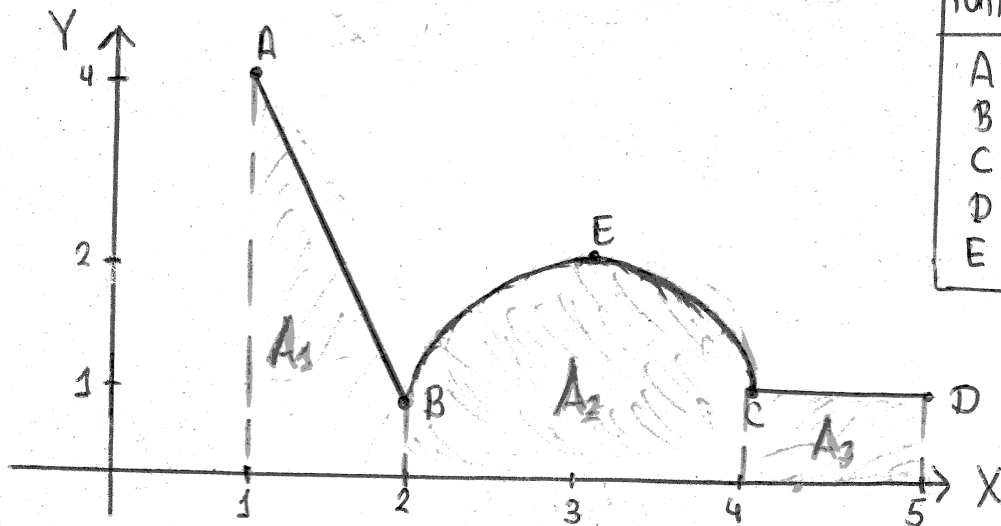
La cota de error de la integral definida $\int_{-1}^3 f$ es $\frac{1}{2} [U(f, P) - L(f, P)]$,
es decir, a 3,5.

$$\text{Respuesta: } \int_{-1}^3 f \approx 10,18. \quad \text{Cota de error: } 3,5.$$

□

4. De la gráfica:

a)



Punto	Coordenada X	Coordenada Y
A	1	4
B	2	1
C	4	1
D	5	1
E	3	2

Las ecuaciones de \overline{AB} , \widehat{BEC} , \overline{CD} son:

$$(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / (1-t)(1,4) + t(2,1)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$f_1: [1,2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto -3x+7$$

$$(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \begin{aligned} x &= \cos t + 3 \\ y &= \sin t + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$f_2: [2,4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto 1 + \sqrt{1 - (x-3)^2}$$

$$(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / (1-t)(4,1) + t(5,1)$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$f_3: [4,5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto 1$$

Pero el área de la región sombreada es igual $A_1 + A_2 + A_3$. Sean P_1, P_2 y P_3 particiones regulares de los intervalos $[1,2], [2,4]$ y $[4,5]$ respectivamente.

$$P_1 = \left\{ 1, 1 + \frac{1}{n}, \dots, 1 + \frac{n-1}{n}, 1 + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} = 2 \right\}$$

$$\Delta x_{P_1} = \frac{2-1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x_k^* = 1 + \frac{k}{n}$$

$$P_2 = \left\{ 2, 2 + \frac{2}{n}, \dots, 2 + (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{n}, 2 + n \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 4 \right\}$$

$$\Delta x_{P_2} = \frac{4-2}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$x_k^* = 2 + \frac{2k}{n}$$

$$P_3 = \left\{ 4, 4 + \frac{1}{n}, \dots, 4 + \frac{n-1}{n}, 4 + \frac{n}{n} = 5 \right\}$$

$$\Delta x_{P_3} = \frac{5-4}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$x_k^* = 4 + \frac{k}{n}$$

Pero $A_1 = R(f, P_1)$, $A_2 = R(f, P_2)$ y $A_3 = R(f, P_3)$, donde

$$R(f, P_i) = \lim_{|P_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k^*) \Delta x_k$$

en el cual $x_k^* \in [x_{k-1}, x_k]$.

$$\circ \circ A_1 = \mathcal{R}(f_1, P_1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f_1(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (-3x_k^* + 7) \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \text{ donde } x_k^* = 1 + \frac{k}{n}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(-3 - \frac{3k}{n} + 7\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(4 - \frac{3k}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[4 \sum_{k=1}^n 1 - \frac{3}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k\right]$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[4 \cdot n - \frac{3}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) = 4 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{5}{2} \text{ u}^2$$

$$\circ \circ A_3 = \mathcal{R}(f_3, P_3) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f_3(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 1 \text{ u}^2, \text{ donde } x_k^* = 4 + \frac{k}{n}$$

$$A_3 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot n = 1 \text{ u}^2$$

$$\circ \circ A_2 = \mathcal{R}(f_2, P_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f_2(x_k^*) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (1 + \sqrt{1 - (x_k^* - 3)^2}) \cdot \frac{2}{n}, \text{ donde } x_k^* = 2 + \frac{2k}{n}$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \dots$$

$$b) \text{ Área} = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = \frac{1}{2} (4+1) \cdot 1 + \frac{\pi (1)^2}{2} + (2)(1) + (1)(1) \\ \approx 7,07 \text{ u}^2$$

2. Sea $f(x) = \int_0^{x^2-1} (4 + \sin(\pi \sqrt{t+1})) dt$, $x > 0$.

De la regla de la Cadena

Hallamos $f'(x)$:

$$f'(x) = 4 + \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2-1+1}) \cdot (x^2-1)' - 0$$

$$= 4 + \sin(\pi |x|) \cdot 2x$$

$$= 4 + \sin(\pi x) \cdot 2x$$

falta