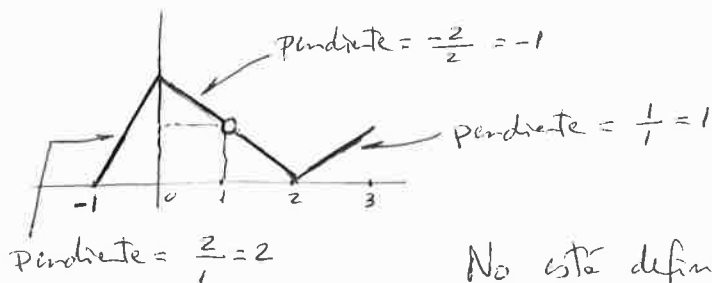


JUN '94

Derivada = Pendiente de la recta Tangente.



$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{si } -1 < x < 0 \\ -1 & \text{si } 0 < x < 1 \\ -1 & \text{si } 1 < x < 2 \\ 1 & \text{si } 2 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$

No está definida la derivada en los puntos siguientes:

- En $x=0$ y en $x=2$ por ser puntos angulosos.
- En $x=1$ por no ser continua la función.
- En $x=-1$ y en $x=3$ por estar definidos la función solo por una parte (derecha e izquierda respect.)

SEPT 94

$$f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + b}{x^3 + 2x^2 + bx + 3}$$

Discontinuidad en $x=1 \Rightarrow$

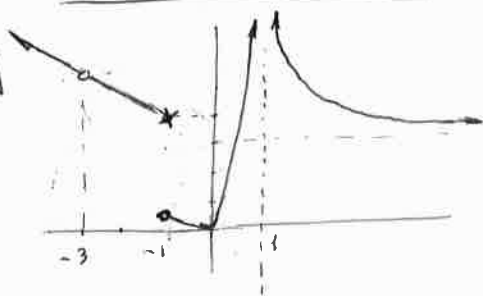
$$\begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ 1 + 2a + b + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + b = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -4 \\ b = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4 - 4x^2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 3} = \frac{4(1+x)(1-x)}{(x-1)(x^2 - 7x - 3)} = \frac{-4(x+1)(x-1)}{(x-1)(x^2 - 7x - 3)}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{-4(x+1)}{x^2 - 7x - 3}$$

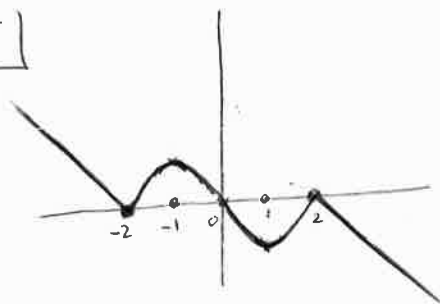
$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -8 & 4 & 3 \\ & & 1 & -7 & -3 \\ \hline & 1 & -7 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

JUN 95



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{9-x^2}{x+3} & \text{si } x \leq -1 \\ \frac{3x^2}{(x-1)^2} & \text{si } x > -1 \end{cases}$$

SEPT 95



$$\begin{cases} f'(-1) = 0 \\ f'(-1^-) > 0 \\ f'(-1^+) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Máximo Relativo en } x = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(1^-) < 0 \\ f'(1^+) > 0 \\ f'(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Mínimo Relativo en } x = 1$$

$$f'(-2^-) = -1 \mid \Rightarrow f \text{ no es derivable en } x = -2$$

$$f'(-2^+) > 0$$

$$f'(2^+) = -1 \mid \Rightarrow f \text{ no es derivable en } x = 2$$

$$f'(2^-) > 0$$

Al estar definida f' en $(-\infty, +\infty)$ salvo en $x=\pm 2$ (donde f sí está definida), la función debe ser continua en $(-\infty, +\infty)$, luego no tiene asíntotas verticales.

Las rectas $y = 2 - x$ y $y = -2 - x$ serán asíntotas oblicuas en $x \rightarrow +\infty$ y $x \rightarrow -\infty$

respectivamente.

JUN 96 | $f(x) = \ln x$

Dom = $(0, +\infty)$

[No corta al eje Y]

$y=0 \Rightarrow \ln x = 0$

[$x=1$]

[$(1,0)$ Pto Corte Eje X]

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \ln 0^+ = -\infty$

$\Rightarrow$ [Asíntota vertical $x=0$]

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

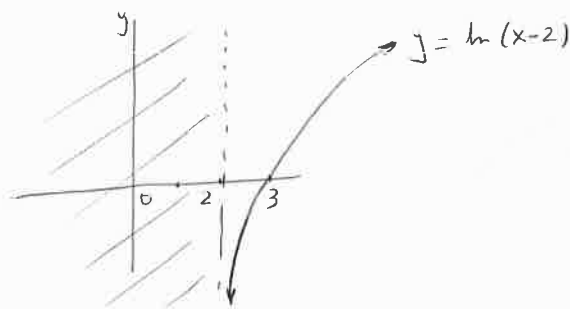
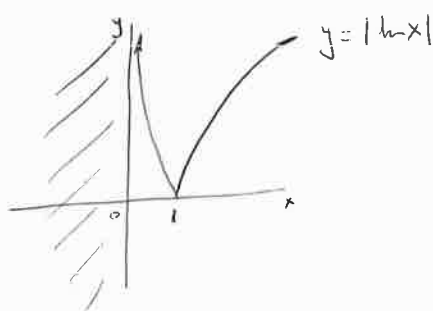
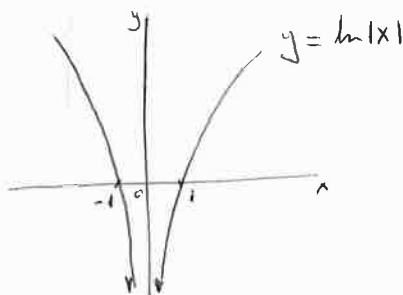
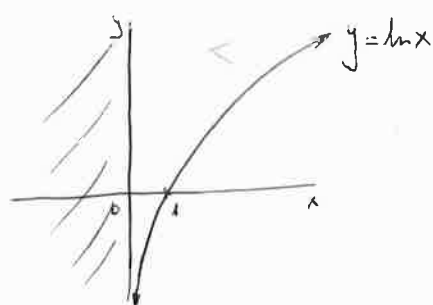
$f'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow$ [No tiene puntos estacionarios]

$f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow$ [$f(x)$ es monotónicamente creciente en $(0, +\infty)$]

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

$f''(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow$ [No tiene puntos de inflexión]

$f''(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow$ [$f(x)$ es cóncava en $(0, +\infty)$]



SEPT 94 |

$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$; $y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$; $y'' = 6ax + 2b$

$P(2,1) \Rightarrow 1 = 8a + 4b + 2c + d$

Tangente paralela y e X en $P(2,1) \Rightarrow 0 = 12a + 6b + c$

Inflexión en $P(2,1) \Rightarrow 0 = 12a + 2b$

Origen $\Rightarrow [0 = d]$

$8a + 4b + 2c = 1$

$12a + 6b + c = 0$

$12a + 2b = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1/32 \\ b = -3/16 \\ c = 3/4 \end{cases}$

$y = \frac{1}{32} (x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x)$

SEPT 96

$$f(x) = \frac{|x^2-1|}{|x|+1}$$

$$|x|+1=0 \Rightarrow |x|=-1 \quad \times$$

$$\text{Domain} = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \oplus \quad - \quad \ominus \quad + \quad \oplus \\ \text{Signo } x^2-1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \quad 0 \quad \oplus \\ \text{Signo } x \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{-x+1} & \text{Si } x < -1 \\ 0 & \text{Si } x = -1 \\ \frac{1-x^2}{-x+1} & \text{Si } -1 < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{Si } x = 0 \\ \frac{1-x^2}{x+1} & \text{Si } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{Si } x = 1 \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x+1} & \text{Si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Simplificando

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x-1 & \text{Si } x < -1 \\ 0 & \text{Si } x = -1 \\ 1+x & \text{Si } -1 < x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{Si } x = 0 \\ 1-x & \text{Si } 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{Si } x = 1 \\ x-1 & \text{Si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{Si } x < -1 \\ 1 & \text{Si } -1 < x < 0 \\ -1 & \text{Si } 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{Si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

No existe la derivada en $x=-1$, $x=0$, $x=1$

$$f'(-1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-(-1+h) - 1 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = \boxed{-1} \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+(-1+h) - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$$

Luego $\nexists f'(-1)$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

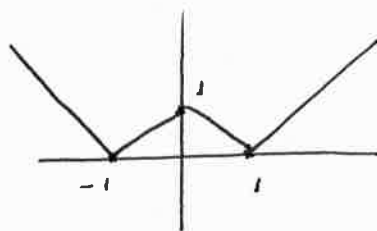
$$\begin{cases} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1+h-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} 1 = \boxed{1} \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-h-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (-1) = \boxed{-1} \end{cases}$$

Luego $\nexists f'(0)$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-(1+h) - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = \boxed{-1} \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1+h-1 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 1 = \boxed{1} \end{cases}$$

Luego $\nexists f'(1)$



JUN 97

Precio Alquiler	Nº Apartamentos Alquilados	Ganancia
50.000	40	$50.000 \times 40 = 2.000.000$
52.500	39	$52.500 \times 39 = 2.047.500$
55.000	38	
57.500	37	

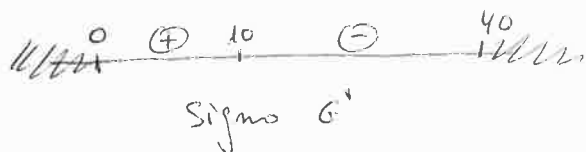
$$Ganancia = (50.000 + x \cdot 2500) \cdot (40 - x)$$

(x es el nº de apartamentos que quedan sin alquilar)

$$(x = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 40)$$

$$G' = 2500(40 - x) + (50000 + 2500x) \cdot (-1) = 100.000 - 2500x - 50000 - 2500x = 50000 - 5000x$$

$$G' = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{50000}{5000} = 10$$



Máxima ganancia para $x=10$

Alquilas 30 apartamentos a 75.000 ptes $\Rightarrow$ Ganancia Máxima = $2.250.000$ ptes

SEPT 97

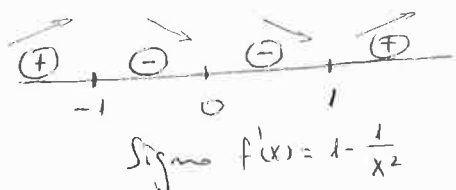
$f(x)$ tiene un mínimo absoluto en $x_0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq f(x_0) \forall x \in \text{Dom } f$
 $f(x)$ tiene un mínimo relativo en $x_0 \Leftrightarrow f(x) \geq f(x_0) \forall x \in \text{un entorno de } x_0$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

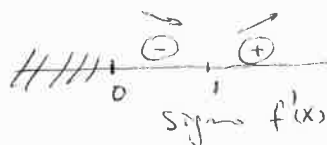
$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \text{ Puntos Estacionarios.}$$



Máximo relativo en $x=-1$

Mínimo relativo en $x=1$

Para los valores de x positivos:



El mínimo

relativo de $x=1$ será absoluto, por lo que:

$$f(x) \geq f(1) \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{1} = 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x + \frac{1}{x} \geq 2} \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$$

JUN 98

$$f(x) = (x-a)^2 + \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x-a) - \sin x$$

$$f(x) \text{ tiene un extremo en } x=0 \Rightarrow f'(0)=0 \Rightarrow -2a=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=0}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - \sin x$$

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow \sin x = 2x \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \quad 0 \quad \oplus \\ \hline \text{Signo } f'(x) \end{array}$$

Mínimo relativo en $x=0$

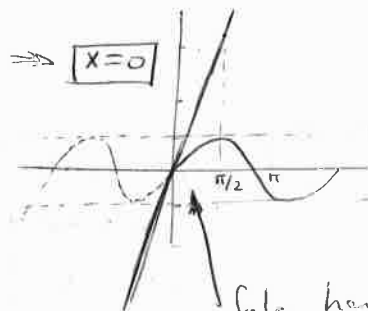
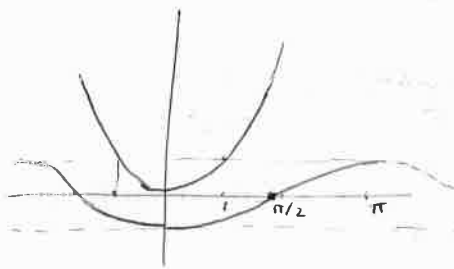
$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ decreciente en } (-\infty, 0) \\ f(x) \text{ creciente en } (0, +\infty) \end{array}}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=1 \quad \boxed{(0,1) \text{ Punto corte con eje } y}$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -\cos x$$

No tiene solución

$$\boxed{\text{No corta al eje } X}$$



Solo hay un punto de corte porque en $x=0$ la pendiente de $\sin x$ es 1 y la de $2x$ es 2

SEPT 98

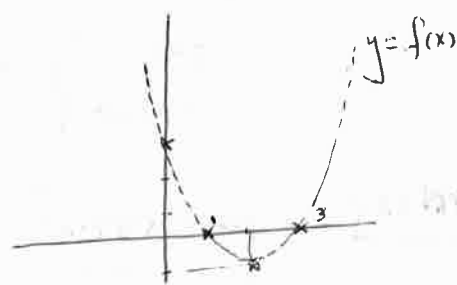
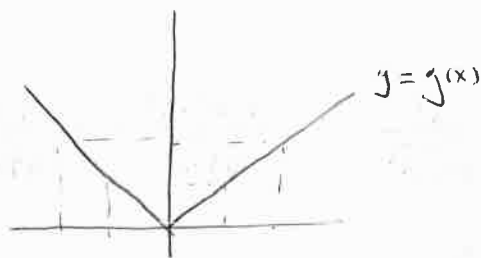
$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$$

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow 2x-4=0 \quad \boxed{x=2} \text{ Punto Estacionario}$$

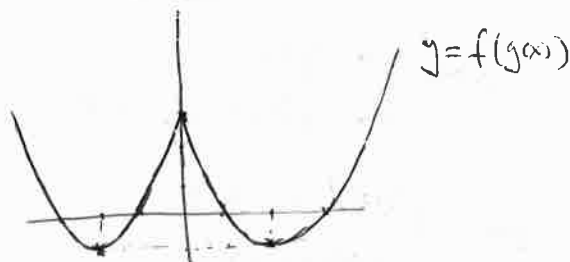
$$f(x)=0 \Rightarrow x^2-4x+3=0 \quad x = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} (1,0) \\ (3,0) \end{array}}$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow f(0)=3 \quad \boxed{(0,3)}$$

