

Grado en Ing. Informática — Grado en Matemáticas
Examen Final de Cálculo Infinitesimal
Convocatoria extraordinaria
Curso 2020–2021

Nombre y apellidos: _____

Titulación: _____

1. (0.75 puntos) Determinad la región en el plano que determina la relación

$$z - \bar{z} = i.$$

2. (1.5 puntos) Razonad si son verdaderas o falsas las afirmaciones siguientes:

- (a) La sucesión recurrente $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{n}$ es monótona creciente.
(b) Toda sucesión monótona creciente es convergente.
(c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2} = e$.

3. (0.75 puntos) Estudiad la convergencia de la serie

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n}).$$

4. (1.5 puntos) Demostrad sin usar relaciones trigonométricas

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2}x, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

Ayuda: derivad ambos lados de la igualdad.

5. (1.5 puntos) Desarrollad en serie de potencias de $x - \pi/6$ la función

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x,$$

indicando el radio de convergencia. Calculad $f^{(2021)}(\pi/6)$.

6. (2 puntos) Calculad las primitivas siguientes

(a) $\int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx,$

(b) $\int \operatorname{tg}^3 x \, dx.$

7. (2 puntos) Calculad el valor de $a \geq 0$ para que el volumen generado al girar alrededor del eje OX la función $f(x) = \log x + \frac{a}{x}$ entre $x = 1$ y $x = e$, sea $V = (e - 2)\pi$.

Tiempo para realizar el examen: **2,5 horas** .

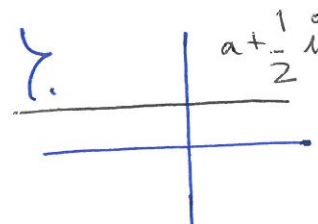
El examen debe realizarse a bolígrafo azul o negro, nunca a lápiz.

$$1) z - \bar{z} = i$$

$$a+bi - (a-bi) = i$$

$$a+bi - a+bi = i$$

$$2bi = i, \quad 2b = 1, \quad b = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R = \left\{ a + \frac{1}{2}i \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$


$$2) a) \text{ Cierto. induccion} \quad a_{n+1} \geq a_n$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + \frac{1}{1} = 1+1 = 2 \geq a_1 = 1 \quad a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} \geq a_{n+1}$$

$$b) \text{ Falso } a_n = n, \text{ es monótona creciente y no convergente}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n^2} = e \quad \text{cierto.}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n^{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^{(a_n - 1)b_n} = e^1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_n}\right)^{a_n} = e, \quad a_n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n})$$

$$\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n}}{\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n}} = \frac{2n+1 - 2n}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}} = a_n \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sum a_n = +\infty \Leftrightarrow \sum b_n = +\infty, \text{ por tanto } \underline{\text{divergente}}$$

$$4) \arctan \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2} x, \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

$$\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} \right)' = \frac{\cos x (1 + \cos x) + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x + \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2 + \operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x + 1}{1 + 2\cos x + \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \frac{\cos x + 1}{2(1 + \cos x)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x), \quad x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = g(x) + C$$

$$f(0) = \arctan \frac{0}{1+1} = 0 + C, \quad C = 0.$$

$$5) f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x.$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sen}^{(n)}(\pi/6)}{n!} (x - \pi/6)^n$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1/2}{(4j)!} (x - \pi/6)^{4j} +$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{(4j+1)!} (x - \pi/6)^{4j+1}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-1/2}{(4j+2)!} (x - \pi/6)^{4j+2}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-\sqrt{3}/2}{(4j+3)!} (x - \pi/6)^{4j+3}$$

$$f(\pi/6) = \operatorname{sen} \pi/6 = 1/2$$

$$f'(\pi/6) = \cos \pi/6 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f''(\pi/6) = -1/2$$

$$f'''(\pi/6) = -\sqrt{3}/2$$

$$2021 = 1 + 2020 = 1 + 4 \cdot 505$$

$$f^{(2021)}(\pi/6) = f'(\pi/6) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} +$$

