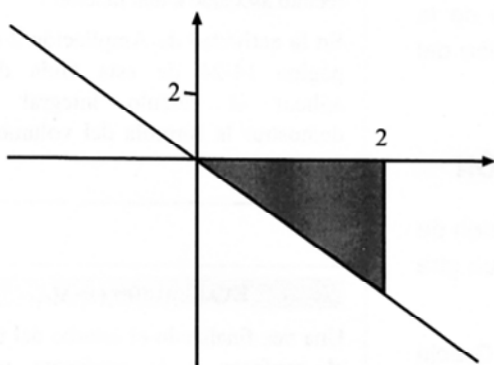
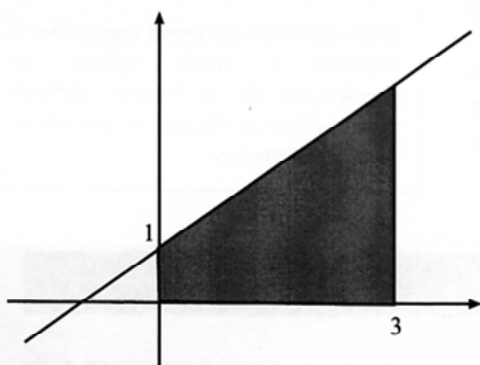


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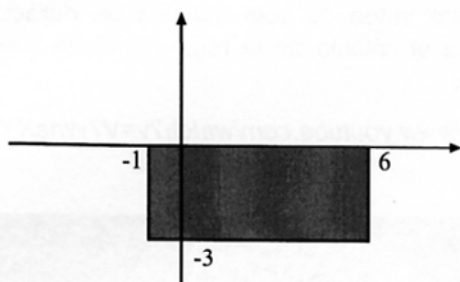
1. a) $A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{2} = 4 \text{ u}^2$



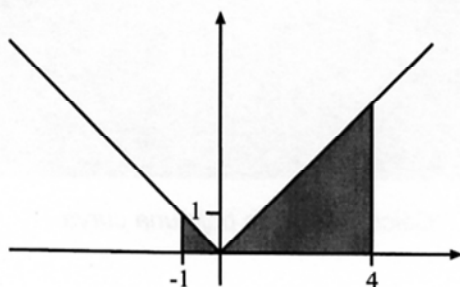
b) $A = \frac{b+B}{2} \cdot h = \frac{1+4}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{15}{2} \text{ u}^2$



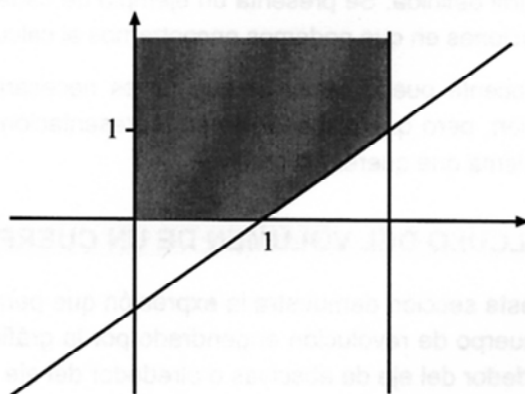
c) $A = b \cdot h = 3 \cdot 7 = 21 \text{ u}^2$



2. $A = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} + \frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} = \frac{17}{2} \text{ u}^2$



3. $A = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ u}^2$



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4. $12 = (c^2 + 1)(3 - 0);$

$c = \pm \sqrt{3}$ de las cuales sólo la positiva pertenece a $[0, 3]$.

5. En el primer caso:

$$\int_1^b (x^2 - 2x - 1) dx = 7,5(b-1);$$

$$\left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - x \right]_1^b = 7,5(b-1);$$

$$\frac{b^3}{3} - b^2 - b + \frac{5}{3} = 7,5(b-1);$$

$$b = -4,34; b = 1, b = 6,34 \text{ (la negativa no sirve)}$$

En el segundo caso:

$$\int_1^b (x^2 + x - 2) dx = \frac{45}{2};$$

$$\left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_1^b = \frac{45}{2};$$

$$\frac{b^3}{3} + \frac{7}{6} + \frac{b^2}{2} - 2b = \frac{45}{2};$$

$$b = 4$$

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$$6. A(x) = \int_2^x \left(\frac{t}{2} + 3 \right) dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{4} + 3t \right]_2^x = \frac{x^2}{4} + 3x - 7$$

$$A'(x) = \frac{x}{2} + 3$$

$$7. f(t) = 0 \rightarrow t = -1$$

Si $t > -1$, $f(t) < 0$:

$$A(x) = \left| \int_0^x (-1-t) dt \right| = \left| \left[-t - \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^x \right| = \left| -x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right|$$

$$A(5) = |-35/2| = 35/2 \text{ u}^2$$

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$$8. a) \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - x \right]_0^2 = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$c) \left[\frac{1}{8}(1+2x)^4 \right]_0^2 = 78$$

$$d) \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_{-1}^1 = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$9. a) \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0$$

$$b) \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$10. a) \left[\frac{x^2 \ln x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_1^e = \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$b) [\sin x - x \cos x]_0^{\pi} = \pi$$

$$c) [\cos x + x \sin x]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} = -2\pi$$

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$$11. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = 3$$

$$\int_0^3 (-x^2 + 3x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 = \frac{9}{2}$$

Por lo tanto, $A = 9/2 \text{ u}^2$.