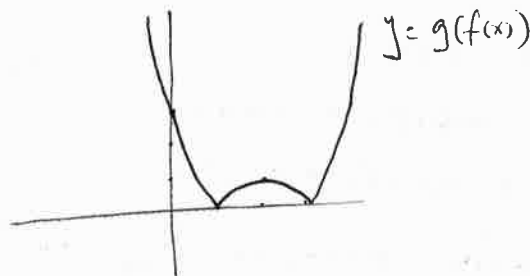
Mínimo $(2,-1)$



$$f(g(x)) = f(|x|) = |x|^2 - 4|x| + 3$$



$$g(f(x)) = g(x^2 - 4x + 3) = |x^2 - 4x + 3|$$



JUN 99

$$\begin{aligned} y &= x^2 + \alpha \\ y' &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pm 1 \begin{cases} y = 1 + \alpha \\ y' = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \pm 2(x \mp 1) + 1 + \alpha$$

Órigen coordenadas: $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 0 &= \pm 2 \cdot (\mp 1) + 1 + \alpha \\ 0 &= -2 + 1 + \alpha \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$

SEPT 00

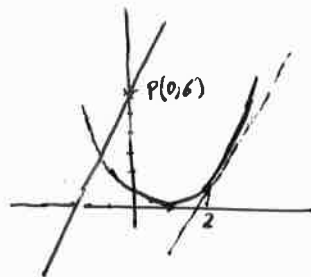
$$f(x) = (x-1)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x-1)$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow f'(2) = 2 \cdot (2-1) = 2$$

$$m=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(0,6) \quad m=2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad y-6 &= 2(x-0) \\ y &= 2x+6 \end{aligned}$$



SEPT 04

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x-2} \quad x > 2$$

$$a) f'(x) = \frac{2(x-2) - (2x+1)}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-5}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$x=3 \begin{cases} f(3) = 7 \\ f'(3) = -5 \end{cases}$$

Recta Tangente: $y-7 = -5(x-3)$
 $y = 22-5x$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \rightarrow \text{A. Horizontal } y=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 2 \\ y &= 22-5x \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} 2 &= 22-5x \\ 5x &= 20 \\ x &= 4 \end{aligned} \right. \rightarrow y = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$P(4, \frac{9}{2})$$

JUN 05

$$f(x) = x\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2} + x \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{4-2x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$x=0 \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f'(0) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = 2x$$

SEPT 05

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x+2)^2 - 4 & x < 0 \\ -a(x-2)^2 + 4a & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x+2) & x < 0 \\ ? & x = 0 \\ -2a(x-2) & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = (0+2)^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$f(0) = -a(0-2)^2 + 4a = -4a + 4a = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -a(0-2)^2 + 4a = -4a + 4a = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ is continua in $x=0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 2(0+2) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = -2a(0-2) = 4a$$

• Si $a=1$, $f(x)$ is derivable in $x=0$, $f'(0)=4$

• Si $a \neq 1$, $f(x)$ no is derivable in $x=0$. La función tiene un punto anguloso en $x=0$.

JUN 99

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Dominio} = \mathbb{R}$$

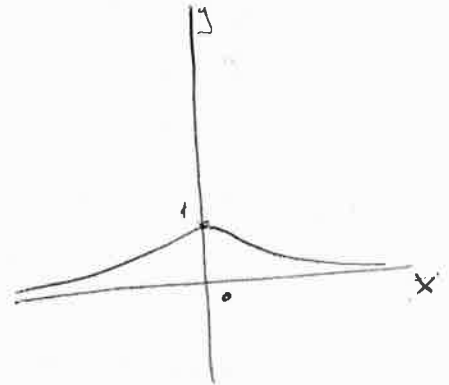
$$x=0 \Rightarrow y=1 \quad (0,1) \text{ Punto corte eje } y$$

$$y=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2}=0 \Rightarrow 1=0 \text{ No corta al eje } x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ Punto Estacionario.}$$

$$\text{signo } f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$



$f(x)$ es creciente en $(-\infty, 0)$

$f(x)$ es decreciente en $(0, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ tiene un máximo relativo en $x=0 : (0, 1)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Asintota Horizontal } y=0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

SEPT 99

$$\boxed{\text{Area}=1} \quad \begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix}$$

$$a \cdot b = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad b = 1/a$$

$$S = 2a + b \text{ mínimo}$$

$$S = 2a + \frac{1}{a} \quad \text{Dominio} = (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$$

$$S' = 2 - \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$$S'=0 \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{1}{a^2} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{or} \quad -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{signo } \begin{matrix} \nearrow \oplus & \sqrt{1/2} & \ominus \searrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Suma Máxima para } \boxed{a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \sqrt{2}} \quad \boxed{\text{Rectángulo } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \times \sqrt{2}}$$

$$S_{\text{MAX}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = \boxed{2\sqrt{2}}$$

JUN 00

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

i) $g(x) = f(e^x)$

$$g'(x) = f'(e^x) \cdot e^x$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} f' > 0 \\ e^x > 0 \end{matrix} \right| \Rightarrow g'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{g(x) \text{ is crecente } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}}$$

ii) $h(x) = e^{-f(x)}$

$$h'(x) = -e^{-f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$h'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -e^{-f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow e^{-f(x)} = 0 \text{ sem soluci\~ao} \\ \searrow f'(x) = 0 \text{ sem soluci\~ao} \end{matrix}$$

Logo $h(x)$ no tem extremos relativos

SEPT 00

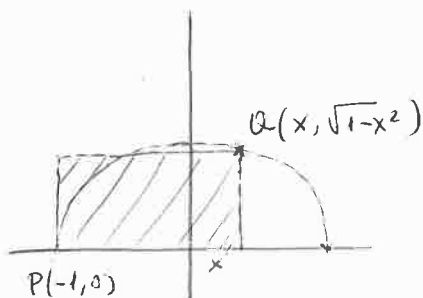
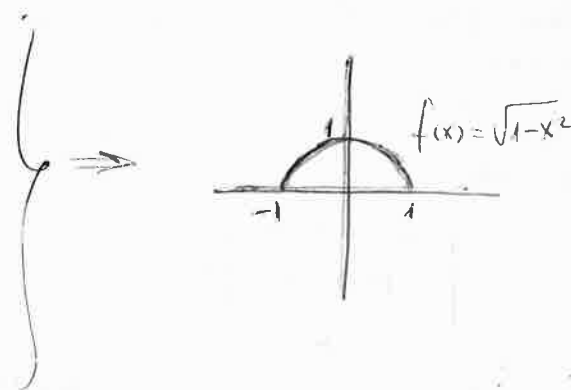
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\text{Dom\~{i}nio} = [-1, 1]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

Signo $f'(x) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$



$$\text{Area} = (x+1)\sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \text{Dom\~{i}nio} = [-1, 1]$$

$$A' = \sqrt{1-x^2} + (x+1) \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{x^2+x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{1-x^2-x^2-x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-x-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$A' = 0 \Rightarrow 1-x-x^2 = 0 \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{-2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{-2}$$

$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{-2} \notin [-1, 1]$

$\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

Signo $A' = \frac{1-x-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Area m\~{a}xima para $x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

$$\text{Area}_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}}$$

$$x+1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$

$$1-x^2 = 1 - \frac{(\sqrt{5}-1)^2}{4} = 1 - \frac{5-2\sqrt{5}+1}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

JUN 01

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & x \geq 3 \\ 2x + a & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

a) f continua $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3) \Rightarrow 6 + a = 9 - 6 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -3}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x & x \geq 3 \\ 2x - 3 & x < 3 \end{cases}$$

b) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(3+h)^2 - 2(3+h) - 3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 + 6h + h^2 - 6 - 2h - 3}{h} =$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2 + 4h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (h + 4) = \boxed{4}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(3+h) - f(3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2(3+h) - 3 - 3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{6 + 2h - 3 - 3}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} 2 = \boxed{2}$$

Luego $f(x)$ no es derivable en $x=3$

SEPT 01

$$f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2} \quad \text{Dominio} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = - \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2)^2}} = - \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^4}} = - \frac{2x}{3x\sqrt[3]{x}} = - \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

Luego: $\nexists f'(0)$

Aplicando la definición seria:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{h^2} - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{h^2}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\sqrt[3]{\frac{h^2}{h^3}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{h}} = \infty \Rightarrow \nexists f'(0)$$

$$f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$x=0 \Rightarrow f(0)=1$ (0,1) Punto Corte con eje y

$y=0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2} \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ (1,0) Puntos Corte con eje X

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{No hay extremos relativos}}$$

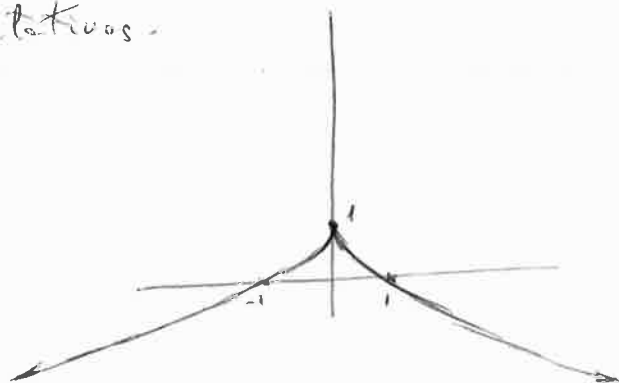
$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow (+) \quad 0 \quad \searrow (-) \\ \text{Signo } f'(x) = \frac{-2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) \text{ creciente en } (-\infty, 0) \\ f(x) \text{ decreciente en } (0, +\infty) \end{array} \right.$$

En $x=0$ tendremos un máximo absoluto, pero al tratarse de un punto angular (no derivable), no aparece entre los extremos relativos.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$



JUN 02

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 3x + 5 & x \geq 1 \\ 5x + b & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Dominio} = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, 1] \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$f(x)$ es continua en $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ por tratarse de expresiones polinómicas. En $x=1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 5 + b$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = a + 3 + 5 = a + 8$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{Si } 5 + b = a + 8 & f(x) \text{ sería continua en } x=1 \\ \text{Si } 5 + b \neq a + 8 & f(x) \text{ no sería continua (ni derivable) en } x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2a + 3 & x > 1 \\ 5 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ es derivable en $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ por tratarse de expresiones polinómicas. En $x=1$:

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = 5 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = 2a + 3 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{Si } 5 \neq 2a + 3 & f(x) \text{ no sería derivable} \end{cases}$$

$$2a + 3 \neq 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{a \neq 1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ 5 + b = a + 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 4}$$

Si $a=1$ y $b=4 \Rightarrow f(x)$ continua y derivable en $x=1$

Si $a \neq 1$ y $b = a + 3 \Rightarrow f(x)$ continua pero no derivable en $x=1$

Si $b \neq a+3 \Rightarrow f(x)$ no continua (por lo tanto no derivable) en $x=1$

SEPT02

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{12}{x^2-9}$$

$$\text{Dom}_{f(x)} = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 3\} = (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{-2}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{24x}{(x^2-9)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-3)^2} + \frac{24x}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{24x - 2(x+3)^2}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{24x - 2x^2 - 12x - 18}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 + 12x - 18}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-2(x^2 - 6x + 9)}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{-2(x-3)^2}{(x+3)^2(x-3)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x+3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{(x+3)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{No tiene extremos relativos}}$$

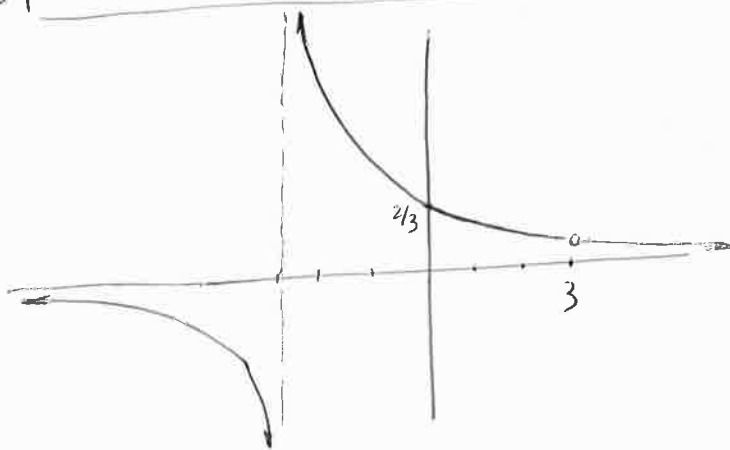
$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \quad -3 \quad \ominus \quad 3 \quad \ominus \\ \hline \text{Signo } f'(x) = \frac{-2}{(x+3)^2} \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \left(\frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{12}{x^2-9} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{0^-} - \frac{12}{0^-} = -\infty + \infty \right) = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2(x+3) - 12}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x-6}{x^2-9} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2(\cancel{x+3})}{(x+3)(\cancel{x-3})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{0^+} - \frac{12}{0^+} = +\infty - \infty \right) = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{2}{x+3} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$\nexists f(3)$

$\Rightarrow$ Discontinuidad evitable en $x=3$



$$x=0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3} \quad (0, \frac{2}{3})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{x+3} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2}{x+3} = 0^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2}{x+3} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{2}{x+3} = +\infty$$

JUN 03

$$y = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}$$

$$\frac{2}{x} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \quad 0 \quad \oplus \quad 2 \quad \ominus \\ \text{Signo } \frac{2}{x} - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Dominio} = (0, 2]$$

$$y' = \cancel{2} \frac{-\frac{2}{x^2}}{\cancel{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}} = \frac{-2}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 0 \quad \boxed{\text{No tiene extremos relativos}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Signo } y' = \frac{-2}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) \text{ decreciente en } (0, 2]}$$

$$y' = \frac{-2}{x^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}}$$

$$y'' = -2 \frac{-2x \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1} + x^2 \frac{-\frac{2}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}}}{x^4 (\frac{2}{x} - 1)} = -2 \frac{-2x \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}}}{2x^3 - x^4} =$$

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

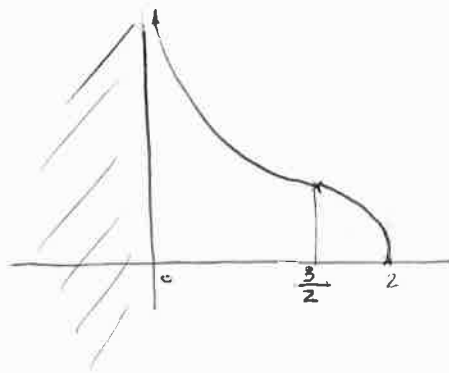
$$= \frac{-2(2x - 3)}{x^3(2 - x) \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow -2(2x - 3) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{convexa } \oplus \quad 3/2 \quad \text{cóncava } \ominus \\ \text{Signo } y'' = \frac{-2(2x - 3)}{x^3(2 - x) \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1}} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$f(x) \text{ tiene un punto de inflexión en } x = \frac{3}{2} \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{x} - 1} = 2 \sqrt{+\infty - 1} = +\infty$$

