$F(x) = \int f(3) d3 = -\frac{1}{2} + x^{2} + x + x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ Calcular los valores de $f(\frac{\pi}{4})$ y $f(\frac{\pi}{4})$. Sea $f(z) = \int_{z}^{z} f(z) dz$, and implies que $f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} + x^{2} + x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ Dedros d T.F.C. touemos que $f(x) = F'(x) = 2x + \sin 2x + 2x \cos 2x - \sin 2x$ = $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ De este mudo, como f(z) es diferenciable en R, fuenos que $f(x) = 2 + 2\cos 2x + 2\cos 2x - 4x \sin 2x - 2\cos 2x$ $\Rightarrow f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 + 2\cos\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\cos\frac{\pi}{2} - \pi \sec \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\cos\frac{\pi}{2} = 2 - \pi$ Es lea f(a) une función definida por $f(a)=3+\int_0^x \frac{1+80u^2}{2+3^2} ds$. Encontrar el polinourio $p(a)=a+bx+cx^2$ tal gra: p(o)=f(o), p'(o)=f'(o) y p''(o)=f'(o). Observeures que a = p(6) = f(0) = 3 $b = p'(0) = f'(0) = \frac{d}{dx}(3+\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1+8en3}{2+5^{2}} d3) = \frac{1+8enx}{2+x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ $2c = p''(0) = f''(6) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1 + \sin x}{2 + x^2} \right) \Big|_{x=6} = \frac{(2 + x^2) \cos x - 2x (1 + \sin x)}{(2 + x^2)^2} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$.. $p(x) = 3 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}x^2$ Ey. A partir de la eccasión integral $\int_0^{2^2(1+2)} f(3) d3 = 2$, dande f(2) ex vua función continua en R, encentrar el valor de f(2). Sen F(z) = \frac{1}{5/3} \frac{1}{3}, entonces tenenos gel la ecuación integral toma la forma (*) F(q(x)) = x, dende $q(x) = x^{z}(1+x)$ Como conservencia del 7.7.C. famenos que, a partir de (x), F'(g(x))g'(x)=1 $\lambda.0: f(g(z))g'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x^2(1+x))x(2+3x) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x^2(1+x)) = \frac{1}{x(2+3x)}$ $f(2) = \frac{1}{5}$ Ej. Sea $f(z) = \int_{-3}^{2} \frac{5^6}{1+5^4} dz$. Calwlar f'(z). Sen $G_1(z) = \frac{3}{1+3}$ donde $x \in \mathbb{R}$, entonces $\frac{36}{1+34}d3 + \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{36}{1+34}d3 - \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{36}{1+34}d3 = \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{36}{1+34}d3 - \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{36}{1+34}d3 = \int_{N}^{\infty} \frac{36}{1+34}d3 =$ Prop. de regativided inegativided $=G(\chi^2)-G(\chi^3) \Rightarrow f'(\chi)=G'(\chi^2)2\chi-G'(\chi^3)3\chi^2=$ $=\frac{\chi^{2}}{1+\chi^{8}}2\chi-\frac{\chi^{11}}{1+\chi^{12}}3\chi^{2}$ $\int_{0}^{1} (x) = \frac{2x^{1/2}}{1+x^{2}} - \frac{3x^{1/2}}{1+x^{1/2}}$ Ei. Une particula se desplaza a la largo de ma recta. Su posición al instante tell está dada por f(t) wando o é t é 1, dende f(t) = 1 1+2 sen 11 3 cos TT3 d3 Para 1>1, la particula se nueve con aceleración constante, la cual corresponde al voiler de f'(t) en t=1. (i) Calwler la acelevación en t=2. Con el fin de calcular la destrack f'(t), calcularmos la priver desrivada por medro del T.F.C. es decir (*) P'(t)= 1+ Sen 2 TI t

