

CALCULO APLICADO
 PRUEBA N° 2
 (Solución)

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

a) No existe $f(2)$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x}{(x-2)(x+1)} = \infty$, luego hay discontinuidad irreparable.

b) $f'(x) = \frac{3(x^2 - x - 2) - 3x(2x - 1)}{(x^2 - x - 2)^2} = \frac{-3x^2 - 6}{(x^2 - x - 2)^2} = \frac{-3(x^2 + 2)}{(x^2 - x - 2)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{Dom}f$

c) $f'(0) = \frac{-3(0+2)}{(-2)^2} = \frac{-3}{2} \wedge (y - y(0)) = \frac{1}{f'(0)}(x - 0)$

\therefore Como $f'(0) = 0$ $y = \frac{-2}{3}x$ la recta normal.

2. $2 \cos x - \frac{3}{\cos x} = -2\sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow 2 \cos^2 x + 2\sqrt{2} \cos x - 3 = 0$

$$\cos^2 x + \sqrt{2} \cos x - \frac{3}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{8}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \wedge \cos x = \frac{-3\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\cos x} \right\} \text{ No Sirve}$$

$$\therefore \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3. $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$

$$\therefore y' = \frac{2x}{3\sqrt{x^2 - 9}} = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow 4x = 5\sqrt{x^2 - 9} \Rightarrow 9x^2 = 225 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{15^2}{3^2}}$$

$$\therefore x = \pm 5 \Rightarrow y = \frac{y^2}{4} = \frac{25}{9} - 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{8}{3}$$

4.

$$\text{a) } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x - 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(e^x - 1)\cos x - e^x \sin x}{(e^x - 1)^2}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2((e^x - 1)\cos x - e^x \sin x)}{(e^x - 1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)\cos x - e^x \sin x}{\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{x}\right)^2}$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 f(x) = 0$$