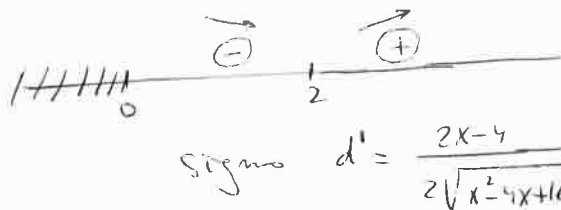


SEPT 03 $y^2 = 4x \rightarrow P(x, \pm\sqrt{4x}) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{PQ} = (4-x, \mp\sqrt{4x}) \\ Q(4,0) \end{array} \right. \quad (x \in [0, +\infty))$

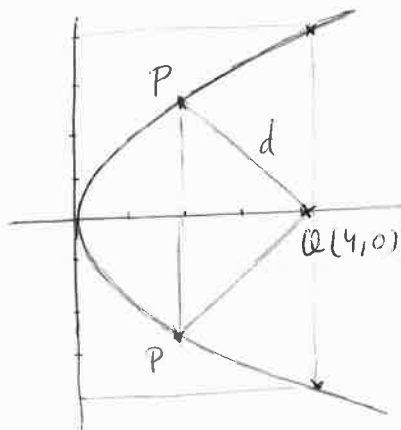
$$d = |\vec{PQ}| = \sqrt{(4-x)^2 + (\mp\sqrt{4x})^2} = \sqrt{16 - 8x + x^2 + 4x} = \sqrt{16 + x^2 - 4x} =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 16}$$

$$d' = \frac{2x-4}{2\sqrt{x^2-4x+16}} \quad d'=0 \Rightarrow x=2$$

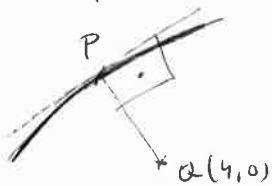


Minima distance pour $x=2 \Rightarrow P = (2, \pm\sqrt{8})$



autre forme :

$$y^2 = 4x \rightarrow 2yy' = 4 \rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{y}$$



$$P(x, \sqrt{4x})$$

$$\text{Pente Tangente} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Pente Normal} = -\sqrt{x}$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (4-x, -\sqrt{4x}) \Rightarrow \text{pente} = \frac{-\sqrt{4x}}{4-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{x} = \frac{-\sqrt{4x}}{4-x} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{x} = \frac{-2\sqrt{x}}{4-x} \Rightarrow 4-x=2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

JUN 04

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2 - 1}{\sin x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+1)}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{1} = \boxed{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2 - 1}{(x-1)^2 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+1)}{2(x-1)} = \frac{2}{-2} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 - 2}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+1) + 2(x-1)}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{\sin x \cos x} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{1-0} = \boxed{2}$$

JUN 04

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$\text{Dominio} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{-0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{+0} = -\infty$$

Discontinuidad salto infinito en $x = -1$
Asintota vertical $x = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Asintota Horizontal $y = 1$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = x+1 \Rightarrow x = 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = 0 \quad \text{No hay máximos / mínimos relativos.}$$

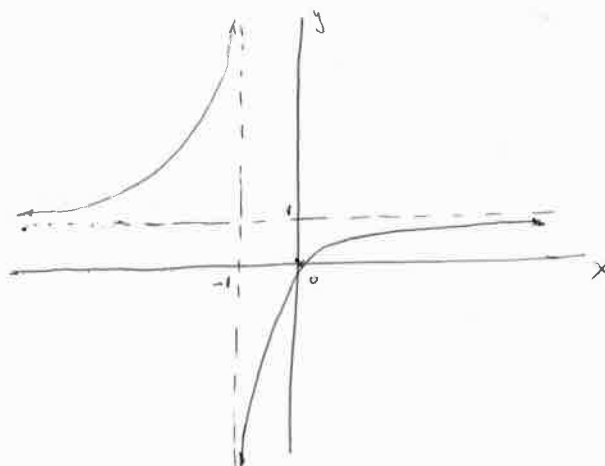
x	$-\infty$	-1	$+\infty$
f(x)			
f'(x)	+		+

f(x) creciente en $(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$

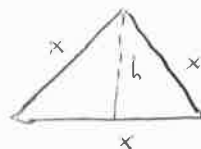
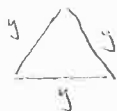
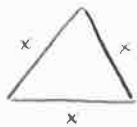
$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4} = \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 = 0 \quad \text{No hay puntos de inflexión}$$

x	$-\infty$	-1	$+\infty$
f(x)	Concava		Convexa
f''(x)	-		+



SEPT 04



$$h = \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3x^2}{4}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$3x + 3y = 60 \rightarrow y = 20 - x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum Areas} &= \frac{x \cdot \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} + \frac{y \cdot \frac{y\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (x^2 + y^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (x^2 + (20-x)^2) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (x^2 + 400 - 40x + x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (2x^2 - 40x + 400) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (x^2 - 20x + 200) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (x^2 - 20x + 200)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (2x - 20)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 10$$

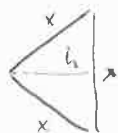
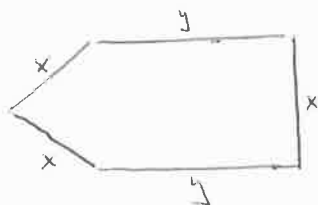
x	0	10	20
f(x)		↗	↘
f'(x)	-	0	+

Mínimo para $x = 10$

La suma de áreas será mínima para $x = 10 \text{ m}$, $y = 10 \text{ m}$

El valor mínimo de la suma de áreas es: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (100 - 200 + 200) = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$

SEPT 05



$$h = \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{x \cdot \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2} + xy = \frac{x^2\sqrt{3}}{4} + xy = \frac{x^2\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{x(60-3x)}{2} = \frac{x^2\sqrt{3} + 120x - 6x^2}{4} = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-6)x^2 + 120x}{4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-6)x^2 + 120x}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(\sqrt{3}-6) \cdot 2x + 120}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) = 0 &\rightarrow 2(\sqrt{3}-6)x + 120 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-120}{2(\sqrt{3}-6)} = \frac{60}{6-\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow y = \frac{60 - 3 \cdot \frac{60}{6-\sqrt{3}}}{2} \\ &= \frac{360 - 60\sqrt{3} - 180}{2(6-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{180 - 60\sqrt{3}}{2(6-\sqrt{3})} \\ &= \frac{90 - 30\sqrt{3}}{6-\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

x	0	$\frac{60}{6-\sqrt{3}}$	20
f(x)		↗	↘
f'(x)	+	0	-

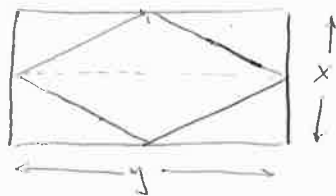
Área máxima para $x = \frac{60}{6-\sqrt{3}} \text{ m}$

$$y = \frac{90 - 30\sqrt{3}}{6-\sqrt{3}} \text{ m}$$

El valor máximo del área es:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\sqrt{3}-6) \cdot \frac{60^2}{(6-\sqrt{3})^2} + 120 \cdot \frac{60}{6-\sqrt{3}}}{4} = \frac{-\frac{3600}{6-\sqrt{3}} + \frac{7200}{6-\sqrt{3}}}{4} \\ &= \frac{3600}{4(6-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{900}{6-\sqrt{3}} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

JUN 05



$$2x + 2y = 100 \rightarrow y = 50 - x$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \cdot \frac{y \cdot x}{2} = \frac{xy}{2} = \frac{x(50-x)}{2} = \frac{50x - x^2}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{50x - x^2}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{50 - 2x}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 25$$

x	0	25	50
f(x)		↑	↓
f'(x)	+	0	-

Area máxima para $x = 25 \text{ m} \rightarrow y = 25 \text{ m}$

El valor máximo del área es: $\frac{50 \cdot 25 - 25^2}{2} = \frac{1250 - 625}{2} = \boxed{\frac{625}{2} \text{ m}^2}$

JUN 05

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

Domina = $\mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \frac{-2}{+0} = -\infty \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Discontinuidad asintótica en } x = -2 \\ \text{Asíntota vertical } x = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \frac{-2}{-0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \frac{2}{-0} = -\infty \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Discontinuidad asintótica en } x = 2 \\ \text{Asíntota vertical } x = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \frac{2}{+0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Asíntota Horizontal } y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 0 \quad (0, 0)$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow 0 = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}, \quad 0 = x, \quad (0, 0)$$

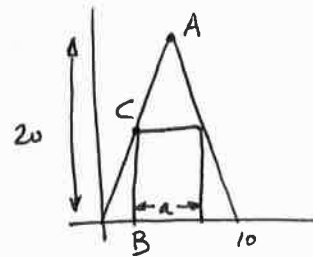
$$f(-x) = \frac{-x}{(-x)^2 - 4} = \frac{-x}{x^2 - 4} = -f(x) \Rightarrow \text{Función simétrica respecto del origen (Impar)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{-x^2 - 4}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-x^2 - 4}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = 0, \quad -x^2 - 4 = 0, \quad x^2 = -4 \quad \text{No tiene máximos/mínimos relativos.}$$

JUN 06

a) $A(5,20) \mid \vec{OA} = (5,20) \rightarrow m=4$
 $O(0,0)$
 $y-0 = 4(x-0)$
 $y = 4x$



b)

$B\left(\frac{10-a}{2}, 0\right)$

$x = \frac{10-a}{2} \rightarrow y = 4 \frac{10-a}{2} = 20-2a$

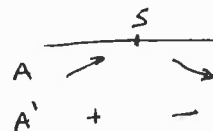
$C\left(\frac{10-a}{2}, 20-2a\right)$

c) Area Rectangulo = $a \cdot (20-2a) = 20a - 2a^2 \quad a \in [0,10]$

$A' = 20 - 4a$

$A' = 0 \rightarrow a = 5 \text{ cm}$

Area máxima para $a = 5 \text{ cm}$



JUN 06

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2+6x+8 & x \leq -2 \\ 2x+4 & -2 < x \leq 0 \\ a \sin x & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad D = \mathbb{R}$

a) x^2+6x+8 es cont. y derivable en $(-\infty, -2)$
 $2x+4$ " " " " " $(-2, 0)$
 $a \sin x$ " " " " " $(0, +\infty)$

• En $x = -2$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = 4 - 12 + 8 = 0$
 $f(-2) = 4 - 12 + 8 = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -4 + 4 = 0$
 $\rightarrow f(x)$ continua en $x = -2$

• En $x = 0$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 4$
 $f(0) = 4$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = a$
 $\rightarrow$ Si $a = 4$ $f(x)$ sería continua en $x = 0$
 Si $a \neq 4$ $f(x)$ tendría una discontinuidad de salto finito en $x = 0$

• Si $a = 4 \Rightarrow f(x)$ continua en $\mathbb{R}$
 • Si $a \neq 4 \Rightarrow f(x)$ continua en $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$, salto finito en $x = 0$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+6 & x < -2 \\ 2 & -2 < x < 0 \\ -a \sin x & x > 0 \end{cases}$

• En $x = -2$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f'(x) = -4 + 6 = 2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f'(x) = 2$
 $\rightarrow f(x)$ es derivable en $x = -2$

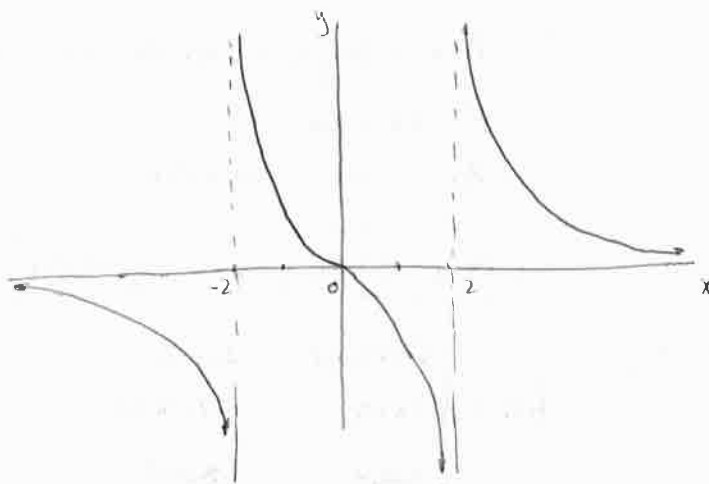
x	$-\infty$	-2	$+2$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$		$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$	$\nearrow$
$f'(x)$		$-$	$-$	$-$

$f(x)$ decrescente em todo seu domínio

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x(x^2-4)^2 - (-x^2-4) \cdot 2(x^2-4) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{-2x^3+8x+4x^3+16x}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{2x^3+24x}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

$$f''(x)=0 \rightarrow \frac{2x^3+24x}{(x^2-4)^3}=0, \quad 2x^3+24x=0, \quad 2x(x^2+12)=0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\pm 12 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	0	$+2$	$+\infty$
$f(x)$	convexa	conv. P.I. conc.	conv.	conv.	conv.
$f''(x)$	$-$	$+$	0	$-$	$+$



SEPT 06

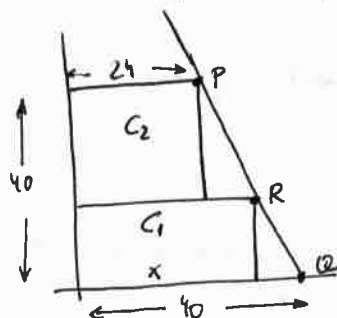
a) $P(24, 40)$

$Q(40, 0)$

$\vec{PQ} = (16, -40) \rightarrow m = -\frac{40}{16} = -\frac{5}{2}$

$y - 0 = -\frac{5}{2}(x - 40)$

$y = \frac{200 - 5x}{2}$



b) $R(x, \frac{200-5x}{2})$

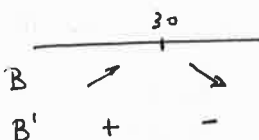
Area $C_1 = x \cdot \frac{200-5x}{2} = \frac{200x - 5x^2}{2} \quad x \in [24, 40]$

Area $C_2 = 24 \cdot (40 - \frac{200-5x}{2}) = 24 \cdot \frac{80 - 200 + 5x}{2} = 24 \cdot \frac{5x - 120}{2} = \frac{60x - 1440}{2} \quad x \in [24, 40]$

c) $B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{200x - 5x^2}{2} + 1 \cdot (60x - 1440) = 120x - 3x^2 + 60x - 1440 = -3x^2 + 180x - 1440$

