

MODELO 1

①

$$xy = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$1 \cdot y + x \cdot y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad xy' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}} - y \quad ; \quad xy' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} - y \quad ;$$

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

$$x=1 \rightarrow 1 \cdot y = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad y = \pi/6$$

$$2 \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-1}} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - \pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } \boxed{y - \frac{\pi}{6} = -\frac{6}{2\sqrt{3} - \pi} (x - 1)}$$

②

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

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

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^x}{2x} = \frac{-1}{0} = \pm\infty \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota Vertical } x=0}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - 0}{+\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Asíntota Horizontal } y=0 \text{ cuando } x \rightarrow -\infty}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^x}{2} = -\infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asíntota Horizontal cuando } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 - e^x}{x^3} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^x}{3x^2} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^x}{6x} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-e^x}{6} = -\infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asíntota oblicua cuando } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

3

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

$$\ln(x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 1\}}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\frac{2\ln(x^2)}{x} - \frac{4\ln(x^2)}{x} + \frac{8}{x}}{\ln^3(x^2)} = \frac{8 - 2\ln(x^2)}{x \ln^3(x^2)}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow 8 - 2\ln(x^2) = 0 ; \ln(x^2) = 4 ; x^2 = e^4 ; x = \pm \sqrt{e^4} = \pm e^2$$

	$-e^2$	-1	0	1	e^2	
f''	+	-	+	-	+	-
f	Conv.	Conc.	Conv.	Conc.	Conv.	Conc.
	INF			INF		

Puntos de Inflexión: $\boxed{(e^2, \frac{e^2}{4}) \quad (-e^2, -\frac{e^2}{4})}$

4

a) $\frac{e^{ax}}{1-x}$ no está definido en $x=1$, pero $1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$
 $1 - \sin(2x)$ está definido en $\mathbb{R}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{e^0}{1-0} = 1$
 $f(0) = \frac{e^0}{1-0} = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 - \sin 0 = 1$
 $\Rightarrow f$ es continua en $x=0$ para $\boxed{a \in \mathbb{R}}$

c) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{ae^{ax}(1-x) - e^{ax} \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{e^{ax}(a-ax+1)}{(1-x)^2} & \text{si } x < 0 \\ -\ln(2x) \cdot 2 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (a-0+1)}{1^2} = a+1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = -2 \ln 0 = -2$
 $a+1 = -2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -3}$
 Resulta derivable para $\boxed{a = -3}$

5



$$\frac{dH}{dt} = 3 \text{ mm/siglo}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -0.5 \text{ mm/siglo}$$

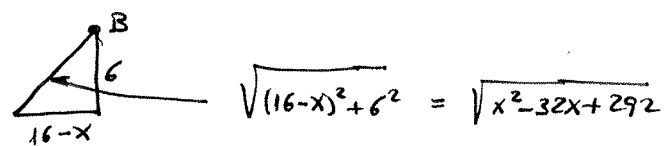
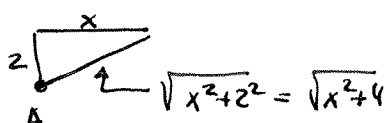
$$V = \frac{\pi R^2 H}{3} ; \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{3} \left(2R \frac{dR}{dt} H + R^2 \frac{dH}{dt} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} (2RH \cdot (-0.5) + R^2 \cdot 3) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (3R^2 - RH)$$

$$H=200 \quad R=40 \quad \left| \rightarrow \quad \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{3} (3 \cdot 40^2 - 40 \cdot 200) = -3351 \text{ m}^3/\text{siglo}$$

6

a)

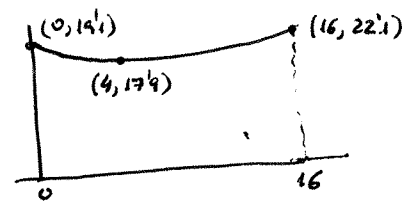


$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x^2 - 32x + 292} + k \quad \checkmark$$

b) Al estar únicamente sumando, la constante k no debe influir en la optimización de $f(x)$. Otra manera de entenderlo es que la constante k no aparece en la expresión de $f(x)$.

En consecuencia introducimos la función $\sqrt{x^2 + 4} + \sqrt{x^2 - 32x + 292}$ en la calculadora gráfica, observando:

Deberíamos construir el punto con $\boxed{x=4 \text{ km}}$, siendo longitud mínima = 17.9 km. Comparando los puntos inicial y final del dominio, la peor solución sería con $\boxed{x=16 \text{ km}}$ siendo longitud máxima = 22.1 km.



MODELO 2

①

$$y = e^{xy}$$

$$y' = e^{xy} \cdot (y + x \cdot y') ; \quad y' - x e^{xy} y' = e^{xy} \cdot y ; \quad y' = \frac{e^{xy} \cdot y}{1 - x e^{xy}}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y = e^{0 \cdot y} ; \quad y = 1 \quad \boxed{P(0,1)}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^{0 \cdot 1} \cdot 1}{1 - 0 \cdot e^{0 \cdot 1}} = 1 \quad m = 1 \Rightarrow m' = -1$$

Recta Normal

$$y - 1 = -1(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = 1 - x}$$

②

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^3} \quad \text{dom } f = (0, +\infty)$$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-\frac{3}{x} \cdot x^4 - (1 - 3\ln x) \cdot 4x^3}{x^8} = \frac{-3x^3 - 4x^3 + 12x^3 \ln x}{x^8} = \frac{12\ln x - 7}{x^5}$$

$$b) f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{1}{3} ; \quad x = e^{1/3}$$

$$f''(e^{1/3}) = \frac{12 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 7}{(e^{1/3})^5} = \frac{-3}{e^{5/3}} < 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Máximo local en } x = e^{1/3}}$$

$$c) f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x = \frac{7}{12} ; \quad x = e^{7/12}$$

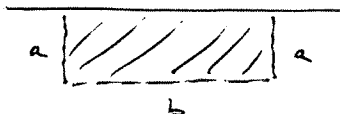
	0	$e^{7/12}$	$+\infty$
f''		-	+
f		convexo	cóncavo

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Punto Inflexión en } x = e^{7/12}}$$

③

$$\text{Maximizar: } A = a \cdot b$$

$$\text{Siendo: } 2a + b = 1000$$



$$b = 1000 - 2a \rightarrow A = a(1000 - 2a) = 1000a - 2a^2 ; \quad a \in [0, 500]$$

$$\frac{dA}{da} = 1000 - 4a$$

$$\frac{dA}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 250$$

	0	250	500
A'		+	-
A		↗	↘

MAX

$$\text{Área Máxima} = 1000 \cdot 250 - 2 \cdot 250^2 = \boxed{125000 \text{ m}^2} \quad \text{con } \boxed{\begin{matrix} b = 500 \text{ m} \\ a = 250 \text{ m} \end{matrix}}$$

④

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

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

$$f(0) = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \dots = m$$

$$\text{Para } \boxed{m = 4} \quad f \text{ es continua en } x = 0$$

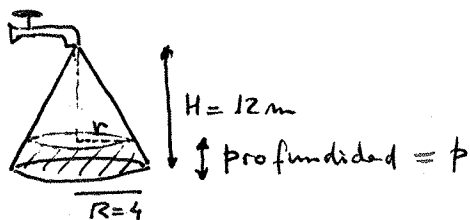
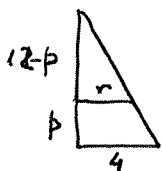
$$b) \quad f'(x) = m \cdot \frac{e^x \cdot x - (e^x - 1) \cdot 1}{x^2} = m \cdot \frac{e^x(x-1) + 1}{x^2} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} m \cdot \frac{x e^x}{2x} = m \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{m}{2}$$

- Si $m=4$, f sería derivable en $x=0$ por ser continua y finito el $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'$, sería: $f'(0) = \frac{4}{2} = \boxed{2}$
- Si $m \neq 4$, f no sería derivable en $x=0$ por no ser continua, aunque el resultado del $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'$ fuera finito.

5



$$\frac{r}{12-p} = \frac{4}{12} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{3(12-p)}$$

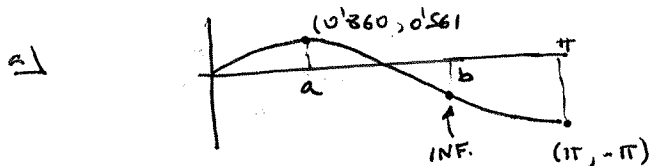
$$V = \frac{\pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 12}{3} - \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot (12-p)}{3} = 64\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3(12-p)} \right)^2 \cdot (12-p) =$$

$$= 64\pi - \frac{\pi}{27(12-p)}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{\pi}{27} \frac{+ dp/dt}{(12-p)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{27(12-p)^2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{dV}{dt} = -\frac{270}{\pi} (12-p)^2$$

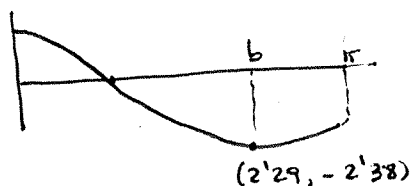
$$p=6 \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dt} = -\frac{270}{\pi} \cdot 6^2 = \boxed{-3094 \text{ m/min}}$$

6 $f(x) = x \cos x \quad x \in [0, \pi]$



← Visión de f con la calculadora
 $\boxed{a=0.860}$ buscando su máximo

b) $f'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x$



← Visión de f' con la calculadora
 $\boxed{b=2.29}$ buscando su mínimo.

