
Matemáticas Agronomía. 2º parcial enero 2017

Apellidos: _____ Nombre: _____
Mañana: ☐ Tarde ☒ ☐

1. [1.5] Calcule $\int \cos^5 \theta \, d\theta$.
2. [1.75] Dada la función $f(x) = \int_0^{x^3-x^2} e^{-t^2} \, dt$, calcule el siguiente límite y diga el teorema o teoremas que se aplican

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin(x^3 - x^2)}$$

3. [1.5] Halle $\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx$ usando la regla de los Trapecios con los siguientes datos:

x_i	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
$f(x_i)$	1.24	1.77	2.11	2.37	2.89	3.99

4. [1.75] Calcule el volumen que encierra la gráfica de la función $f(x, y) = 1 + 2x$ sobre el triángulo de vértices $(-1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ y $(1, 0)$ en el plano XY .
5. [1.75] Calcule la integral del campo $f(x, y, z) = yz + zx$ sobre la superficie de ecuación $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ recortada por $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.
6. [1.75] Calcule la integral del campo $F(x, y) = (6y + \sqrt{\operatorname{tg} x}, 2x + e^{\operatorname{sen} y})$ sobre la curva cerrada C que parte de $(0, 0)$ hasta $(1, 1)$ siguiendo la gráfica de $y = x$ y a continuación sigue desde $(1, 1)$ hasta llegar a $(0, 0)$ a través de la gráfica de $y = x^3$.

Tiempo total: 2 horas.

Almería, 26 de enero de 2017



①

$$\int \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \int \cos^4 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \int (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 \cos \theta d\theta =$$

$$[t = \sin \theta \Rightarrow dt = \cos \theta d\theta]$$

$$= \int (1 - t^2)^2 dt = \int 1 + t^4 - 2t^2 dt = t + \frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}t^3 + C =$$

$$= \sin \theta + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \theta + C$$

②

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{\sin(x^3 - x^2)} = \frac{f(0)}{\sin 0} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{(\sin(x^3 - x^2))'}$$

$$f(0) = \int_0^0 e^{-t^2} dt = 0$$

$$\text{Por TFC: } f'(x) = e^{-(x^3 - x^2)^2} \cdot (x^3 - x^2)' = e^{-(x^3 - x^2)^2} \cdot (3x^2 - 2x)$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-(x^3 - x^2)^2} \cdot (3x^2 - 2x)}{(3x^2 - 2x) \cdot \cos(x^3 - x^2)} = \frac{e^0}{\cos 0} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

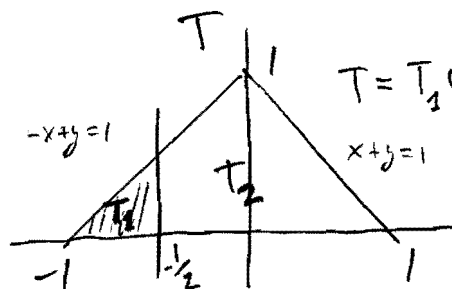
③ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{2} \left[f(a) + f(b) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f(x_i) \right]$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{0,2}{2} \left[1,24 + 3,99 + 2(1,77 + 2,11 + 2,37 + 2,89) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{0,2}{2} \left[5,23 + 2 \cdot 9,44 \right] = \underline{\underline{2,351}}$$



$$(4) \text{ Vol} = \iint |f(x,y)| dx dy =$$



$T = T_1 \cup T_2$. Estudiemos el signo de $f(x,y)$

$$1+2x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

f es negativa en T_1

$$= \iint_{T_1} -f(x,y) dx dy + \iint_{T_2} f(x,y) dx dy =$$

$$+ \left(\iint_{T_1} -f(x,y) dx dy \right)$$

$$= \iint_T f(x,y) dx dy - 2 \iint_{T_1} f(x,y) dx dy =$$

$$(*)$$

Integral sobre T : $\forall y \in [0, 1], x \in [y-1, 1-y]$

$$\iint_T 1+2x dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{y-1}^{1-y} 1+2x dx dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x + x^2 \right]_{x=y-1}^{x=1-y} dy = \int_0^1 2-2y dy = \dots = 1 //$$

Integral sobre T_1 : $\forall x \in [-1, -\frac{1}{2}], y \in [0, 1+x]$

$$\iint_{T_1} 1+2x dx dy = \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{1+x} 1+2x dy dx = \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1+2x)(1+x) dx =$$

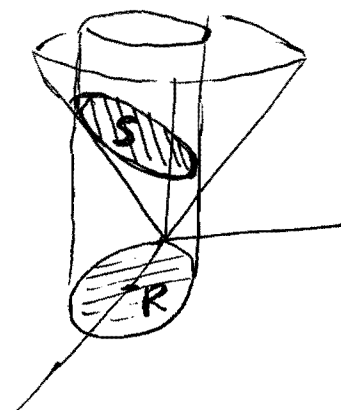
$$= \dots = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$* = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{11}{24} = \frac{1}{12} //$$

$$f(x, y, z) = yz + zx = (x+y)z$$

$$\textcircled{5} \iint_S f \, ds = \iint_R f(s(x, y)) N(x, y) \, dx \, dy \stackrel{(*)}{=}$$

$$S: \begin{cases} z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ (cono)} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2x \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ (cilindro)} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Cono: } s(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

$$N(x, y) = \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, 1 \right), \quad \|N(x, y)\| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Composición: } f(s(x, y)) = f(x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = (x+y) \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \iint_R \sqrt{2}(x+y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx \, dy \stackrel{\text{cilindricas}}{=}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 = 2x &\Rightarrow \\ r^2 = 2r \cos \theta &\Rightarrow \\ r = 2 \cos \theta & \\ \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] & \\ r \in [0, 2 \cos \theta] & \end{aligned}$$

$x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$

$\downarrow$
jacobiano

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \sqrt{2}(r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) \sqrt{r^2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \sqrt{2} \cdot r^3 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \, d\theta = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 \theta + \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \dots = \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

↑
ejercicio 1



UNIVERSIDAD DE ALMERÍA

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Núm.

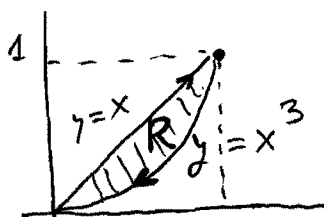
Grupo

Alumno

Asignatura

teorema de Green

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$\forall x \in [0,1], y \in [x^3, x]$

$C = \partial R$

$$\oint_C F dr = - \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) dx dy =$$

$$= - \iint_R -4 dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 \int_{x^3}^x dy dx = 4 \int_0^1 x - x^3 dx =$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right)_0^1 = 1 //$$