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$$12. f > 0 \text{ en todo su dominio}$$

$$A = \int_0^6 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}} dx = \left[\sqrt{1+2x} \right]_0^6 = \sqrt{13} - 1 \text{ u}^2$$

$$13. f > 0 \text{ en } [2, 4]$$

$$A = \int_2^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \left[\sqrt{x^2-1} \right]_2^4 = \sqrt{15} - \sqrt{3} \text{ u}^2$$

$$14. f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 8/5$$

En el intervalo determinado por los puntos de corte, $f(x) > g(x)$:

$$A = \int_0^{8/5} \left(-\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 4x \right) dx = \left[-\frac{5x^3}{6} + 2x^2 \right]_0^{8/5} = 128/75 \text{ u}^2$$

$$15. f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = \pi/4$$

$g > f$ en $(0, \pi/4)$

$g < f$ en $(\pi/4, \pi/2)$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = \sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2} - 1 = 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \text{ u}^2$$

$$16. f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$$

$f > g$ en $(0, 4)$

$$A = \int_0^4 (-2x^2 + 8x) dx = \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right]_0^4 = \frac{64}{3} \text{ u}^2$$

$$17. y' = 2x$$

Recta tangente en $x = -1$:

$$y - (1 + k) = -2(x + 1) \rightarrow \text{Si } k = 1, \text{ pasa por } O \rightarrow y = -2x$$

Recta tangente en $x = 1$:

$$y - (1 + k) = 2(x - 1) \rightarrow \text{Si } k = 1, \text{ pasa por } O \rightarrow y = 2x$$

Por lo tanto, $y = x^2 + 1$.

En $(0, 1)$, f es cóncava, por lo tanto, las tangentes quedan por debajo de la gráfica de la función:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^0 [(x^2 + 1) + 2x] dx + \int_0^1 [(x^2 + 1) - 2x] dx = \\ &= \left[x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-x^2 + \frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} u^2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 18. V &= \pi \int_0^\pi (\sin x)^2 dx = \left[\pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos x \sin x + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]_0^\pi = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} u^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$19. V = \pi \int_1^5 (2)^2 dx = [\pi(4x)]_1^5 = 16\pi u^3$$

20. La inversa es $y^{-1} = \ln x$:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_1^e \ln^2 x dx = \left[\pi (\ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2x) \right]_1^e = \\ &= \pi (e - 2) u^3 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 21. x(10) &= \int_0^{10} \sqrt{2+t} dt = \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+2)^{3/2} \right]_0^{10} = \\ &= 16\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} = 25,83 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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$$22. W = \int_2^5 -\frac{10}{x^2} dx = \left[\frac{10}{x} \right]_2^5 = -3 \text{ J}$$

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1. Sea $a < b$:

$$\int_a^b kf(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Si $a < c < b$:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

Si $f(x) \leq g(x)$ para todo $x \in [a, b]$:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

Si $f(x) \geq 0$ para todo $x \in [a, b]$ y es continua:

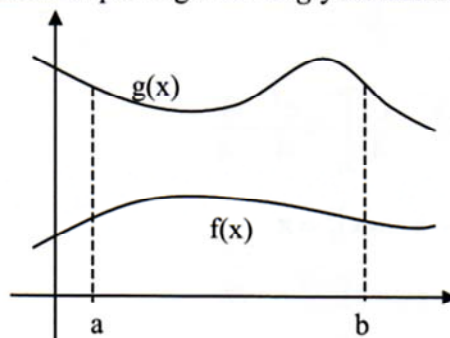
$$0 \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

En este caso, $\int_a^b f(x) dx$ es el área de la región del plano limitada por la gráfica de f , el eje de abscisas y las rectas $x = a$, $x = b$.

Si $f(x) \leq 0$ para todo $x \in [a, b]$ y es continua:

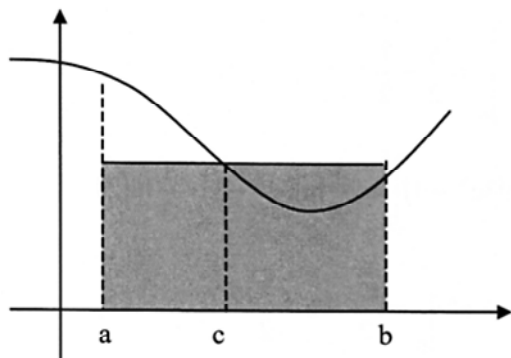
En este caso, $-\int_a^b f(x) dx$ es el área de la región del plano limitada por la gráfica de f , el eje de abscisas y las rectas $x = a$, $x = b$.