Nombre y apellidos: DNI: Fecha: / Titulación: Asignatura:

$$6) \int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = \int \frac{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4 - 5x^2 - 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx =$$

$$= \int 1 dx - \int \frac{5x^2 + 4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = x - \int \frac{5x^2 + 4}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$x^4 + 5x^2 + 4 = (t^2 + 5)(t^2 + 1)$$

$$(t^2 + 5t + 4) = (t^2 + 4)(t^2 + 1).$$

$$\frac{5x^2 + 4}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 + 4} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{(Ax + B)(x^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 4)}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)}.$$

$$(Ax + B)(x^2 + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 + 4) = 5x^2 + 4$$

$$Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Ax + B + Cx^3 + Dx^2 + 4Cx + 4D = 5x^2 + 4$$

$$A + C = 0 \quad | \quad A = 0, \quad C = 0.$$

$$A + 4C = 0$$

$$B + D = 5$$

$$B + 4D = 4$$

$$-3D = 1, \quad D = -1/3$$

$$B = 5 - D = 5 + 1/3 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\int \frac{16/3}{x^2 + 4} dx - \int \frac{1/3}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{16}{3 \cdot 4} \int \frac{dx}{(\frac{x}{2})^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

$$= x - \frac{8}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{arctg} x + C$$

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$$6b) \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} dx = \int \frac{\sin^2 x \sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx}{\cos^3 x}$$

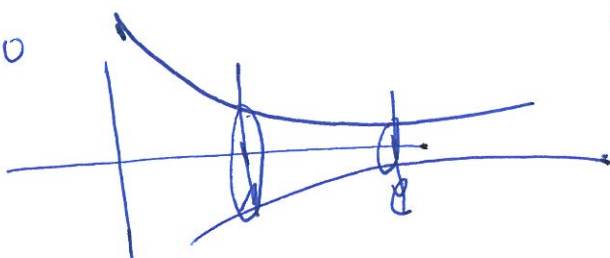
$$\cos x = t, \quad dt = -\sin x dx$$

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

$$= \log t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^2} + C = \log \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + C$$

$$- \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2 \cos x (-\sin x)}{\cos^4 x} = - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{\sin x - \sin x (\cos^2 x)}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x (1 - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^3 x} = \tan^3 x$$

7) $a > 0$ 

$$\text{Eje } OX \quad V = \pi \int_1^e \left(\log x + \frac{a}{x} \right)^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_1^e \log^2 x dx + \pi \int_1^e 2 \log x \frac{a}{x} dx + \pi \int_1^e \frac{a^2}{x^2} dx = (e - 2) \pi$$

$$\int_1^e \log^2 x dx + \int_1^e 2 \log x \frac{a}{x} dx + \int_1^e \frac{a^2}{x^2} dx = e - 2$$

$$\int_1^e 2 \log x \frac{a}{x} dx = \frac{2a}{2} \log^2 x \Big|_1^e = a (\log^2 e - \log^2 1) = a$$

$$a^2 \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x^2} = a^2 \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_1^e = a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

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$$\int \underbrace{\log^2 x}_{u} \underbrace{dx}_{dv} = \cancel{x} 2 \log x \frac{dx}{\cancel{x}} - \int 2 \log x$$

$$dv = dx, v = x$$

$$u = \log^2 x \quad du = 2 \log x \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e \underbrace{\log^2 x}_{u} \underbrace{dx}_{dv} &= \log^2 x \cdot x \Big|_1^e - 2 \int_1^e \log x \frac{1}{x} \cdot \cancel{x} dx = \\ &= (1 \cdot e - 0 \cdot 1) - 2 \left[\log x \cdot x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{x} \cdot x dx \right] = \\ &= e - 0 - 2(e - (e - 1)) = e - 2/e + 2 - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$e - 2 + a + a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) = e - 2, \quad \boxed{a = 0}$$