$B' = -6x + 180$

$B' = 0 \rightarrow x = 30m$



Máximo benefício para $x = 30m$

- En $x=0$: Para que una función sea derivable en un punto, debe ser continua en dicho punto, por lo que si $a \neq 4$ sin ningún cálculo fijo no es derivable. Si $a=4$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow f(x) \text{ no derivable en } x=0.$$

- Si $a=4 \Rightarrow f(x)$ es derivable en $\mathbb{R}-\{0\}$, en $x=0$ tiene un punto angular
- Si $a \neq 4 \Rightarrow f(x)$ es derivable en $\mathbb{R}-\{0\}$, en $x=0$ no es continua

SEPT 06

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x - \ln x}{\sin^2 x} = \frac{1-0-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + \ln x}{2 \sin x \cos x} = \frac{1-1+0}{2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \ln x}{2 \ln^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1-1}{2 \cdot 0} = \boxed{0}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = 1^\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln(1+0)}{\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{x}} \cdot \frac{-2}{x^2}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{-2}{x^2+2x}}{\frac{-1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2+2x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x}{2x+2} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x = \boxed{e^2}$$

JUN 07

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n - 8}{2^{n+1}}\right) = \frac{2^{+\infty} - 8}{2^{+\infty}} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot \ln 2}{2^{n+1} \cdot \ln 2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

También: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^n - 8}{2^{n+1}}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2^n}{2^n} - \frac{8}{2^n}}{\frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - \frac{8}{2^n}}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{8}{\infty}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

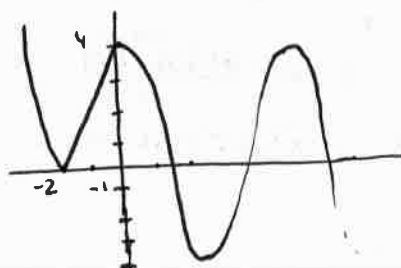
JUN 06
Continuación

$$y = x^2 + 6x + 8$$

$$x_v = \frac{-6}{+2} = -3 \rightarrow y = -1$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=8$$

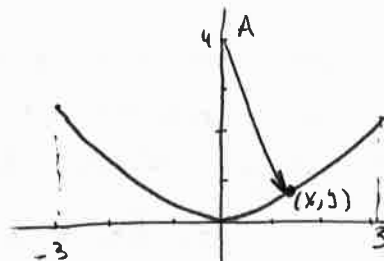
$$y=0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$



JUN 07

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} \quad x \in [-3, 3]$$

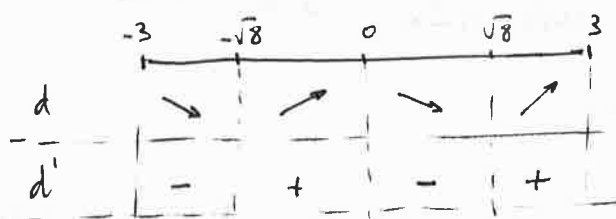
a) $A(0, 4)$
 $P(x, y)$ | $\vec{AP} = (x, y-4)$



$$d = |\vec{AP}| = \sqrt{x^2 + (y-4)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - 4\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{(x^2-16)^2}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{16x^2 + x^4 - 32x^2 + 256}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 16x^2 + 256}{4}}$$

b) $d' = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4x^3 - 32x}{2\sqrt{x^4 - 16x^2 + 256}} = \frac{x^3 - 8x}{2\sqrt{x^4 - 16x^2 + 256}}$

$$d' = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 - 8x = 0 ; \quad x(x^2 - 8) = 0 \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \pm\sqrt{8} \end{cases}$$



Máximo Relativo en $x=0$
 Mínimo " " " $x=-\sqrt{8}$
 " " " $x=\sqrt{8}$

Para obtener los máximos y mínimos absolutos en $x \in [-3, 3]$ tenemos que comparar el valor de la distancia en los extremos relativos con los de los puntos inicial y final del intervalo:

$$d(0) = \frac{\sqrt{256}}{4} = 4 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{\text{Máxima distancia en } x=0 \rightarrow \text{Punto } (0,0)}$$

$$d(\sqrt{8}) = \frac{\sqrt{192}}{4} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{4} = 2\sqrt{3} = 3.464$$

$$d(-\sqrt{8}) = 2\sqrt{3} = 3.464$$

$$d(3) = \frac{\sqrt{193}}{4} = 3.473$$

$$d(-3) = \frac{\sqrt{193}}{4} = 3.473$$

$$\boxed{\text{Mínimas distancias en } x = \pm\sqrt{8} \rightarrow \text{Puntos } (\pm\sqrt{8}, 2)}$$

□ Tal y como hemos calculado los mínimos, la distancia más corta es 3.464, por lo que no puede ser menor que 2.

Si intentamos resolver la ecuación:

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^4 - 16x^2 + 256}{4}} < 2 ; \quad \sqrt{x^4 - 16x^2 + 256} < 8 ; \quad 0 < x^4 - 16x^2 + 256 < 64$$

$$x^4 - 16x^2 + 256 > 0 ; \quad x^2 = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 1024}}{2} \quad \times \quad \text{Solución IR}$$

$$x^4 - 16x^2 + 256 < 64 ; \quad x^4 - 16x^2 + 192 < 0 ; \quad x^2 = \frac{16 \pm \sqrt{256 - 768}}{2} \quad \times \quad \boxed{\text{Ninguna solución}}$$

SEPT 07

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d ; f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c ; f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$$

$$P(0,0) \rightarrow \boxed{0=d}$$

$$Q(2,2) \rightarrow 2 = 8a + 4b + c$$

$$\text{Inflection in } x=0 \rightarrow 0 = 6a \cdot 0 + 2b \Rightarrow \boxed{b=0}$$

$$\text{Minimum in } x=1 \rightarrow 0 = 3a + 2b + c$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8a + c = 2 \\ 3a + c = 0 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{2}{5}} \quad \boxed{c = -\frac{6}{5}}$$

SEPT 07

$$y = x^4 e^{-x}, \quad D = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y' = 4x^3 e^{-x} + x^4 \cdot e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = x^3(4-x)e^{-x}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^3(4-x)e^{-x} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 4 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'' &= (12x^2 - 4x^3)e^{-x} + (4x^3 - x^4)e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = \\ &= x^2(12 - 4x - 4x + x^2)e^{-x} = \\ &= x^2(12 - 8x + x^2)e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(12 - 8x + x^2)e^{-x} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 8x + 12 &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 4}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 4 \\ y = x^4 e^{-x} \rightarrow \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \\ y' = x^3(4-x)e^{-x} \quad - \quad + \quad - \end{array}$$

Mínimo Relativo en $x=0$

Máximo Relativo en $x=4$

$f(x)$ creciente en $(0, 4)$
 $f(x)$ decreciente en $(-\infty, 0) \cup (4, +\infty)$

$$\begin{array}{c} y = x^4 e^{-x} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \\ y'' = x^2(12 - 8x + x^2)e^{-x} \quad + \quad - \quad + \end{array}$$

Inflexión en $x=2$

Inflexión en $x=6$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^4 e^{-x} = (-\infty)^4 e^{+\infty} = +\infty \cdot +\infty = +\infty$$

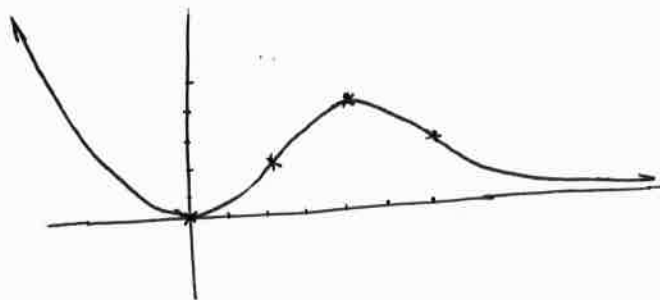
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^4 e^{-x} = (+\infty)^4 \cdot e^{-\infty} = +\infty \cdot 0 =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{e^x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^3}{e^x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{12x^2}{e^x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{24x}{e^x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{24}{e^x} = \frac{24}{+\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow$ Asintota Horizontal $y=0$ cuando $x \rightarrow +\infty$

	x	y
MIN	0	0
MAX	4	$\frac{256}{e^4}$
INF	2	$\frac{24}{e^2}$
INF	6	$\frac{3}{e^6}$
	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
	$+\infty$	0



SEPT 05

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{2 - \ln x} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \quad (y \text{ que } \ln x \neq 2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$y' = \frac{\cos x(2 - \ln x) - \sin x \cdot \ln x}{(2 - \ln x)^2} = \frac{2\cos x - \ln^2 x \sin x}{(2 - \ln x)^2} = \frac{2\cos x - 1}{(2 - \ln x)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (\text{en el intervalo } [0, 2\pi])$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad \pi/6 \quad 5\pi/6 \quad 2\pi \\ y' \quad + \quad - \quad + \\ y \quad \nearrow \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow \end{array}$$

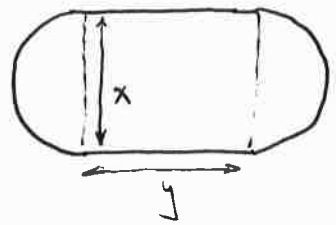
Máximo $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{1}{4-\sqrt{3}})$
Mínimo $(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{-1}{4-\sqrt{3}})$

JUN 08

$$Area = x \cdot y + \pi \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 = xy + \frac{\pi x^2}{4}$$

$$200 = \text{perimetro} = 2\pi \frac{x}{2} + 2y = \pi x + 2y$$

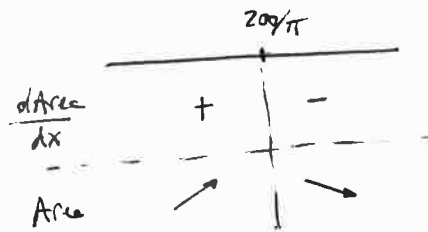
$$y = \frac{200 - \pi x}{2}$$



$$Area = x \frac{200 - \pi x}{2} + \frac{\pi x^2}{4} = \frac{400x - 2\pi x^2 + \pi x^2}{4} = \frac{400x - \pi x^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{dArea}{dx} = \frac{400 - 2\pi x}{4}$$

$$\frac{dArea}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 400 = 2\pi x \quad ; \quad x = \frac{200}{\pi}$$



Máxima área para $x = \frac{200}{\pi} \text{ m} \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ m}$

JUN 08

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x-1} & \text{si } x < 2 \\ x^2 - 3 & \text{si } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

a) $\text{dom } f = ((-\infty, 2) - \{1\}) \cup [2, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

$f(x)$ continua en $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$ al tratarse de funciones polinómicas y racionales.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Asintota Horizontal } y=0 \text{ cuando } x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{-0} = -\infty \quad \Rightarrow \text{Asintota vertical } x=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{1}{+0} = +\infty$$

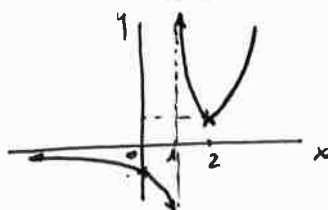
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 3) = +\infty \rightarrow \text{No hay asintota cuando } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

b)

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=-1$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-1} = 0 \quad \times$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 0 \quad ; \quad x^2 = 3 \quad ; \quad x = \pm \sqrt{3} \quad \text{no pertenecen a } [2, +\infty)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{2-1} = 1$$

$$f(2) = 2^2 - 3 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 2^2 - 3 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ continua en } x=2$$

$$c) f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} & \text{si } x < 2 \\ 2x & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x + 4y = 0 \rightarrow y = -\frac{x}{4} \quad (m = -1/4)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 4; \quad x-1 = \pm 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-1 \end{cases} \text{ no pertenece a } (-\infty, 2) \\ 2x = -\frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{8} \text{ no pertenece a } [2, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Punto: } x = -1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{-1-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{P(-1, -\frac{1}{2})}$$

JUN 08

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

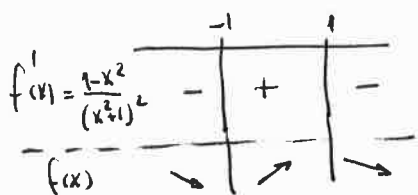
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ Asintota Horizontal $y=0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2+1) - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow 1-x^2 = 0; \quad (x = \pm 1)$$



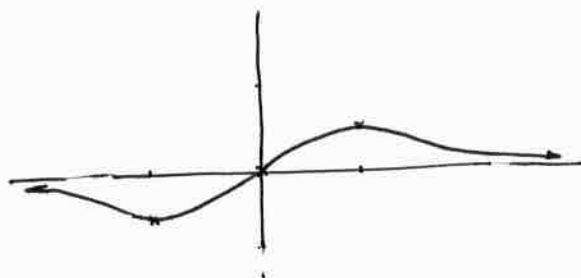
Mínimo Relativo en $x = -1$

Máximo Relativo en $x = 1$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y = \frac{0}{0^2+1} = 0 \quad (0,0)$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow 0 = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \rightarrow x=0 \quad (0,0)$$

x	y
0	0
1	1/2
-1	-1/2



SEPT 08

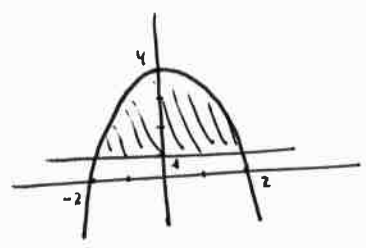
a)

$$y = -x^2 + 4$$

$$x_v = -\frac{0}{-2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{vertice } (0, 4)$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=4$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x=\pm 2$$



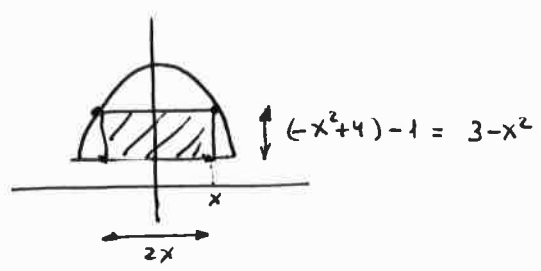
$$y=1 \rightarrow 1 = -x^2 + 4 ; x^2 = 3 ; x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} (-x^2 + 4) - 1 \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (-x^2 + 3) \, dx = 2 \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3x \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} + 3\sqrt{3} \right) = 2(-\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}) = \boxed{4\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

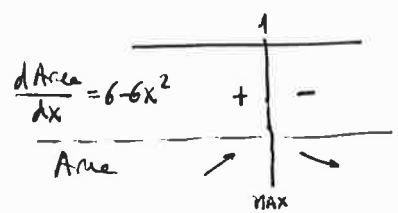
b)

$$\text{Area} = 2x \cdot (3 - x^2) = 6x - 2x^3$$

$$\frac{d\text{Area}}{dx} = 6 - 6x^2$$



$$\frac{d\text{Area}}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 6x^2 = 6 ; x^2 = 1 ; x = \pm 1$$