2. En la figura se observa que el área de la región delimitada por el eje de abscisas, las rectas $x = a$, $x = b$ y la gráfica de f es menor que la región que el área delimitada por la gráfica de g y las mismas rectas:



3. Si f es continua en $[a, b]$, existe al menos un $c \in [a, b]$ tal que:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(c)(b-a)$$



4. Para todo $x \in [a, b]$:

$$A(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$

Se verifica:

$$A'(x) = f(x), x \in [a, b]$$

5. Sea f una función continua en $[a, b]$ y sea F una primitiva:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

En el caso del ejemplo:

$$\int_{-1}^1 (5x-1)dx = \left[\frac{5x^2}{2} - x \right]_{-1}^1 = -2$$

6. Si $x_1, \dots, x_n$ son las soluciones de la ecuación $f(x) = 0$:

$$A = \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x)dx \right| + \dots + \left| \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} f(x)dx \right|$$

7. Sean f y g estas dos funciones.

Si $x_1, \dots, x_n$ son las soluciones de la ecuación $f(x) = g(x)$, la región del plano limitada por las gráficas de las funciones es:

$$A = \left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (f(x) - g(x))dx \right| + \dots + \left| \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_n} (f(x) - g(x))dx \right|$$

8. $V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$

9. a) Verdadera.

- b) Falsa. Por ejemplo, $1 = x \cdot (1/x)$, si se integra entre $x=1$ y $x=2$, se observa que la afirmación es falsa pues:

$$1 \neq (3/2) \cdot \ln 2$$

- c) Falsa. Por ejemplo, si una función es impar, la integral entre k y $-k$ es nula.

- d) Verdadera.

- e) Verdadera.

10. En $x \in [0, 1] \rightarrow x^2 \leq x$

Por lo tanto:

$$0 \leq x^2 \sin^2 x \leq x \sin^2 x$$

$$\int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2 x dx \leq \int_0^1 x \sin^2 x dx$$

11. Por ejemplo, $\frac{2}{\pi(x^2+1)} < \frac{1}{x^4+1}$

$$\text{Y como } \int_0^1 \frac{2}{\pi(x^2+1)} dx = \left[\frac{2 \arctan x}{\pi} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Se verifica:

$\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx$, vamos más allá de la desigualdad del enunciado y demostramos la desigualdad estricta.

12. a) $\left[x^2 + 4x \right]_0^2 = 12$

$$\text{b) } \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + x^2 + x \right]_0^2 = 10$$

$$\text{c) } \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^6 = 78$$

$$\text{d) } \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 + 4x \right]_1^3 = \frac{26}{3}$$

$$\text{e) } \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$\text{f) } \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-2}^2 = 4$$

13. a) $\left[(x+1)^3 \right]_{-1}^2 = 27$

$$\text{b) } \left[x^3 - 2x^2 - x \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$$

c) $[3x^2 - 4x]_{-2}^4 = 12$

d) $[x^3 - x]_0^1 = 0$

e) $[x^3 - x^2]_{-1}^1 = 2$

f) $\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3}\right]_0^2 = -\frac{4}{3}$

14. a) $\int_{-2}^2 |x| dx = -\int_{-2}^0 x dx + \int_0^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^2 x dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2 = 4$

b) $\int_{-1}^2 (x^2 + |x|) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 - x) dx + \int_0^2 (x^2 + x) dx =$
 $= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2 = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{14}{3} = \frac{11}{2}$

c) $\int_0^6 2x|4-x| dx = \int_0^4 2x(4-x) dx - \int_4^6 2x(4-x) dx =$
 $= \left[-\frac{2x^3}{3} + 4x^2\right]_0^4 - \left[-\frac{2x^3}{3} + 4x^2\right]_4^6 = \frac{64}{3} + \frac{14}{3} =$
 $= 26$

d) $\int_{-2}^2 (6 - x^2 - |x|) dx = \int_{-2}^0 (6 - x^2 + x) dx +$
 $+ \int_0^2 (6 - x^2 - x) dx =$
 $= \left[6x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_{-2}^0 + \left[6x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2 =$
 $= \frac{22}{3} + \frac{22}{3} = \frac{44}{3}$