MODELO 3

①
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{ax} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ bx+c & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\sqrt[3]{x}$ y $bx+c$ son expresiones continuas. Únicamente nos faltaría entonces garantizar la continuidad en $x=0$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= c \\ f(0) &= c \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{c=0} \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua en } x=0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ b & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

f tiene un máximo en $x=-1 \Rightarrow f'(-1)=0 \rightarrow b=0$; $b=0$

f tiene en $x=1$ una recta Tangente paralela a $y=2x \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow f'(1)=2 \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[3]{a}}{3\sqrt[3]{1^2}} = 2 ; \sqrt[3]{a}=6 ; a=216$

②
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 4x-x^2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(2(1+h)+1)-(2 \cdot 1+1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2+2h+1-3}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2h}{h} = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[4(1+h)-(1+h)^2]-(2 \cdot 1+1)}{h} = \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{4+4h-1-2h-h^2-3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2h-h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (2-h) = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

Al coincidir ambos límites, la derivada existe: $\boxed{f'(1)=2}$

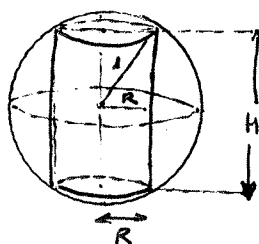
③ $R^2 + \left(\frac{H}{2}\right)^2 = 1 ; 4R^2 + H^2 = 4 ; R^2 = \frac{4-H^2}{4}$

Maximizar: $V = \pi R^2 H = \pi \frac{4-H^2}{4} \cdot H =$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} (4H - H^3)$

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

$$\frac{dV}{dH} = 0 \Rightarrow H = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$$

	$\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}$	
V'	+	-
V	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$
	MAX	



Volumen Máximo $= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(4\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} - \left(\sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}\right)^3 \right) =$
 $= \boxed{2.02 \text{ m}^3}$

④ $y = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}-1}$

a) Por un lado $x \neq 0$, y además: $\frac{2}{x}-1 \geq 0$; $\frac{2-x}{x} \geq 0$

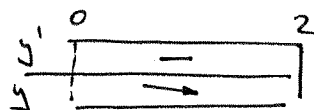
signos $\frac{2-x}{x}$

-	0	+	2	-
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dominio = $(0, 2]$

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

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{x^2\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}-1}} = 0; -2 = 0 \text{ Absurdo}$$



La función es decreciente en todo su dominio.

Para facilitar la 2ª derivada, simplifiquemos la 1ª:

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

$$y'' = \frac{+2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x^3-x^4}} \cdot (6x^2-4x^3)}{(\sqrt{2x^3-x^4})^2} = \frac{6x^2-4x^3}{(2x^3-x^4)\sqrt{2x^3-x^4}} = \frac{6-4x}{(2x-x^2)\sqrt{2x^3-x^4}}$$

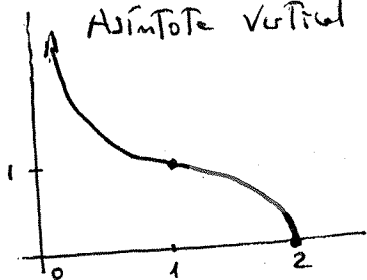
$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6-4x}{(2x-x^2)\sqrt{2x^3-x^4}} = 0; 6-4x = 0; x = 3/2$$

x \ y	
0 ⁺	+∞
3/2	1/5
2	0

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{x}-1} = 2\sqrt{+\infty} = +\infty$
Asíntota vertical $x=0^+$

	0	3/2	2
y''		+	-
y		6 ln 5	0
		INF	

b)

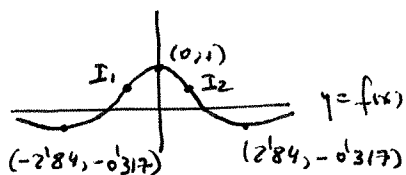


⑤

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

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

6 Representando $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ con la calculadora gráfica observamos:



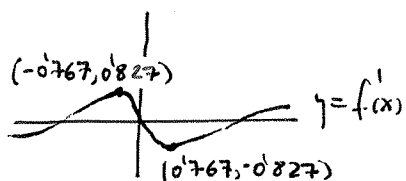
Tenemos:

Máximo Local en $(0, 1)$
 Mínimos Locales en $(-2.84, -0.317)$
 $(2.84, -0.317)$

y se prevén dos inflexiones, I_1 e I_2 .

Representando la función derivada:

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



los extremos locales de $f'(x)$ serán las inflexiones de $f(x)$.

$f(x)$ tiene inflexiones en $(-0.767, 0.571)$
 $(0.767, 0.571)$

MODELO 4

$$① \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 3\ln x - \ln x & \text{Si } x \geq 0 \\ \frac{mx+n}{1-x} & \text{Si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

a) $3\ln x - \ln x$ es continua en cualquier $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{mx+n}{1-x}$ no estaría definido en $x=1$, pero $1 \geq 0$. Por lo tanto

Tendremos: $\boxed{\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}}$

$$b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{mx+n}{1-x} = m$$

$$f(0) = 3\ln 0 - \ln 0 = 3$$

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

$\Rightarrow \boxed{m=3}$ para que f sea continua en $x=0$.
'm' podría tomar cualquier valor.

$$c) \quad f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3\ln x + \ln x & \text{Si } x > 0 \\ \frac{m(1-x) - (mx+n)(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{m+n}{(1-x)^2} & \text{Si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 3\ln 0 + \ln 0 = 3$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{m+n=3}$

Como la derivabilidad exige la continuidad, deben cumplirse ambas condiciones:

$$\begin{matrix} m=3 \\ m+n=3 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{matrix} m=3 \\ n=0 \end{matrix}} \text{ para que sea derivable en } x=0$$

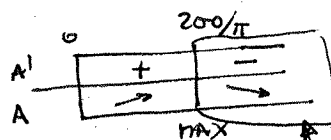
② Maximizar $A = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + xy = \frac{\pi x^2}{4} + xy$

Siendo: $200 = 2\pi \cdot \frac{x}{2} + 2y = \pi x + 2y \rightarrow y = 100 - \frac{\pi}{2}x$

$$A = \frac{\pi x^2}{4} + x \left(100 - \frac{\pi}{2}x\right) = \frac{\pi x^2}{4} + 100x - \frac{\pi x^2}{2} = 100x - \frac{\pi x^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 100 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2x = 100 - \frac{\pi}{2}x$$

$$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow 100 - \frac{\pi}{2}x = 0 \quad ; \quad x = \frac{200}{\pi}$$



Área Máxima para $\boxed{x = \frac{200}{\pi} \text{ m}} \rightarrow \boxed{y = 0 \text{ m}}$

Área Máxima = $\boxed{3183 \text{ m}^2}$

El recinto tendría forma circular.

En realidad, este intervalo no sería posible, ya que sería $y < 0$.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \sin x} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

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

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

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

$$= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{\frac{-2\sin x}{1+2\ln x}}{-\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \frac{1}{1+2\ln x}} = e^{\frac{1}{1}} = \boxed{e}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \rightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b \rightarrow f''(x) = 6x + 2a$$

$$f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2^2 + 2a \cdot 2 + b = 0 ; \quad 4a + b = -12$$

$$f'(4) = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 4^2 + 2a \cdot 4 + b = 0 ; \quad 8a + b = -48$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 6x + 2a = 0 ; \quad x = -\frac{2a}{6} = -\frac{a}{3} \rightarrow y = \left(-\frac{a}{3}\right)^3 + a\left(-\frac{a}{3}\right)^2 + b\left(-\frac{a}{3}\right) + c =$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{27} + \frac{a^3}{9} - \frac{ab}{3} + c =$$

$$= \frac{2a^3}{27} - \frac{ab}{3} + c$$

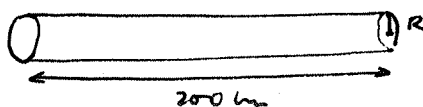
$$\begin{array}{l} 4a + b = -12 \\ 8a + b = -48 \end{array}$$

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

Que la inflexión se produzca sobre el eje X significa que:

$$\frac{2a^3}{27} - \frac{ab}{3} + c = 0 ; \quad c = \frac{ab}{3} - \frac{2a^3}{27} = \frac{(-9) \cdot 24}{3} - \frac{2(-9)^3}{27} = \boxed{-18}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad V = \pi R^2 \cdot 200 = 200\pi R^2$$



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 200\pi \cdot 2R \frac{dR}{dt} = 400\pi R \frac{dR}{dt}$$

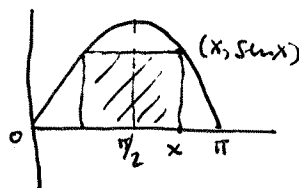
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 30 \Rightarrow 30 = 400\pi R \frac{dR}{dt} ; \quad \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{3}{40\pi R}$$

$$R = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{3}{40\pi \cdot 2} = 0.0119 \text{ cm/seg.}$$