1+12 $\Rightarrow \xi''(t) = \frac{(1+t^2) 2\pi \cos 2\pi t - 2t (1+\sin 2\pi t)}{(1+t^2)^2}$ $\Rightarrow 4''(1) = \frac{4\pi - 2}{4} = \pi - \frac{1}{2}$: $f''(2) = 17 - \frac{1}{2}$ puesto que f''(t) es constante para todo $t \ge 1$. (Ii) Calcular la rapidez f'(1). A partir de (*) obteneurs que f'(1) = $\frac{1}{2}$ (in) Calwer la rapidez wardo t>1. Noteuros que $f'(t) = \pi - \frac{1}{2}$ para $t \ge 1$ arto significa que f'(t) = at + 6dende a b ER por ser determinados. Ahora, denemos que f(t) corresponde a ma primitiva de f''(t). entonces el T.F.C. indica que $f'(t) - f(t) = \int f''(3) d3 = \int (\pi - \frac{1}{2}) d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{2}) \int d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{2})(t - 1)$ $\int_{a}^{b} f(t) = (\pi - \frac{1}{2})t + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$, es decir $a = \pi - \frac{1}{2}$ y $b = \frac{1}{2} - \pi$ (iv) Calwla la diferencia f(t)-f(1) wando t>1. Por T.F.C. tenemos que $f(t) - f(1) = \int f'(3) d3 = \int [(\pi - \frac{1}{a})^3 + \frac{1}{2} - \pi] d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 + (\frac{1}{2} - \pi) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi - \frac{1}{a}) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{a}}^{\frac{\pi}{a}} d3 = (\pi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right)$ $f(t) - f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\pi - \frac{1}{2}) (t^2 - 2t + 1)$ Ej. Calarler las primitives de les funciones; (a) $f(x) = x\sqrt{1+3x^2}$ (d) $f(x) = \tan x$ (b) $f(x) = \sqrt{2-3x^2}$ (e) $f(z) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ (c) $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{(3 + \cos z)^2}$ (f) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^2}$ $\frac{1+3z^2}{1+3z^2}$ (a) $F(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 3\sqrt{1+3} \cdot 3z^{2} \, dz = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} u^{1/2} \, du = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1+3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+3} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\int_{A}^{x} \frac{u}{\sqrt{2-3u^{2}}} du = \int_{B}^{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right) d\sigma = -\frac{1}{6} \int_{B}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} d\sigma, \text{ dende} \quad U(x) = 2-3x^{2}$ $\beta = 2-3x^{2}$ $\int \frac{u}{\sqrt{2-3u^2}} du = -\frac{1}{6} 2 \sqrt{2} = -\frac{1}{3} (2-3x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + K, \text{ con } K \in \mathbb{R}$ (c) $\int \frac{\sin x}{(3 + \cos x)^2} dx = \int \frac{-du}{u^2} = \frac{1}{u} + k = \frac{1}{34 \cos x} + k$ (d) $\int \tan x \, dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\int \frac{du}{u} = \log|\sec x| + tz$ du= - seux dx (e) $\int \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \log|u| + k = \log(1+e^x) + k$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$ u=1+e2>0 YxeR (f) $\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2}$. Princes, observeuros que $\frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right]$, entonas $\int \frac{dz}{1-\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1+z} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} |\log |1+z| - \frac{1}{2} |\log |1-z| + |z| = \frac{1}{2} |z|$ $= \log \sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}} + h, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ Ej. Calcular $I = \int_{4}^{4} \sin^3 x dx$. Observeuros que seu'x = seux seu'x = seux (1-cos'x) entonces $T = \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \int_{0}^{\pi/4} \cos^{2}x \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \Big[_{0}^{\pi/4} - \int_{1}^{2} (-1) u^{2} du = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{3} - 1 \right] \Big]$ Ej Sea $F(x,\alpha) = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{u^{p}}{(u^{2} + \alpha^{2})^{q}} du$, dende $\alpha > 0$, $p,q \in \mathbb{N}$. Demostrar que $F(x,\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{u^{p}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{u^{p}}{\sqrt{2}}$ Observanos que $F(x, x) = x^{-2q} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{u'}{[(\frac{u}{\alpha})^{2} + 1]^{q}} du = x^{p} \frac{-2q}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{(\frac{u}{\alpha})^{2}}{[(\frac{u}{\alpha})^{2} + 1]^{q}}$ $= \alpha^{p-2q} \int_{-\sqrt{y^2+10}}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y^p}{x^2+10} = \alpha^{p+1-2q} \mp (\frac{x}{\alpha}, 1)$ $\frac{u}{x} = y$ du = x dyEj. Probax que $\int_{x}^{1} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}} = \int_{x}^{1} \frac{du}{1+u^{2}}$, si x>0. Tenemos que $\int_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{dy}{1+y^2} dy = -\int_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{dy}{y^2+1} = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \frac{dy}{1+y^2} dy$ $du = \frac{1}{y^2} dy$ Ej. Sea f & C°(To, 1]). (i) Demostrar que $\int_0^{\pi} x f(sen