15. a) $\frac{1}{2} [\ln(x^2 + 1)]_0^3 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$

b) $\frac{1}{2} [\ln(2x + 1)]_2^4 = \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$

c) $\left[x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(4x^2 + 1)\right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 5$

d) $\left[\frac{3}{2} x^2 + 6 \ln(x^2 - 4)\right]_{-1}^1 = 0$

e) $\left[x - \frac{1}{x}\right]_1^3 = \frac{8}{3}$

f) $[5x - 3 \arctg x]_0^1 = 5 - \frac{3\pi}{4}$

16. a) $[e^x + x]_{-2}^0 = 3 - e^{-2}$

b) $\left[\frac{e^{x^2}}{2}\right]_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

c) $\left[\frac{1}{3} \ln(3e^x - 1)\right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \ln(3e^2 - 1) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(2)$

d) $\left[\frac{e^{2x}}{2} - e^x\right]_0^1 = \frac{e^2}{2} - e + \frac{1}{2}$

17. a) $\left[-2 \cos \frac{x}{2}\right]_{\pi/3}^{\pi} = \sqrt{3}$

b) $\left[\frac{-2}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)\right]_0^2 = \frac{4}{\pi}$

c) $\left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x)\right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2}$

d) $\left[\frac{3}{2} \cos x \sin x + \frac{3x}{2}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

e) $[-\ln(\cos(x^2))]_0^1 = -\ln(\cos 1)$

f) $[\ln(2 - \cos x)]_0^{\pi/3} = \ln 3 - \ln 2$

18. a) $\left[\arcsen \frac{x}{2}\right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$

b) $[\arcsen 2x]_0^{1/4} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

c) $\left[\frac{1}{3} \arctg(3x)\right]_0^{1/3} = \frac{\pi}{12}$

d) $[\arcsen 2x]_0^{1/4} = \frac{\pi}{6}$

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19. a) $[(x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x]_1^2 = 2e^2 - e$

$$b) \left[(-x^2 - 2x - 3)e^{-x} \right]_0^1 = -6e^{-1} + 3$$

$$c) \left[(-x^2 - 2x - 7)e^{-x} \right]_1^3 = -22e^{-3} + 6e$$

$$d) \left[e^{2x} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-e^{-2x} + 1 \right]_0^1 = -2e^{-2} + 2$$

$$20. \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) \right]_0^a = 1;$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln(a^2 + 1) = 1;$$

$$\ln(a^2 + 1) = 2;$$

$$a^2 = e^2 - 1;$$

$$a = \pm \sqrt{e^2 - 1}$$

La solución que buscamos es $a = \sqrt{e^2 - 1}$.

$$21. \left[-\frac{1}{e^x + 1} \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{4};$$

$$\frac{1 - 1 + e^a}{2 e^a + 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-2 + 2e^a = e^a + 1;$$

$$e^a = 3 \rightarrow a = \ln 3$$

$$22. A = \left| \int_4^6 -\sqrt{4x} dx \right| = \left| \left[-\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right]_4^6 \right| = \left| -8\sqrt{6} + \frac{32}{3} \right| =$$

$$= 8\sqrt{6} - \frac{32}{3} u^2$$

$$23. A = \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \left[2\sqrt{x+1} \right]_0^3 = 2 u^2$$

$$24. A = \left| \int_{-4}^{-2} f(x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - 1) \right]_{-4}^{-2} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{5} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 5 u^2$$

25. La función es impar:

$$A = 2 \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2 \left[\ln(x^2 + 4) \right]_0^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{\ln 2}{2} = \ln 2 u^2$$

$$26. A = \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \left[x \ln x - x \right]_1^2 = -1 + 2 \ln 2 u^2$$

$$27. A = \int_1^e f(x) dx = \left[\frac{-\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e = -2e^{-1} + 1 u^2$$

$$28. A = \left| \int_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} f(x) dx \right| = \left[-\cos x \right]_{\pi}^{3\pi/2} = |-1| = 1 u^2$$

$$29. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1/2$$

$$A = \left| \int_{-2}^{-1/2} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_{-1/2}^0 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \left[-\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right]_{-2}^{-1/2} \right| +$$

$$+ \left| \left[-\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1} \right]_{-1/2}^0 \right| = |-1| + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} u^2$$

$$30. A = \int_0^{\pi/6} f(x) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{6} \cos(3x) \sin(3x) + \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/6} =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} u^2$$

$$31. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0$$

$$A = \left| \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right]_{-1}^0 \right| +$$

$$+ \left| \left[\frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right]_0^1 \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3e^{-2}}{4} \right| + \left| \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3e^{-2}}{4} u^2$$

$$32. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2, x = 2$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^2 = \frac{32}{3} u^2$$

$$33. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2, x = 0, x = 1$$

$$A = \left| \int_{-2}^0 f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \left| \left[\frac{x^5}{x} - x^3 + x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 \right| +$$

$$+\left[\frac{x^5}{x}-x^3+x^2\right]_0^1 = \left|-\frac{28}{5}\right| + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{29}{5} u^2$$