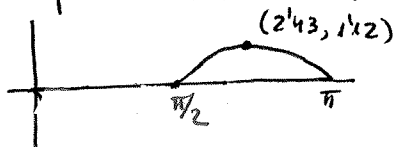
$$\textcircled{6} \quad \text{Base} = 2 \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2x - \pi$$

$$\text{Altura} = \sin x$$

$$\text{Area} = (2x - \pi) \sin x \quad x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$



Representando la función $y = (2x - \pi) \sin x$ con la calculadora gráfica:



Tendremos el máximo valor de área para $x = 2/3$, $\boxed{A_{\max} = 1/2}$

MODELLO S

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+4} \right)^{2x} &= \left(\frac{3}{3} \right)^{+\infty} = 1^{\infty} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+4} \right)^{2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x \ln \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+4} \right)} \\ &= e^{+\infty \cdot 0} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \left(\frac{3x-1}{3x+4} \right)}{1/2x}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(3x-1) - \ln(3x+4)}{1/2x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{3}{3x-1} - \frac{3}{3x+4}}{\frac{-2}{(2x)^2}}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x+12-9x+3}{(3x-1)(3x+4)} \cdot \frac{-1}{2x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-30x^2}{(3x-1)(3x+4)}} = \\ &= e^{-\frac{30}{9}} = \boxed{e^{-10/3}} \end{aligned}$$

② $y = 3x - \tan x \rightarrow y' = 3 - (1 + \tan^2 x) = 2 - \tan^2 x$

Recta Tangente paralela a $y = x - 2 \Rightarrow y' = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 2 - \tan^2 x ; \tan^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \tan x = \pm 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ Única solución para $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow y = 3 \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} - 1$

$y' = 1$

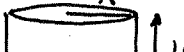
$y - (\frac{3\pi}{4} - 1) = 1 \cdot (x - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$y = x - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\pi}{4} - 1$

$y = x + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$

3) Minimizar: $A = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi RH$

Sumando: $\pi R^2 H = 500$



$$H = \frac{500}{\pi R^2} \rightarrow A = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi R \cdot \frac{500}{\pi R^2} = 2\pi R^2 + \frac{1000}{R}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dR} = 4\pi R - \frac{1000}{R^2} = \frac{4\pi R^3 - 1000}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dR} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4\pi R^3 - 1000}{R^2} = 0 ; \quad 4\pi R^3 = 1000 ; \quad R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{250}{\pi}}$$

Superficie Mínima para $\left[R = \sqrt[3]{\frac{250}{\pi}} \text{ m} \right]$

$$\sqrt{\frac{250}{\pi}}$$

④ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 6x + 8 & \text{si } x \leq -2 \\ 2x + 4 & \text{si } -2 < x \leq 0 \\ 2 \cos x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$ $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

a) Los tres trozos de $f(x)$ tienen expresiones continuas, puede estudiar la continuidad en $x = -2$, $x = 0$:

$$\begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = (-2)^2 + 6 \cdot (-2) + 8 = 0 \\ f(-2) = (-2)^2 + 6 \cdot (-2) + 8 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 2 \cdot (-2) + 4 = 0 \end{array} \quad \left| \rightarrow f \text{ is continuous in } x = -2 \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= 2 \cdot 0 + 4 = 4 \\ f(0) &= 2 \cdot 0 + 4 = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= 2 \cos 0 = 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \rightarrow \boxed{a=4} \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua en } x=0 \right.$$

b) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+6 & \text{Si } x < -2 \\ 2 & \text{Si } -2 < x < 0 \\ -a \sin x & \text{Si } x > 0 \end{cases}$ Queda estudiar la derivabilidad en $x=-2$, $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f'(x) &= 2 \cdot (-2) + 6 = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f'(x) &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow f \text{ es derivable en } x=-2 \quad \boxed{f'(-2)=2} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) &= 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow f \text{ no es derivable en } x=0 \text{ para ningún valor de 'a' } \right.$$

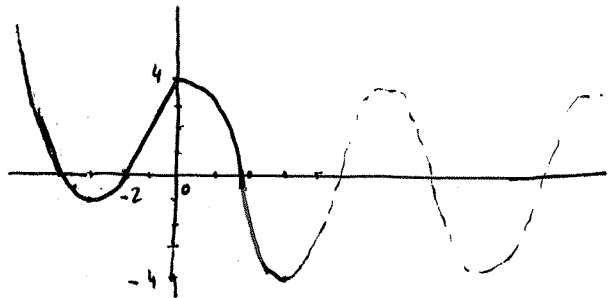
c) • $y = x^2 + 6x + 8$
 $y' = 2x + 6 \rightarrow$ Vértice en $x = -3$; $V(-3, -1)$
 $x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 32}}{2} = \begin{cases} -2 & (-2, 0) \\ -4 & (-4, 0) \end{cases}$

• $y = 2x + 4$

x \ y
-2 \ 0
0 \ 4

• $y = 4 \cos x$

x \ y
0 \ 4
$\pi/2 \ 0$
$\pi \ -4$
$\vdots \ \vdots$



⑤ $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x+1}$
 $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} = (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{-\infty} = 1^+$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{+\infty} = 1^-$ $\rightarrow$ Asíntota Horizontal $y=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= 1 - \frac{1}{-1+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{-0} = 1 + \infty = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= 1 - \frac{1}{-1+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{+0} = 1 - \infty = -\infty \end{aligned} \quad \left| \rightarrow \text{Asíntota Vertical } x=-1 \right.$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = 0 ; 1=0 \text{ Absurdo}$$

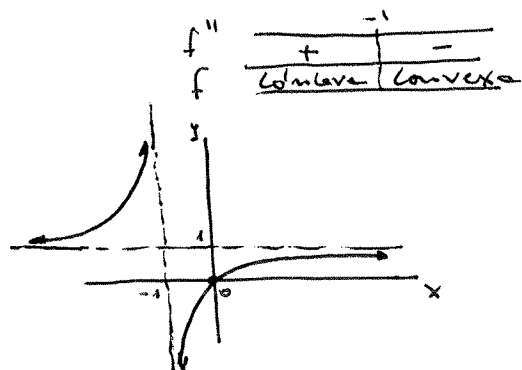
f'	-	f
	+	
	+	

f es creciente en todo su dominio

No tiene extremos locales.

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

$$f''(x)=0 \Rightarrow \frac{-2}{(x+1)^3}=0 ; -2=0 \text{ Absurdo. } \underline{\text{No tiene Inflexiones}}$$



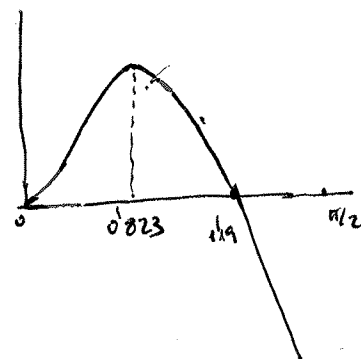
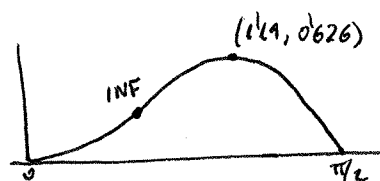
⑥ $f(x) = x^3 \cos x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

Representando en la calculadora gráfica:

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 \cos x + x^3 \cdot (-\sin x) = x^2 (3 \cos x - x \sin x)$$

Representando f' en la calculadora gráfica:

El máximo de f' nos indica la posición del punto de Inflexión de f : $x = 0.823$.



Máximo local: $(1.19, 0.626)$

Punto de Inflexión: $(0.823, 0.379)$

MODELO 6

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cos x}{1} = a$$

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

$$\boxed{a = -1}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ Sea $x=a$ el punto de Tangencia.

$$C_1: y = -x^2 + 2x - 4 \rightarrow y' = -2x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=a &\rightarrow y = -a^2 + 2a - 4 \\ &\rightarrow y' = -2a + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_2: y = x^2 + Kx + K \rightarrow y' = 2x + K$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=a &\rightarrow y = a^2 + Ka + K \\ &\rightarrow y' = 2a + K \end{aligned}$$

Al coincidir punto y pendiente:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + Ka + K &= -a^2 + 2a - 4 \\ 2a + K &= -2a + 2 \end{aligned} \quad ; \quad \begin{aligned} 2a^2 + (K-2)a + (K+4) &= 0 \\ K &= 2 - 4a \end{aligned}$$

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

$$2a^2 - 4a^2 + 6 - 4a = 0$$

$$-2a^2 - 4a + 6 = 0$$

$$a + 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} &\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow K = 2 - 4 \cdot 1 = -2 \\ &\rightarrow -3 \rightarrow K = 2 - 4(-3) = 14 \end{aligned}$$

No es solución porque $K < 0$.

$$\boxed{K = -2}$$

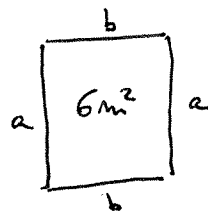
$$a=1 \rightarrow y = -1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 - 4 = -3$$

$$\boxed{P(1, -3)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Minimizar: } C = 2a \cdot 30 + 2b \cdot 60 = 60a + 120b$$

$$\text{Siendo: } a \cdot b = 6$$

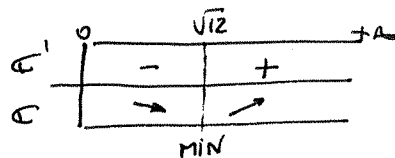
$$b = \frac{6}{a}$$



$$C = 60a + 120 \frac{6}{a} = 60a + \frac{720}{a}$$

$$\frac{dC}{da} = 60 - \frac{720}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{dc}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow 60 - \frac{720}{a^2} = 0 ; 60 = \frac{720}{a^2} ; a^2 = 12 ; a = \begin{cases} \sqrt{12} \\ -\sqrt{12} \end{cases}$$



Coste mínimo para $\boxed{a = \sqrt{12} \text{ m}} \rightarrow b = \frac{6}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{6\sqrt{12}}{12} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} \text{ m}}$

④ $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{(1+h)^2 - 1}{1+h-1} - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1+2h+h^2-1}{h} - 4}{h} =$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2h+h^2}{h} - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2+h-4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h-2}{h} = \frac{-2}{0} = \infty.$$

f no es derivable en $x=1$ por no ser un límite finito.

