Clase nº14

Cálculo II

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29 de Septiembre 2021

Objetivo de la clase

► Recordar métodos de integración.

Calcular por medio de cambio de variable

$$\int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} \, dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} du = dx$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{u + u^{-1}} - \frac{1}{u} du\right)$$

$$u = e^{x}$$
 => $du = dx$

= Arctn (ex)+ C.

= / L du = Arcter u + C

Eiercicio 2

Calcular utilizando integrales por partes

Calcular utilizando integrales por partes
$$\int (x^3 - 1) e^{x} dx$$

$$\int (x^3 - 1)e^x dx$$

(x3-1)ex1x= (x3ex1x- (ex1x

= x3ex - (3x2ex dx - ex

= x3ex-ex-3 (x2ex 1x

[(x)=x3 =) [(x)=3x2

{ (x) = x => f, (x) = 2x 11(x)=ex => q(x)= ex = x3ex - ex -3 (x1ex - \12xex dx) = x3e'-ex-3x2ex+6(xex dx

g'(x)= ex => g(x) = ex

$$f_{(x)} = x = f_{(x)} = 4$$

$$f_{(x)} = e^{x} = f_{(x)} = e^{x}$$

$$= x^{2}e^{x} - e^{x} - 3x^{2}e^{x} + 6\left(x \cdot e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx\right)$$

= x3ex-ex-3x2ex+6 (xex dx

= x3ex-ex-3x3ex+6xex-6ex+C. = x3ex-3x2ex+6xex-7ex+C.

Sar

Calcular utilizando cambio de variable

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{\ln x}}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{\ln x}}} dx$$

$$= \int u^2 = 1+\sqrt[3]{\ln x}$$

$$= \int (x^2 - 1) = \sqrt[3]{\ln x}$$

=> (u2-1)3= 1n(x)

(1 .6 (u2-1)2 du

=) 3 (2-12.24 du= + dx

= $\delta \left(\left(u^2 - 1 \right)^2 \delta u \right)$

= 6 ((u4 - 2 n2 +1) du

$$= 6 \frac{u^{5}}{5} - 12 \frac{u^{3}}{3} + 6u + C$$

Calcular usando sustitución trigonométrica

sustitución trigonométrica
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}} dx$$
Obs:

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{21+4x-x^2}} dx$$

$$21 + 4x - x^{2} = 21 - (x^{2} - 4x)$$

 $= 21 - (\times^2 - 4x + 4 - 4)$

 $= 21 + 4 - (x-2)^2$

= 25 - (x-2)2

Sex
$$u = x-2$$
 =) $du = dx$. Ademés $u = x-2$ =) $u+2=x$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha+z)=x$$

Asi,
$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2s-(x-2)^2}} dx = \int \frac{(h+2)^2}{\sqrt{2s-u^2}} du$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{L}{S} = 1 \quad L = S \cdot S_{10} = 0$$

$$= 1 \quad du = S_{10} = 0 \quad d0$$

Luego, \(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-4^2}} \) \(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-4^2}} \) \(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-25-5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}}} \)} \) \(\sqrt{25-25-5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \)} \) \(\sqrt{25-25-5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \)} \)

$$= \int \left(S \sin O + 2\right)^2 dO.$$

= $\frac{33}{2}$ Arc sin $\left(\frac{x-2}{c}\right) - \frac{x-2}{2}\sqrt{2s-(x-2)^2} - 4\sqrt{2s-(x-2)^2} + C$

Calcular
$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3x-1}} dx$$

Así,

$$\int x\sqrt{3}x-1$$

$$= \sqrt{3}_{X-1}$$

$$u = \sqrt{3}x - 1 = 0 \quad du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x - 1} \cdot 3 + x$$

$$= 0 \quad 2 \quad du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}x - 1} \cdot 3 + x$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$u = \sqrt{3 \times -1} = 0 \qquad \frac{u^2 + 1}{3} = 0$$

$$\frac{u^2+1}{3}$$

 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3x-n}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{3}} \frac{2}{3} du \int \frac{2}{n^2+1} du$ $= 2 \operatorname{Arctar}(u) + C$

$$\Rightarrow 2 du = 1 dx$$

$$3 \sqrt{3} \times 1$$

= 2 Arda (13x-1)+C





Calcular por medio de sumas parciales

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 - 3x + 3)} \, dx$$

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

$$(x^{2}-3) + 3 = (x-\frac{3}{2})^{2} - \frac{9}{4} + 3$$

$$= \left(\times -\frac{5}{L} \right)^{-1} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)_{x} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)_{x} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)_{x} + \frac{5}{4}$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \longrightarrow 3 - \frac{3}{2}\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

= 213 Avctor(2)+C

= 213 AYCT (2 (x-3)) +C

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\times - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\left|\frac{\Sigma}{2}\right| = \left|\frac{A^2}{2}\right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{5}{4} + 1 \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x-\frac{3}{2})^{2}+\frac{3}{4}} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}z^{2}+\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} dz$$

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5} \left(x - \frac{5}{7} \right) = 3 \quad c_1 S = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$$

Mediante cálculo de límite de sumas de Riemann, calcular

$$\int_{-2}^{0} 2(x+2)^3 \, dx$$

Sol: See
$$f(x)=2(x+2)^3$$
 y See In particion
$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} = \frac{1}{2} \chi_{i-1} \chi_{i} = -2 + \frac{2}{n} i_{-1} i_{-1} i_{-1} n_{-1} \chi_{i}$$
Mes.
$$\Delta \chi_{i} = \frac{2}{n}$$

$$S(f,?_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(f) \cdot \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2 \cdot \left(2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} + 2 \right)^{3} \cdot \frac{2}{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2^{2}}{n} \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{n^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{5}}{n^{4}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{3}{n^{5}}$$

$$= \frac{2^{5}}{n^{4}} \left(\frac{2^{5}}{n^{5}} + \frac{1}{n^{5}} \right)^{2}$$

 $= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f\left(-2 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \frac{2}{n}$

$$= \frac{2^{s}}{h^{4}} \cdot \left(\frac{h(n+1)}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2^{s}}{2^{2}} \cdot \frac{h^{4} + 2h^{2} + 1}{h^{4}}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} 2(x+2)^{3} dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} s(f_{1}B_{1}) = \lim_{h \to \infty} 2^{s} \cdot \frac{h^{4} + 2h^{2} + 1}{h^{4}}$$

Ejercicios Propuestos

a)
$$\int \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})} dx$$

b)
$$\int \frac{2\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt[3]{x})}{(x^2-2x+2)}$$

b)
$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 - 3x + 3)(x - 3)} dx$$

c)
$$\int \frac{2}{(x^2 - 3x + 3)(x^2 + 3)}$$

c)
$$\int \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 3)(x^2 - 3x + 3)}$$

c)
$$\int \frac{2}{e^{3x} + e^x - 3e^{2x} - 3} dx$$

d) $\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^4 + x^2 + 1}} dx$

e) Utilizando sumas de Riemann calcular

 $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^3 + x^2 - 2}{3} \, dx$

Bibliografía

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Puede encontrar bibliografía complementaria en el programa.