

FUNDAMENTOS MATEMÁTICOS I

1º.- Dada:
$$\int_4^8 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{8y-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$$

- a) Invertir el orden de integración.
- b) Pasar a coordenadas polares.

2º.- Hallar
$$\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}+y^2+\frac{z^2}{9}}} dx.dy.dz.$$

Siendo V el elipsoide $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{9} = 1$ en $z \geq 0$.

3º.- Resolver:
$$\left(2x + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 y}\right) dx - \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x y^2}\right) dy = 0.$$

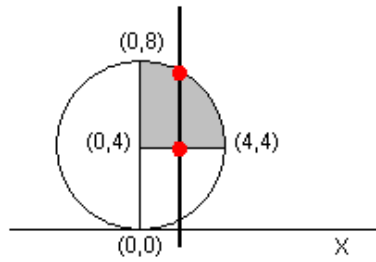
4º.- Resolver:
$$y' + \frac{y}{1-x^2} - \sqrt{x+1} = 0.$$

5º.- Sea:
$$y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 5xe^x + \cos^2 x + 7.$$

- a) Hallar la solución de la homogénea.
- b) Poner la “**forma**” de las particulares y calcular una de ellas.

Solución

1º.-

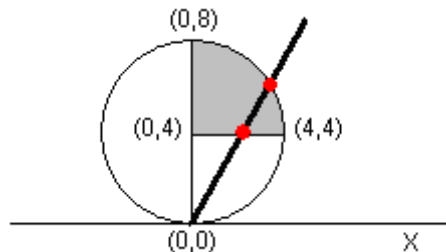


$$x^2 + y^2 - 8y = 0 = x^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 16 \Rightarrow y = 4 \pm \sqrt{16 - x^2}.$$

$$\text{a) } \int_0^4 dx \int_4^{4+\sqrt{16-x^2}} f(x,y) dy.$$

$$\text{b) En polares: } x^2 + y^2 - 8y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 8r \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow r = 8 \operatorname{sen} \alpha.$$

$$\text{Y la recta } y = 4 \Rightarrow r \operatorname{sen} \alpha = 4 \Rightarrow r = \frac{4}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}$$



$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\alpha \int_{\frac{4}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}}^{8 \operatorname{sen} \alpha} f(r \operatorname{cos} \alpha, r \operatorname{sen} \alpha) r dr.$$

2º.- Haciendo el cambio:

$$x=2X, y=Y, z=3Z \text{ el Jacobiano } \frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(X,Y,Z)} = 6 \text{ y la integral nos queda}$$

$$\iiint_D e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} 6 dX dY dZ \text{ siendo } D \text{ la esfera } X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 = 1 \text{ en } Z \geq 0$$

Pasando a coordenadas esféricas:

$$6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\beta \int_0^1 e^r r^2 \cos\beta dr = 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\beta d\beta \int_0^1 e^r r^2 dr = 12\pi(e-2).$$

$$\int e^r r^2 dr = e^r r^2 - \int 2r e^r dr = e^r r^2 - 2(r e^r - \int e^r dr) = e^r r^2 - 2r e^r + 2e^r.$$

$$\int_0^1 e^r r^2 dr = e^r r^2 - 2r e^r + 2e^r \Big|_0^1 = e - 2e + 2e - 2 = e - 2.$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\beta d\beta = \text{sen}\beta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 \text{ y la otra integral } \int_0^{2\pi} d\alpha = 2\pi.$$

30.- $P = 2x + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 y} = 2x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Rightarrow P_y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}.$

$$Q = -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy^2} = -\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow Q_x = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

Es diferencial exacta.

$$F(x,y) = \int Q(x,y) dy = \int \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dy = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} + \alpha(x).$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{x^2} + \alpha'(x) = P = 2x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{x^2} \Rightarrow \alpha'(x) = 2x \Rightarrow \alpha(x) = x^2 + \text{cte}$$

La integral general $\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} + x^2 = \text{Cte}.$

40.- Es una ecuación lineal

$y = u \cdot v \Rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$ sustituyendo en la ecuación:

$$u'v + uv' + \frac{u \cdot v}{1-x^2} - \sqrt{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow v \left(u' + \frac{u}{1-x^2} \right) + uv' - \sqrt{x+1} = 0, \text{ haciendo}$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{1-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{u}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u} = -\frac{dx}{x^2-1} \Rightarrow \ln u = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} = \frac{1}{2} (\ln(x-1) - \ln(x+1))$$

$$u = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)}} v' = \sqrt{x+1} \Rightarrow dv = \frac{(x+1)}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx \Rightarrow v = \int \frac{(x+1)}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx.$$

$$\text{Haciendo el cambio } \begin{cases} x-1 = t^2 \\ x+1 = t^2 + 2 \\ dx = 2t dt \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int \frac{t^2+2}{t} 2t dt = 2 \int (t^2+2) dt = 2\left(\frac{t^3}{3} + 2t\right).$$

$$v = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} + 4\sqrt{x-1} + \text{cte}.$$

$$y = u \cdot v = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)}} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(x-1)^3} + 4\sqrt{x-1} + \text{cte} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} \left(\frac{2}{3} (x-1)^2 + 4(x-1) + \text{cte} \sqrt{x-1} \right).$$

5º.- Sustituyendo $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$ la ecuación queda:

$$y''' - 2y'' + 5y' = 5xe^x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{15}{2}.$$

Ecuación característica: $r^3 - 2r^2 + 5r = 0$ sus raíces $\begin{cases} r = 0 \\ r = 1 \pm 2i \end{cases}$

a) $y_H = A e^{0 \cdot x} + e^{1 \cdot x} (B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x) = A + e^x (B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x)$.

b) Hay tres particulares:

$y_{p1} = (D + Ex)e^x$ las dos constantes se calcularán obligando a cumplir la ecuación:

$$y_{p1}''' - 2y_{p1}'' + 5y_{p1}' = 5xe^x.$$

$y_{p2} = F \cos 2x + G \sin 2x$ las constantes se calcularán obligando a cumplir:

$$y_{p2}''' - 2y_{p2}'' + 5y_{p2}' = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x.$$

$y_{p3} = x \cdot H$ resolveremos esta: $y_{p3}' = H, \quad y_{p3}'' = 0, \quad y_{p3}''' = 0$

$$y_{p3}''' - 2y_{p3}'' + 5y_{p3}' = 5H = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow H = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow y_{p3} = \frac{3}{2} x.$$