La derivabilidad se garantizaría modificando la definición de la función. Por ejemplo serviría: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{si } x=1 \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} & \text{si } x \neq 1 \end{cases}$

⑤ $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \rightarrow y' = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c \rightarrow y'' = 6ax + 2b$

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

Inflexión en $x=2 \rightarrow 0 = 12a + 2b$

Tangente horizontal en $x=2 \rightarrow 0 = 12a + 4b + c$

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

$$\begin{cases} 8a + 4b + 2c = 1 \\ 6a + b = 0 \\ 12a + 4b + c = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow b = -6a$$

$$\begin{cases} 8a - 24a + 2c = 1 \\ 12a - 24a + c = 0 \\ -16a + 2c = 1 \\ -12a + c = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow c = 12a$$

$$\begin{cases} -16a + 24a = 1 \\ 8a = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{1}{8}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -\frac{6}{8} \\ c = \frac{12}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{8}(x^3 - 6x^2 + 12x)}$$

⑥ Representamos $y = \sin(x^2 + 1)$ $-2 < x < 2$
con la calculadora gráfica observando los siguientes extremos locales:

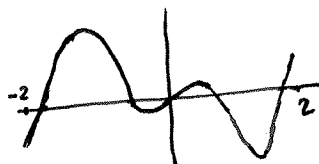
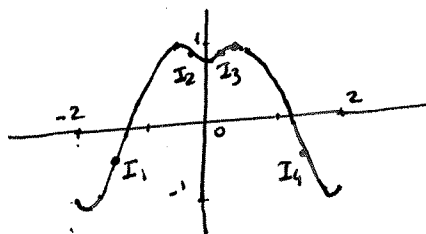
Mínimos: $(-1.43, -1); (0, 0.841); (-1.43, -1)$

Máximos: $(-0.756, 1); (0.756, 1)$

Se prevén cuatro inflexiones

Representamos $y' = \cos(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x$, observando cuatro extremos que se corresponden con las inflexiones de $y = \sin(x^2 + 1)$:

$I_1(-1.53, -0.198); I_2(0.443, 0.931); I_3(1.53, -0.198); I_4(0.443, 0.931)$



MODELO 7

①

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\sin x} &= 0^0 = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x^{\sin x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \ln x} = e^{0 \cdot \infty} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1/\sin x}} = e^{-\frac{\infty}{\infty}} = e^{-\frac{\infty}{\infty}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-\cos x / \sin^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin^2 x}{-x \cos x}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} = \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{-\cos x + x \sin x}} = e^{\frac{0}{-1+0}} = e^0 = \boxed{1} \end{aligned}$$

②

$$8y \ln x - 2x^2 + 4y^2 = 7$$

$$8y' \ln x + 8y \frac{1}{x} - 4x + 8yy' = 0 ; \quad 8y'(\ln x + y) = 4x - \frac{8y}{x} ; \quad y' = \frac{x - 2y/x}{2(\ln x + y)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x=1 \rightarrow 8y \cdot 0 - 2 + 4y^2 &= 7 \rightarrow 4y^2 = 9 \rightarrow y = \pm \frac{3}{2} \text{ porque } y > 0 \\ \rightarrow y' &= \frac{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 3/2}{1}}{2(\ln 1 + \frac{3}{2})} = \frac{1-3}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } \boxed{y - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{2}{3}(x-1)}$$

③

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

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

$$\text{Sendo } y^2 = 4x$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x-4)^2 + 4x} = \sqrt{x^2 - 8x + 16 + 4x} = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 16}, \quad x \geq 0$$

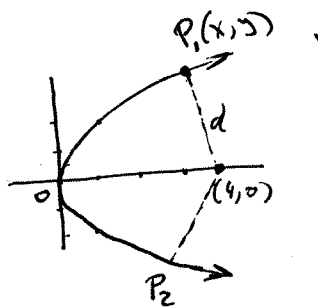
$$d' = \frac{2x-4}{2\sqrt{x^2-4x+16}} = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x^2-4x+16}}$$

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

Mínima distancia
para $x=2$.

$$x=2 \rightarrow y^2 = 4 \cdot 2 ; \quad y = \pm \sqrt{8}$$

$$\boxed{P_1(2, \sqrt{8}) \quad P_2(2, -\sqrt{8})}$$



	0	2
d'	-	+
d	→	→
	MIN	

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

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= (0+2)^2 - 4 = 0 \\ f(0) &= -a(0-2)^2 + 4a = -4a + 4a = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= -a(0-2)^2 + 4a = -4a + 4a = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow f \text{ es continua en } x=0 \text{ para cualquier } a \in \mathbb{R} \right.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) &= 2(0+2) = 4 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) &= -2a(0-2) = 4a \end{aligned} \quad \left| \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} f \text{ será derivable en } x=0 \\ \text{para: } 4a = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{a=1} \\ \text{y la derivada será } f'(0) = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

⑤

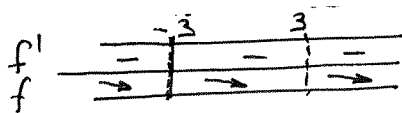
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{12}{x^2-9} = \frac{2}{x-3} - \frac{12}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2(x+3)-12}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2x-6}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \frac{2x-6}{x^2-9}$$

$$a) \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{3, -3\}$$

$$b) \quad f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2-9) - (2x-6) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-9)^2} = \frac{2x^2-18-4x^2+12x}{(x^2-9)^2} = \frac{-2x^2+12x-18}{(x^2-9)^2} = \frac{-2(x^2-6x+9)}{(x^2-9)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{-2(x^2-6x+9)}{(x^2-9)^2} = 0 ; \quad x^2-6x+9=0 ;$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-36}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 0}{2} = 3 \quad \text{Imposible porque no pertenece al dom } f.$$



f es decreciente en todo su dominio.

c) f no puede ser continua en $x=3$ por no estar definida en dicho valor de x .

Vamos el tipo de discontinuidad:

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

f tiene una discontinuidad EVITABLE en $x=3$

$$\begin{aligned} d) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2x-6}{x^2-9} = \frac{-6-6}{+0} = \boxed{-\infty} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{2x-6}{x^2-9} = \frac{-6-6}{-0} = \boxed{+\infty} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \text{Salto Infinito en } x=-3 \right.$$

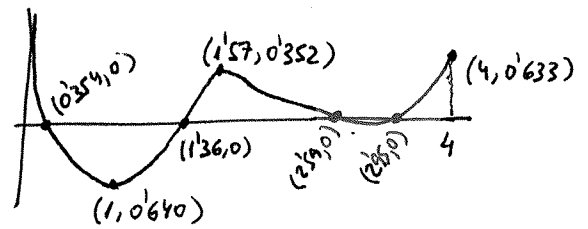
6

a) Observado con la calculadora gráfica:

Puntos corte con eje X: $(0,354, 0)$
 $(1,36, 0)$

Máximo local: $(1,57, 0,352)$
 $(2,59, 0)$
 $(2,95, 0)$

Mínimos locales: $(1, 0,640)$
 $(2,59, 0)$



b) $| \ln x | > | \ln x | + 0,1 \Rightarrow | \ln x | - | \ln x | - 0,1 > 0.$

observando los intervalos en los que $f(x) > 0$:

$$x \in (0, 0,354) \cup (1,36, 2,59) \cup (2,95, 4)$$

MODELO 8

①

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

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

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \ln x) \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x = 0 \cdot \infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln x}{\operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{0}{0} =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 - \ln x) \operatorname{ctg} x = +\infty \cdot (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - \ln x) \operatorname{ctg} x = +\infty \cdot (+\infty) = +\infty$$

②

$$y = \frac{2x+5}{x+3} \rightarrow y' = \frac{2(x+3) - (2x+5) \cdot 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{1}{(x+3)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{1}{9} ; x+3 = \pm 3 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-6 \end{cases}$$

$$x=0 \begin{cases} y = 5/3 \\ y' = 1/9 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y - \frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{9}x}$$

$$x=-6 \begin{cases} y = \frac{-12+5}{-6+3} = \frac{7}{3} \\ y' = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{y - \frac{7}{3} = \frac{1}{9}(x+6)}$$

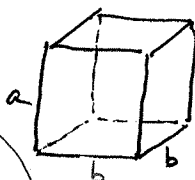
③

Maximizar: $V = b^2 a$

Siendo: $96 = 2b^2 + 4ab$

$$4ab = 96 - 2b^2$$

$$a = \frac{96 - 2b^2}{4b} ; a = \frac{48 - b^2}{2b}$$



$$V = b^2 \frac{48 - b^2}{2b} = \frac{1}{2} (48b - b^3)$$

$$\frac{dV}{db} = \frac{1}{2} (48 - 3b^2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{db} = 0 \Rightarrow 48 - 3b^2 = 0 ; b = \sqrt{\frac{48}{3}} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

	0	4	$+\infty$
V'	+	-	
V		MAX	

$$\text{Volumen Mximo para } \boxed{b = 4 \text{ m}} \rightarrow a = \frac{48 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{32}{8} = \boxed{4 \text{ m}}$$

El prisma recto ser un cubo.

