Suma de Riemann

$$f(x) = 3x + 2$$

[1, 3]

1.
$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{3-1}{n} = \frac{2}{n}$$

2.
$$x_i = a + \Delta x \cdot i$$

$$x_i = 1 + \frac{2}{n}i = 1 + \frac{2i}{n}$$

3.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \Delta x$$

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

4.
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[3 + \frac{6i}{n} + 2 \right] \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^n \left[5 + \frac{6i}{n}\right] \frac{2}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{10}{n} + \frac{12/n}{n^2} \right]$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[10 + \frac{12}{2} \right] = 16$$

Aproximaciones

Esquina superior izquierda

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \Delta x$$

Esquina superior derecha

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i + \Delta x) \Delta x$$

Punto medio

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(x_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2}\right) \Delta x$$

Integrales

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i) \Delta x$$

Definida

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Indefinida

$$\int f(x) \, dx = F(x) + c$$

Integrales notables

Integral	Función primitiva
$\int x^n dx$ $\int \csc x \cot x$ $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$ $-\csc x + c$ $\arctan x + c$

Propiedades de las integrales

$$\bullet \quad \int_a^b c \ dx = c(b-a)$$

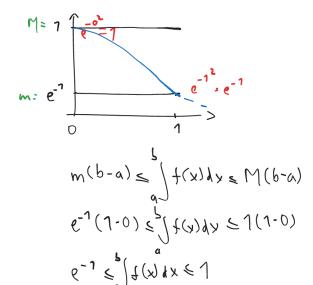
•
$$\int_a^b cf(x) \ dx = c \int_a^b f(x) \ dx$$

•
$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = -\int_b^a f(x) \, dx$$

•
$$\int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

•
$$m \le f(x) \le M \Longrightarrow m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x) \ dx \le M(b-a)$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx$$



Cálculo de área

Área total: $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$

Área neta: $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

Teorema fundamental del cálculo

$$F(x) = \int_{\sigma(x)}^{h(x)} f(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = h'(x)f(h(x)) - g'(x)f(g(x))$$

$$q(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

1.

$$g(x) = \int_{1}^{x^{4}} \frac{sect}{sec} dt$$

$$g'(x) = \underbrace{sec}_{1} \underbrace{sec}_{2} \underbrace{sec}_{2} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}_{3} \underbrace{sec}_{4} \underbrace{sec}$$

2.

$$G(x) = \int_{x}^{\pi} \int_{1+sact} dt$$

$$T_{0} \times \int_{1+sact} dt$$

$$G(x) = -\int_{1}^{x} \int_{1+sact} dt$$

$$G'(x) = -\int_{1}^{x} \int_{1+sact} dt$$

3.

1.

$$g(x) = \int_{2x}^{3x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt$$

$$pootens power us
putto a bitrario$$

$$g(x) = \int_{2x}^{0} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt + \int_{0}^{3x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt$$

$$vesolvenes can TFC$$

$$g(x) = -\int_{0}^{2x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt + \int_{0}^{3x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt$$

$$g'(x) = -\left[-\frac{(2x)^{2}-1}{(2x)^{2}+1} - 2\right] + \left[\frac{(3x)^{3}-1}{(3x)^{3}+1} - 3\right]$$

$$g'(x) = -2 - \frac{4x^{2}-1}{4x^{2}+1} + 3 - \frac{9x^{2}-1}{9x^{2}+1}$$
2.
$$g(x) = \int_{0}^{3x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt + \int_{0}^{3x} \frac{t^{2}-1}{t^{2}+1} dt$$

$$g'(x) = -2 - \frac{4x^{2}-1}{4x^{2}+1} + 3 - \frac{9x^{2}-1}{9x^{2}+1}$$

$$g'(x) = 3\left(\frac{3x}{3}\right)^{2} + 1 - 2\left(\frac{(2x)^{2}-1}{(2x)^{2}+1}\right)$$

Método de sustitución

$$x = g(t)$$

$$dx = g'(t) dt$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) g'(t) dt$$

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

$$t = x^{2}+x+1$$

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{t^{2}} dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t^{-2}}{t} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t^{-2}}{t} dt$$
Se regresa a variable original
$$\int \frac{t^{-2}}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t^{-2}}{t^{2}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{t^{-2}}{t^{2}} dt$$

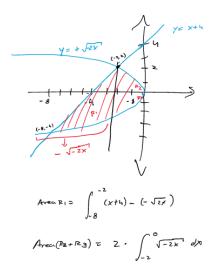
Cálculo de área entre curvas

Area
$$R_1 = \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$$

11 $R_2 = \int_b^c g(x) - f(x) dx$

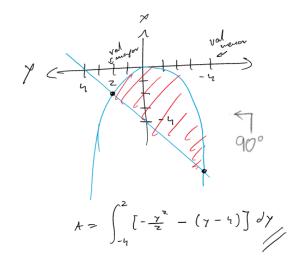
1. Por partes

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = -2x \\ y - x = 4 \end{cases} \approx \begin{cases} y = \pm \sqrt{-2x^4} \\ y = 4 + x \end{cases}$$



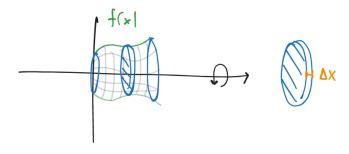
2. Cambio de ejes

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = -2x \\ y - x = 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} y^2 \\ x = y - 4 \end{cases}$$



Volumenes de revolución

Método de discos



$$V = Abh$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h \Delta x$$

$$V = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi [f(x_i)]^2 \Delta x$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx$$

Método de arandelas

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 - g(x)^2 dx$$

Tanto en el método de discos y arandelas:

- Si giro alrededor del eje x; entonces dx y límites en x
- Si giro alrededor del eje y; entonces dy y límites en y

Método de capas cilíndricas

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) \, dx$$

Método de los cascarones cilíndricos

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x[f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

Tanto en el método de capas y cascarones cilíndricos:

- Si giro alrededor del eje x; entonces dy y límites en y
- Si giro alrededor del eje y; entonces dx y límites en x

Trabajo mecánico

$$W = \int_a^b F(x) \, dx$$