HANDS ON 03 – INTEGRALES PARAMÉTRICAS

COMPLEMENTOS DE MATEMÁTICAS

CURSO 2023-2024

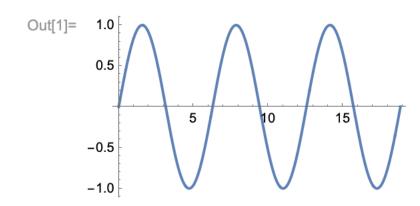
Gonzalo Rubio g.rubio@upm.es

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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:

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



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

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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.
```

Compute a numerical integral:

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

Out[1]= 1.24706

https://reference.wolfram.com/

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

Derivative of a defined function:

$$ln[1]:= f[x_] := Sin[x] + x^2$$

Out[2]=
$$2x + Cos[x]$$

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

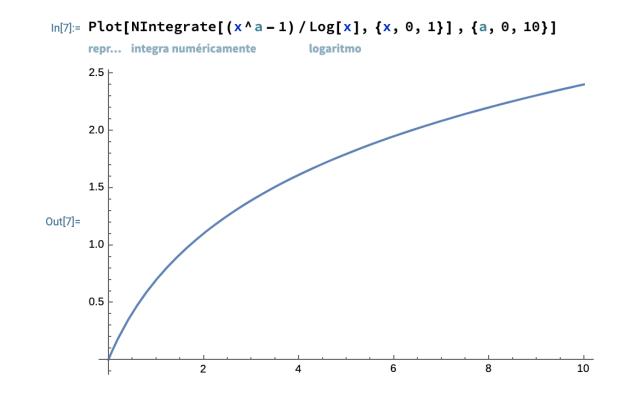
$$ln[3]:= D[f[x], x]$$

Out[3]=
$$2x + Cos[x]$$

https://reference.wolfram.com/

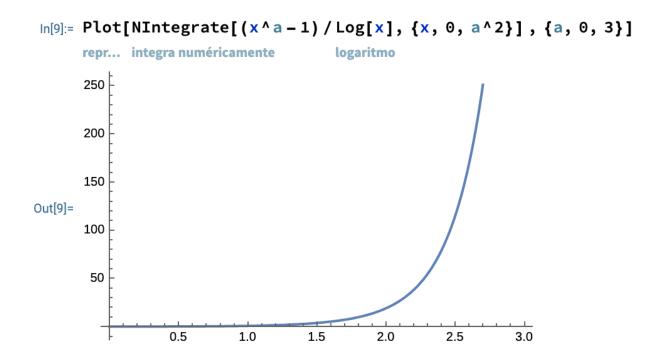
- EJERCICIO
 - REPRESENTAR LA FUNCIÓN $F(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^a 1}{\ln x} dx$ en el intervalo $a \in [0, 10]$

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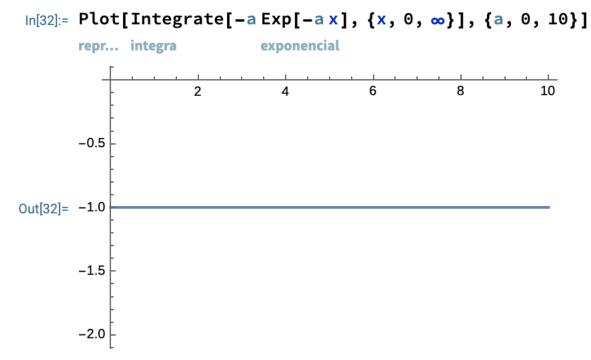
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```
Integrate [-a Exp[-a x], {x, 0, ∞}], {a, -10, 10}]

repr... integra

exponencial

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

NIntegrate: The integrand 9.99959 e<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>}}.

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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>}}.

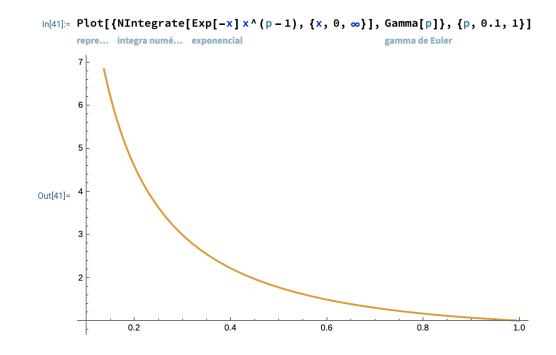
Integrate: Integral of 9.5±143 e<sup>9.59143 x</sup> does not converge on {0. ∞}.

Integrate: Integral of 9.18326 e<sup>9.18326 x</sup> does not converge on {0. ∞}.

Ceneral: 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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- EJERCICIO
 - 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
- $\int_0^1 \sin(a x) dx$

JERCICIO

• COMPROBAR LA VALIC
$$[0ut][4] = \frac{1 - \cos[a]}{a^2} + \frac{\sin[a]}{a}$$

• L SIGNO DE LA INTEG

• $\int_0^1 \sin(\alpha x) dx$

Integrate $[D[\sin[ax], a], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}]$

integra

• $\int_0^1 \sin(\alpha x) dx$

Integrate $[D[\sin[ax], a], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}]$

integra

• $\int_0^1 \sin(\alpha x) dx$

In [16]:= $D[Integrate[Sin[ax], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}], a] - Integrate[D[Sin[ax], a], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}]$

• integra

• $\int_0^1 \sin(\alpha x) dx$

In [16]:= $D[Integrate[Sin[ax], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}], a] - Integrate[D[Sin[ax], a], \{x, \emptyset, 1\}]$

• $\int_0^1 \sin(\alpha x) dx$

In [16]:= $\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1 - \cos[a]}{a^2} + \frac{\sin[a]}{a} - \frac{1 + \cos[a] + a \sin[a]}{a^2} \right]$

In [17]:= $\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1 - \cos[a]}{a^2} + \frac{\sin[a]}{a} - \frac{1 + \cos[a] + a \sin[a]}{a^2} \right]$

Simplifica

Out [17]:= $\int_0^1 \left[\frac{\cos(a)}{a^2} + \frac{\sin(a)}{a} - \frac{\cos(a)}{a^2} + \frac{\cos(a)}{a} - \frac{\cos(a)}{a^2} \right]$

• EJERCICIO

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

• EJERCICIO

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