4)

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

$x^2 - 2x$, $2x + a$ son expresiones polinómicas por lo que no tendrían problemas de discontinuidad. Únicamente queda ajustar para $x=3$:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 2 \cdot 3 + a = 6 + a \\ f(3) = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow 6 + a = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -3} \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua en } x=3$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f'(x) = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3 - 2 = 4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ no sería derivable en } x=3. \text{ Tendría en ese punto, un punto anguloso.}$$

5)

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 3}$$

a) $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 6x + 8}{(x - 3)^2} = 0 \quad ; \quad x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0 \quad ; \quad x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

	2	3	4
f'	+	-	-
f	↗	↘	↗
	MAX		MIN

f es creciente en $(-\infty, 2) \cup (4, +\infty)$

f es decreciente en $(2, 3) \cup (3, 4)$

f tiene un máximo local en $x=2$

f tiene un mínimo local en $x=4$

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

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{(x - 3)^3} = 0 \quad ; \quad 2 = 0 \text{ Absurdo. No tiene inflexiones}$$

f'	-	+
f	convexa	cóncava

f es convexa en $(-\infty, 3)$

f es cóncava en $(3, +\infty)$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 3} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 5}{1} = \infty \rightarrow$ No tiene asíntota horizontal, podría tenerla oblicua.

$$\frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{-x^2 + 3x} = \frac{x-3}{x-2} \rightarrow \text{Asíntota oblicua } y = x - 2.$$

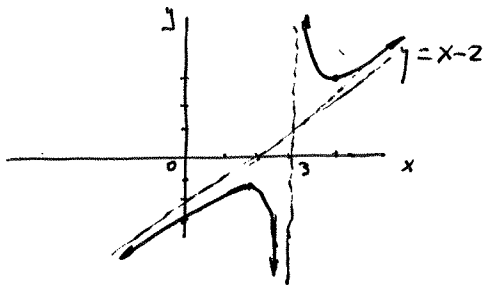
$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 5x + 7 \\ -x^2 + 3x \\ \hline -2x + 7 \\ 2x - 6 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 7}{x - 3} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

Asíntota vertical $x = 3$

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



$$y = x - 2$$

x	y
2	0
0	-2

⑥ $\cos x + \cos y = 1/2 \rightarrow y = \arccos(1/2 - \cos x)$

$\sin x + \sin y = 1/4 \rightarrow y = \arcsin(1/4 - \sin x)$

Representando ambas funciones con la calculadora gráfica, para $x \in (0, \pi)$ y $y \in (0, \pi)$ buscamos los puntos intersección:

MODELO 9

① Como $f'(-1)=0$
 $f'(-1^-)<0$
 $f'(-1^+)>0$ $\Rightarrow$

-1	
-	+
↖	↗
MIN	

f tendrá un mínimo local en $x=-1$

Como: $f'(2)=0$
 $f'(2^-)>0$
 $f'(2^+)>0$ $\Rightarrow$

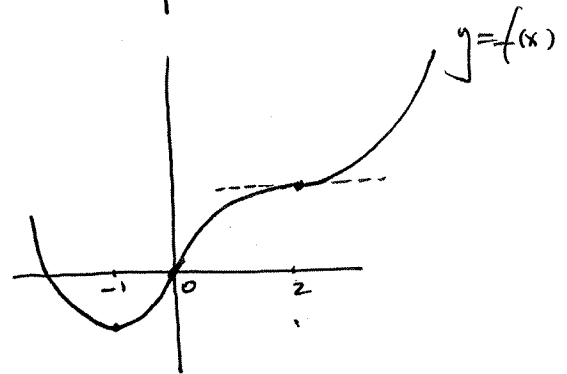
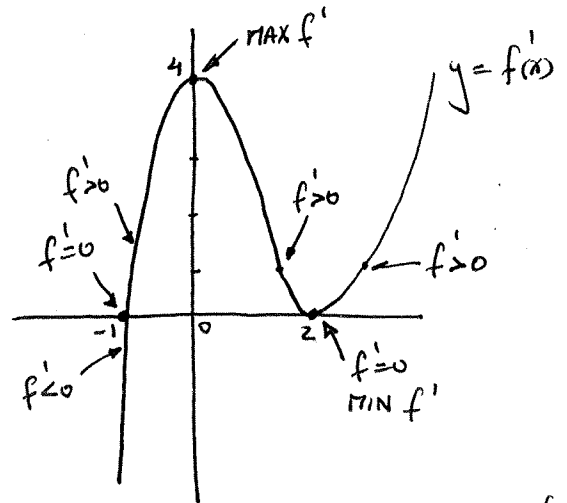
2	
+	+
↗	↗

f no tendrá ni máximo ni mínimo local en $x=2$. Tendrá un punto de inflexión con tangente horizontal.

Como f' tiene un máximo local en $x=0$, su derivada será nula:

$$(f')'(0)=0 \rightarrow f''(0)=0 \text{ por lo}$$

que f tendrá un punto de inflexión en $x=0$



② $y = \frac{k}{x} + \ln x^2 \rightarrow y' = -\frac{k}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot 2x = -\frac{k}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x}$

$x=2 \rightarrow y = \frac{k}{2} + \ln 4$

$\rightarrow y' = -\frac{k}{4} + 1$

$3x + 2y = b \rightarrow y = \frac{b-3x}{2} \Rightarrow m = -\frac{3}{2}$

$-\frac{k}{4} + 1 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$-k + 4 = -6$

$k = 10$

La recta tangente será:

$x=2 \rightarrow y = \frac{10}{2} + \ln 4 = 5 + \ln 4$

$\rightarrow y' = -\frac{3}{2}$

$y - (5 + \ln 4) = -\frac{3}{2}(x - 2)$

$2y - 10 - 2\ln 4 = -3x + 6$

$3x + 2y = 16 + 2\ln 4$

$b = 16 + 2\ln 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln 2x)^{3/x^2} &= 1^\infty = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln (\ln 2x)^{3/x^2}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x^2} \ln \ln 2x} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \ln 2x}{x^2}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\ln 2x} \cdot (-\sin 2x) \cdot 2}{2x}} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin 2x}{x \ln 2x}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos 2x \cdot 2}{\ln 2x + x \cdot (-\sin 2x) \cdot 2}} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \cos 2x}{\ln 2x - 2x \sin 2x}} = e^{\frac{-2}{1-0}} = \boxed{e^{-2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} \quad y &= x \arcsin x \\
 y' &= \arcsin x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 y'' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} - x \cdot \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1-x^2 + x^2}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1-x^2+1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{2-x^2}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad y = \ln(x^2+1)$$

$x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2+1 \geq 1 \Rightarrow \ln(x^2+1)$ está definido para Todo $\mathbb{R}$.