Maxime Area para $x=1$; dimensions: Base = $2 \cdot 1 = 2$
Altura = $3 - 1^2 = 2$

SEPT 08

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{x^4} = \frac{1-1}{0^4} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

b) $\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) &= \frac{1}{0^+} - \frac{1}{e^0 - 1} = \frac{1}{0^+} - \frac{1}{1 - 1} = \frac{1}{0^+} - \frac{1}{0^+} = \\ &= +\infty - \infty = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \frac{e^0 - 1 - 0}{0(e^0 - 1)} = \frac{1 - 1}{0 \cdot (1 - 1)} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x - 1}{1(e^x - 1) + x \cdot e^x} = \frac{e^0 - 1}{e^0 - 1 + 0 \cdot e^0} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 - 1 + 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1 \cdot e^x + x e^x} = \frac{1}{1 + 1 + 0} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{0^-} - \frac{1}{e^{0^-} - 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} - \frac{1}{1^- - 1} = \frac{1}{0^-} - \frac{1}{0^-} =$$

$$= -\infty - (-\infty) = -\infty + \infty = \dots = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

El restante cálculo es idéntico

SEPT 08

$$f(x) = 2 - \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-(x^2 + 1) + x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 1}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

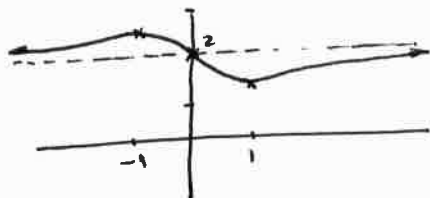
	-1	1
$f'(x)$	+	-
$f(x)$	↗	↘

Máximo Relativo en $x = -1$ $P(-1, 5/2)$

Mínimo Relativo en $x = 1$ $P(1, 3/2)$

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

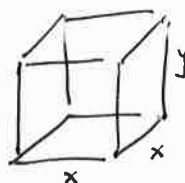
Asíntota Horizontal $y = 2$



JUN 09

$$96 = \text{Área Total} = 2 \cdot x^2 + 4 \cdot xy$$

$$\text{Volumen} = x^2 \cdot y$$



$$y = \frac{96 - 2x^2}{4x} = \frac{48 - x^2}{2x}$$

$$\text{Volumen} = x^2 \cdot \frac{48 - x^2}{2x} = \frac{48x - x^3}{2}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \frac{48 - 3x^2}{2} ; \quad \frac{dV}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = 48 ; \quad x^2 = 16 ; \quad x = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

	4
$\frac{dV}{dx}$	+
V	↗

Volumen Máximo para $x = 4 \rightarrow y = \frac{48 - 16}{8} = 4$

Dimensiones: Base de 4m de lado
Altura de 4m

Es un cuubo.

JUN 09 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 3}$ $\text{dom} = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{(2x-5)(x-3) - (x^2-5x+7) \cdot 1}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{2x^2-6x-5x+15-x^2+5x-7}{(x-3)^2} = \frac{x^2-6x+8}{(x-3)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$; $x = \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{Bmatrix}$ Posibles MAX/MIN

	2	3	4	
$f'(x)$	+	-	-	+
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

$f(x)$ es creciente en $(-\infty, 2) \cup (4, +\infty)$
 " " decreciente en $(2, 3) \cup (3, 4)$
 " " tiene un máximo relativo en $x=2$
 " " " mínimo relativo en $x=4$

c) $f''(x) = \frac{(2x-6)(x-3)^2 - (x^2-6x+8) \cdot 2(x-3)}{(x-3)^4} = \frac{2x^2-6x-6x+18-2x^2+12x-16}{(x-3)^3} = \frac{2}{(x-3)^3}$

$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 = 0$ * No hay puntos de inflexión

	3	
$f''(x)$	-	+
$f(x)$	cóncava	convexa

$f(x)$ es cóncava en $(-\infty, 3)$
 " " convexa en $(3, +\infty)$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \frac{9-15+7}{-0} = \frac{1}{-0} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{+0} = +\infty$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Asíntota Vertical } x=3 \end{array} \right.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x-5}{1} = \frac{-\infty}{1} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x-5}{1} = \frac{+\infty}{1} = +\infty$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No tiene asíntotas Horizontales} \end{array} \right.$

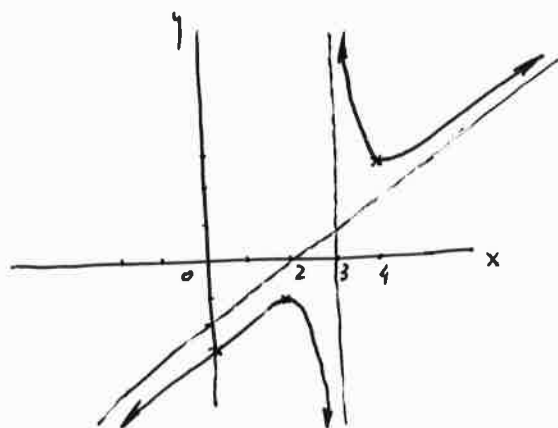
$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-5x+7}{x^2-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x-5}{2x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2} = 1$

$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2-5x+7}{x-3} - 1 \cdot x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2-5x+7-x^2+3x}{x-3} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{7-2x}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{1} = -2$

$\Rightarrow$ Asíntota Oblicua $y = x - 2$

También: $\begin{array}{r} x^2-5x+7 : x-3 \\ \underline{-x^2+3x} \quad \quad \quad x-2 \\ \quad \quad \quad -2x+7 \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{2x-6} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 1 \end{array}$



x	y
2	-1
4	3
0	-7/3

SEPT 09 | $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2-3ax-6}{x-3} & \text{si } x < 3 \\ x^2-1 & \text{si } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

$\frac{2x^2-3ax-6}{x-3}$ es continua en todos los reales salvo en $x=3$, pero este valor de x no pertenece al intervalo del primer trozo

x^2-1 es continua en todos los reales.

En resumen, la única posible discontinuidad está en $x=3$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x^2-3ax-6}{x-3} = \frac{18-9a-6}{3-3} = \frac{12-9a}{0}$ Si fuese ∞ , no podría ser continua en $x=3$, salvo que sea $\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow 12-9a=0 ; a=\frac{4}{3}$

• Si $a \neq \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow f(x)$ discontinua en $x=3$

• Si $a = \frac{4}{3}$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x^2-4x-6}{x-3} = \frac{18-12-6}{3-3} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{4x-4}{1} = 8$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x^2-1) = 8$
 $f(3) = 3^2-1 = 8$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(x) \text{ continua en } x=3} \text{ siendo } \boxed{a=\frac{4}{3}}$

SEPT 09 | $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} \quad \text{dom}_f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{-1}{+0} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{-1}{+0} = -\infty$ $\hookrightarrow$ Asintota Vertical $x=0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{-\infty} = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x-1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$ $\hookrightarrow$ Asintota Horizontal $y=0$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot x^2 - (x-1) \cdot 2x}{x^4} = \frac{x-2x+2}{x^3} = \frac{2-x}{x^3}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2-x=0 \Rightarrow x=2$ Posible MAX/MIN

$f'(x)$

-	0	+	2	-
---	---	---	---	---

 $f(x)$

$\searrow$		$\nearrow$		$\searrow$
------------	--	------------	--	------------

$f(x)$ creciente en $(0, 2)$
 " decreciente en $(-\infty, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 " tiene un máximo relativo en $x=2$

$$\underline{c)} \quad f''(x) = \frac{-1 \cdot x^3 - (2-x) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{-x-6+3x}{x^4} = \frac{2x-6}{x^4}$$

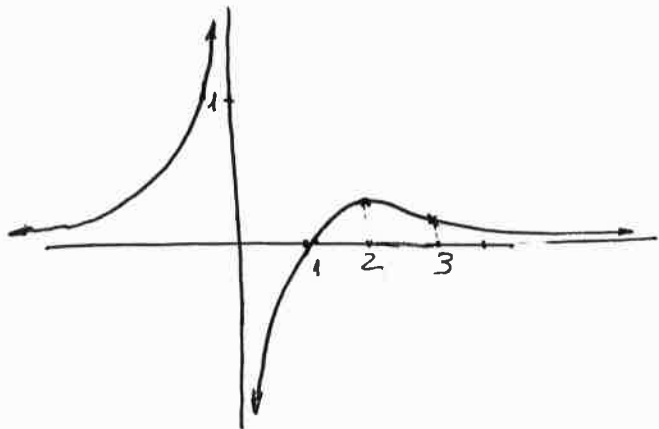
$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 6 = 0 \quad ; \quad x = 3 \quad \text{Possible point of Inflection}$$

	0	3	
$f''(x)$	-	-	+
$f(x)$	concave	concave	convex

$f(x)$ is convex in $(-4, 0) \cup (0, 3)$

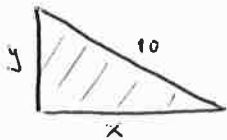
" " converge in $(3, +\infty)$

ii. Tiene un punto de inflexión en $x=3$



x	y
2	1/4
3	2/9
1	0

JUN 10
FRI E



$$x^2 + y^2 = 10^2 \rightarrow y = \sqrt{100 - x^2}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{xy}{2} = \frac{x\sqrt{100-x^2}}{2} \quad x \in [0, 10]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans: } &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{100-x^2} + x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{100-x^2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{100-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{100-x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{100-2x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} = \frac{50-x^2}{\sqrt{100-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$A' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 50 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{50}$$

0 $\sqrt{50}$ 10
 Avg $+$ $-$
 Acc $\rightarrow$ $\rightarrow$
 MAX

Area Maximize pada $x = \sqrt{50} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{100 - (\sqrt{50})^2} = \sqrt{50}$

Jun 10
fase E

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x & \text{si } x > 0 \\ ax^2 + bx + c & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

- $x \ln x$ está definido y es continuo en $(0, +\infty)$
- $ax^2 + bx + c$ " " " " " " " " en $(-\infty, 0)$
- veamos la continuidad en $x=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = 0 \cdot \ln 0 = 0 \cdot (-\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1/x} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = c$$

$f(0) = a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = c$
 Para que $f(x)$ sea continua en $x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c=0}$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} & \text{Si } x > 0 \\ 2ax + b & \text{Si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f(x)$ tiene un máximo en $x=-1 \Rightarrow f'(-1)=0 \Rightarrow 2a(-1)+b=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=2a}$
 $f(x)$ tiene en $x=-2$ una tangente paralela a $y=2x \Rightarrow f'(-2)=2 \Rightarrow \boxed{-4a+b=2}$
 $\Rightarrow -4a+2a=2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=-1} \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-2}$

Junio
 fase 6 $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+b & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 5\sin x - 2\ln x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$

- a)
- $ax+b$ está definido y es continua en $(-\infty, 0)$
 - $5\sin x - 2\ln x$ " " " " " " $(0, +\infty)$
 - Veremos la continuidad en $x=0$:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = a \cdot 0 + b = b$
 $f(0) = 5 \cdot \sin 0 - 2 \cdot \ln 0 = -2$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 5 \cdot \sin 0 - 2 \cdot \ln 0 = -2$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{b=-2}$ para que $f(x)$ sea continua

b) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} a & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 5\cos x + 2\sin x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$f'(0^-) = a$
 $f'(0^+) = 5 \cdot \cos 0 + 2 \cdot \sin 0 = 5$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{a=5}$ para que $f(x)$ sea derivable en $x=0$, y como es indispensable que sea continuo en ese valor de x , tendrá que ser $\boxed{b=-2}$

Junio
 fase 6 $y = \frac{x^2}{1+x}$

$1+x=0 \Rightarrow x=-1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}}$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = \frac{(-1)^2}{1+(-1)} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asintota Vertical } x=-1}$

Sigamos del límite infinito:
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2}{1+x} = \frac{(-1)^2}{1+(-1)^-} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^2}{1+x} = \frac{(-1)^2}{1+(-1)^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$

b) $y' = \frac{2x(1+x) - x^2}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{2x+x^2}{(1+x)^2}$

$y'=0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+x^2}{(1+x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x \cdot (2+x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ o } -2$

y'	$-\infty$	-2	-1	0	$+\infty$
y	+	-	-	+	+
		MAX		MIN	

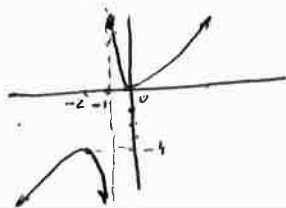
Máximo Relativo en $x=-2$
 Mínimo Relativo en $x=0$

$y'' = \frac{(2+2x)(1+x)^2 - (2x+x^2) \cdot 2(1+x)}{(1+x)^4} = \frac{(2+2x)(1+x) - (2x+x^2) \cdot 2}{(1+x)^3}$
 $= \frac{2+2x+2x+2x^2-4x-2x^2}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$

$y''=0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} = 0 \Rightarrow 2=0 \times$ No tiene inflexiones

c)

x	y
$-\infty$	$+\infty$
-2	-4
-1	$+\infty$
0	0
$+\infty$	$+\infty$



NOTA: $\frac{x^2}{-x^2-x} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{-x}{x+1}$

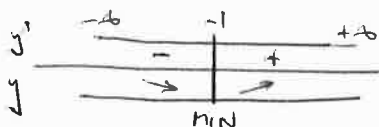
Tiene la asintota oblicua: $\boxed{y=x-1}$

Sept 10
fase E

$$y = 5xe^{x-1} \quad \text{dom} = \mathbb{R}$$

a) $y' = 5e^{x-1} + 5xe^{x-1} \cdot 1 = 5(1+x)e^{x-1}$

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow 5(1+x)e^{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1+x=0 & x=-1 \\ e^{x-1}=0 & \text{X} \end{cases}$$

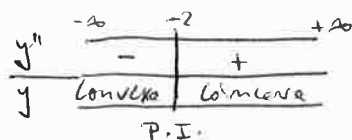


$\hookrightarrow$ decreciente en $(-\infty, -1)$
 $\hookrightarrow$ creciente en $(-1, +\infty)$
 Tiene un mínimo relativo en $x = -1$

b)

$$y'' = 5 \cdot 1 \cdot e^{x-1} + 5(1+x)e^{x-1} \cdot 1 = 5(2+x)e^{x-1}$$

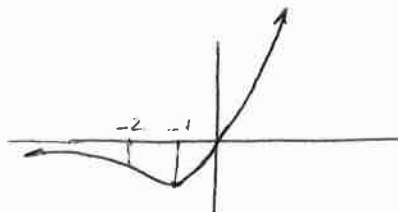
$$y'' = 0 \rightarrow 5(2+x)e^{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2+x=0 & x=-2 \\ e^{x-1}=0 & \text{X} \end{cases}$$



