



Control 3

P1. Considere la curva Γ parametrizada por

$$r(t) = (e^{-t} \sin t, e^{-t} \cos t, e^{-t}) \quad t \in [0, \infty).$$

- (i) (1,0 pts.) Muestre que Γ es una curva regular y calcule su longitud total.
- (ii) (5,0 pts.) Calcule los vectores T , N , B , la curvatura $\kappa(t)$ y la torsión $\tau(t)$ en cualquier punto de Γ .

P2. (i) (1,5 pts.) Demuestre que

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$$

es absolutamente convergente.

- (ii) (1,5 pts.) Dada la integral

$$\int_0^1 \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) dx$$

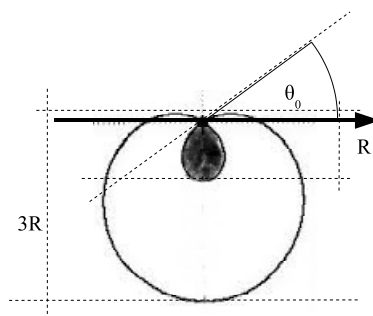
identifique su especie y calcúlela usando la definición. Decida si converge.

- (iii) (3,0 pts.) Calcule la integral impropia mixta

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

donde $a > 0$, fijo, separándola como $\int_0^a + \int_a^{\infty}$ y usando en cualquiera de ellas la sustitución $x = a^2/y$.

- P3.** (i) (2,0 pts.) Calcular la masa de un alambre cuya forma está dada por la curva $r(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$, $t \in [0, 2]$ y cuya densidad en cada punto es $\rho = \rho(x, y, z) = 2x + 9z$.
- (ii) (2,0 pts.) Calcule la longitud de la cardioide $\rho(\theta) = R(1 + \cos \theta)$, $R > 0$.
- (i) (2,0 pts.) Dada la cardioide $\rho(\theta) = R - 2R \sin \theta$, $R > 0$, se pide calcular el área de la región achurada (ver figura).



Indicación: Encuentre θ_0 tal que $\rho(\theta_0) = 0$.

Justifique cada uno de sus pasos
Tiempo: 3:00

Cálculo Diferencial e Integral (12-2)

Control 3 Pauta Problema 1

$$r(t) = (e^{-t} \sin t, e^{-t} \cos t, e^{-t}), t \in [0, \infty)$$

$$i) r'(t) = (-e^{-t} \sin t + e^{-t} \cos t, -e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t, -e^{-t})$$

$$\|r'(t)\| = \sqrt{2e^{-2t} + e^{-2t}} = e^{-t} \sqrt{3}. \text{ Claramente } \left\| \frac{dr}{dt} \right\| > 0 \text{ de modo que } \Gamma \text{ es curva regular. Determina } L = \int_0^{\infty} \left\| \frac{dr}{dt} \right\| dt = \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{3} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \sqrt{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b e^{-t} dt = \sqrt{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -e^{-t} \Big|_0^b = \sqrt{3} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (1 - e^{-b}) = \sqrt{3}$$

10

$$ii) T = \frac{\frac{dr}{dt}}{\left\| \frac{dr}{dt} \right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-\sin t + \cos t, -\cos t - \sin t, -1)$$

0.5

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-\cos t - \sin t, \sin t - \cos t, 0); \left\| \frac{dT}{dt} \right\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{2}$$

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$$\text{Segue que } N = \frac{dT/dt}{\left\| dT/dt \right\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-\cos t - \sin t, \sin t - \cos t, 0)$$

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$$B = T \times N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ -\sin t + \cos t & -\cos t - \sin t & -1 \\ -\cos t - \sin t & \sin t - \cos t & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}} (\sin t - \cos t, \sin t + \cos t, 1)$$

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$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}} (\cos t + \sin t, \cos t - \sin t, 0)$$

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$$N \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos t - \sin t \\ \sin t - \cos t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin t + \cos t \\ \cos t - \sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot (-2) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

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$$\text{Agora } K(t) = \left\| \frac{dT}{dt} \right\| / \left\| \frac{dr}{dt} \right\| = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}}{e^{-t} \sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} e^t$$

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$$\tau = -N \cdot \frac{dB}{dt} / \left\| \frac{dr}{dt} \right\| = -\frac{-1/\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} e^{-t}} = \frac{1}{3} e^t$$

Punto Problema 2

i) Primero es preciso separar $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$

0.3 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$ es de segunda especie y es absolutamente convergente

si $\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} \right| dx$ converge. Por comparación $\frac{|\ln x|}{x^{1/2} + x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^{1/2}}$ y se

0.6 sabe que $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{1/2}}$ converge ($\alpha = \frac{1}{2} < 1$), entonces $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$ converge absolutamente. Si

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{|\ln x|}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$ converge. Por comparación $\frac{|\ln x|}{x^{1/2} + x^2} \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$ y se

sabe que $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ converge ($\alpha = 2 > 1$), entonces $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$ converge absolutamente.