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

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

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

$$y''=0 \Rightarrow \frac{2-2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2}=0 \quad ; \quad 2-2x^2=0 \quad ; \quad \boxed{x=\pm 1}$$

$$\text{Concave en } (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Cóncava en } (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{Inflexiones en } x=1, x=-1.$$

	-1	1	
y''	-	+	-
y	Concava	Cóncava	Concava
	INF	INF	

$$\textcircled{6} \quad V = \pi R^2 H + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = \pi R^2 H + \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \pi \cdot 2R \frac{dR}{dt} H + \pi R^2 \frac{dH}{dt} + \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 3R^2 \frac{dR}{dt}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dR}{dt} &= 2 \\ \frac{dV}{dt} &= 204\pi \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow 204\pi = 2\pi R H \cdot 2 + \pi R^2 \frac{dH}{dt} + 2\pi R^2 \cdot 2 ;$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{204 - 2RH - 2R^2}{R^2}$$

$$R=3 \quad \left| \rightarrow 36\pi = \pi \cdot 9 \cdot H + \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 27 ; \quad H = \frac{36-18}{9} = 2$$

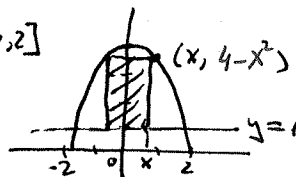
$$V=36\pi \quad \left| \rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{204 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 3^2}{3^2} = \boxed{15\frac{1}{3} \text{ cm/min}}$$

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

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x^4 + e^x)^{1/x} = (0+1)^{1/0} = 1^{\infty} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(x^4 + e^x)^{1/x}} =$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \ln(x^4 + e^x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^4 + e^x)}{x}} = e^{\frac{0}{0}} =$
 $= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^4 + e^x} \cdot (4x^3 + e^x)}{1}} = e^1 = \boxed{e}$

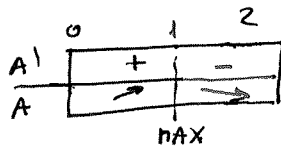
② $xy^2 + x^2y = 2$
 $y^2 + x \cdot 2yy' + 2xy + x^2y' = 0 \quad ; \quad y' = \frac{-y^2 - 2xy}{2xy + x^2}$
 $P(1,1) \rightarrow y' = \frac{-1-2}{2+1} = -1$
 Recta Tangente: $y-1 = -1(x-1) \quad ; \quad \boxed{y = 2-x}$
 Recta Normal: $y-1 = \frac{-1}{-1}(x-1) \quad ; \quad \boxed{y = x}$

③ Rectángulo: Base = $2x$
 Altura = $4-x^2-1 = 3-x^2 \quad | \quad x \in [0,2]$
 $\text{Area} = 2x(3-x^2) = 6x - 2x^3$



$\frac{dA}{dx} = 6 - 6x^2$

$\frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow 6 - 6x^2 = 0 \quad ; \quad x = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$



Area Máxima para $x=1$

Base = $2 \cdot 1 = 2$
 Altura = $3 - 1^2 = 2$ } En realidad es un cuadrado.

$$4) f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 3ax - 6}{x-3} & \text{Si } x < 3 \\ x^2 - 1 & \text{Si } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

f está definida para todos los valores de x , parece ser que el primer trozo no está definido en $x=3$ - por anularse el denominador - pero $x=3$ pertenece en realidad al 2º trozo.

El primer trozo es continuo en $(-\infty, 3)$ por tener expresión racional y no anularse el denominador. El segundo trozo es continuo en $(3, +\infty)$ por tener expresión polinómica.

Únicamente quedaría estudiar la continuidad en $x=3$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 3^2 - 1 = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 - 1 = 9 - 1 = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x^2 - 3ax - 6}{x-3} = \frac{18 - 9a - 6}{0^-} = \frac{12 - 9a}{0^-}$$

• Si $12 - 9a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow f$ no sería continua en $x=3$.

• Si $12 - 9a = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$, f podría ser continua:

$$a = \frac{4}{3}: \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3}x - 6}{x-3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 6}{x-3} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{4x - 4}{1} = 4 \cdot 3 - 4 = 8.$$

Al comprobar el punto en $x=3$ con los dos límites laterales,

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

$$5) f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{\pm 2\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0^- \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x} = 0^+ \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Asíntota Horizontal } y=0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-2}{4^- - 4} = \frac{-2}{+0} = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-2}{4^+ - 4} = \frac{-2}{-0} = -\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Asíntota Vertical } x=-2$$

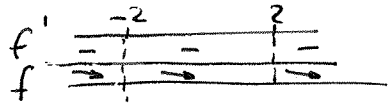
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x}{x^2-4} = \frac{2}{4-4} = \frac{2}{-0} = -\infty$$

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

Asíntota vertical $x=2$

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

$$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow \frac{-x^2-4}{(x^2-4)^2} = 0 ; -x^2-4=0 ; x^2=-4 \text{ Absurdo. No tiene extremos locales.}$$



f es decreciente en todo su dominio.

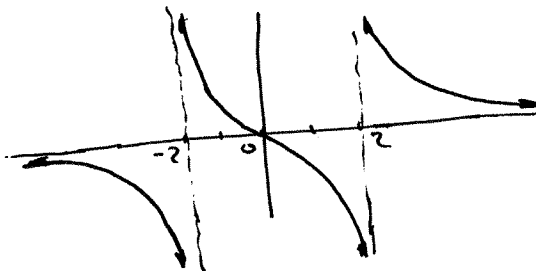
$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x \cdot (x^2-4)^{-2} - (-x^2-4) \cdot 2(x^2-4)^{-3} \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^4} = \frac{-2x^3+8x+4x^3+16x}{(x^2-4)^3} = \frac{2x^3+24x}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

$$f''(x)=0 \Rightarrow 2x^3+24x=0 ; 2x(x^2+12)=0 \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x^2+12=0 \text{ Absurdo} \end{cases}$$

	-2	0	2	
f''	-	+	-	+
f	conv.	conc.	conv.	conc.
	INF			

f es cóncava en $(-\infty, -2) \cup (0, 2)$
 f es convexa en $(-2, 0) \cup (2, +\infty)$
 f tiene un punto de inflexión en $x=0$

x	y
0	0



⑥

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 + \pi R^2 H$$

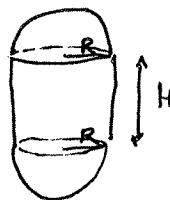
$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 3R^2 \frac{dR}{dt} + \pi \cdot 2R \frac{dR}{dt} \cdot H + \pi R^2 \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 2 \quad \left| \quad 204\pi = 4\pi R^2 \cdot 2 + 2\pi R H \cdot 2 + \pi R^2 \frac{dH}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{204 - 8R^2 - 4RH}{R^2} \right.$$

$$\begin{matrix} R=3 \\ V=81\pi \end{matrix} \quad \left| \quad 81\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 3^3 + \pi \cdot 3^2 H \rightarrow H = \frac{81 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot 27}{9} = 5 \text{ m} \right.$$

$$\begin{matrix} R=3 \\ H=5 \end{matrix} \quad \left| \rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{204 - 8 \cdot 3^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{3^2} = 8 \text{ m/min} \right.$$

El sólido podría ser este:



MODELO 11

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

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

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

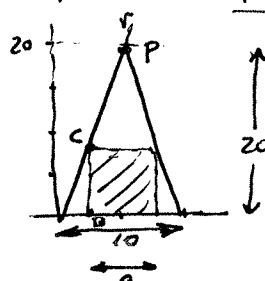
a) $x=3 \rightarrow y = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 1}{3-2} = 7$
 $\rightarrow y' = \frac{-5}{(3-2)^2} = -5$

Recta Tangente: $y - 7 = -5(x - 3)$
 $\boxed{y = 22 - 5x}$

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

$y = 22 - 5x$
 $y = 2$
 $2 = 22 - 5x ; 5x = 20 ; x = 4$ $\boxed{P(4, 2)}$

③ a) $P(5, 20) \mid O(0,0) \mid \vec{OP} = (5, 20) \rightarrow m = \frac{20}{5} = 4$
 $r: \boxed{y = 4x}$



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

$x = \frac{10-a}{2} \rightarrow y = 4 \cdot \frac{10-a}{2} = 20 - 2a \rightarrow \boxed{C\left(\frac{10-a}{2}, 20-2a\right)}$

c) $\text{Area} = a(20-2a) = 20a - 2a^2 \quad a \in [0, 10]$

$\frac{dA}{da} = 20 - 4a$

$\frac{dA}{da} = 0 \Rightarrow 20 - 4a = 0 ; \boxed{a=5}$

Máximo área para $\boxed{a=5}$

	0	5	10
A'		+	-
A		→	→
		MAX	

④ $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x^2 - 2x - 11 & \text{Si } x < 1 \\ -\frac{8}{x} & \text{Si } x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

- $5x^2 - 2x - 11$ es polinómico por lo que f es continua y derivable en $(-\infty, 1)$
- $-\frac{8}{x}$ anula su denominador en $x=0$, pero no está incluido en el segundo trozo. Por lo tanto f es continua y derivable en $(1, +\infty)$ por tener expresión racional sin anularse el denominador.
- Únicamente queda estudiar en $x=1$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= 5 \cdot 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 11 = -8 \\ f(1) &= -\frac{8}{1} = -8 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= -\frac{8}{1} = -8 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ es continua en } x=1$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 10x - 2 & \text{Si } x < 1 \\ + \frac{8}{x^2} & \text{Si } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) &= 10 \cdot 1 - 2 = 8 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) &= \frac{8}{1^2} = 8 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ es derivable en } x=1 \quad \text{con } f'(1) = 8.$$

Por lo tanto f es continua y derivable en $\mathbb{R}$.

