

INTEGRAL DEFINIDA

sábado, 8 de junio de 2024

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$$8 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{8}$$

Si $f(x)$ es continua en $[a; b]$ entonces $f(x)$ es integrable en $[a; b]$.

La integral definida es un número.

Este número se calcula encontrando primero la primitiva (para Constante igual a 0) y luego aplicando la Regla de BARROW

La Regla de Barrow dice que

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_a^b = [F(b) - F(a)]$$

EXTREMO SUPERIOR
EXT. INFERIOR.

Siendo $F'(x) = f(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{8^4} &= \sqrt[3]{8^3 \cdot 8} \\ &= \sqrt[3]{8} \cdot \sqrt[3]{8} \\ &= 8 \cdot \sqrt[3]{8} \\ &\approx 8 \cdot \sqrt[3]{2} \\ &\approx 8 \cdot 2 \\ &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

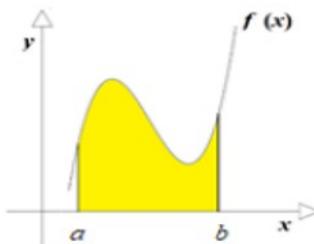
a y b que son los extremos del intervalo, se llaman LÍMITES DE INTEGRACIÓN

EJEMPLO 1:

$$\int_1^8 4\sqrt[3]{x} dx = 4 \int_1^8 x^{1/3} dx = 4 \cdot \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} \Big|_1^8 = 3 \sqrt[3]{x^4} \Big|_1^8 = 3 \sqrt[3]{8^4} - 3 \sqrt[3]{1^4} = 48 - 3 = 45$$

INTERPRETACIÓN GRÁFICA

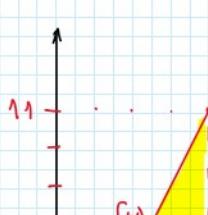
Cuando la función $f(x)$ (continua en el intervalo cerrado) se encuentre por **encima del eje x** en el **intervalo $[a; b]$** , el **área encerrada por la curva y el eje x en el intervalo $[a; b]$** COINCIDE con el valor de la integral definida $\int_a^b f(x) dx$



$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

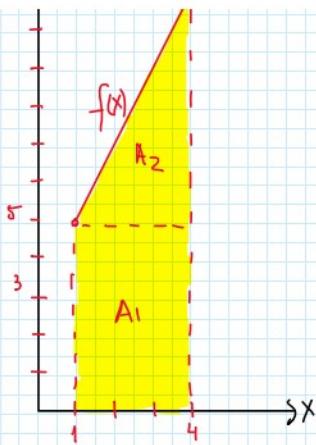
EJERCICIO 1

Hallemos el área bajo la curva de $f(x) = 2x + 3$ en el intervalo $[1; 4]$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = \text{área rectángulo} = b \cdot h \\ A_2 = \text{área triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} \end{array} \right\} A_T = A_1 + A_2.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = 3 \cdot 5 = 15 \mu^2 \\ A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 9 = 27 \mu^2 \end{array} \right\} A_T = 15 + 27 = 42 \mu^2.$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = 3.5 = 15 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_2 = \frac{3.6}{2} = 9 \text{ m}^2 \end{array} \right\} A_T = 15 + 9 = 24 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$\int_1^4 (2x+3) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_1^4 = (4^2 + 3.4) - (1^2 + 3.1) = 28 - 4 = 24$$

EJEMPLO 2:

Hallemos el área bajo la curva de $f(x) = -x^2 + 4$ y el eje x

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RAÍCES} &= f(x) = 0 \\ -x^2 + 4 &= 0 \\ 4 &= x^2 \\ \sqrt{4} &= |x| \\ x_1 = 2 & \quad x_2 = -2 \end{aligned}$$

$(2, 0)$ y $(-2, 0)$ = RAÍCES

$$\text{VÉRTICE} = \frac{2-2}{2} = 0 \quad \text{Eje simétrico } x=0$$

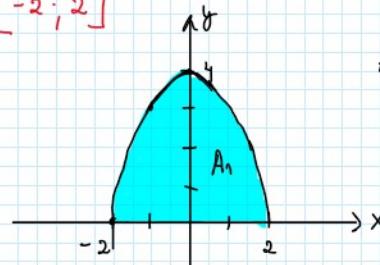
$$f(0) = 4$$

$$V = (0, 4)$$

- CAMINO 1.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 (-x^2 + 4) dx &= -\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 4x \Big|_{-2}^2 \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (2)^3 + 4(2) \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{3} (-2)^3 + 4(-2) \right] \\ &= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 8 \right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 \right) = \frac{16}{3} - \left(-\frac{16}{3} \right) = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a, b \\ [-2, 2] \end{bmatrix}$$