x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(sen x) dx$. (ii) Deducir el valor de J x seux da (i) Observeures que si $u = \pi - x$ entonces du = -dx y $u = -(x - \pi)$ -1 Son 2 = Sen (T-u) = - Sen u cos II + Senti cos u = Sen u; en un secrencia, tenemos que $\int_0^{\pi} x f(seux) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - u) f(seu(\pi - u)) du = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(seuu) du - \int_0^{\pi} u f(seuu) du$ Las variables de integración son mudes, entonos tenemos que 2 /xf(seux)dx= Tf /f(seux)dx/ (ii) Observemos que seux = seux / monces definimos la fineigh $f(x) = \frac{x}{2-x^2}$, la oral es continva en [0,1]. De este modo, el resoltado del inciso anterior indica que $\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 - \sin^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi}$ $= \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{-du}{1 + u^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \frac{2\pi}{2} \int \frac{du}{1 + u^2}$ $u = \cos x$ $du = -\sin x dx$ $\frac{1}{1+u^2} = \sin x dx$ Ahora, con el fin de deducir la primitiva de la función $\sigma(u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2}$ consideremos el signiente argumento: sea u=tano, entonces al derivar con respects de u, obtenens $1 = \frac{dv}{du} \sec^2 v \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{1}{\sec^2 v}$ Nokmos además que seuro + coso=1 4 vER > tanv+1 = secro. De este modo, $\frac{ds}{du} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 s} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} - Finalmente, por T.F.C. obtenduos que$ $\int \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \sigma(u) \Big|^2 = \sigma(u) \Big|^2 = \sigma(u) - \sigma(o)$, donde $\sigma(u) = \arctan u$, la función inversa de la función tanu, entonces 5(0) = 0 y $5(1) = \frac{11}{4}$. $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}$ Ej. Sea K70, euronces $\alpha^2 = e^{2\log \kappa}$ Demostrar que: (i) log x = xlog x. Tenenus que $\log x^{2} = \log (e^{2\log x}) = (x\log x)(\log e) = x\log x$ (ii) $\alpha^{2}\beta^{2} = (\alpha\beta)^{2}$, dende $\alpha, \beta > 0$. Observatures que $(\alpha\beta)^{2} = e^{2\log(\alpha\beta)} = e^{2$ (iii) axxy = xx+y A pertir de $x^{2+y} = e^{(x+y)\log x}$ = $e^{(x+y)\log x}$ = $e^{\log x}$ + ylog x = $e^{\log x}$ + ylog x = $e^{\log x}$ = $e^{\log x}$ Tenemos que $x^{xy} = e^{xy \log x} = (e^{x \log x})^y = (e^{y \log x})^x$ $\left(\chi^{\chi}\right)^{\gamma} = \left(\chi^{\gamma}\right)^{\chi}$ (b) Si $f(x) = x^{\alpha}$, entonces $f'(x) = x^{\alpha} \log x$ y $\int f(x) dx = \frac{\alpha^{\alpha}}{\log x} + h$. Tenenos que $\frac{d}{dx}f(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x\log x}) = e^{x\log x}\log x = x^{x}\log x$. En consecuencia, ademais, obtenemos que por medis del T.F.C. la primitiva de f(x) está dada por $F(x) = \int \alpha^{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\log \alpha} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\log \alpha} f(x) + k = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\log \alpha} + k$ Ej. Sea $f(z) = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2 + \alpha^{-2})$, $\alpha > 0$. Mostrar que f(x+y) + f(x-y) = 2f(x)f(y). Obtenemos que $f(x+y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{x+y} + x^{-x-y})$ y $f(x-y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{x-y} + e^{-x+y})$ $\Rightarrow f(x+y) + f(x-y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{x+y} + x^{-x-y} + x^{-x-y} + x^{-x-y}). \text{ Mientres} \text{ gle}$ $f(x) f(y) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\chi^{x} + \chi^{-x} \right) \left(\chi^{y} + \chi^{-y} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\chi^{x+y} + \chi^{x-y} + \chi^{-x+y} + \chi^{-x-y} \right)$:. f(z+y) + f(z-y) = 2f(z)f(y)Ej. Calcular la desivada de $f(z) = z^x$ y la primitive de $g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$. Por nedro de la derivada logaritmica tennos que logitat= x logiz $\Rightarrow \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{d}{dz}(x^z)\log z + x^{z-1}$. Ahora, si $h(z) = x^z$, entonces la derivada de h(x) prede obtenerse a pertir de la dérivade logaritaire: $\frac{h(x)}{h(x)} = \log x + 1$ $\Rightarrow h'(x) = \chi^{x}(\log x + 1)$ y en consecuencia, objectus $f'(x) = x^{x} \left[x^{x} \left(\log x + 1 \right) \log x + x^{x-1} \right]$ Por otro lado, observenos que $g(z) = \frac{1}{1+e^z} = \frac{e^{-z}}{e^{-z}+1}$, entonces $\int_{\alpha}^{x} g(u) du = \int_{\alpha}^{x} \frac{e^{-u}}{e^{-u} + 1} du = -\int_{1+\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dv}{1+\sqrt{2}} = -\log|1+\sqrt{2}| + \log \beta + k = -\log(1+e^{-x}) + k$ $v = e^{-u}$ $dv = -e^{-u} du$ $\beta = -\log \alpha$ $dv = -e^{-u} du$

 $\int_{1}^{2} (x) = \int_{1}^{2} g(u) du = \log \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} + K = x - \log (1 + e^{x}) + K$

Prop. log(x).

Ej. Sea ma función f(a) diferenciable en la tel que sastisface la rela-

Y xeR.