⑤ $y = x^4 e^{-x} \quad \text{dominio} = \mathbb{R}$

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

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow x^3 (4 - x) e^{-x} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \rightarrow x^3 = 0; \quad x = 0 \\ \rightarrow 4 - x = 0; \quad x = 4 \\ \rightarrow e^{-x} = 0 \text{ Absurdo} \end{cases}$$

	0	4	
y'	-	+	-
y	MIN	MAX	

La función es creciente en $(0, 4)$

La función es decreciente en $(-\infty, 0) \cup (4, +\infty)$

b) La función tiene un mínimo local en $x=0$

La función tiene un máximo local en $x=4$

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

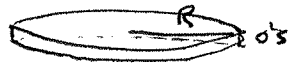
$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 (x^2 - 8x + 12) e^{-x} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \rightarrow x^2 = 0; \quad x = 0 \\ \rightarrow x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0 \\ \quad x = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 6 \\ 2 \end{cases} \\ \rightarrow e^{-x} = 0 \text{ Absurdo.} \end{cases}$$

	0	2	6	
y''	+	+	-	+
y	convexa	conv.	conc.	convexa
		INF	INF	

La función tiene puntos de inflexión en $x=2$, $x=6$

⑥

$$V = \pi R^2 \cdot 0.5$$



$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 2\pi R \frac{dR}{dt} \cdot 0.5 = \pi R \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$4 = \pi R \cdot \frac{dR}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{4}{\pi R}$$

$$R=20 \rightarrow \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{4}{\pi \cdot 4} = \boxed{\frac{1}{\pi} \text{ cm s}^{-1}}$$

Modelo 12.

① $y = 3x - \ln x$
 $y' = 3 - \frac{1}{x}$

$x=1 \rightarrow y = 3 - \ln 1 = 3$
 $y' = 3 - 1 = 2$

Recta Tangente: $y - 3 = 2(x - 1) \rightarrow \boxed{y = 2x + 1}$
 Recta Normal: $y - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1) \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{7 - x}{2}}$

② $v = \frac{2-s}{s^2+1} \rightarrow a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{-\frac{ds}{dt} - (2-s) \cdot 2s \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{ds}{dt}(-1-2s+2s^2)}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{(2s^2-2s-1) \cdot v}{(s^2+1)^2}$

$s=3 \rightarrow v = \frac{2-3}{9+1} = -\frac{1}{10}$
 $a = \frac{(2 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 3 - 1) \cdot (-\frac{1}{10})}{(9+1)^2} = \boxed{\frac{-11}{1000}}$

③ $x^5 - 8x^2 = 0$
 $x^2(x^3 - 8) = 0 \rightarrow x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2 \end{cases}$

$x^5 - 8x^2$	0	2
	-	+

$f(x) = \sqrt{x^5 - 8x^2}$ Dominio $f = [0] \cup [2, +\infty)$

$f'(x) = \frac{5x^4 - 16x}{2\sqrt{x^5 - 8x^2}}$ Dominio $f' = (2, +\infty)$

Nota $f'(x)$ se puede simplificar, resultando $f'(x) = \frac{x(5x^3 - 16)}{2x\sqrt{x^3 - 8}} = \frac{5x^3 - 16}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 8}}$

sin embargo $f(x)$ no se puede simplificar, estaría mal $f(x) = x\sqrt{x^3 - 8}$

ya que se diferencia de la función original en el punto (aislado) $x=0$

④ Es falso.

Por ejemplo:

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{si } x \neq 2 \\ x & \text{si } x = 2 \end{cases}$ $f(2) = 3$ pero $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 2$

⑤ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan x}{x - \sin x} = \frac{0-0}{0-0} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sec^2 x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \sec x - \sec x \cdot \tan x}{+\sin x} =$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2 \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{-2}{1} = \boxed{-2}$

⑥ $y = \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 3x}$
 $x^2 + 3x = 0 ; x(x+3) = 0 ; x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Dominio} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, -3\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2}{2x+3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0 \rightarrow \text{No hay asíntota vertical en } x=0.$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{-54}{9-9} = \frac{-54}{0} = \pm \infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{-54}{+0} = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{2x^3}{x^2 + 3x} = \frac{-54}{-0} = +\infty$

Asíntota Vertical $x = -3$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= 1-4 = -3 \\ f(2) &= 1-4 = -3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \frac{1}{2-3} = -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ tiene una discontinuidad de salto finito en } x=2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \frac{1}{3-3} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ tiene una discontinuidad asintótica en } x=3$$

$$f(x) \text{ es continua en } \mathbb{R} - \{2, 3\}$$

$f(x)$ no puede ser derivable en $x=2$, ni en $x=3$, por no ser continua.
Veamos la derivabilidad en $x=-1$:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x < -1 \\ -2x & \text{si } -1 < x < 2 \\ \frac{-1}{(x-3)^2} & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f'(-1^-) &= 1 \\ f'(-1^+) &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ no es derivable en } x=-1, \text{ tiene un punto anguloso.}$$

$$f(x) \text{ es derivable en } \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 2, 3\}$$

9) $f(x) = x^3 - \frac{4}{3}|x| = \begin{cases} x^3 - \frac{4}{3}x & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ x^3 + \frac{4}{3}x & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$ Dominio = $\mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - \frac{4}{3} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ 3x^2 + \frac{4}{3} & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f'(0^+) &= -\frac{4}{3} \\ f'(0^-) &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ no es derivable en } x=0, \text{ tiene un punto anguloso.}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 - \frac{4}{3} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{4}{9}; x = \pm \frac{2}{3} \\ 3x^2 + \frac{4}{3} = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{4}{9} \quad \times \end{cases}$$

(para los $x \geq 0$)
(para los $x < 0$)

	0	2/3	
$f'(x)$	+	-	+
$f(x)$	↗	↘	↗

$f(x)$ es creciente en $(-\infty, 0) \cup (\frac{2}{3}, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ es decreciente en $(0, \frac{2}{3})$

$f(x)$ tiene un máximo relativo en $x=0$ (que es punto anguloso)

$f(x)$ " " mínimo " " en $x=\frac{2}{3}$

10) $f(x) = x^3 - ax + b$; $f'(x) = 3x^2 - a$

$$f \text{ impar} \Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow (-x)^3 - a(-x) + b = -(x^3 - ax + b) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -x^3 + ax + b = -x^3 + ax - b \Rightarrow 2b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b=0}$$

$$f \text{ tiene extremos relativos en } x=\pm 1 \Rightarrow f'(\pm 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 3-a=0 ; \boxed{a=3}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = x^3 - 3x}$$

MODELO 13

$$① \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Si } x \leq -1 \\ \frac{3x}{1-4x^2} & \text{Si } -1 < x < 0 \\ x^2 + 3x & \text{Si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

- El 1º y 3º trozo no tienen problemas de discontinuidad por tratarse de expresiones constante y polinómicas respectivamente.
- El 2º trozo no será continuo allí donde se anule el denominador:
 $1-4x^2=0$; $4x^2=1$; $x^2=\frac{1}{4}$; $x=\begin{cases} -1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{cases}$ No pertenece al 2º Trozo.

Por lo tanto : $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-1/2\}$

- Vamos la discontinuidad en $x = -1/2$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1/2} \frac{3x}{1-4x^2} = \frac{-3/2}{0} = \infty \rightarrow \boxed{\text{Discontinuidad de Salto Infinito en } x = -1/2}$$

- Vamos ahora posibles discontinuidades en $x = -1$, $x = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= 1 \\ f(-1) &= 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= \frac{3 \cdot (-1)}{1-4(-1)^2} = \frac{-3}{1-4} = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ es continua en } x = -1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \frac{3 \cdot 0}{1-4 \cdot 0^2} = 0 \\ f(0) &= 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{f \text{ es continua en } x = 0}$$

$$② \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{1-e^x}$$

$$1-e^x=0 ; e^x=1 ; x=0 \quad \boxed{\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}}$$

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

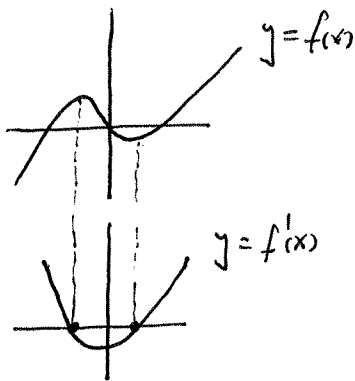
$$\boxed{f \text{ tiene una discontinuidad evitable en } x=0}$$

- ③ Es verdadera. La derivabilidad necesita necesariamente de la continuidad.

$$④ \quad y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{1-x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (1-x) - x \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x+x}{\left[1+\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2}\right] \cdot (1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2+x^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2x^2+2x+1}}$$

5



$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x} &= \infty^0 = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\tan x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \tan x \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\tan x \cdot \ln x)} = \\
 &= e^{-0 \cdot \infty} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1/\tan x}} = e^{\frac{-\infty}{+\infty}} = \\
 &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/\cos^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-\sec^2 x}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\sin^2 x}{x}} = \\
 &= e^{\frac{0}{0}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2\sin x \cdot \cos x}{1}} = e^0 = \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2|x| + 1 = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

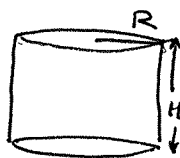
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2 + 2h + 1 - 1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2 + 2h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (h + 2) = 2$$

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

No es derivable en $x=0$. Tiene un punto angular.

