HANDS ON 03 – INTEGRALES PARAMÉTRICAS

COMPLEMENTOS DE MATEMÁTICAS
CURSO 2023-2024

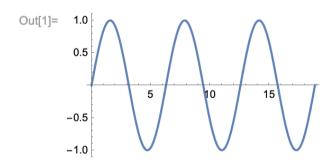
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• FUNCIONES ÚTILES – REVISAR DOCUMENTACIÓN

Plot $[f, \{x, x_{min}, x_{max}\}]$ generates a plot of f as a function of x from x_{min} to x_{max} .

Plot a function:

In[1]:= Plot[Sin[x], {x, 0, 6 Pi}]



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Integrate $[f, \{x, x_{min}, x_{max}\}]$ gives the definite integral $\int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} f dx$.

Compute a definite integral:

 $ln[1]:= Integrate[1/(x^3+1), \{x, 0, 1\}]$

Out[1]=
$$\frac{1}{18} (2 \sqrt{3} \pi + \text{Log}[64])$$

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NIntegrate [f, \{x, x_{min}, x_{max}\}] gives a numerical approximation to the integral \int_{x_{min}}^{x_{max}} f \, dx.
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Compute a numerical integral:

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In[1]:= NIntegrate[Sin[Sin[x]], {x, 0, 2}]
Out[1]= 1.24706
```

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f' represents the derivative of a function f of one argument.

Derivative of a defined function:

In[1]:=
$$\mathbf{f}[x] := \mathbf{Sin}[x] + x^2$$

In[2]:= $\mathbf{f}'[x]$

Out[2]= $2x + \mathbf{Cos}[x]$

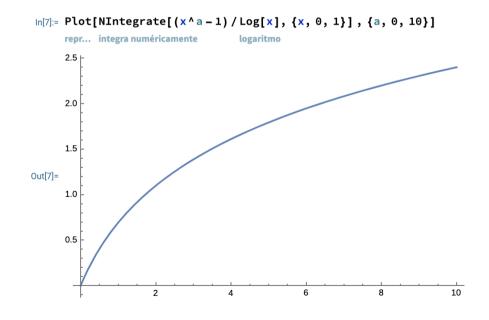
This is equivalent to $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$:

In[3]:= $\mathbf{D}[\mathbf{f}[x], \mathbf{x}]$

Out[3]= $2x + \mathbf{Cos}[x]$

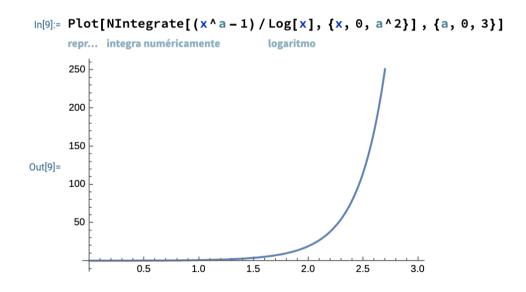
- EJERCICIO
 - REPRESENTAR LA FUNCIÓN $F(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^a 1}{\ln x} dx$ en el intervalo $a \in [0,10]$

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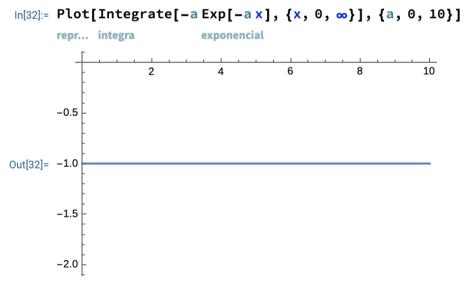
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```
In[33]:= Plot[Integrate[-a Exp[-a x], {x, 0, ∞}], {a, -10, 10}]

repr... integra

exponencial

Integrate: Integral of 9.99959 e 9.99959 x does not converge on {0, ∞}.

Nintegrate: The integrand 9.99959 e 9.99959 x has evaluated to Overflow, Indeterminate, or Infinity for all sampling points in the region with boundaries {{0, 5.23043×10<sup>7</sup>}}.

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Nintegrate

Copy to clipboard.

1828<sup>9,99959 x</sup> has evaluated to Overflow, Indeterminate, or Infinity for all sampling points in the region with boundaries {{0, 5.23043×10<sup>7</sup>}}.

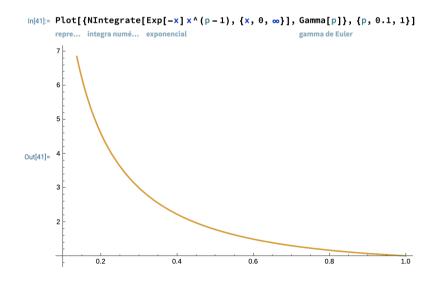
Integrate: Integral of 9.54143 e 9.59143 x does not converge on {0, ∞}.

Integrate: Integral of 9.18326 e 9.18326 x does not converge on {0, ∞}.

General: Further output of Integrate: idiv will be suppressed during this calculation.
```

