

Examen de Matemáticas 2º de Bachillerato CN
Febrero 2024

Problema 1 (2,5 puntos)

a) (1,25 puntos) Calcule mediante cambio de variable las integrales $\int (\sin x)^5 \cos x \, dx$
y $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$.

b) (1,25 puntos) Calcule $\int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx$ empleando el método de integración por partes.

Luego, obtenga algún valor de B tal que $\int_e^B \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \frac{3}{2}$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \bullet \int (\sin x)^5 \cos x \, dx &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sin x \\ dt = \cos x \, dx \\ dx = \frac{dt}{\cos x} \end{array} \right] = \int t^5 \cos x \frac{dt}{\cos x} = \int t^5 \, dt = \\ & \frac{t^6}{6} + C = \frac{\sin^6 x}{6} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \ln x \\ dt = \frac{dx}{x} \\ dx = x \, dt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t}{x} \cdot x \, dt = \int t \, dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + C = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\text{b) } I(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \implies du = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \\ dv = \frac{1}{x} \, dx \implies v = \ln x \end{array} \right] = (\ln x)^2 - \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = (\ln x)^2 -$$

$$I(x) \implies 2I(x) = (\ln x)^2 \implies I(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = \frac{(\ln x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int_e^B \frac{\ln x}{x} \, dx = I(B) - I(e) = \frac{(\ln B)^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \implies (\ln B)^2 - 1 = 3 \implies (\ln B)^2 =$$

$$4 \implies \ln B = \pm 2 \implies B = e^2$$

Como $B \geq e$ la solución $B = e^{-2}$ no es válida.

Problema 2 (2,5 puntos) Calcule la integral de la función $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 2x - 6}{x^2 + x - 2}$.

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{x^4 + 2x - 6}{-x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2} : (x^2 + x - 2) = x^2 - x + 3 + \frac{-3x}{x^2 + x - 2} \right. \\ & \quad \frac{-x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} \\ & \quad \quad \frac{3x^2 - 6}{-3x^2 - 3x + 6} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \left. - 3x \right) \\ & \int \frac{x^4 + 2x - 6}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int \left(x^2 - x + 3 - \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - \int \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \\ & \left[\begin{array}{l} x^2 + x - 2 = (x-1)(x+2) \\ \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+2} = \frac{A(x+2) + B(x-1)}{x^2 + x - 2} \\ 3x = A(x+2) + B(x-1) \\ x = -2 \implies -6 = -3B \implies B = 2 \\ x = 1 \implies 3 = 3A \implies A = 1 \\ \frac{3x}{x^2 + x - 2} = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x+2} \end{array} \right] = \\ & \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - \int \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x - \ln|x-1| - 2\ln|x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$

Problema 3 (2,5 puntos) Resolver los siguientes apartados:

a) (1 punto) Averiguar el valor de k para que sea cierta la siguiente igualdad:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{kx^2 - 4k}{x^2 + 6x + 8} = \frac{3}{2}$$

b) (1,5 puntos) Resolver la siguiente integral indefinida: $\int x\sqrt{2x-1} dx$

Solución:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{kx^2 - 4k}{x^2 + 6x + 8} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2kx}{2x + 6} = \frac{-4k}{2} = -2k = \frac{3}{2} \implies k = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$b) \int x\sqrt{2x-1} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t = \sqrt{2x-1} \\ t^2 = 2x-1 \implies x = \frac{t^2+1}{2} \\ 2tdt = 2dx \\ dx = tdt \end{array} \right] = \int \frac{t^2+1}{2} \cdot t \cdot t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int t^2(t^2+1) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int (t^4 + t^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^3}{3} \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{2x-1})^5}{5} + \frac{(\sqrt{2x-1})^3}{3} \right) + C = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(2x-1)^5}}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{(2x-1)^3}}{6} + C = \frac{(2x-1)^2 \sqrt{2x-1}}{10} + \frac{(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1}}{6} + C = \end{aligned}$$

$$(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1}\left(\frac{2x-1}{10} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + C = \frac{(3x+1)(2x-1)\sqrt{2x-1}}{15} + C =$$

$$\frac{(6x^2 - x - 1)\sqrt{2x-1}}{15} + C$$

Problema 4 (2,5 puntos) Calcule los siguientes límites:

- I. (1,25 puntos) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x^3)^{\frac{1}{x}}$
- II. (1,25 puntos) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 2} - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2} \right)$

Solución:

I. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x^3)^{\frac{1}{x}} = [1^\infty] = e^\lambda$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x}(e^x + x^3 - 1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + x^3 - 1}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + 3x^2}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (e^x + x^3)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 2} - \frac{x^2 + 1}{x - 2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2 - 1)(x - 2) - (x^2 + 1)(x + 2)}{x^2 - 4} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^2 - 2x}{x^2 - 4} = -4$$