$$34. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -\sqrt{5}, x = 0, x = \sqrt{5}$$

f es impar

$$A = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} f(x) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{3}(5-x^2)\right]_0^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} u^2$$

$$35. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -2\sqrt{3}, x = 0, x = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$A = \left| \int_{-2\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \right| = \left[x - 8 \arctg \frac{x}{2} \right]_{-2\sqrt{3}}^{2\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{16\pi}{3} u^2$$

$$36. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$$

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

$$37. f(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = 1$$

$$A = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| = \left[\frac{2\sqrt{x^5}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} \right]_0^1 = \left| -\frac{4}{15} \right| = \frac{4}{15} u^2$$

$$38. \text{Las funciones se cortan en } x = -4, x = 1:$$

$$A = \int_{-4}^1 (4-x^2-3x) dx = \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_{-4}^1 = \frac{125}{6} u^2$$

$$39. \text{Las funciones son impares y se cortan en } x = -\sqrt{2}, x = 0, x = \sqrt{2}:$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2x-x^3) dx = \left[x^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 2 u^2$$

$$40. \text{Las funciones se cortan en } x = -4, x = 0:$$

$$A = \int_{-4}^0 (4-x^2-4x-4) dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 \right]_{-4}^0 = \frac{32}{3} u^2$$

$$41. \text{Sea } y = mx + n \text{ la recta:}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = m + n \\ 4 = 3m + n \end{cases} \rightarrow m = 2, n = -2 \rightarrow y = 2x - 2$$

Las funciones se cortan en $x = 1, x = 3$:

$$A = \int_1^3 (2x - 2 - x^2 + 2x - 1) dx =$$

$$= \left[2x^2 - 3x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^3 = \frac{4}{3} u^2$$

$$42. \sqrt{x-2} = 2 \rightarrow x = 6$$

$\sqrt{x-2}$ no está definida en $(0, 2)$, por lo tanto, el área que buscamos es la siguiente::

$$A = \int_0^2 2 dx + \int_2^6 (2 - \sqrt{x-2}) dx =$$

$$= [2x]_0^2 + \left[2x - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-2)^3} \right]_2^6 = 4 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{20}{3} u^2$$

$$43. f(x) = 1 \rightarrow x = 1, x = 3$$

$$A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^{2.5} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x-2} \right]_0^1 + [x]_1^{2.5} = 0,5 +$$

$$+ 1,5 = 2 u^2$$

$$44. f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = -1, x = 3$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - 3x - 2x^2) dx + \int_0^3 (2x^2 - x^3 + 3x) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 =$$

$$= \frac{7}{12} + \frac{45}{4} = \frac{71}{6} u^2$$

$$45.a) f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$$

$$A = \int_0^4 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \left[x^2 - \frac{x^3}{6} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3} u^2$$

$$b) f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$$

$$A = \int_0^4 (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \left[4x^2 - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 = \frac{64}{3} u^2$$

c) $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = -2, x = 1$

$$A = \int_{-2}^1 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2} u^2$$

d) $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$

$$A = \int_0^4 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \left[\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{x^3}{12} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3} u^2$$

46. $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = -2, x = 1$

$$A = \int_{-2}^1 (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \left[4x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 - x^2 \right]_{-2}^1 = 9 u^2$$

47. $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 4$

$$A = \int_0^4 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{2} - 3x^2 \right]_0^4 = 16 u^2$$

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48. $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = 0, x = 6$

$$A = \int_0^6 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = \left[\frac{(14x+16)^{3/2}}{42} - \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_0^6 = \frac{72}{7} u^2$$

49. $x^{10} = x^{11} \rightarrow x = 0, x = 1$

$$A = \int_0^1 (x^{10} - x^{11}) dx = \left[\frac{x^{11}}{11} - \frac{x^{12}}{12} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{132} u^2$$

50. Numeramos las áreas de izquierda a derecha:

$$A_1 = \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{2x+2}{1-x} \right) dx = [-2x - 4 \ln(-1+x)]_{-1}^0 = -2 + 4 \ln 2 u^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} = 2 u^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} u^2$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = -2 + 4 \ln 2 + 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + 4 \ln 2 u^2$$

51. $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

La pendiente de la recta $x - 2y + 8 = 0$ es $1/2$.

