

$$(3) \quad x_p = \left( \frac{k_1}{A_0} \right) \int_0^{\infty} A(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x_Q = 1 - x_p$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} A(\tau) d\tau \quad \text{USAR} \quad z = e^{-k_1 t}$$

$$-k_1 e^{-k_1 t} dt = dz$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} A(\tau) d\tau = \left( \frac{1}{k_1} \right) \int_0^1 \frac{dz}{A_0^{-1} + \alpha(1-z)} \quad \alpha = \frac{2k_2}{k_1}$$

Resíduos temos

$$\int_0^{\infty} A(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{k_1 \alpha} \ln \left( \frac{A_0^{-1} + \alpha}{A_0^{-1}} \right) = \frac{1}{k_1 \alpha} \ln (1 + \alpha A_0)$$

Assim:

$$x_p = \left( \frac{k_1}{2k_2 A_0} \right) \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2k_2 A_0}{k_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{2k_2 A_0}{k_1} = \beta$$

$$x_p = \ln (1 + \beta)^{1/\beta}$$