```
In[18]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t]
                                                              · · · 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}]
                                                                               d... seno
                                                             integra
                                                   Out[19]= \frac{-1 + \cos[t^2]}{+2} + \sin[t^2]
                                                    ln[20]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}], t] - Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}]
                                                              · · · integra
                                                   Out[20]= -\frac{1-\cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1+\cos[t^2]}{t^2} + \sin[t^2]

\frac{1 - \cos[t^2]}{\cos(t^2)} = \frac{-1 + \cos[t^2]}{\cos(t^2)} = \frac{\cos(t^2)}{\cos(t^2)} + \sin[t^2]

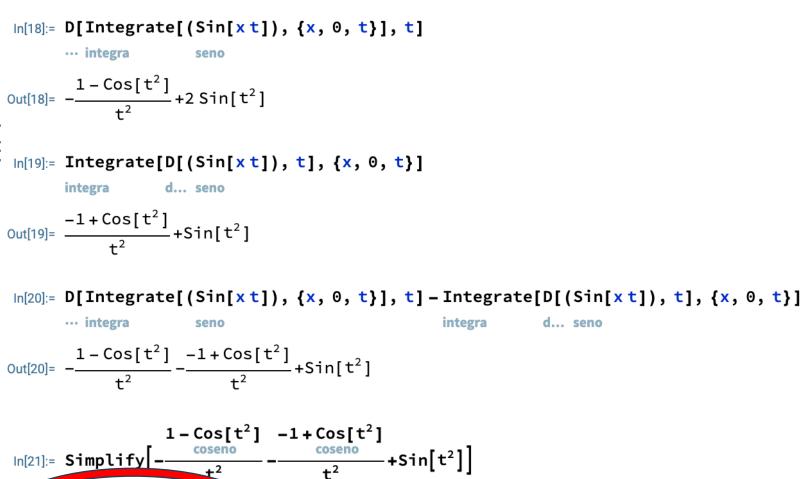
In[21]:= Simplify  \left[ -\frac{\cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{\cos(t^2)}{t^2} + \sin[t^2] \right] 
                                                              simplifica
                                                                                                                       seno
                                                    Out[21]= Sin[t^2]
```

- EJERCICIO
 - COMPROBAR LA VAL EL SIGNO DE LA INTE

simplifica

Out[21]= Sin[t²]

• $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$



seno

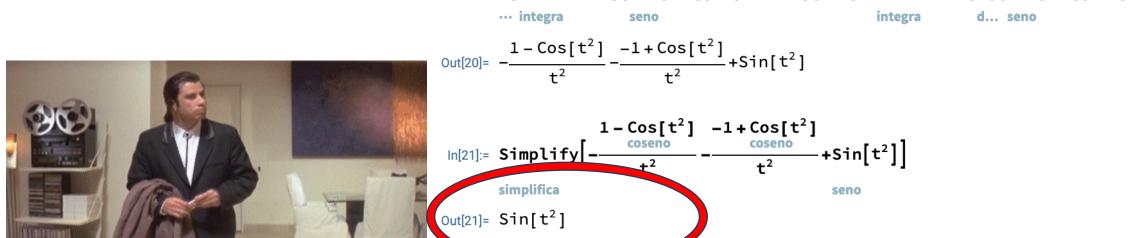


 $ln[18]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), {x, 0, t}], t]$

Forma General

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

 $ln[20]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}], t] - Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}]$



• EJERCICIO

• COMPROBAR LA ... integra seno
EL SIGNO DE LA | Out[18]= -\frac{1 - Cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2 Sin[t^2]

• $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$

In [24]:= Simplify
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - Cos[t^2] \\ coseno \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 + Cos[t^2] \\ coseno \end{bmatrix}$ simplifica

Out [24] = 0

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

• EJERCICIO

COMPROBAR LA

COMPROBAR LA
$$\frac{1 - \cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2\sin[t^2]$$
EL SIGNO DE LA $\int \frac{1 - \cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2\sin[t^2]$

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

• $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$



```
ln[22]:= Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}] + Sin[tt]D[t, t]
        integra
                                                                       deriva
Out[22]= \frac{-1 + \cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2 \sin[t^2]
 ln[23]:= D[Integrate[(Sin[xt]), \{x, 0, t\}], t] - (Integrate[D[(Sin[xt]), t], \{x, 0, t\}] + Sin[tt]D[t, t])
        ··· integra
                                                                            d... seno
                                                                                                                             deriva
                                                              integra
Out[23]= -\frac{1-\cos[t^2]}{t^2} - \frac{-1+\cos[t^2]}{t^2}
```

• EJERCICIO

• COMPROBAR LA ... integra seno
EL SIGNO DE LA | Out[18]= -\frac{1-Cos[t^2]}{t^2} + 2 Sin[t^2]

• $\int_0^t \sin(a x) dx$

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

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

Out[24]= 0