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

$$A_1 = \int_0^2 (-x^2 + 4) dx$$

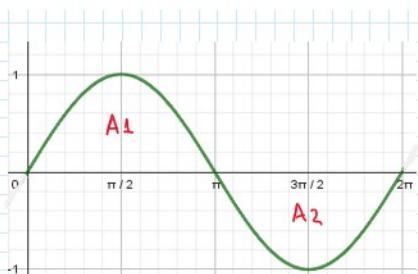
$$2 \cdot A_1 = A_T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\bullet \text{ CAMINO 2} \\ A_1 &= \int_0^2 (-x^2 + 4) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 4x \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (2)^3 + 4(2) \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{3} (0)^3 + 4(0) \right] = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \cdot A_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{16}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \approx 10.6$$

EJERCICIO 3:

Hallemos el área entre la gráfica de $f(x) = \sin x$ y el eje x en el intervalo $[0; 2\pi]$



$$A_1 = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

$$A_2 = - \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx$$

$$A_2 = \left| \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx \right|$$

$$A_2 = \int_{2\pi}^\pi \sin x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx &= -\cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\cos(2\pi) - [-\cos 0] = -1 - (-1) = 0 \quad \text{MAL} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\cos(\pi) - [-\cos(0)] = 1 - (-1) = 2 \quad (\text{MAL})$$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\cos(\pi) - (-\cos(0)) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$A_2 = \left| \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x dx \right| = \left| -\cos x \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right| = \left| -\cos(2\pi) - (-\cos(\pi)) \right| = \left| -2 \right| = 2$$

ABAJO DEL EJE X

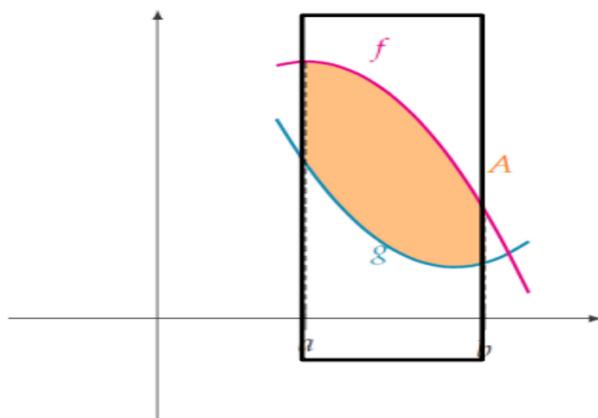
$$A_T = A_1 + A_2 = 2 + 2 = 4 \mu^2$$

ÁREA ENTRE DOS CURVAS

Área de una región encerrada entre dos funciones

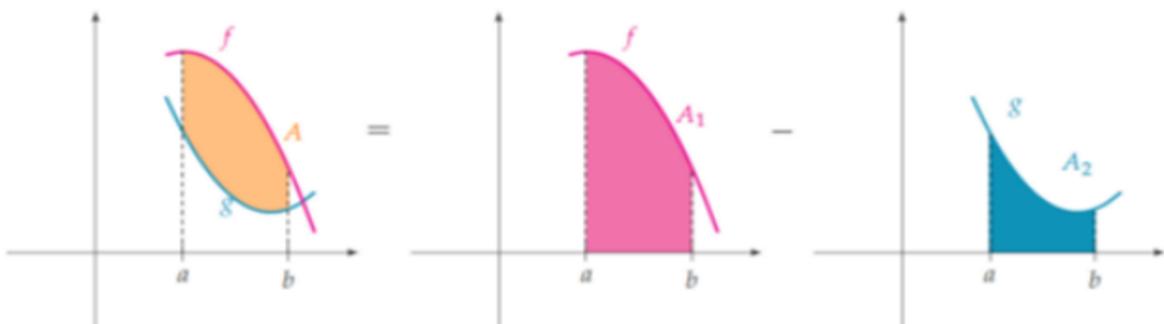
Queremos calcular el área de una región A , comprendida entre los gráficos de dos funciones integrables en el intervalo $[a; b]$.

Siendo $f(x): [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ y $g(x): [a; b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuas y $f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \forall x \in [a; b]$.



