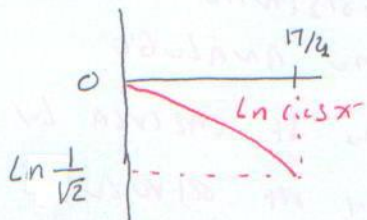


# AVR PRÁCTICA-16

Nombre y apellidos.....

1.- Calcula la longitud de la gráfica de la función:  $f(x) = \ln(\cos x)$ ,  $x \in [0, \pi/4]$ .



$$\text{Long } f = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} dx =$$

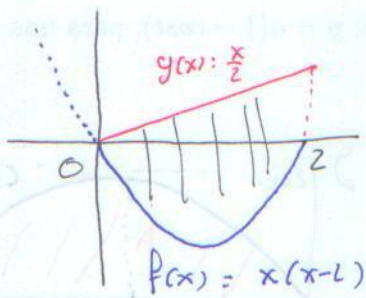
$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{du}{1-u^2} du = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1/2}{1+u} + \frac{1/2}{1-u} du =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln |1+u| \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln |1-u| \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+u}{1-u}} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} =$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+1/\sqrt{2}}{1-1/\sqrt{2}}}$$

$u = \sin x$   
 $du = \cos x dx$   
 $x=0 \Rightarrow u=0$   
 $x=\pi/4 \Rightarrow u=1/\sqrt{2}$

2.- Halla el área del recinto del plano limitado por:  $f(x) = x(x-2)$  y  $g(x) = x/2$  para  $x \in [0, 2]$ .



Área del recinto = A =

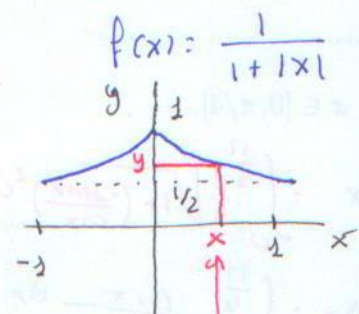
$$= \int_0^2 |f(x) - g(x)| dx = \int_0^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} - x(x-2) \right) dx$$

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

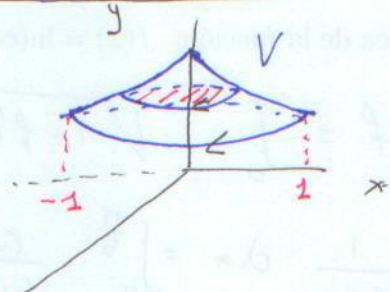
$$= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{x}{2} - x^2 + 2x \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right]_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2^2}{4} - \frac{2^3}{3} + 4 = 5 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$$

3.- Calcula el volumen del sólido de revolución que se produce al girar la gráfica de la función  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+|x|}$ ,  $x \in [-1, 1]$ , respecto del eje de ordenadas ( $x = 0$ ).



FUNCIÓN PAR



PROCESO SIMILAR AL  
MUNDO ANALOGO  
A COMO SE CREA LA  
VOLUNTAD EN EL  
RESPECTO AL EJE  $x=0$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+|x|}$

$y = \frac{1}{1+|x|}$

$\Rightarrow 1+|x| = \frac{1}{y}$

$|x| = \frac{1}{y} - 1$

$$V = \int_{1/2}^1 \pi \left( \frac{1}{y} - 1 \right)^2 dy = \pi \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{(1-y)^2}{y^2} dy =$$

$$= \pi \int_{1/2}^1 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy = \pi \left( y - 2 \ln y - \frac{1}{y} \right) \Big|_{1/2}^1 =$$

$$= \pi \left[ 1 - 0 - 1 - 1/2 + 2 \ln(1/2) + 2 \right] = \pi \left( 3/2 - \ln 4 \right) > 0$$

4.- Halla el área encerrada por un lazo de cicloide  $x = a(t - \text{sent } t)$ ;  $y = a(1 - \text{cost } t)$ , para una constante  $a > 0$ . (Teorema de Galileo)

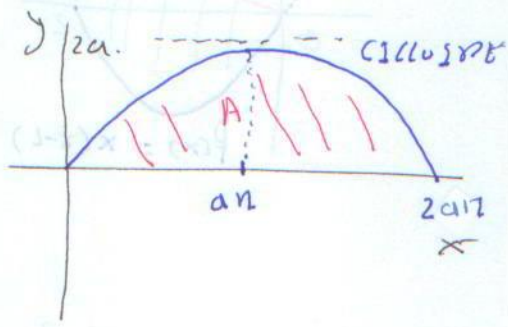
$x = a(t - \text{sent } t)$

$y = a(1 - \text{cost } t)$

REPRESENTACIÓN DE LA CICLOIDE

$x'(t) = a(1 - \text{cost } t) \geq 0$  constante

$y'(t) = a \text{sent } t \begin{cases} \geq 0 & \text{ss } t \in [0, \pi] \\ < 0 & \text{ss } t \in [\pi, 2\pi] \end{cases}$



Antes  $t=0$  o  $2\pi \Rightarrow y(t)=0$

$x(0)=0$ ,  $x(\pi)=a\pi$ ,  $x(2\pi)=2a\pi$

ÁREA,  $A = \int_0^{2\pi a} y(x) dx =$

no tenemos y respecto a x, en función de "x"

Para el cambio

$x = a(t - \text{sent } t)$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = a(1 - \text{cost } t)$

$dx = a(1 - \text{cost } t) dt$

ss  $x=0 \Rightarrow t=0$

ss  $x=2\pi a \Rightarrow t=2\pi$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 - \text{cost } t)^2 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 - 2a^2 \text{cost } t + a^2 \text{cost}^2 t) dt$$

$$= a^2 2\pi - \underbrace{(2a^2 \text{sent } t)}_0 \Big|_0^{2\pi} + a^2 \left( \frac{\text{sent } 2t}{2} + \frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} =$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 + a^2 \frac{2\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{3\pi a^2}}$$