Por lo tanto, debemos encontrar x tal que:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = 4$$

La recta tangente a $y = \sqrt{4x}$ en esta abscisa es:

$$y - 4 = \frac{1}{2} (x - 4) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2} x + 2$$

$$A = \int_0^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 2 - \sqrt{4x} \right) dx = \left[2x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{4x^{3/2}}{3} \right]_0^4 = \frac{4}{3} u^2$$

52. $f'(x) = \cos x$

Tangente en $x = 0 \rightarrow y = x$

Tangente en $x = \pi \rightarrow y = -(x - \pi) \rightarrow y = -x + \pi$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/2} (x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (-x + \pi - \sin x) dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \cos x \right]_0^{\pi/2} + \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + \pi x + \cos x \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} - 1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 u^2$$

53. $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2$

Tangente a f en $x = 0 \rightarrow y = 2x$

La tangente y la función se cortan en $x = 0, x = 3$:

$$A = \int_0^3 (2x - x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x) dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 \right]_0^3 = \frac{27}{4} u^2$$

54. $f(-1) = e^{-1}$

$$f(1) = e$$

Buscamos la ecuación de la recta que contiene la cuerda. Sea $y = mx + n$ la ecuación de la recta que contiene la cuerda, esta recta debe cumplir:

$$\begin{cases} e^{-1} = -m + n \\ e = m + n \end{cases} \rightarrow m = \frac{-e^{-1} + e}{2}, n = \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{-e^{-1} + e}{2}x + \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{-e^{-1} + e}{2}x + \frac{e^{-1} + e}{2} - e^x \right) dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \left(\frac{-e^{-1} + e}{2} \right) + x \left(\frac{e^{-1} + e}{2} \right) - e^x \right]_{-1}^1 = \\ &= 2e^{-1} u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$55. f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x$$

$$f'(\pi) = -\pi$$

$$\text{Recta tangente} \rightarrow y = -\pi(x - \pi) \rightarrow y = -\pi x + \pi^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^\pi (-\pi x + \pi^2 - x \sin x) dx = \\ &= \left[-\frac{\pi x^2}{2} + \pi^2 x - \sin x + x \cos x \right]_0^\pi = \\ &= -\pi + \frac{\pi^2}{3} u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 56. A &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^3 + 3x + 1}{x} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x + \ln x \right]_1^2 = \\ &= \frac{16}{3} + \ln 2 u^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$57. f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C, & x \leq 1 \\ \ln x + D, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Pasa por } (-1, -4) \rightarrow -4 = -2 - \frac{1}{2} + C = -\frac{5}{2} + C$$

$$\text{Derivable} \rightarrow \text{Continua en } x = 1 \rightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{2} + C = D$$

$$C = -3/2, D = -4$$

$$58. \ln x, x \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 59. A(x) &= - \int_1^x (\ln t - t + 1) dt = \left[-t \ln t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_1^x = \\ &= -x \ln x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Finalmente:

$$A(e) = e - \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} u^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 60. a) A(k) &= \int_1^k (\sqrt{x-1}) dx = \left[-\frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{3/2} \right]_1^k = \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(k-1)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) 10 = \frac{2}{3}(k-1)^{3/2} \rightarrow k = 1 + 15^{2/3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 61. V &= \pi \int_0^6 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 4 \right)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{x}{2} + 4 \right)^3 \right]_0^6 = \\ &= 186\pi u^3 \end{aligned}$$

62. La circunferencia de radio 10 y centro O tiene ecuación:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 10^2$$

Por lo tanto, el semicírculo que queda por encima del eje OX tiene ecuación:

$$y = +\sqrt{100 - x^2}$$

Y, por lo tanto:

$$V = \pi \int_{-10}^{10} (100 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[100x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-10}^{10} = \frac{4000}{3} \pi u^3$$

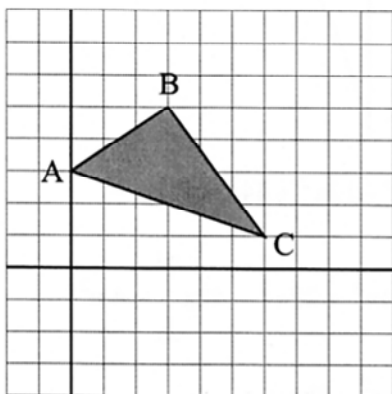
$$63. V = \pi \int_{1/2}^2 (x^3)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^7}{7} \right]_{1/2}^2 = \frac{16383\pi}{896} u^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} 64. V &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} (3 \cos x)^2 dx = \pi \left[9 \left(\frac{\cos x \sin x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \\ &= \frac{9\pi^2}{4} u^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$65. y = +\sqrt{9 - \frac{9x^2}{16}}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-4}^4 \left(9 - \frac{9x^2}{16} \right) dx = \pi \left[9x - \frac{3x^3}{16} \right]_{-4}^4 = 48\pi \text{ u}^3$$

66. La situación de los puntos es la siguiente:



$$\text{Recta AB} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = n \\ 5 = 3m + n \end{cases} \rightarrow m = 2/3, n = 3 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y = \frac{2x}{3} + 3$$

$$\text{Recta AC} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = n \\ 2 = 6m + n \end{cases} \rightarrow m = -1/6, n = 3 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{6} + 3$$

$$\text{Recta BC} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 5 = 3m + n \\ 2 = 6m + n \end{cases} \rightarrow m = -1, n = 8 \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow y = -x + 8$$

Las rectas AB y BC se cortan en $x = 3$.

