

CALCULO APLICADO
PRUEBA N° 2
(Solución)

1.

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x-3)(x-4)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2}{x-4} = -5; \text{continua}$$

$$\text{si } \rightarrow f(3) = -5$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-2^{-2x}}{1+2^{-2x}} = 1; x_0 = \infty \notin \text{Dom}f, \text{no puede definirse}$$

$$(c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{\text{sen}x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\text{sen}x} \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} = \infty \therefore \text{no existe límite}$$

2.

$$y'(x_0) = 2x_0 \therefore \text{recta por } (3,1) \text{ y } P_0$$

$$1 - y_0 = 2x_0(3 - x_0) \Rightarrow 2x_0^2 - 6x_0 + 1 - y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$2x_0^2 - 6x_0 + 1 - (x_0^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$x_0^2 - 6x_0 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow (x_0 - 5)(x_0 - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x_0 = 5; y_0 = 21$$

$$x_0 = 1; y_0 = -3$$

3.

$$y(x) = a(b+cx)^{-1}; y'(x) = -ac(b+cx)^{-2}$$

$$y''(x) = +2ac^2(b+cx)^{-3}$$

$$y'''(x) = -2 \cdot 3 \cdot ac^3(b+cx)^{-4} \therefore$$

$$y^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! ac^n (b+cx)^{-(n+1)} \therefore$$

$$y^{27}(x) = -27! ac^{27} (b+cx)^{-28}$$

4.

$$y(x) = 3x^5 - 10x^3 + 15x + 3 \Rightarrow y'(x) = 15x^4 - 30x^2 + 15 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$15(x^2 - 1)^2 = 0 \therefore$$

$$a) x = \pm 1 \text{ _puntos _críticos}$$

$$b) f'(x) \geq 0 \forall x \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ _creciente _siempre}$$

$$c) f''(x) = 30(x^2 - 1)(2x) \Rightarrow$$

$$i) f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 1$$

$$ii) f''(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0, x > -1$$

$$iii) f''(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 : x < -1$$

$$iv) f''(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 : x < 1$$

$$\text{Punto _de _inflexión : } x = \pm 1 : x = 0$$