0.6 Sigue que $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^{1/2} + x^2} dx$ es Absolutamente Convergente.

ii) $\int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) dx$ Es integral impropia de segunda especie.

$$\int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \int_0^b \ln(1-x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \left[-x \ln(1-x) - \int_0^b \frac{x}{1-x} dx \right]$$

Partes $\begin{cases} u = \ln(1-x) \rightarrow du = -\frac{1}{1-x} \\ dv = dx \rightarrow v = x \end{cases}$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \left[-b \ln(1-b) - \int_0^b \frac{x-1+1}{1-x} dx \right] = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \left[-b \ln(1-b) + \int_0^b dx - \int_0^b \frac{dx}{1-x} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \left[-b \ln(1-b) + b + \ln(1-b) \right] = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} (1-b) \ln(1-b) + 1$$

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$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(1-b)}{\frac{1}{1-b}} + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hop}} \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\frac{1}{1-b}}{\frac{1}{(1-b)^2}} + 1 = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} -\frac{1}{1-b} + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1$$

Por lo tanto $\int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) dx = 1$ Converge

$$\text{iii)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

En $\int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$ se hace el cambio $x = \frac{a^2}{y}$, $dx = -\frac{a^2}{y^2} dy$

$$\text{Así, } \int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_{\infty}^a \frac{\ln\left(\frac{a^2}{y}\right)}{\frac{a^4}{y^2} + a^2} \left(-\frac{a^2}{y^2}\right) dy$$

$$\xrightarrow{(10)} = \int_a^{\infty} \frac{2 \ln a - \ln y}{\frac{a^2(a^2 + y^2)}{y^2}} \left(\frac{a^2}{y^2}\right) dy = \int_a^{\infty} \frac{2 \ln a - \ln y}{a^2 + y^2} dy$$

Entonces $\int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = 2 \ln a \int_a^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2} - \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\ln y}{a^2 + y^2} dy$

Donde reagrupando queda $\int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx + \int_a^{\infty} \frac{\ln y}{y^2 + a^2} dy = 2 \ln a \int_a^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2}$

donde la suma del primer miembro es la integral pedida.

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{(10)} \text{Así} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx &= 2 \ln a \int_a^{\infty} \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2} = 2 \ln a \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^t \frac{dy}{y^2 + a^2} \\ &= 2 \ln a \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{y}{a}\right) \Big|_a^t = \frac{2 \ln a}{a} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] \\ &= \frac{2 \ln a}{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{2 \ln a}{a} \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{(10)} \therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi \ln a}{2a}$$

Pour le Problème 3

i) $r(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$, $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = (1, 2t, 3t^2)$ et $\left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right\| = \sqrt{1+4t^2+9t^4}$

de manière $M = \int_0^2 \rho(x(t), y(t), z(t)) ds = \int_0^2 \rho \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right\| dt$

(6.5) On a $M = \int_0^2 (2t+9t^3) \sqrt{1+4t^2+9t^4} dt$ car $\rho = 2x+9z = 2t+9t^3$

On a $u = 1+4t^2+9t^4$, $du = (8t+36t^3)dt = 4(2t+9t^3)dt$
 $t=0, u=1$
 $t=2, u=161$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} du = (2t+9t^3)dt$

(1.5) On a $M = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{161} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^{161} = \frac{1}{6} [161^{3/2} - 1]$

ii) $\rho(\theta) = R(1+\cos\theta)$, $R > 0$  $\rho'(\theta) = -R \sin\theta$

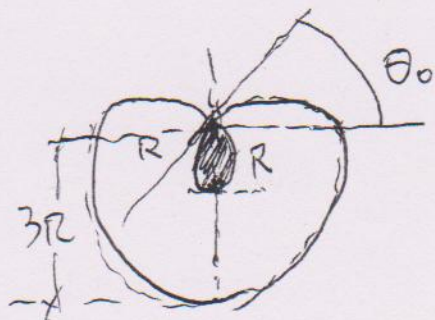
$L = \int_a^b \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \right\| d\theta$ car $r = (\rho \cos\theta, \rho \sin\theta)$ et $\rho = \rho(\theta)$
 $\Rightarrow r' = (\rho' \cos\theta - \rho \sin\theta, \rho' \sin\theta + \rho \cos\theta)$
 $\Rightarrow \left\| \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} \right\| = \sqrt{(\rho' \cos\theta - \rho \sin\theta)^2 + (\rho' \sin\theta + \rho \cos\theta)^2}$

(1.0) On a $\frac{d\vec{r}}{d\theta} = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2}$
 Entorses $L = 2 \int_0^\pi \sqrt{R^2(1+\cos\theta)^2 + R^2 \sin^2\theta} d\theta = 2R \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2+2\cos\theta} d\theta$
 $= 2R \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2(1+\cos\theta)} d\theta = 2R \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = 4R \int_0^\pi \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) d\theta$

$\therefore L = 4R \left[-2 \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right]_0^\pi = 8R$

(1.0) \rightarrow

iii)



$$P(\theta) = R - 2R \sin \theta$$

El area de la región achurada se inicia a partir del ángulo θ_0 donde $P=0$, es decir:

$$P(\theta_0) = 0 = R - 2R \sin \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Y la mitad del area perdida termino en la vertical para $\theta = \pi/2$ (y $P = -R$)

0.5

$$\text{Ari Area} = 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} P^2 d\theta = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (R - 2R \sin \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= R^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (1 - 2 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = R^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (1 - 4 \sin \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= R^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} [1 - 4 \sin \theta + 2(1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta = R^2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (3 - 4 \sin \theta - 2 \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

1.5

$$= R^2 \left[3\theta + 4 \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} = \left[3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + (-4 \cos \frac{\pi}{6}) + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right] R^2$$

$$= R^2 \left[\pi - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] = (\pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}) R^2 = \frac{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{2} R^2$$