Universidad de Valparaíso Facultad de Ciencias Calculo II Período Lectivo I - 2018 Examen parcial II 20/07/2018

	Calificacion:
Estudiante:	RUT:

Indicaciones: Responda cada una de las preguntas de forma razonada, "argumentada" y ordenada. Cualquier actitud sospechosa, motivará la anulación de la prueba, se prohibe el uso de celulares y artefactos electronicos como tablets y laptops.

1.- (1.5 puntos) Calcule y grafique el área delimitada por las siguientes funciones :

$$f(x) = x + 6$$
,  $g(x) = x^3 y h(x) = \frac{-x}{2}$ 

2.- (1.5 puntos) Hallar la longitud de la curva  $y = \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^2}$  desde x = 1 hasta x = 2.

3.- (1.5 puntos) Hallar el área entre x = 0 y x = 3 de la superficie de revolución engendrada por la curva  $y^2 = 12x$  alrededor del eje X.

4.- (1.5 puntos) Determinar el volumen del sólido formado cuando la región comprendida entre la curva  $y = 1 + 2x - x^2$  y la recta y = x - 1 gira alrededor de la recta y = -2.

Exitos...

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$$y$$

$$A = \int_{-4}^{0} (x+b) - (-\frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{2} (x+b) - x^{3} dx$$

$$= \int_{-4}^{0} (x+b+\frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{0}^{2} (x+b-x^{3}) dx$$

$$= \int_{-4}^{0} (\frac{3}{2}x+6) dx + \int_{0}^{2} (x+6-x^{3}) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}x^{2} + 6x\right]_{-4}^{0} + \left[\frac{x^{3}}{2} + 6x - \frac{x^{4}}{4}\right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$= 0 - (12 - 24) + ((2 + 12 - 4) - 0)$$

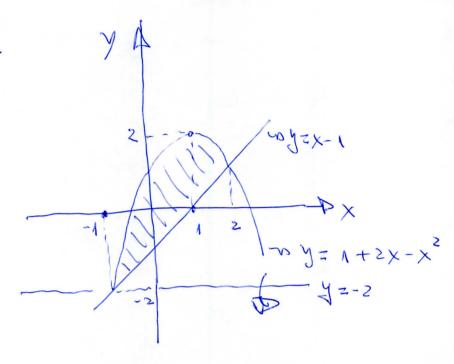
$$= 12 + 10$$

$$= 22 \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda &= \frac{x^{4}}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^{2}} &= 2 y^{4} = \frac{x^{3}}{2} - \frac{x^{-3}}{2} \\
&= \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x^{3}}{2} - \frac{x^{-3}}{2x^{3}}\right)^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x^{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^{3}}\right)^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^{6}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4x^{6}} dx \\
&= \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{x^{6}}{4} - \frac{1}{4x^{6}}} dx \\
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&= \int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{x^{6}}{4} + \frac{x^{6}}{4}} dx} dx} dx \\
&= \int_$$

 $= \left(\frac{32-1}{16}\right) - \left(\frac{1-2}{8}\right) = \frac{31}{16} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{31+2}{16} = \frac{33}{16}$ 

3- 
$$y = \pm \sqrt{12}x^{7} = 0$$
  $y' = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{12}x}$ 
 $1 + (y')^{2} = 1 + (\pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{12}x})^{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}x}$ 
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$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^{2} [(1+2x-x^{2}-(-2))^{2}-(x-(-1-(-1))^{2}] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{2} (8+10x-3x^{2}-4x^{3}+x^{4}) dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{2} (8+5x^{2}-x^{3}-x^{4}+x^{4}) dx$$

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$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{2} (8+10x-3x^{2}-4x^{3}+x^{4}) dx$$

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$$= \pi \int_{-1}^{2} (8+10x-3x^{2}-x^{3}-x^{4}+x^{4}) dx$$