Tiene una inflexión en $x = -2$

c)

x	y
$-\infty$	0
-2	$-10e^{-3}$
-1	$-5e^{-2}$
0	0
$+\infty$	$+\infty$



$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 5xe^{x-1} &= 5 \cdot (+\infty) e^{+\infty} = 5 \cdot (+\infty) \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} 5xe^{x-1} &= 5 \cdot (-\infty) e^{-\infty} = -\infty \cdot 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5x}{e^{1-x}} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{5}{e^{1-x} \cdot (-1)} = \frac{5}{e^{+\infty} \cdot (-1)} = \frac{5}{-\infty} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sept 10
fase E

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

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-1} \right)^x \Rightarrow \ln m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-1} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-1} \right) =$$

$$= +\infty \cdot \ln 1 = +\infty \cdot 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{2x+3}{2x-1} \right)}{1/x} = \frac{\ln 1}{1/+\infty} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(2x+3) - \ln(2x-1)}{1/x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2x+3} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{2x-1} \cdot 2}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2(2x-1) - 2(2x+3)}{(2x+3)(2x-1)}}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x-4-4x-6}{(2x+3)(2x-1)} \cdot \frac{-1}{x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-10x^2}{(2x+3)(2x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10x^2}{4x^2-4x-3} = \frac{10}{4} = \left(\frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$$\ln m = 5/2 \Rightarrow m = e^{5/2} = \sqrt{e^5}$$

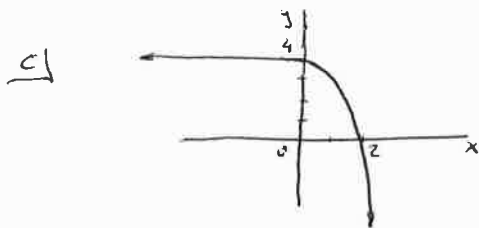
Sept 10
fase General

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 4 - x^2 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 4$
 $f(0) = 4$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 4 - 0^2 = 4$ $\Rightarrow f(x)$ es continua en $x=0$

b) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4 - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} 0 = 0$
 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(4 - h^2) - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (-h) = -0 = 0$

En consecuencia, existe $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$, por lo que $f(x)$ es derivable en $x=0 \rightarrow \boxed{f'(0) = 0}$



Sept 10
fase G

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (1 + 2 \ln x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = (1 + 2 \cdot 0)^{\frac{1}{0}} = 1^{\infty}$$

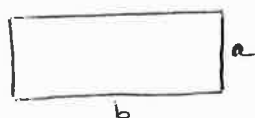
$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (1 + 2 \ln x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln m &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \ln (1 + 2 \ln x)^{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1}{\ln x} \ln (1 + 2 \ln x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\ln(1 + 2 \ln x)}{\ln x} = \\ &= \frac{\ln(1 + 2 \cdot 0)}{0} = \frac{\ln 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + 2 \ln x} \cdot 2(-\frac{1}{x})}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{2}{1 + 2 \ln x} = \\ &= \frac{2}{1 + 2 \cdot 0} = \frac{2}{1} = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

Jun 11
fase E

$$P = 2a + 2b = 12$$

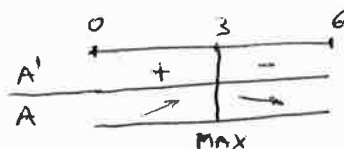
$$a + b = 6 \Rightarrow b = 6 - a$$



Maximizar: $A = ab = a \cdot (6 - a) = 6a - a^2 \quad a \in [0, 6]$

$$\frac{dA}{da} = 6 - 2a$$

$$\frac{dA}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow 6 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 3$$



Máxima Área para $a = 3m \Rightarrow b = 3m$

Área máxima = $3 \cdot 3 = \boxed{9m^2}$. En realidad se trata de un cuadrado de 3m de lado.

Jun 11
fase 5

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7+ax & \text{si } x < 1 \\ a\sqrt{x} + \frac{b}{x} & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- $7+ax$ es continua y derivable en $(-\infty, 1)$ por ser una expresión lineal.
- $a\sqrt{x} + \frac{b}{x}$ " " " " en $(1, +\infty)$ por estar definida la raíz cuadrada en $(1, +\infty)$ [no lo está en $(-\infty, 0]$ y $\frac{b}{x}$ [no lo está en $x=0$].

- Para que $f(x)$ sea derivable en $x=1$, primero debe ser continuo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= 7+a \\ f(1) &= a\sqrt{1} + \frac{b}{1} = a+b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= a\sqrt{1} + \frac{b}{1} = a+b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow 7+a+b=a \Rightarrow \boxed{b=7}$$

- Para que sea derivable, deben coincidir a izquierda y derecha de $x=1$

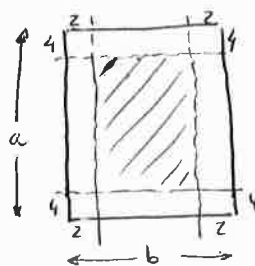
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7+ax & \text{si } x < 1 \\ a\sqrt{x} + \frac{7}{x} & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} a & \text{si } x < 1 \\ \frac{a}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{7}{x^2} & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(1^-) &= a \\ f'(1^+) &= \frac{a}{2\sqrt{1}} - \frac{7}{1^2} = \frac{a}{2} - 7 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \frac{a}{2} - 7 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=-14}$$

Jun 11
fase 6

$$\text{Area} = 600 \Rightarrow a \cdot b = 600 \Rightarrow b = \frac{600}{a}$$

$$\text{Maximizar: } \text{Area Impresa} = (a-8)(b-4) = (a-8) \cdot \left(\frac{600}{a} - 4\right)$$



Casos extremos

$$\begin{aligned} a=8, b=75 \\ b=4, a=150 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dA_I}{da} = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{600}{a} - 4\right) + (a-8) \cdot \frac{-600}{a^2} =$$

$$= \frac{600}{a} - 4 - \frac{600}{a} + \frac{4800}{a^2} = \frac{4800 - 4a^2}{a^2} \quad a \in [8, 150]$$

$$\frac{dA_I}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4800 - 4a^2}{a^2} = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{1200} = \boxed{20\sqrt{3}}$$

	8	$20\sqrt{3}$	150
A_I'	+	-	
A_I	↗	↘	
	Max		

El Area Impresa es máxima para $\boxed{a=20\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}} \Rightarrow b = \frac{600}{20\sqrt{3}} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{1} = \boxed{10\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}}$

Area Impresa máxima = $(20\sqrt{3}-8)(10\sqrt{3}-4) = 600 - 80\sqrt{3} - 80\sqrt{3} + 32 = \boxed{632 - 160\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2}$

Jun 11
fase 6

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+x} - \sqrt{9-x}}{9x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \frac{3-3}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{9+x}} - \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{9-x}}}{9} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{18\sqrt{9+x}} + \frac{1}{18\sqrt{9-x}} \right) = \frac{1}{54} + \frac{1}{54} = \boxed{\frac{1}{27}}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x} = \left(\frac{1}{0^+} \right)^{0^+} = (0^+)^{+\infty}$

$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x} \rightarrow \ln m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln(1/x^2)}{1/\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{0}{0} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \ln x}{1/\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \ln x}{\sec^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \ln x}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \ln x \cos^2 x}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2 \ln x \cos^2 x}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4 \sin x \cos x}{1} = \frac{4 \cdot 0 \cdot 1}{1} = 0$

$\ln m = 0 \Rightarrow m = e^0 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x} = 1}$

Jul 11
fase 5

$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 2x$; $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

a) $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{3} - \frac{6x}{2} + 2 = x^2 - 3x + 2$

b) $f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$; $x = \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$

	$-\infty$	1	2	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	-	+	
$f(x)$		↗	↘	↗
		MAX	MIN	

Maximo Relativo en $x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + 2 = \frac{5}{6} \quad \boxed{(1, 5/6)}$

Minimo Relativo en $x=2 \rightarrow y = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{2} + 4 = \frac{2}{3} \quad \boxed{(2, 2/3)}$

$f(x)$ es creciente en $(-\infty, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 " " decreciente en $(1, 2)$

$f''(x) = 2x - 3$

$f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = 3/2$

	$-\infty$	3/2	$+\infty$
$f''(x)$	-	+	
$f(x)$	convexa	cóncava	
		Inf.	

Punto de Inflexión en $x = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow y = \frac{27}{24} - \frac{27}{8} + \frac{6}{2} = \frac{3}{4} \quad \boxed{(\frac{3}{2}, 3/4)}$

Sol 11
fase E

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 - \ln(x-1)}{\ln x} = \frac{1 - \ln 0}{\ln 1} = \frac{1 - (-\infty)}{0} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{+ \frac{1}{x-1}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln(x-1)}{2 \ln x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(x-1) + x \ln(x-1)}{2/x} = \frac{\ln 0 + 1 \cdot \ln 0}{2/1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^4 + e^x)^{1/x} = (0 + e^0)^{1/0} = 1^\infty$$

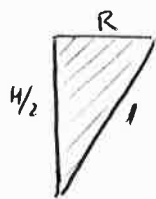
$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^4 + e^x)^{1/x} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \ln m = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln (x^4 + e^x)^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln (x^4 + e^x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^4 + e^x)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\ln(0+1)}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4 + e^x} \cdot (4x^3 + e^x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^3 + e^x}{x^4 + e^x} =$$

$$= \frac{0 + e^0}{0 + e^0} = 1 \Rightarrow m = e^1 = e \quad \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^4 + e^x)^{1/x} = e}$$

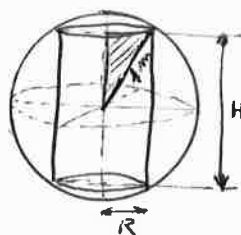
Sol 11
fase E



$$1 = R^2 + \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2$$

$$4 = 4R^2 + H^2$$

$$R^2 = \frac{4 - H^2}{4}$$



Maximizar: $V = \pi R^2 H = \pi \cdot \frac{4 - H^2}{4} \cdot H = \frac{4\pi H - \pi H^3}{4}; H \in]0, 2[$

$$\frac{dV}{dH} = \frac{4\pi - 3\pi H^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dH} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4\pi - 3\pi H^2}{4} = 0; H^2 = \frac{4\pi}{3\pi}; H = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

	0	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	2
V'		+	-
V		↗	↘
		MAX	

Volumen Máximo para $H = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m} \rightarrow R = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \text{ m}$

Volumen Máximo: $\frac{1}{4} \left(4\pi \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \pi \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^3 \right) = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{2\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} = \frac{4\pi\sqrt{3}}{9} \text{ m}^3$

Sol 11
fase 6

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - m \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{0 - m \cdot 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - m \ln x}{2x} = \frac{3 - m \cdot 1}{0} = \frac{3 - m}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 - 3 \ln x}{2x} = \frac{3 - 3}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{+3 \ln x}{2} = \boxed{0}$$

(Si $m \neq 3$ el límite sería ∞ , por lo que $\boxed{m=3}$)

Jul 11
 for 6

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ a \cdot x + b & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

- a) • $x^3 - x$ es continua y derivable en $(-\infty, +\infty)$ por ser polinómica.
• $\ln(x+6)$ " " " " " " " " "(1, +∞) " " "

Vision la continuada en $x=1$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= 1^3 - 1 = 0 \\ f(1) &= 1^3 - 1 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= a \cdot 1 + b = a + b \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow a + b = 0 \quad ; \quad b = -a \quad \rightarrow \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ ax - a & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Veranschaulichen die Derivabilität:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ ? & \text{si } x = 1 \\ a & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Para que sea derivable en $x=1$ deben de coincidir los valores de $f'(x)$ a izquierda y derecha:

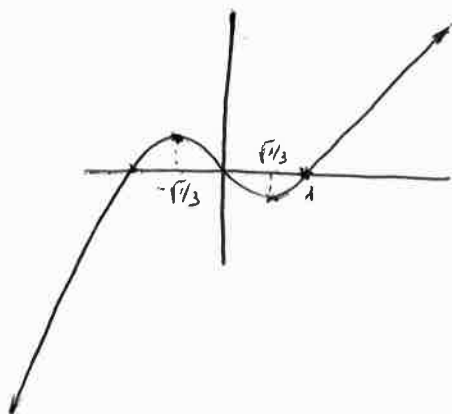
$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(1^-) &= 3 \cdot 1^2 - 1 = 2 \\ f'(1^+) &= a \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{a=2} \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-2} \quad \gamma \quad f'(1) = 2$$

b) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - x & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 2x - 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ (para } x < 1) \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1/3} \\ -\sqrt{1/3} \end{cases} \end{cases}$ Ambos son máximos para $x < 1$

$f'(x)$ $-\infty$ $-\sqrt{3}$ $\sqrt{3}$ 1 $+\infty$
 $f(x)$ $+$ $-$ $+$ $+$
 MAX MIN

$f(x)$ tiene un máximo relativo en $x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\rightarrow y = (-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}})^3 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$
 $f(x)$ " " mínimo " " " $x = +\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $\rightarrow y = (\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}})^3 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$



x	y
-20	-20
-1	0
$-\sqrt{1/3}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$
0	0
$\sqrt{1/3}$	$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$
1	0
+20	+20

JUN 12
fase E

$$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

En x , la pendiente de la recta tangente es $\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$$\text{Pendiente} = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$P' = \frac{d(\text{Pendiente})}{dx} = \frac{-2(1+x^2)^2 + 2x \cdot 2(1+x^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^4} = \frac{-2-2x^2+8x^2}{(1+x^2)^3} = \frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$P' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3} = 0 ; 6x^2-2=0 ; x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$$

P'	$-\infty$	$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$	$+\infty$
	+	-	+	
P	↗	↘	↗	
		MAX	MIN	

$$| \text{Pendiente máxima en } x = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} | \rightarrow P_{\text{MAX}} = \frac{-2 \cdot (-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}})}{[1 + (-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}})^2]^2} = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{16}{9}} = \boxed{\frac{9}{8\sqrt{3}}}$$

NOTA: En realidad, P' es y'' , el punto encontrado es uno de los dos puntos de inflexión de la función.

JUN 12
fase E

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} & \text{si } x \neq 1 \\ 3 & \text{si } x = 1 \end{cases}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \frac{1^2-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{1} = \boxed{2}$

b) Como $f(1) = 3 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, la función no es continua en $x=1$. Tiene una discontinuidad evitable.