La recta AC corta la recta AB en $x = 0$ y la recta BC en $x = 6$.

El volumen que buscamos es:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{2x}{3} + 3 \right)^2 dx + \pi \int_3^6 (-x + 8)^2 dx - \\ &- \pi \int_0^6 \left(-\frac{x}{6} + 3 \right)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x}{3} + 3 \right)^3 \right]_0^3 + \\ &+ \pi \left[-\frac{1}{3} (-x + 8)^3 \right]_3^6 - \pi \left[-2 \left(-\frac{x}{6} + 3 \right)^3 \right]_0^6 = \\ &= 49\pi + 39\pi + 38\pi \text{ u}^3 = 126\pi \text{ u}^3 \end{aligned}$$

67. $f^{-1}(x) = x^2 / 4$

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} \right)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{80} \right]_0^4 = \frac{64}{5} \pi \text{ u}^3$$

68. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 \left(\sqrt[3]{x} \right)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{3}{5} x^{5/3} \right]_0^4 = \frac{12\pi}{5} 4^{2/3} \text{ u}^3$$

69. $f^{-1}(x) = 2x$

$$V = \pi \int_3^6 (2x)^2 dx = \pi \left[\frac{4}{3} x^3 \right]_3^6 = 252\pi \text{ u}^3$$

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70. f continua en $x = 0$ con $f(0) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \cos x, & \text{si } x > 0 \\ 2x - 2, & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0^-) = 0$$

$$f'(0^+) = -2$$

La función no es derivable en $x = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{2\pi}} x f(x) dx &= \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{2\pi}} x \sin x^2 dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 \right]_{\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{2\pi}} = \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

71. Integramos por partes:

$$\begin{cases} u(x) = 2x \\ dv(x) = f'(x) dx \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} du(x) = 2 dx \\ v(x) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 2x f'(x) dx = [2x f(x)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2 f(x) dx ;$$

$$1 = [2x f(x)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2 f(x) dx ;$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{[2x f(x)]_0^1 - 1}{2} ;$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{2f(1) - 1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} ;$$

72. $A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \left[\frac{cx^5}{5} + \frac{x^3}{3c} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{c}{5} + \frac{1}{3c} + 1 \text{ u}^2$

$$73. f'(x) = 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

Recta tangente en $x = -1 \rightarrow y = 1$

La tangente tiene pendiente 6 $\rightarrow 2x + 2 = 6 \rightarrow x = 2$
 $\rightarrow$ Recta tangente en $x = 2$: $y - 10 = 6(x - 2) \rightarrow y = 6x - 2$

$$1 = 6x - 2 \rightarrow x = 1/2$$

Por lo tanto:

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

$$+ \int_{1/2}^2 (x^2 + 2x + 2 - 6x + 2) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_{-1}^{1/2} +$$

$$+ \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 4x \right]_{1/2}^2 = \frac{9}{8} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{9}{4} u^2$$

$$74. f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6(x^2 - 1)}{(x^2 + 3)^3} = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 1$$

$$\text{Recta tangente en } x = 1 \rightarrow y - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{(x-1)}{8} \rightarrow y =$$

$$= -\frac{x}{8} + \frac{3}{8}$$

La recta tangente corta el eje OX en $x = 3$.

$$A = \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{x}{8} + \frac{3}{8} - f(x) \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{3x}{8} - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctg \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{18} - \frac{5}{16} u^2$$

$$75. a) ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$$

$$b) \begin{cases} 8a + 4b + 2c + d = 0 \\ 64a + 16b + 4c + d = 0 \\ 216a + 36b + 6c + d = 0 \end{cases}$$

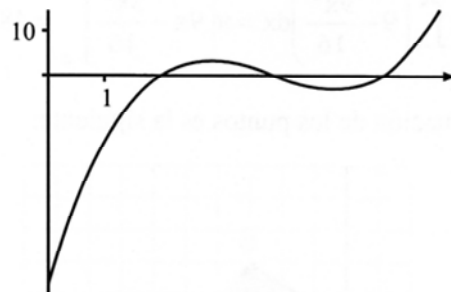
$$c) d = -48$$

Por lo tanto, se debe resolver el sistema:

$$\begin{cases} 8a + 4b + 2c - 48 = 0 \\ 64a + 16b + 4c - 48 = 0 \\ 216a + 36b + 6c - 48 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow a = 1, b = -12, c = 44$$

