

SOLUCIÓN

salvo error u
omisión

7-5-12

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 6$$

$$\text{c/ Deriva } f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax + b$$

Se pide $x=1$ y $x=2$ deben ser pts críticos

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + b = -6 \\ f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 4a + b = -24 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = -9 \\ b = 12 \end{array}$$

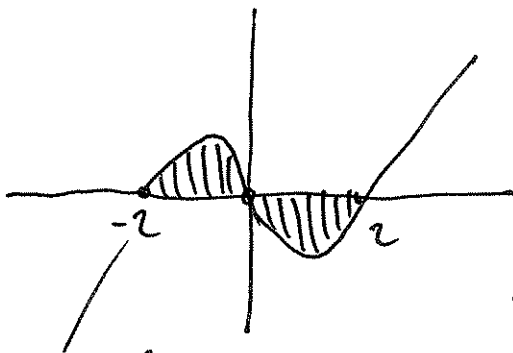
$$\text{b/ } y = 2x^3 - 6 \quad y = 8x - 6$$

Resto las funciones y veo el área con el eje OX

$$y = 2x^3 - 6 - 8x + 6 = 2x^3 - 8x$$

pts de corte con eje OX

$$2x^3 - 8x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(x^2 - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ x = \pm 2 \end{array}$$

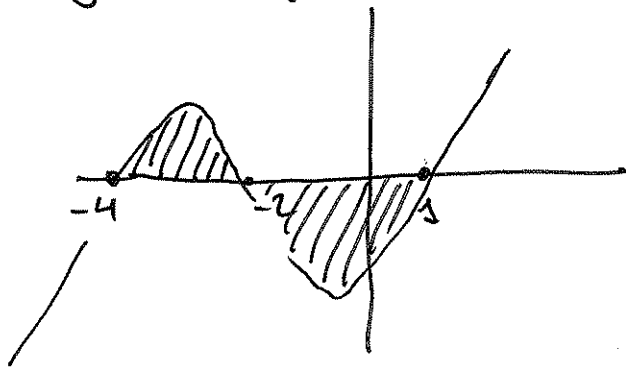


Usando la siguiente,
el área pedida es

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= 2 \cdot \int_{-2}^0 (2x^3 - 8x) dx = \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{2x^4}{4} - \frac{8x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^0 \right) = x^4 - 8x^2 \Big|_{-2}^0 = -((-2)^4 - 8(-2)^2) \\ &= 16 \text{ u}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(1/4)

y la función es:



El área pedida va dada por

$$A = \int_{-4}^{-2} (x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 8) dx +$$

$$+ \left| \int_{-2}^1 (x^3 + 5x^2 + 2x - 8) dx \right| = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} - 8x \right|_{-4}^{-2} +$$

$$+ \left| \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{5x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} - 8x \right|_{-2}^1 = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{63}{4} = \frac{253}{12} \text{ u}^2$$

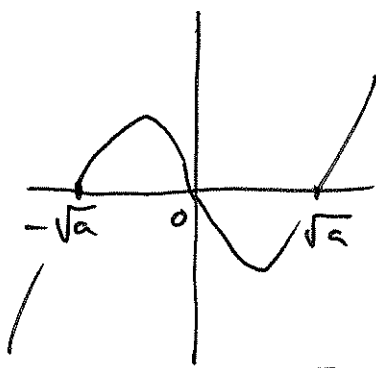
4° Resto las funciones

$$y = x^3 - ax$$

Veo pts de corte con ox

$$x^3 - ax = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^2 - a) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x = \pm\sqrt{a}$$

Por tanto el dibujo es.



El Área será, por simetría:

$$A = 2 \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{a}}^0 (x^3 - ax) dx =$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{ax^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{-\sqrt{a}}^0 = 2 \left(- \left(\frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$= 2 \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

como fueiro que $A = 4$

$$\frac{a^2}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow a^2 = 8 \Rightarrow a = +\sqrt{8}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad a) \int \frac{3x}{x^2-8} dx = 3 \int \frac{x}{x^2-8} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2-8} dx = \\ = \frac{3}{2} \ln|x^2-8| + K$$

$$b) \int x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 2x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} + K$$

$$c) \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2 \int (x+1)^{-1/2} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{(x+1)^{1/2}}{1/2} + K \\ = 4\sqrt{x+1} + K$$

$$d) \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx = \text{divide} \quad \begin{array}{r} x^2 \\ -x^2 + x \\ \hline x \\ -x + 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \\ = \int x+1 + \frac{1}{x-1} dx = \\ = x^2 + x + \ln|x-1| + K$$