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \text{Maximizar: } V = \pi R^2 H$$

$$\text{Siendo: } 150 = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi R H$$



$$H = \frac{150 - 2\pi R^2}{2\pi R}$$

$$V = \pi R^2 \frac{150 - 2\pi R^2}{2\pi R} = 75R - \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dR} = 75 - 3\pi R^2$$

$$\frac{dV}{dR} = 0 \rightarrow 75 - 3\pi R^2 = 0 ; R = \frac{25}{\pi}$$

	25/π	
V'	+	-
V	↗	↘
	MAX	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Máximo volumen para } R = \frac{25}{\pi} \text{ cm} &\rightarrow H = \frac{150 - 2\pi \left(\frac{25}{\pi}\right)^2}{2\pi \cdot \frac{25}{\pi}} = \frac{150 - \frac{1250}{\pi}}{25} = \\
 &= \boxed{6 - \frac{50}{\pi} \text{ cm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9

$$x^2 + y^2 - xy + 5y + 2x = 11$$

$$2x + 2yy' - y - xy' + 5y' + 2 = 0 ; y' = \frac{y - 2x - 2}{2y - x + 5}$$

$$\alpha = \pi/4 \Rightarrow m = \tan \pi/4 = 1 \rightarrow 1 = \frac{y - 2x - 2}{2y - x + 5} ; 2y - x + 5 = y - 2x - 2 ;$$

$$y = -x - 7$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - xy + 5y + 2x = 11 \quad y = -x - 7$$

$$x^2 + (-x-7)^2 - x(-x-7) + 5(-x-7) + 2x = 11$$

$$x^2 + x^2 - 14x + 49 + x^2 + 7x - 5x - 35 + 2x - 11 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 36}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6} = \begin{cases} 3 \rightarrow y = -3 - 7 = -10 \\ -1/3 \rightarrow y = -(-1/3) - 7 = -22/3 \end{cases}$$

$$A(3, -10)$$

$$B(-1/3, -22/3) \quad \overline{AB} = (-1/3 - 3, -22/3 + 10) = (-10/3, 8/3) \rightarrow m = \frac{8/3}{-10/3} = -\frac{8}{10} = -0.8$$

$$y + 10 = -0.8(x - 3)$$

10

$$y = \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^2} \quad \text{dominio} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^2} = \frac{9}{+0} = +\infty \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Asintota Vertical } x=0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^2} = \frac{9}{-0} = +\infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2} = 1 \rightarrow \text{Asintota Horizontal } y=1$$

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

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{6x - 18}{x^3} = 0 ; 6x - 18 = 0 ; x = 3$$

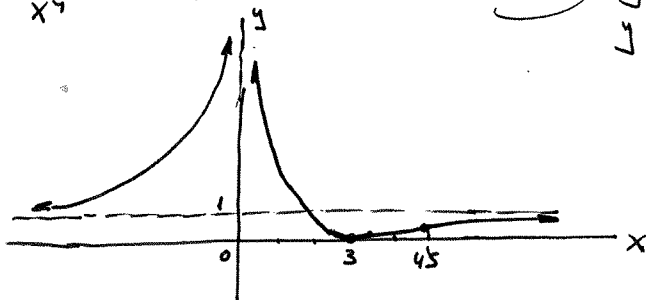
	0	3	
y'	+	-	+
	↗	↘	↗
		MIN	

$$y'' = \frac{6 \cdot x^3 - (6x - 18) \cdot 3x^2}{x^6} = \frac{6x - 18x + 54}{x^4} = \frac{54 - 12x}{x^4}$$

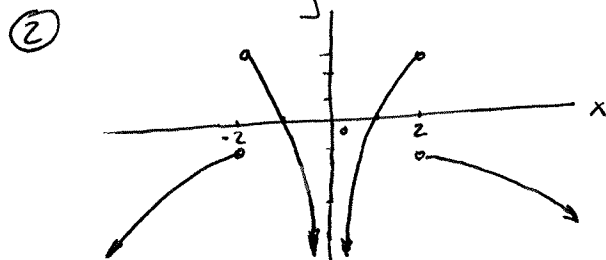
$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{54 - 12x}{x^4} = 0 ; 54 - 12x = 0 ; x = \frac{9}{2}$$

	0	9/2	
y''	+	+	-
	Conv.	Conv.	Conc.
			INF

x	y
3	0
9/2	1/9



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x - x}{x - \arcsin x} &= \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}}{-\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x)}{1-x^2}} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2}}{\frac{-1}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(1-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-1}{1} = \boxed{-1} \end{aligned}$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad y = \frac{3-4x}{2x+1}$$

$$x = \frac{3-4y}{2y+1}; \quad 2xy+x=3-4y; \quad 2xy+4y=3-x; \quad y = \frac{3-x}{2x+4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{3-4x}{2x+1} \rightarrow \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{1}{2}\}; \quad \text{im } f = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3-x}{2x+4} \rightarrow \text{dom } f^{-1} = \mathbb{R} - \{-2\}; \quad \text{im } f^{-1} = \mathbb{R} - \{-\frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y = \frac{(4-x^2)\sqrt[3]{x+2}}{x-2}; \quad \ln y = \ln(4-x^2) + \frac{1}{3} \ln(x+2) - \ln(x-2)$$

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

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

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

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

⑤ $f'(2)=5$ significa que f es derivable en $x=2$, por lo que, necesariamente $f(x)$ debe ser continua en $x=2$. Lo que no es obligatorio es que el punto sea el $P(2,5)$, ya que 5 es el valor de la derivada no el valor de la función. Por lo tanto, FALSA.

⑥ $y = 6 \ln x - 2x \rightarrow y' = \frac{6}{x} - 2$

$\alpha = 135^\circ \Rightarrow \tan \alpha = -1; \quad -1 = \frac{6}{x} - 2; \quad x = 6 \rightarrow y = 6 \ln 6 - 12$

El punto es $\boxed{P(6, 6 \ln 6 - 12)}$

7

$$P(7,5) \quad Q(x, x^2+x) \quad \vec{PQ} = (x-7, x^2+x-5)$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (x^2+x-5)^2}$$

$$d' = \frac{\cancel{2}(x-7) + \cancel{2}(x^2+x-5)(2x+1)}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (x^2+x-5)^2}} = \frac{x-7 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 2x^2 + x - 10x - 5}{\sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (x^2+x-5)^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 12}{\sqrt{(x-7)^2 + (x^2+x-5)^2}}$$

$$d' = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 8x - 12 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 2 & 2 & 3 & -8 & -12 \\ & & 4 & 14 & 12 \\ \hline & 2 & 7 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 48}}{4} = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{4} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} -3/2 \\ -2 \end{matrix}$$

	-2	-3/2	2	
d'	-	+	-	+
d	→	↗	→	↗
	MIN	MAX	MIN	

La función distancia tiene dos mínimos locales (y un máximo local).
En el perfil:  quedaría comprobar cuál es el mínimo absoluto. Comparamos:

$$x = -2 \rightarrow d = \sqrt{(-2-7)^2 + (-2^2 + (-2) - 5)^2} = 3\sqrt{10}$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow d = \sqrt{(2-7)^2 + (2^2 + 2 - 5)^2} = \boxed{\sqrt{26}}$$

El punto más cercano es: $Q(2, 2^2+2) = \boxed{Q(2, 6)}$

8

$$y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$$

$$\ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad \text{dominio} = (0, +\infty) - \{1\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{0}{-\infty} = 0^-$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

Asíntota Vertical $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x^2 = +\infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asíntota Horizontal. Podría tenerla oblicua.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2/\ln x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty \rightarrow \text{No tiene Asíntota oblicua}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x \ln x - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{h^2 x} = \frac{2x \ln x - x}{h^2 x}$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x \ln x - x}{h^2 x} = 0 ; 2x \ln x - x = 0 ; x(2 \ln x - 1) = 0$$

$\rightarrow x \neq 0$ No pertence al dominio
 $\rightarrow 2 \ln x = 1 ; x = e^{1/2}$

y'	0	1	$e^{1/2}$
y	-	-	+
		MIN	

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

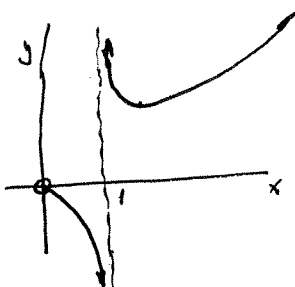
$$= \frac{2h^2 x - 3h^2 x + 2}{h^3 x}$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{2h^2 x - 3h^2 x + 2}{h^3 x} = 0 ; 2h^2 x - 3h^2 x + 2 = 0$$

$$h^2 x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 16}}{4} \quad \text{Absurdo}$$

y''	0	1
y	-	+
	convexa	cóncava

x/y	$e^{1/2}/2e$
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9) $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$ dom $f = \mathbb{R}$

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

$$f''(x) = \frac{-4x(x^2 + 1)^2 - (2 - 2x^2) \cdot 2(x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + 1)^4} = \frac{-4x^3 - 4x - 8x + 16x^3}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{12x^3 - 12x}{(x^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{12x^3 - 12x}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = 0 ; 12x^3 - 12x = 0 ; 12x(x^2 - 1) = 0 ; x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

f''	-1	0	1
f	-	+	-
	conv	conc	conv
	INF	INF	INF

f tiene inflexiones en $x=0, x=1, x=-1$

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

f está definida y es continua en cualquier $x \neq 0$, por ser diferencia y cociente de funciones continuas, no anula el denominador.

Veamos en $x=0$:

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

$$f(0) = k$$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^x}{2x} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \boxed{f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}}$$