Finalmente:



$$A = \int_2^4 (x^3 - 12x^2 + 44x - 48) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - 4x^3 + 22x^2 - 48x \right]_2^4 = 4 u^2$$

$$76. P'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$P''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$a) \text{ M}{\acute{a}}ximo en } x = 1 \rightarrow P'(1) = 0 \rightarrow 3a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$\text{Punto de inflexi}{\acute{o}}n \text{ en } (0, 1) \rightarrow P''(0) = 0 \rightarrow 2b = 0 \rightarrow b = 0 \rightarrow c = -3a$$

$$\text{Pasa por } (0, 1) \rightarrow P(0) = 1 \rightarrow d = 1$$

Tenemos por ahora:

$$P(x) = ax^3 - 3ax + d$$

$$b) \int_0^1 (ax^3 - 3ax + 1) dx = \left[\frac{ax^4}{4} - \frac{3ax^2}{2} + x \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{5a}{4} + 1$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto, } -\frac{5a}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4} \rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$77. P'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$$

$$P''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$\text{Pasa por } (2, 1) \rightarrow P(2) = 1 \rightarrow 8a + 4b + 2c + d = 1$$

$$\text{Punto de inflexi}{\acute{o}}n \text{ en } (2, 1) \rightarrow 12a + 2b = 0 \rightarrow b = -6a$$

$$\text{Tangente horizontal en } (2, 1) \rightarrow 12a + 4b + c = 0$$

$$\text{Pasa por el origen de coordenadas } \rightarrow d = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 8a - 24a + 2c = 1 \\ 12a - 12a = 0 \\ 12a - 24a + c = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow a = 1/8 \rightarrow b = -3/4; c = 3/2$$

La recta que une O con el punto de inflexi}{\acute{o}}n (2, 1) es $y = x/2$

$$A = \int_0^2 \left(\frac{x^3}{8} - \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{3x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{32} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} u^2$$

Autoevaluación

1. a) $\left[2xe^x - 3x \right]_0^1 = -e + 3$

b) $\left[-\frac{1}{3}(4-x^2) \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$

2. $A = \left[3 \ln(x^2 + 1) \right]_2^5 = 3 \ln 26 - 3 \ln 5 u^2$

3. $A = \left[2x + 5 \ln(x-2) \right]_3^4 = 2 + 5 \ln 2 u^2$

4. $A = \left[x \ln x^2 - 2x \right]_2^{12} = -6 + 48 \ln 2 - 12 \ln 3 u^2$

5. $f(x) = g(x) \rightarrow x = -1, x = 0, x = 2$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (f(x) - g(x)) dx + \int_0^2 (g(x) - f(x)) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{37}{12} u^2$$

6. a) $f'(x) = 2x - 2$

En el punto de abscisa $x = 2$, la recta tangente a la gráfica de f tiene pendiente $f'(2) = 2$.

La recta que buscamos es:

$$y - 6 = 2x \rightarrow y = 2x + 6$$

b) La gráfica de la función y la de la recta se cortan en los puntos de abscisa $x = -1, x = 5$, pues $f(-1) = 4 = -2 + 6$ y también $f(5) = 16 = 10 + 6$

$$A = \int_{-1}^5 (2x + 6 - f(x)) dx =$$

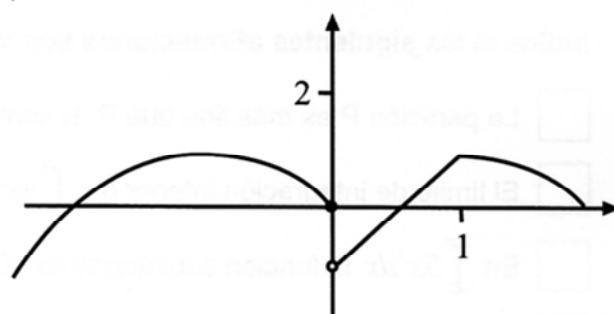
$$= \left[x^2 + 6x - \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^5 = 36 u^2$$

7. a) $F(x) = \frac{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}{3} + C$

$$F(1) = 3 \rightarrow C = 5/3$$

b) $A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \left[\frac{16\sqrt[4]{x^7}}{21} + \frac{5x}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{17}{7} u^2$

8. a)



b) $A = \int_{1/2}^1 (-1 + 2x) dx + \int_1^{3/2} (-x^2 + 2x) dx =$

$$= \left[-x + x^2 \right]_{1/2}^1 + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_1^{3/2} =$$

$$= 1/4 + 11/24 = 17/24 u^2$$

9. $V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)^2 dx = [\pi \operatorname{arctg} x]_{-2}^2 = 2\pi \operatorname{arctg} 2 u^3$

10. $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

$$A = \pi \int_{-8}^8 (\sqrt[3]{x})^3 dx = \left[\frac{3\pi \sqrt[3]{x^5}}{5} \right]_{-8}^8 = \frac{48\pi \sqrt[3]{64}}{5} = \frac{192}{5} u^3$$