Al no ser continua en $x=1$, no será derivable en $x=1$

JUN 12
fase G

$$\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 = 3^2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} = 9$$

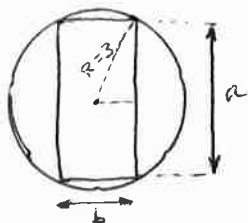
$$a^2 + b^2 = 36$$

$$b = \sqrt{36-a^2}$$

$$\text{Maximizar Area} = a \cdot b = a \cdot \sqrt{36-a^2} ; a \in [0, 6]$$

$$A' = \frac{dA}{da} = \sqrt{36-a^2} + a \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{36-a^2}} \cdot (-2a) = \sqrt{36-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{36-a^2}} = \frac{(\sqrt{36-a^2})^2 - a^2}{\sqrt{36-a^2}} = \frac{36-2a^2}{\sqrt{36-a^2}}$$

$$A' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{36-2a^2}{\sqrt{36-a^2}} = 0 ; 36-2a^2 = 0 ; a^2 = 18 ; a = \pm \sqrt{18}$$



A'	0	$\sqrt{18}$	6
	+	-	
A	↗	↘	
		MAX	

$$| \text{Área máxima para } a = \sqrt{18} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{36 - (\sqrt{18})^2} = \sqrt{18} | \quad \text{Área Máxima} = \sqrt{18} \sqrt{18} = \boxed{18 \text{ m}^2}$$

JUN 12
fase 6

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \rightarrow y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \rightarrow y'' = 6ax + 2b$$

$$\text{MIN. en } (1,1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = a \cdot 1^3 + b \cdot 1^2 + c \cdot 1 + d \\ 0 = 3a \cdot 1^2 + 2b \cdot 1 + c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{INF. en } (0,3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3 = a \cdot 0^3 + b \cdot 0^2 + c \cdot 0 + d \\ 0 = 6a \cdot 0 + 2b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c+d=1 \\ 3a+2b+c=0 \\ d=3 \\ 2b=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c+3=1 \\ 3a+2b+c=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c+3=1 \\ 3a+2b+c=0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b+c=-2 \\ 3a+2b+c=0 \end{cases}$$

$$2a = 2$$

$$a = 1$$

$$c = -3$$

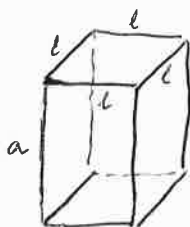
$$y = x^3 - 3x + 3$$

JUN 12
fase E

$$2a + 2l = 60$$

$$a + l = 30$$

$$a = 30 - l$$



$$\text{Maximizar: } V = l^2 \cdot a = l^2 \cdot (30 - l) = 30l^2 - l^3 ; l \in [0, 30]$$

$$V' = \frac{dV}{dl} = 60l - 3l^2$$

$$V' = 0 \Rightarrow 60l - 3l^2 = 0 ; 3l(20 - l) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} l = 0 \\ l = 20 \end{cases}$$

	0	20	30
V'		+	-
V		↗	↘
		MAX	

$$\text{Volumen máximo para } l = 20 \text{ cm} \rightarrow a = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$V_{\text{ol. Max}} = 20^2 \cdot 10 = 4000 \text{ cm}^3$$

JUL 12
fase E

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cdot \cos ax}{1} = a \cdot 1 = a$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1-1}{0^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x \cos x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$\text{Por lo tanto: } a = -1$$

JUL 12
fase 6

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \infty - \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x - (x-1)}{(x-1) \ln x} = \frac{0-0}{0 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{1 \cdot \ln x + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 1}{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-x}{x \ln x + x-1} = \frac{1-1}{1 \cdot 0 + 1-1} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-1}{\ln x + 2} = \frac{-1}{0+2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

JUL 12
fase 6

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4 & \text{si } x=0 \\ \frac{m(e^x-1)}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{m(e^x-1)}{x} = \frac{m(1-1)}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{m e^x}{1} = m \cdot e^0 = m$

$$f(0) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m(e^x-1)}{x} = \frac{m(1-1)}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{m \cdot e^x}{1} = m \cdot e^0 = m$$

Si $f(x)$ es continua en $x=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=4}$

b) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \text{N}^\circ \text{Real} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Para que sea derivable} \\ \text{en } x=0 \end{array} \right.$

Por otro lado, como la derivabilidad necesita de la previa continuidad, 'm' debe ser 4.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4(e^h-1) - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4(e^h-1) - 4h}{h^2} = \frac{4(1-1) - 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4 \cdot e^h - 4}{2h} = \frac{4 \cdot 1 - 4}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{4e^h}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 1}{2} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

El límite del cociente incremental cuando $h \rightarrow 0^+$ da el mismo resultado, que al testarse de un n.º real, asegura la derivabilidad en $x=0$: $\boxed{f(x) \text{ sí es derivable en } x=0}$

JUN 13
fase E

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$ $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota vertical } x=-1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{1} = \infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene asíntota horizontal.}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{-x^2-x} \cdot \frac{(x+1)}{(x-1)} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota oblicua } y=x-1}$$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+1) - x^2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2+2x}{(x+1)^2}$

$$f'(x)=0 \rightarrow x^2+2x=0 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

	-2	-1	0	
f'	+	-	-	+
f	↗	→	→	↗
	MAX			MIN

f tiene un máximo relativo en $x = -2$
 f " " mínimo " " $x = 0$

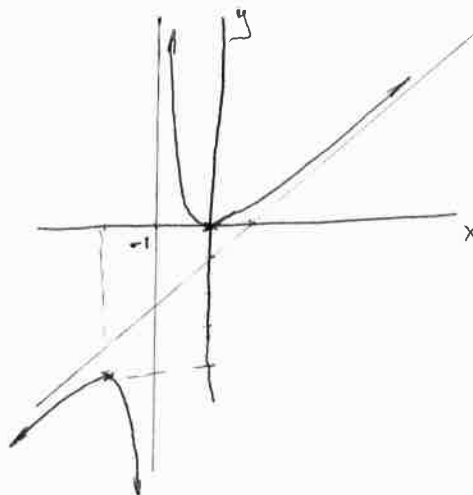
e)

$$y = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

$$y = x - 1$$

x	y
$-\infty$	$+\infty$
-2	-4
-1^-	$-\infty$
-1^+	$+\infty$
0	0
$+\infty$	$+\infty$

x	y
1	0
0	-1



JUN 13
fase E

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x)}{\tan(3x)} = \frac{\ln 1}{\tan 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+2x} \cdot 2}{\frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} \cdot 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos^2(3x)}{3(1+2x)} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

JUN 13
fase G

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x - 4 \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3}3x^2 - 8x - \frac{2}{3} = x^2 - 8x - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$0 = 2x + 3y - 4 \rightarrow y = \frac{4-2x}{3} \Rightarrow \text{pendiente} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 8x - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} ; x^2 - 8x = 0 ; \boxed{\begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=8 \end{matrix}}$$

Será paralela en los puntos $(0, -4)$ $(8, -\frac{284}{3})$

$$b) \quad x=1 \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} - 4 - \frac{2}{3} - 4 = -\frac{25}{3}$$

$$y' = 1 - 8 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{23}{3}$$

$$y + \frac{25}{3} = -\frac{23}{3}(x-1) ; 3y + 25 = -23x + 23 ; \boxed{23x + 3y + 2 = 0}$$

JUN 13
fase G

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = 1^{\frac{1}{0}} = 1^{\infty}$$

$$A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \rightarrow \ln A = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln (2-x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{1-x} \ln(2-x) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln(2-x)}{1-x} = \frac{\ln 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{2-x} \cdot (-1)}{-1} = \boxed{1}$$

$$\ln A = 1 \Rightarrow A = e^1 = e ; \boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} = e}$$

JUL 13
fase E

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x + 2a$$

Recta Tangente horizontal en $x=2 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2^2 + 2a \cdot 2 + b = 0$

" " " " $x=4 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 4^2 + 2a \cdot 4 + b = 0$

Punto de inflexión pertenece al eje $x \Rightarrow 0 = 6x + 2a ; x = \frac{-2a}{6} = -\frac{a}{3} ;$

$$\left(-\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 + a \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{3}\right)^2 + b \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{3}\right) + c = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 + 4a + b &= 0 \\ 48 + 8a + b &= 0 \\ -\frac{a^3}{27} + \frac{a^3}{9} - \frac{ab}{3} + c &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a + b = -12 \\ 8a + b = -48 \end{cases}$$

$$4a = -36 ; \boxed{a = -9} \rightarrow b = -12 + 36 = \boxed{24}$$

$$c = \frac{a^3}{27} - \frac{a^3}{9} + \frac{ab}{3} = \frac{(-9)^3}{27} - \frac{(-9)^3}{9} + \frac{(-9) \cdot 24}{3} = \boxed{-18}$$

JUL 13
fase E

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x} - 2x}{x - \ln x} = \frac{1 - 1 - 0}{0 - 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{1 - \ln x} = \frac{1 + 1 - 2}{1 - 1} = \frac{0}{0} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{1 + \ln x} = \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 0} = \boxed{0}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{0} \sin 0 = \infty \cdot 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x/2)}{x} = \frac{0}{0} =$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x/2) \cdot 1/2}{1} = \frac{1 \cdot 1/2}{1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

JUL 13
fase E

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{ \pm 1 \}$$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \frac{-2}{0^+} = -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \frac{-2}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow$ Asintota Vertical $x = -1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$

$\Rightarrow$ Asintota Vertical $x = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{6x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} 3x = \pm\infty \rightarrow$ No tiene asintota Horizontal

$\frac{2x^3}{-2x^3 + 2x} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôpital}} \frac{6x^2}{-6x^2 + 2} \rightarrow$ Asintota Oblicua $y = 2x$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{6x^2(x^2-1) - 2x^3 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{6x^4 - 6x^2 - 4x^4}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{2x^4 - 6x^2}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2(x^2-3)}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2(x^2-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x^2-3=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

	-2	-1	0	1	2
f'	+	-	-	-	+
f	↗	→	→	→	↗
	MAX				MIN

f es creciente en $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 f es decreciente en $(-2, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, 2)$
 f tiene un máximo relativo en $x=-2$
 f tiene un mínimo relativo en $x=2$

JUL 13
fase 6

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{1 - \ln x} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x}{-1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-x\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln x \sqrt{1+x^2} + \sin x} = \frac{1}{1+0} = \boxed{1}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \ln x) \cot x = (1-1) \cdot \cot 0 = 0 \cdot \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln x}{\tan x} =$$

$$= \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1/x}{1/x^2} = \frac{0}{1} = \boxed{0}$$

JUL 13
fase 6

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x + 93 \quad \text{dom } f = [0, +\infty) \quad \text{ya que } x \text{ son toneladas}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 4x - 15$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 4x - 15 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 180}}{6} = \frac{-4 \pm 14}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10/6 = 5/3 \\ -18/6 = -3 \end{cases}$$

	0	5/3
f'	-	+
f	↘	↗
	MIN	

Mínimo coste para $x = 5/3 \text{ ton}$

$$x = 5/3 \rightarrow f(5/3) = \frac{2111}{27} = \boxed{78'19}$$

JUN 14
fase General

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{-x^2} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) f'(x) = 2x e^{-x^2} + x^2 \cdot e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) = 2x(1-x^2)e^{-x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x(1-x^2)e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \\ 1-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x=\pm 1 \\ e^{-x^2}=0 \text{ Aburrido} \end{cases}$$

	-1	0	1
f'	+	-	+
f	↗	↘	↗
	MAX		MIN

f es creciente en $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

f es decreciente en $(-1, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$

f tiene un máximo local en $x = -1$

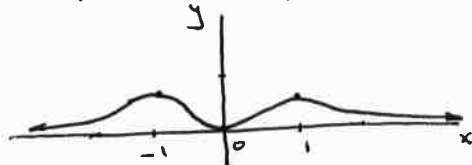
f " " mínimo " " $x = 0$

f " " máxima " " $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x^2}} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{e^{x^2} \cdot 2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^2}} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0^+$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0^+$ (ya que, al estar x elevada al cuadrado, es simétrica respecto del eje Y)

x	y
-1	e^{-1}
0	0
1	e^{-1}



JUN 14
fase General

N° árboles	N° frutos por árbol	Total Producción (frutos)
24	600	$24 \cdot 600 = 14400$
25	$600 - 15 = 585$	$25 \cdot 585 = 14625$
26	$600 - 2 \cdot 15 = 570$	$26 \cdot 570 = 14820$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x+24$	$600 - 15x$	$(x+24)(600-15x)$

$P = (x+24)(600-15x)$ $x = \text{n° de árboles por hectárea de 24.}$

$$P' = 1 \cdot (600 - 15x) + (x+24) \cdot (-15) = 600 - 15x - 15x - 360 = 240 - 30x$$

$$P' = 0 \Rightarrow 240 - 30x = 0 ; \quad x = 8$$

	0	8	$+\infty$
P		+	-
P'		→	←

MAX

Máxima producción plantando $24 + 8 = 32$ árboles, consiguiendo una producción de: $(8+24) \cdot (600 - 15 \cdot 8) = 15360$ frutos

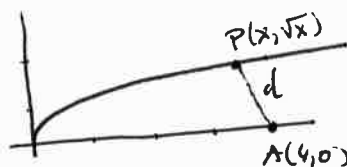
JUN 14
fase Específica

$$A(4,0) \quad \vec{AP} = (x-4, \sqrt{x})$$

$$P(x, \sqrt{x})$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + (\sqrt{x})^2} =$$

$$= \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 16 + x} = \sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 16}$$



$$d' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 16}} \cdot (2x - 7) = \frac{2x - 7}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 7x + 16}}$$

$$d' = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 7 = 0 ; \quad x = 3.5$$

	0	3.5	$+\infty$
d'		-	+
d		→	←

MIN

Mínima distancia para $x = 3.5$.

$$\boxed{P(3.5, \sqrt{3.5})}$$

JUN 14
fase Específica

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x} \right) &= \frac{1}{0} - \frac{1}{0} = \infty - \infty = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} = \frac{0-0}{0 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{\ln(1+x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+x - 1}{(1+x)\ln(1+x) + x} = \frac{0}{1 \cdot 0 + 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + 1} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1+x) + 2} = \frac{1}{0+2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

JUL 14
fase General

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} & \text{si } x \neq 0 \\ k & \text{si } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ está definida y es continua en $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ por ser resto y cociente de funciones continuas sin anularse el denominador.