En el grafico vemos que el área A , es la diferencia entre dos áreas:

El área A_1 de la región comprendida entre el grafico de $f(x)$ y el eje x en $[a; b]$ y el área A_2 de la región comprendida entre el grafico de $g(x)$ y el eje x en $[a; b]$.



$$A = A_1 - A_2 = \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b g(x)dx = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]dx$$

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]dx$$

TECHO - PISO

EJEMPLO 1

Encontrar el área limitada por:

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet f(x) = x^2 - 2x \\ \bullet g(x) = 6x - x^2 \end{array} \quad \text{Punto de intersección: } (0, 0) = \text{RAÍZ}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x$$

$$f(x) = x(x-2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_V = 1 \\ y_V = -1 \end{array} \right\} V = (1, -1)$$

$$g(x) = 6x - x^2$$

$$g(x) = x(6-x)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_V = 3 \\ y_V = 9 \end{array} \right\} V = (3, 9)$$

Calculo Punto de intersección

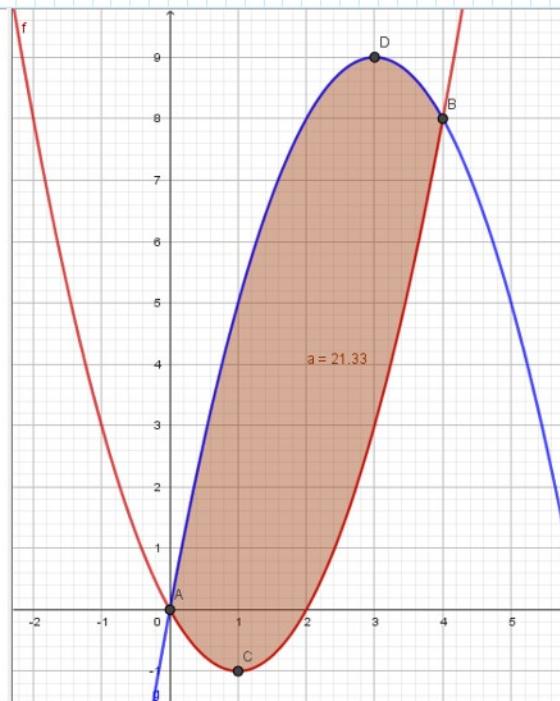
$$x^2 - 2x = 6x - x^2$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 6x + x^2 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2x(x-4) = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ x=0 \qquad x=4 \end{array}$$

- $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$
- $g(x) = 6x - x^2$
- $B = (4, 8)$
- $A = (0, 0)$
- $C = (1, -1)$
- $D = (3, 9)$
- $a = 21.33$

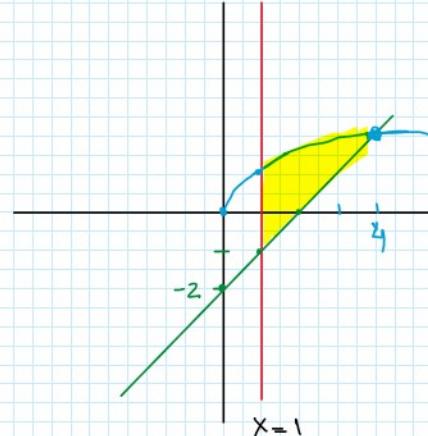


$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^4 [(6x - x^2) - (x^2 - 2x)] dx \quad \text{Técnica Piso} \\ & \int_0^4 (6x - x^2 - x^2 + 2x) dx \\ & \int_0^4 (-2x^2 + 8x) dx \\ & = \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right]_0^4 \\ & = \left(-\frac{2}{3}(4)^3 + 4(4)^2 \right) - \left(-\frac{2}{3}(0)^3 + 4(0)^2 \right) \\ & = \frac{64}{3} \left(21.33 \right) \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow x - 2 = y \quad \text{Reta curviente} \\ x = 1 \rightsquigarrow \text{Reta vertical}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x - 2 = y \end{cases} \quad (1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \\ x - 2 = y \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x - 2$$

$$x = (x - 2)^2$$

$$x = x^2 - 4x + 4$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 4 - x$$

$$0 = x^2 - 5x + 4$$

$$x_1 = 4 \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$1 \cdot (x - 4)(x - 1)$$

$$A = \int_{1}^{4} [\sqrt{x} - (x - 2)] dx$$

$$A = \int_{1}^{4} (\sqrt{x} - x + 2) dx$$

$$A = \int_{1}^{4} (x^{1/2} - x + 2) dx$$

$$A = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 2x \right]_{1}^{4}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{4^3} - \frac{1}{2} (4)^2 + 2 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1^3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 \right)$$

