

Certamen 1

Cálculo II - FOGEC

FC - UV - 01 - 10 - 2021

1.- (12 Puntos) Calcule mediante el método de sustitución:

$$\int \frac{2 + \ln^2 x}{x \ln x - x} dx; \forall x > 0$$

2.- (12 Puntos) Calcule mediante integración por partes

$$\int \arctg \sqrt{x} dx$$

3.- (12 Puntos) Calcule mediante el método de sustitución trigonométrica:

$$\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2 + 9)^{3/2}} dx$$

4.- (12 Puntos) Calcule mediante sustitución e integración por fracciones parciales

$$\int \frac{(2 + tg^2 x) \sec^2 x dx}{1 + tg^3 x}$$

5.- (12 Puntos) Use sumas de Riemann para determinar

$$\int_{-2}^1 (x + 1)^2 dx$$

y luego Interprete geométricamente el resultado obtenido.

Observaciones:

- Este certamen es individual.
- Debe prepararse en lo posible un único documento en PDF.
- El correo debe ser enviado desde el correo institucional UV
- Disponen de 5 horas, hasta las 18:30 horas.
- Enviar documento de desarrollo al correo:@gmail.com

1.- Sea

$$\begin{aligned}\ln x = t &\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{x} = dt \\ \int \frac{2 + \ln^2 x}{x \ln x - x} dx &= \int \frac{2 + \ln^2 x}{(\ln x - 1)x} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2 + t^2}{(t - 1)} dt \\ &= \int \frac{3 + t^2 - 1}{t - 1} dt \\ &= \int \frac{t^2 - 1}{t - 1} dt + 3 \int \frac{1}{t - 1} dt \\ &= \int \frac{(t - 1)(t + 1)}{t - 1} dt + 3 \int \frac{1}{t - 1} dt \\ &= \int (t + 1) dt + \ln(t - 1); t > 1 \\ &= \frac{t^2}{2} + t + \ln(t - 1) + c \\ &= \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} + \ln x + 3 \ln(\ln - 1) + c\end{aligned}$$

2.-

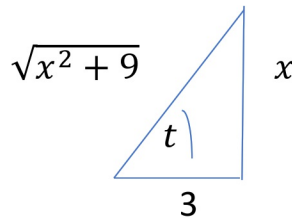
Sea

$$\begin{aligned}u = \arctg \sqrt{x} &\Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{1 + x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\ dv = dx &\Rightarrow v = x \\ \int \arctg \sqrt{x} dx &= x \arctg \sqrt{x} - \int x \frac{1}{1 + x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= x \arctg \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x} dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} 2t dt ; x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \int \frac{1+t^2-1}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \int dt + \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - t + \operatorname{arctg} t + c \\
&= x \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} + c \\
&= (x+1) \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + c
\end{aligned}$$

3.- Sea

$$x = 3 \operatorname{tg} t \Rightarrow dx = 3 \sec^2 t dt$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+9)^{3/2}} dx &= \int \frac{(3 \operatorname{tg} t)^3}{((3 \operatorname{tg} t)^2 + 9)^{3/2}} 3 \sec^2 t dt \\
&= \int \frac{27 \operatorname{tg}^3 t \cdot 3 \sec^2 t dt}{(\sqrt{9 \operatorname{tg}^2 t + 9})^3} \\
&= \int \frac{81 \operatorname{tg}^3 t \sec^2 t dt}{27 \sec^3 t} \\
&= 3 \int \frac{\operatorname{tg}^3 t}{\sec t} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3 \int \frac{tg\ t\ tg^2 t\ dt}{\sec t} \\
&= 3 \int \frac{tg\ t\ (\sec^2 t - 1)}{\sec t} dt \\
&= 3 \left[\int \frac{tg\ t\ \sec^2 t}{\sec t} - \int \frac{tg\ t}{\sec t} \right] \\
&= 3 \left[\int \sec t\ tg\ t\ dt - \int \sen\ t\ dt \right] \\
&= 3(\sec t - \cos t) + c \\
&= 3 \left[\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}}{3} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{x^2 + 9}} \right] + c
\end{aligned}$$

4.-

Sea $u = tg\ x \Rightarrow du = \sec^2 x dx$

luego

$$\int \frac{(2 + tg^2 x) \sec^2 x\ dx}{1 + tg^3 x} = \int \frac{(2 + u^2)}{1 + u^3} du$$

Ahora

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{2 + u^2}{1 + u^3} &= \frac{u^2 + 2}{u^3 + 1} = \frac{u^2 + 2}{(u + 1)(u^2 - u + 1)} \\
&= \frac{A}{u + 1} + \frac{Bu + C}{u^2 - u + 1} \\
&= \frac{A(u^2 - u + 1) + (Bu + C)(u + 1)}{(u + 1)(u^2 - u + 1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 + 2 = (A + B)u^2 + (B - A + C)u + A + C$$

De donde se obtiene el sistema

$$A + B = 1$$

$$B - A + C = 0$$

$$A + C = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1 ; B = 0 \text{ y } C = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2+u^2}{1+u^3} &= \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{u^2-u+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{\left(u-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{\left(u-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Luego

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(2+tg^2x) \sec^2x \, dx}{1+tg^3x} &= \int \frac{(2+u^2)}{1+u^3} du \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{\left(u-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} \right) du \\ &= \int \frac{du}{u+1} + \int \frac{1}{\left(u-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} du \\ &= \ln|u+1| + \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arctan \cdot g \left(\frac{u-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right) + c \\ &= \ln|u+1| + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan g \left(\frac{2u-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + c \end{aligned}$$

$$= \ln|tg x + 1| + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg\left(\frac{2 tg x - 1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + c$$

5.-

Como la función es continua en $[-2,1]$ entonces es integrable en $[-2,1]$, luego

sea P_n una partición del intervalo $[-2,1] \Rightarrow$

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1 - (-2)}{n} = \frac{3}{n}$$

$$x_0 = -2 < x_1 = -2 + \frac{3}{n} < \dots < x_i = -2 + \frac{3i}{n} < \dots < x_n = 1$$

$$\int_{-2}^1 (x+1)^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + 1)^2 \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-2 + \frac{3i}{n} + 1\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{3i}{n} - 1\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{9i^2}{n^2} - \frac{6i}{n} + 1\right) \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{27i^2}{n^3} - \frac{18i}{n^2} + \frac{3}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{27}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 - \frac{18}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{3}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{27}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{18}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{3}{n} n \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{27(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^2 \cdot 6} - \frac{18(n+1)}{n \cdot 2} + 3 \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{2n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^2} - 9 \cdot \frac{(n+1)}{n} + 3 \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{9}{2} \left(2 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) - 9 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + 3 \right) \\
&= \frac{9}{2} (2 + 0 + 0) - 9(1 + 0 + 3) = 9 - 9 + 3 = 3
\end{aligned}$$

Interpretación geométrica:

El valor obtenido corresponde al área de la región sombreada

