

Nombre: PROFESOR. Calificación: _____ puntos de máximo **10**.

INSTRUCCIONES: Utilice una NOTACIÓN MATEMÁTICA VÁLIDA y CLARA para resolver cada ejercicio en el espacio correspondiente. JUSTIFICAR CADA RESPUESTA y subráyela ó enciérrela para que se le pueda asignar una calificación. PROHIBIDO EL USO DE CALCULADORA, CELULAR Y/O LAPTOP.

Problema 1 (2 puntos).

$$A = \int \frac{x^5 - x^3 + 1}{x^3 + 4x} dx = \int \left(X^2 - 5 + \frac{20x + 1}{X^3 + 4X} \right) dx$$

$$A = \int \left(X^2 - 5 + \frac{20x + 1}{X(X^2 + 4)} \right) dx = \int \left(X^2 - 5 + \frac{a}{X} + \frac{bx}{X^2 + 4} + \frac{c}{X^2 + 4} \right) dx$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}X^3 - 5X + a \ln|x| + \frac{b}{2} \ln|x^2 + 4| + \frac{c}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} + cte$$

respuesta. Falta encontrar a, b y c

$$\begin{array}{r} X^2 - 5 \\ X^3 + 4X \overline{) X^5 - X^3 + 1} \\ \underline{-(X^5 + 4X^3)} \\ -5X^3 + 1 \\ \underline{-(-5X^3 - 20X)} \\ 20X + 1 \end{array}$$

Para a, b y c

$$20x + 1 = a(x^2 + 4) + bx^2 + cx$$

con $x=0$ $\therefore 1 = 4a + 0b + 0c \therefore a = \frac{1}{4}$

con $x=1$ $\therefore 21 = 5a + b + c$

con $x=-1$ $\therefore -19 = 5a + b - c$

restámbolas $40 = 2c \therefore c = 20$

$$b = 21 - 5a - c = 21 - \frac{5}{4} - 20 = -\frac{1}{4} \therefore b = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{3}X^3 - 5X + \frac{1}{4} \ln|x| - \frac{1}{8} \ln|x^2 + 4| + 10 \int \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} + cte$$

Problema 2 (2 puntos)

$$B = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \sin^3(2x) \cos^2(2x) dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \sin^2(2x) \cos^2(2x) \sin(2x) dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} (1 - \cos^2(2x)) \cos^2(2x) \sin(2x) dx$$

$$B = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} (\cos^2(2x) - \cos^4(2x)) \sin(2x) dx = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} (m^2 - m^4) \frac{dm}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m^3}{3} - \frac{m^5}{5} \right) \Big|_{x=\pi/6}^{\pi/4}$$

$m = \cos 2x$
 $dm = -2 \sin 2x dx$

$$B = \left(-\frac{1}{6} \cos^3 2x + \frac{1}{10} \cos^5 2x \right) \Big|_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} = \left(-\frac{1}{6} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^5 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{6} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^5 \right)$$

$$B = (0) - \left(-\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^5 \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) - \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{32} \right) = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{20} \right) = \frac{17}{960}$$

Problema 3. (6 puntos). Resuelva a) y b) (2.5 puntos c/u) y **DEMUESTRE** que el resultado es el mismo (1 punto).

a) (2.5 puntos) Resuelva C utilizando el método de integración por partes.

$$C = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{9+4x^2} - \int \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) (2) x \sqrt{9+4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{9+4x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int x (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$u = x^2 \quad \therefore du = 2x dx$$

$$dv = \frac{x}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}} dx \quad \therefore v = \frac{1}{8} \frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9+4x^2}$$

$$m = 9+4x^2$$

$$dm = 8x dx$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{9+4x^2} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{(9+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{9+4x^2} - \frac{1}{24} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + cte$$

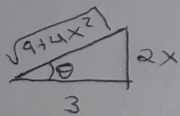
Factorizando

(suficiente para 2.5)

$$C = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9+4x^2} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{6} (9+4x^2) \right) = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9+4x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{9+4x^2} (2x^2 - 9)$$

b) (2.5 puntos) Resuelva C utilizando una sustitución geométrica adecuada.

$$C = \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{9+4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{\frac{27}{8} \tan^3 \theta}{\frac{3}{2} \sec \theta} \left(\frac{3}{2} \sec^2 \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{27}{16} \int \tan^3 \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{2x}{3} \quad \therefore x = \frac{3}{2} \tan \theta \quad \therefore dx = \frac{3}{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2}}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{27}{16} \int \tan^3 \theta (\tan \theta \sec \theta) d\theta = \frac{27}{16} \int (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \tan \theta \sec \theta d\theta$$

$$w = \sec \theta$$

$$dw = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$$

$$C = \frac{27}{16} \int (w^2 - 1) dw = \frac{27}{16} \left(\frac{w^3}{3} - w \right) = \frac{27}{16} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sec^3 \theta - \sec \theta \right)$$

$$C = \frac{9}{16} \left(\frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2}}{3} \right)^3 - \frac{27}{16} \left(\frac{\sqrt{9+4x^2}}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{48} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{9}{16} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + cte$$

(suficiente para 2.5)

Factorizando

$$C = \frac{1}{16} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (9+4x^2) - 9 \right] = \frac{1}{16} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[-6 + \frac{4x^2}{3} \right] =$$

$$C = \frac{1}{16} (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{-18+4x^2}{3} \right] = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (9+4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} [-9+2x^2] = \frac{1}{24} \sqrt{9+4x^2} (2x^2-9) +$$

igualdad \rightarrow L.C.M.D