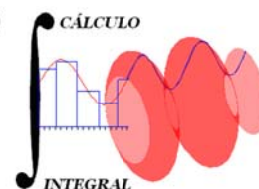




UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO  
FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA  
DIVISIÓN DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS  
COORDINACIÓN DE MATEMÁTICAS



CÁLCULO INTEGRAL  
SEGUNDO EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO

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26 de abril de 2012

Semestre 2012-2

**INSTRUCCIONES:** Leer cuidadosamente los enunciados de los **6 reactivos** que componen el examen antes de empezar a resolverlos. La duración máxima del examen es de **2 horas**.

1. Calcular el valor medio de la función  $f(x) = |\tan x|$  en el intervalo  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ .

**15 Puntos**

2. Determinar si la siguiente integral converge o diverge.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{3 + e^{2x}} dx$$

**15 Puntos**

3. Efectuar las integrales:

$$\text{a) } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{[(x+3)^2 + 9]^3}}$$

$$\text{b) } \int \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2} dx$$

**20 Puntos**

4. Calcular la longitud de la curva de ecuación  $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$  desde el punto  $\mathbf{A(0, 0)}$  hasta el punto  $\mathbf{B(1, 1)}$ .

**15 Puntos**

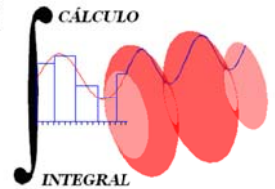
5. Para la función  $f(r, p) = e^{\frac{1}{p}} \cos r$  comprobar que se cumple la igualdad

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(r, p)}{\partial r \partial p} = \frac{\partial^2 f(r, p)}{\partial p \partial r}$$

**15 Puntos**

6. Sea la función expresada por  $z = e^{2x} \cos 3y$ , calcular su derivada direccional en el punto  $\mathbf{A\left(1, \frac{\pi}{3}, -e^2\right)}$  y en la dirección del vector  $(1, 1, 1)$

**20 Puntos**



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5. Sea

$$|\tan x| = \begin{cases} \tan x & \text{si } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \\ -\tan x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(c) &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi/4} \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ -\ln(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \ln(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi/4} = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \ln\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \ln(\cos 0) \right] \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \ln(1) \right] \rightarrow \boxed{f(c) = -\frac{4}{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)} \quad \boxed{f(c) = \frac{\ln 4}{\pi}} \end{aligned}$$

15 Puntos

6. Reescribiendo la integral:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{3+e^{2x}} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \frac{e^x}{3+e^{2x}} dx$$

a) Indefinida

$$\int \frac{e^x}{3+e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{(\sqrt{3})^3 + (e^x)^2} dx$$

Haciendo cambio de variable:

$$a = \sqrt{3} \quad u = e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a^2 + u^2} du = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{u}{a} \right) + C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$

Se evalúa la integral:

$$\int_0^t \frac{e^x}{3 + e^{2x}} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^0}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]$$

Aplicando límite:

$$L = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^0}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{e^\infty}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \operatorname{angtan}(\infty) - \operatorname{angtan} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right]$$

$$L = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{6} \right] = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{L = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^x}{3 + e^{2x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

Por lo tanto, la integral converge

**15 Puntos**

7. a) Haciendo cambio de variable

$$a^2 = 9 \quad a = 3$$

$$u^2 = (x+3)^2 \quad u = x+3$$

$$du = dx$$

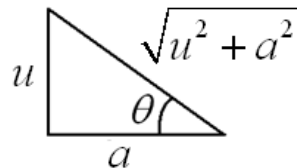
$$\rightarrow I = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{[u^2 + a^2]^3}}$$

Por sustitución trigonométrica

$$u = a \tan \theta = 3 \tan \theta$$

$$du = 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + a^2} = a \sec \theta = 3 \sec \theta$$



Por lo tanto queda

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow I &= \int \frac{3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{[3 \sec \theta]^3} = \int \frac{3 \sec^2 \theta}{27 \sec^3 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{\sec^3 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sec \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \int \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{9} \sin \theta + C \end{aligned}$$

Deshaciendo la sustitución

$$I = \frac{1}{9} \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + a^2}} + C = \frac{1}{9} \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{(x+3)^2 + 9}} + C$$