Veamos en $x=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{k=1} \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua en } x=0.$$

$f(0) = k$

Veamos la derivabilidad:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{e^x \cdot x - (e^x - 1)}{x^2} = \frac{xe^x - e^x + 1}{x^2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) &= \frac{0-1+1}{0^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x - e^x}{2x} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + xe^x}{2} = \frac{1+0}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ es derivable en } x=0 \text{ siendo } f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

JUL 14
fase General

$$f(x) = ax + 3 + \frac{b}{x^2} \rightarrow f'(x) = a + \frac{-b \cdot 2x}{x^4} = a - \frac{2b}{x^3}$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 & \begin{cases} y = a+3+b \\ y' = a-2b \end{cases} \\ y=3x & \rightarrow y'=3 \\ x=1 & \begin{cases} y=3 \\ y'=3 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ a-2b=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3b=-3 \\ 3b=-3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{b=-1} \quad \boxed{a=1}$

b) $f(x) = x + 3 - \frac{1}{x^2}$ dom $f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 + 3 - \infty = -\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota Vertical } x=0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x + 3 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asíntota Horizontal.}$$

$$f(x) = x + 3 - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \\ -x^3 \\ \hline 3x^2 - 1 \\ -3x^2 \\ \hline -1 \end{array} \quad \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota Oblicua } y=x+3}$

JUL 14
fase Específica

$$y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$y' = 0 \rightarrow 3x^2 - 6x = 0; 3x(x-2) = 0; x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y=1$$

$$x=2 \rightarrow y=1$$

$$y=1$$



JUL 14
fase Específica

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}} = 1^{\infty} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-2}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x-2} \ln \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

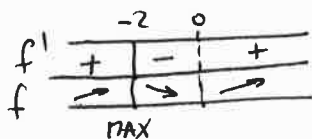
$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln(x/2)}{x-2}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\frac{1}{x/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{x}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$$

JUL 14
fase Específica

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^2} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$a) f'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 + 6x) \cdot x^2 - (x^3 + 3x^2 - 4) \cdot 2x}{x^{4-3}} = \frac{3x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 8}{x^3} = \frac{x^3 + 8}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 + 8 = 0; x^3 = -8; x = -2$$



f is creciente in $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, +\infty)$

f is decreciente in $(-2, 0)$

f tiene un máximo local en $x = -2$ $\boxed{(-2, 0)}$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{-4}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{-4}{0^+} = -\infty$$

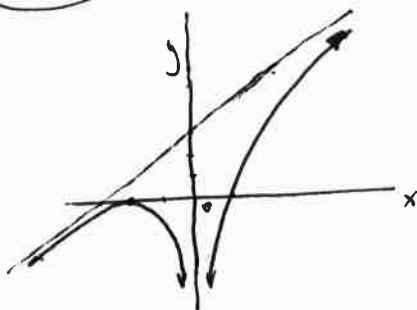
$\rightarrow$ Asintota vertical $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x + 6}{2} = \infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asintota Horiz.}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{-x^3} \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{x+3} \rightarrow \text{Asintota oblicua } y = x+3$$

$$y = x+3$$

x	y
0	3
-3	0



$$y = \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^2}$$

x	y
-2	0
1	0

JUN 15
fase General

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \infty - \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0-0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x} + x(1 + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + x + x\sqrt{x}} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x})}{1 + \sqrt{x} + 1 + \sqrt{x} + x(1 + \sqrt{x})} = \frac{0}{2} = \boxed{0}$$

JUN 15
fase General

$x = n^{\circ}$ máquinas
 $y = n^{\circ}$ empleados

Maximizar $f(x,y) = 9xy^2$

Siendo $22500 = 1500y + 2500x \rightarrow x = 9 - \frac{3y}{5}$

$$f(y) = 9\left(9 - \frac{3y}{5}\right) \cdot y^2 = 81y^2 - \frac{27}{5}y^3$$

$$f'(y) = 162y - \frac{81}{5}y^2 = \frac{81}{5}y(10-y)$$

$$f'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{81}{5}y(10-y) = 0 ; y = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 10 \end{cases}$$

0	10
+	-
f	f
	MAX

Se maximizaría la producción contratando 10 empleados y comprando $x = 9 - \frac{3 \cdot 10}{5} = \underline{3 \text{ máquinas}}$

JUN 15
fase Específica

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$P(-1,6) \rightarrow 6 = -1 + a - b + 2$$

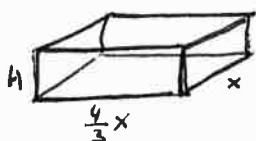
$$x=1 \rightarrow m = \text{tg } 45^\circ = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 3 + 2a + b$$

$$\begin{cases} a - b = 5 \\ 2a + b = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$3a = 3$$

$$\boxed{a=1} \quad \boxed{b=-4}$$

JUN 15
fase Específica



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Coste} &= 225 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4}{3}x + 300 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4}{3}x + 256 \cdot H \cdot \frac{4}{3}x \cdot 2 + 256 \cdot H \cdot x \cdot 2 = \\ &= 700x^2 + \frac{3584}{3}HX \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Minimizar } C = 700x^2 + \frac{3584}{3}HX$$

$$\text{Siendo } V = x \cdot \frac{4}{3}x \cdot H = 100 \rightarrow H = \frac{75}{x^2}$$

$$C = 700x^2 + \frac{89600}{x}$$

$$C' = 1400x - \frac{89600}{x^2}$$

$$C' = 0 \Rightarrow 1400x = \frac{89600}{x^2} ; x^3 = 64 ; x = \sqrt[3]{64} = 4$$

0	4	+\infty
C'	-	+
C	→	↗
	MIN	

a) Minimizaríamos costes con 4m de ancho de base

b) El coste mínimo sería : $C_{\text{MIN}} = 700 \cdot 4^2 + \frac{89600}{4} = \underline{13440 \text{ €}}$

JUN 15
fase Específica

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+mx)}{\sin(2x)} &= \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+mx} \cdot m}{\ln(2x) \cdot 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{m}{2(1+mx)\ln(2x)} = \\ &= \frac{m}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = \frac{m}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{m=6}$$

JUL 15
fnc Específica

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln x + b \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x - x \sin x + b \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1-0+b}{0} = \frac{b+1}{0}$$

Para que el límite no sea infinito, $\boxed{b=-1}$

Empezando de nuevo:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x - x \sin x - \cos x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x \sin x}{3x^2} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{3x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos x}{3} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

JUL 15
fnc Específica

Maximizar $A = b \cdot a$

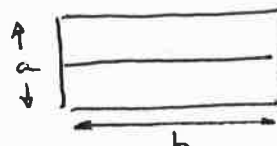
Siendo $480 = 3b + 2a$

$$b = \frac{480 - 2a}{3}$$

$$A = \frac{480 - 2a}{3} \cdot a = 160a - \frac{2a^2}{3}$$

$$A' = 160 - \frac{4a}{3}$$

$$A' = 0 \Rightarrow 160 = \frac{4a}{3} ; a = 120$$



	0	120	240
A'	+	-	
A	↗	↘	
	MAX		

Área máxima para $a = 120m \rightarrow A_{max} = 160 \cdot 120 - \frac{2 \cdot 120^2}{3} = \boxed{9600 m^2}$

JUL 15
fnc Específica

$$f(x) = x + x e^{-x} \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 + e^{-x} + x e^{-x} \cdot (-1) = (1-x) e^{-x} + 1$$

$$x - y + 3 = 0 ; y = x + 3 ; m = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow (1-x) e^{-x} + 1 = 1 ; (1-x) e^{-x} = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ e^{-x} = 0 \text{ Absurdo} \end{cases}$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow y = 1 + 1 e^{-1} = 1 + e^{-1}$$

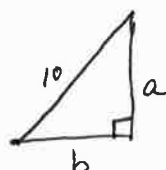
Recta Tangente: $y - (1 + e^{-1}) = 1 \cdot x ; \boxed{y = x + 1 + e^{-1}}$

JUL 15
fnc General

Maximizar $P = a + b + 10$

Siendo $a^2 + b^2 = 100$

$$b = \sqrt{100 - a^2}$$

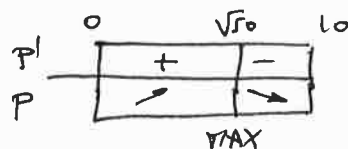


$$P = a + \sqrt{100 - a^2} + 10 \quad a \in [0, 10]$$

$$P' = 1 + \frac{-2a}{2\sqrt{100 - a^2}} = 1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{100 - a^2}}$$

$$P' = 0 \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{100 - a^2}} ; \sqrt{100 - a^2} = a ; 100 - a^2 = a^2 ;$$

$$100 = 2a^2 ; a^2 = 50 ; a = \begin{cases} \sqrt{50} \\ -\sqrt{50} \end{cases}$$



Máximo perímetro para $a = \sqrt{50} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{100 - (\sqrt{50})^2} = \sqrt{50}$

Se será un Triángulo Isósceles y Rectángulo.

JUN 15
fase General

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \sin x}{x \sin x} = \frac{0-0}{0 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - \cos x}{\sin x + x \cos x} =$$

$$= \frac{1-1}{0+0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \sin x}{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x} = \frac{-1+0}{1+1-0} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

JUN 16
fase General

a) $f(x) = \frac{bx}{x-a}$

Asíntota vertical $x=2 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{bx}{x-a} = \frac{2b}{2-a} = \infty \Rightarrow \boxed{a=2}$

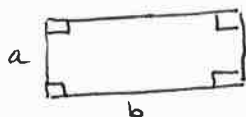
Asíntota horizontal $y=3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{bx}{x-a} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{b}{1} = 3 ; \boxed{b=3}$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{b(x-a) - bx}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{-ab}{(x-a)^2}$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-ab}{(x-a)^2} = 0 ; -ab = 0$ Aburrido porque $a \neq 0$
 $b \neq 0$

Por lo tanto $f(x)$ no tiene extremos relativos para ningún $a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$
 $b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

JUN 16
fase General

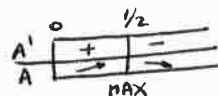


$2a + 2b = 2 \rightarrow b = 1-a$
Área = ab

$A = a(1-a) = a - a^2, (a \geq 0)$

$A' = 1 - 2a$

$A' = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$



Área máxima para $a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$. [Se trata en realidad de un cuadrado]

Área máxima = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} m^2 = \frac{100}{4} dm^2 = \boxed{25 dm^2} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Premio} = 25 \text{ €}}$

JUN 16
fase Específica

$y = x - x \ln x \rightarrow y' = 1 - \ln x - x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 - \ln x - 1 = -\ln x$

$x + y + z = 0 \rightarrow y = -x - z \rightarrow \text{pendiente} = -1$

$x = e \rightarrow y = e - e \ln e = e - e = 0$

$\rightarrow y' = -\ln e = -1$

$y - 0 = -1(x - e) ; \boxed{y = e - x}$ Recta Tangente

JUN 16
fase General

$P(1,0) \rightarrow (1-a)^2 + (-b)^2 = R^2$
 $Q(0,1) \rightarrow (-a)^2 + (1-b)^2 = R^2$

$R^2 = 1 - 2a + a^2 + a^2 ; R = \sqrt{2a^2 - 2a + 1}$

$R' = \frac{4a-2}{2\sqrt{2a^2-2a+1}} = \frac{2a-1}{\sqrt{2a^2-2a+1}}$

$R' = 0 \rightarrow \frac{2a-1}{\sqrt{2a^2-2a+1}} = 0 ; 2a-1=0 ; a = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$



$\boxed{C(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})}$

JUL16
fase General

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x - m(e^x - 1)}{2x(e^x - 1)} = \frac{0 - m(1-1)}{0(1-1)} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \uparrow \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - m e^x}{2(e^x - 1) + 2x e^x} = \frac{2 - m \cdot 1}{2(1-1) + 0 \cdot 1} = \frac{2-m}{0} = (*)$$

Para que no resulte ∞ , debe ser $m=2$

$$(*) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 - 2e^x}{2(e^x - 1) + 2x e^x} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \uparrow \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2e^x}{2e^x + 2e^x + 2x e^x} = \frac{-2 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 1} = \frac{-2}{4} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

JUL16
fase General

$$\begin{array}{cc} \boxed{A=b^2} & \boxed{A=2a^2} \\ b & 2a \end{array}$$

$$4b + 6a = 340 \rightarrow b = \frac{340 - 6a}{4} = \frac{170 - 3a}{2}$$

$$\text{Suma de Areas} = b^2 + 2a^2 =$$

$$= \frac{(170 - 3a)^2}{4} + 2a^2 = \frac{28900 - 1020a + 9a^2}{4} + 2a^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (17a^2 - 1020a + 28900)$$

$$S' = \frac{1}{4} (34a - 1020)$$

$$S' = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1020}{34} = 30$$

	0	30
S'	-	+
S	→	↗
	MIN	

Suma mínima de Areas para $a=30 \text{ cm} \rightarrow b = \frac{170 - 3 \cdot 30}{2} = 40 \text{ cm}$

Será un cuadrado de 40 cm de lado y un rectángulo 30 cm x 60 cm

JUL16
fase Específica

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - \ln x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \ln x}{3x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{1} - 1}{3 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \uparrow \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \sin x}{6x} = \frac{\frac{-0}{1} + 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0} \quad \uparrow \text{L'Hôpital}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x \cos^2 x - \sin x \cdot 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)}{\cos^4 x} + \sin x}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1+0}{1} + 1}{6} = \frac{1+1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

También:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec x - \ln x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - \ln x}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{3x^2 \cos x} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

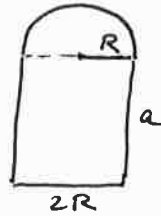
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x)}{6x \cos x + 3x^2 (-\sin x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{6x \cos x - 3x^2 \sin x} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \ln x \ln x + 2 f(x) (-\ln x)}{6 \ln x + 6x \cdot (-\ln x) - 6x f(x) - 3x^2 \ln x} = \frac{2+0}{6+0-0-0} = \frac{2}{6} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

JUL 16
fase Específica

$$18 = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 2a + 2R$$

$$a = \frac{18 - \pi R^2 - 2R}{2}$$



$$Area = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 2aR =$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{2} + \cancel{2} \frac{18 - \pi R^2 - 2R}{\cancel{2}} \cdot R = \frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 18R - \pi R^2 - 2R^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\pi R^2 + 36R - 2\pi R^2 - 4R^2) = \frac{1}{2} (36R - \pi R^2 - 4R^2)$$

$$A' = \frac{1}{2} (36 - 2\pi R - 8R)$$

$$A' = 0 \Rightarrow 36 - 2\pi R - 8R = 0$$

$$18 = \pi R + 4R ;$$

$$R = \frac{18}{\pi + 4}$$

	0	$\frac{18}{\pi+4}$	
A'	+	-	
A	↗	↘	MAX

$$\boxed{Radio = \frac{18}{\pi + 4}}$$

Modelo 17

(Ver el de Julio 2012 fase Específica)