- EJERCICIO
 - REPRESENTAR LA FUNCIÓN GAMMA DE EULER
 - $\Gamma(p) = \int_0^\infty x^{p-1} \exp{-x} \ dx$ en el intervalo $p \in [0.1,1]$

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 - COMPROBAR LA VALIDEZ DE LA REGLA DE LEIBNIZ PARA LA DERIVACIÓN BAJO EL SIGNO DE LA INTEGRAL EN EL SIGUIENTE CASO
 - $\int_0^1 \sin(a x) dx$

Regla de Leibniz

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{b} f(x,t) dt = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\partial f(x,t)}{\partial x} dt$$

• EJERCICIO

EL SIGNO DE LA INTEG

•
$$\int_0^1 \sin(a x) dx$$

 $ln[14]:= D[Integrate[Sin[ax], \{x, 0, 1\}], a]$

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• EJERCICIO

- EL SIGNO DE LA INTE
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· · · integra
• COMPROBAR LA VAL Out[18]= -\frac{1-Cos[t^2]}{t^2}+2Sin[t^2]
                                             In[19]:= Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], {x, 0, t}]
                                            Out[19]= \frac{-1 + \cos[t^2]}{t^2} + \sin[t^2]
                                              ln[20]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}], t] - Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}]
                                                      ··· integra
                                                                                                              integra
                                                                                                                             d... seno
                                            Out[20]= -\frac{1-\cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1+\cos[t^2]}{t^2} + \sin[t^2]
                                             In[21]:= Simplify \left[ -\frac{1 - Cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1 + Cos[t^2]}{t^2} + Sin[t^2] \right]
                                                      simplifica
                                             Out[21]= Sin[t<sup>2</sup>]
```

In[18]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t]

- EJERCICIO
 - EL SIGNO DE LA INTE
 - $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$



In[18]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t]

Forma General

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f\left(x,t\right) dt = \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} \frac{\partial f\left(x,t\right)}{\partial x} dt + f\left(x,b\left(x\right)\right) \frac{d b\left(x\right)}{dx} - f\left(x,a\left(x\right)\right) \frac{d a\left(x\right)}{dx}$$



$$In[21]:= \begin{array}{c} 1-Cos[t^2] \\ -\frac{coseno}{t^2} \\ -\frac{t^2}{t^2} \\ -\frac{t$$

```
• EJERCICIO

• COMPROBAR LA

EL SIGNO DE LA | out|18|= \frac{1-\cos(t^2)}{t^2} + 2\sin(t^2)

• \int_0^t \sin(\alpha x) dx

In[22]= Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], {x, 0, t}] + Sin[tt]D[t, t] integra d... seno deriva

Out|22|= \frac{-1+\cos(t^2)}{t^2} + 2\sin(t^2)

In[23]= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t] - (Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], {x, 0, t}] + Sin[tt]D[t, t]) ... integra seno integra d... seno deriva

Out|23|= \frac{-1-\cos(t^2)}{t^2} - \frac{-1+\cos(t^2)}{t^2}

In[24]= Simplifica

Out|24|= 0
```

• EJERCICIO

··· integra COMPROBAR LA EL SIGNO DE LA $|out[18] = -\frac{1 - Cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2 Sin[t^2]$

$$t[18] = -\frac{1 - \cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2 \sin[t^2]$$

simplifica

Out[24]= 0

In[18]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t]

1 - Cos[t²] -1 + Cos[t²]

• $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$



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• EJERCICIO

• COMPROBAR LA

EL SIGNO DE LA | out[18] = -\frac{1-\cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2\sin[t^2]

• \int_0^t \sin(\alpha x) dx

In[22] = Integrate[D[(\sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}] + \sin[tt] D[t, t]

integra

Out[22] = -\frac{1+\cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2\sin[t^2]

In[23] = D[Integrate[(\sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}], t] - (Integrate[D[(\sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}] + \sin[tt] D[t, t])

··· integra

Seno

Out[23] = -\frac{1-\cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1+\cos[t^2]}{t^2}
```

 $In[24]:= Simplify \left[-\frac{1 - Cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1 + Cos[t^2]}{t^2} \right]$

Out[24]= 0