**10 Puntos**

b) Por descomposición en fracciones parciales

$$I = \int \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x+2)(x+1)(x-1)} dx = \int \left[ \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x-1} \right] dx$$

Si:

$$\frac{x^2 + 2}{(x+2)(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x-1}$$

Entonces:

$$x^2 + 2 = A(x+1)(x-1) + B(x+2)(x-1) + C(x+2)(x+1)$$

Si  $x = -1$

$$3 = B(-1+2)(-1-1) = B(1)(-2) = -2B \rightarrow \boxed{B = -\frac{3}{2}}$$

Si  $x = -2$

$$6 = A(-2+1)(-2-1) = A(-1)(-3) = 3A \rightarrow \boxed{A = 2}$$

Si  $x = 1$

$$3 = C(1+2)(1+1) = C(3)(2) = 6C \rightarrow \boxed{C = \frac{1}{2}}$$

Por lo tanto

$$\int \left[ \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{x-1} \right] dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-1} dx =$$

$$\boxed{I = 2 \ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + C}$$

10 Puntos

8. La longitud de la curva está dada por

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{3}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \rightarrow \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{4}{9} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9} x^{-\frac{2}{3}}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}}{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}} + \frac{4}{9x^{\frac{2}{3}}}} dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9} x^{-2/3}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{9x^{2/3}}} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{9x^{2/3}}{9x^{2/3}} + \frac{4}{9x^{2/3}}} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{9x^{2/3} + 4}{9x^{2/3}}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3} + 4}}{\sqrt{9x^{2/3}}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3} + 4}}{\sqrt{9} \sqrt{x^{2/3}}} dx = \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3} + 4}}{3x^{1/3}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3} + 4}}{3x^{1/3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3} + 4}}{x^{1/3}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Haciendo cambio de variable

$$u = 9x^{2/3} + 4$$

$$du = 9 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) x^{2/3 - 3/3} dx = 6x^{-1/3} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{1}{3} \int_4^{13} \frac{1}{6} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{18} \int_4^{13} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{18} \left[ \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_4^{13} = \frac{2}{54} \left[ (9x^{2/3} + 4)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{2}{54} [13^{3/2} - 4^{3/2}] = \frac{2}{54} [\sqrt{13^3} - \sqrt{4^3}] = \frac{1}{27} [13\sqrt{13} - 8]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{27} [13\sqrt{13} - 8]$$

15 puntos

9. Se obtiene el lado derecho de la igualdad

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial p} f(r, p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial p} f(r, p) \right) ;$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} f(r, p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} e^{1/p} \cos r = e^{1/p} \left( -\frac{1}{p^2} \right) \cos r$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( -\frac{e^{1/p}}{p^2} \right) \cos r = \left( -\frac{e^{1/p}}{p^2} \right) (-\operatorname{sen} r) = \frac{e^{1/p}}{p^2} \operatorname{sen} r$$

Se obtiene el lado izquierdo de la igualdad

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial p \partial r} f(r, p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r, p) \right) ;$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r, p) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} e^{y/p} \cos r = e^{y/p} (-\operatorname{sen} r)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[ e^{y/p} (-\operatorname{sen} r) \right] = \left( -\frac{e^{y/p}}{p^2} \right) (-\operatorname{sen} r) = \frac{e^{y/p}}{p^2} \operatorname{sen} r$$

Sustituyendo en la ecuación original

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial p} f(r, p) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p \partial r} f(r, p)$$

$$\frac{e^{y/p}}{p^2} \operatorname{sen} r = \frac{e^{y/p}}{p^2} \operatorname{sen} r$$

Por lo tanto, se cumple la igualdad

15 puntos

10. La derivada direccional está expresada por

$$D_u F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \bar{\nabla} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \cdot \bar{u}$$

$$\text{donde } \bar{\nabla} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \hat{i} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \hat{j} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \hat{k} \quad \text{y} \quad \bar{u} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\bar{\nabla} F(x_0, y_0, z_0) \Big|_A = (e^{2x} 2 \cos 3y, -3e^{2x} \operatorname{sen} 3y, -1) = (-2e^2, 0, -1)$$

Finalmente

$$D_u F \left( 1, \frac{\pi}{3}, -e^2 \right) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \cdot (-2e^2, 0, -1)$$

$$D_u F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = -\frac{2e^2 + 1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

20 Puntos