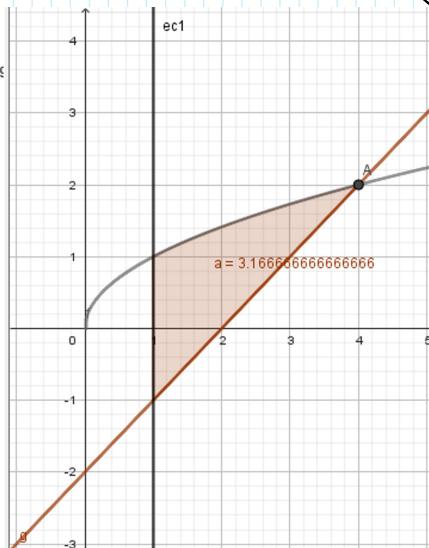
$$A = \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 + 8 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right)$$

$$A = \left(\frac{16}{3} - 8 + 8 \right) - \left(\frac{13}{6} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{19}{6} \text{ m}^2$$

- $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
- $g(x) = x - 2$
- $A = (3.999999999875575, 1.999)$
- $\text{ec1: } x = 1$
- $a = 3.166666666666666$

Chapeando



10) Hallar el área encerrada por $f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - x$ y la recta tangente que pasa por el máximo de $f(x)$.

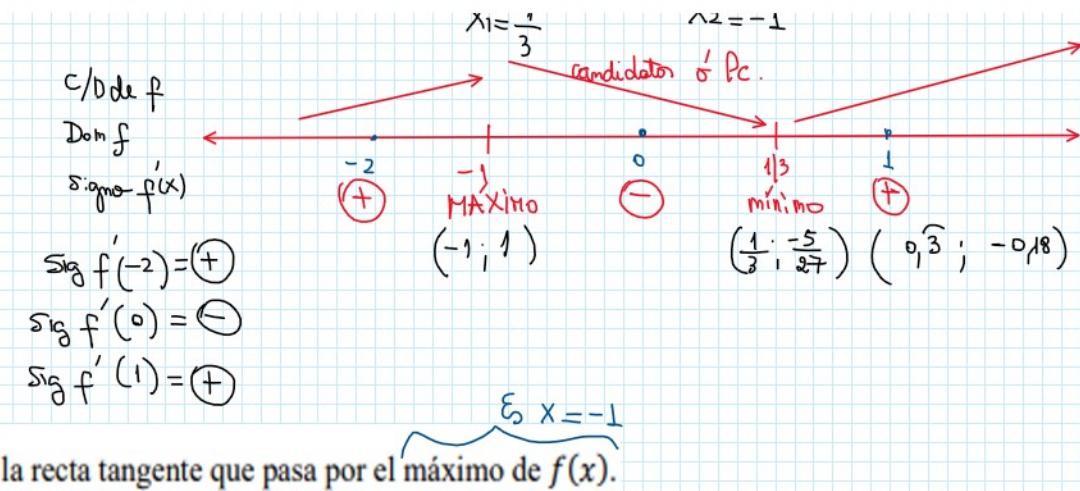
Calculo de derivada de $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 1$

$$0 = 3x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3} \quad x_2 = -1$$

c/d de f

candidatos ó P.c.



$$f'(-1) = 0 \text{ m.t.}$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^3 + (-1)^2 - (-1) = 1 \text{ Pto Tg.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 0 \cdot x + b \\ 1 &= 0 \cdot -1 + b \\ 1 &= b. \end{aligned}$$

Ecu. Recta Tg $[y = 1]$ (recta horizontal)

Análisis $f(x)$ OR-OR = $(0, 0)$ = Raíz

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

$$0 = x(x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$x=0 \quad \downarrow \quad x_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \downarrow \quad x_3 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (-1, 62)$$

$$(0, 62)$$

Calculo Pto int \int

$$x^3 + x^2 - x = 1$$

$$x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2(x+1) - 1 \cdot (x+1) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$x = -1 \quad x = 1$$

$0 \in \text{al int.}$

$\int_{-1}^1 [1 - (x^3 + x^2 - x)] dx = \int_{-1}^1 [1 - x^3 - x^2 + x] dx = \left[x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^1$

$f(0) = 0$ chico (P)
 $y = 1$ grande (T)

$$\int_{-1}^1 [1 - (x^3 + x^2 - x)] dx = \int_{-1}^1 [1 - x^3 - x^2 + x] dx = \left[x - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-1 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{4}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 + \cancel{-1} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \mu^2$$

- f(x) = $x^3 + x^2 - x$
- g: y = 1
- B = (1, 1)
- A = (-1, 1)
- a = 1.333333333333333
- D = (0.333333333333333, -0.1851851)
- C = (-1, 1)

