

UNIVERSIDAD DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE
DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICA Y C.C
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CALCULO APLICADO
PRUEBA N° 2
(Solución)

1.

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

$$a) f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \wedge x = 2; \text{ puntos _criticos}$$

$$f''(x) = 6x - 6 \Rightarrow f''(0) < 0 \therefore$$

punto _critico _maximo;

$$f(0) = -1$$

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

punto _critico _minimo

$$f(2) = -5$$

$$b) f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ _punto _de _inflexión}$$

$$c) f''(x) < 0; \text{ si...} x > 1 \Rightarrow \text{Concava _hacia _arriba}$$

$$f''(x) > 0; \text{ si...} x < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Concava _hacia _abajo}$$

$$d) f'(x) = 3x(x-2) > 0 \Rightarrow x > 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \square$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \wedge x < 2 \Rightarrow f(x) \square$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \dots \text{ si...} x < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \square$$

2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{\sec^2(x) - 2\operatorname{tg}(x)}{1 + \cos(4x)} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \Rightarrow \lim \frac{2\sec(x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(x) - 2\sec^2(x)}{-4\operatorname{sen}(4x)} =$$

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/4} \frac{2\sec^2(x)\operatorname{tg}^2(x) + \sec^4(x) - 2\sec^2(x)\operatorname{tg}(x)}{-8\cos(4x)} = 1/2$$

$$\text{b) } e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{x^3} \right)}{\left(-\frac{2}{x^3} \right)} = 0 \therefore \lim = 1$$

3.

$$2y \cdot y' = 3x^2 + 6x; y'(x) = \frac{1}{2y} (3x^2 + 6x); y'(1) = -9/4; m = -9/4 \therefore$$

$$\text{a) } y + 2 = -\frac{9}{4}(x - 1); 4y + 9x - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{b) } y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x(x + 2) = 0 \therefore x = 0 \wedge x = -2 \Rightarrow$$

$P_0(0, 0) \wedge P_1(2, -2) \Rightarrow$ puntos _ de _ tan gente _ horizontal