



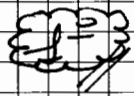
COLEGIO ALMA'S
bilingual school

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRE: Sofía y Sara

CURSO: 2º Bach N° 1ª Evaluación

FECHA: 10-01-18 ASIGNATURA: Maté

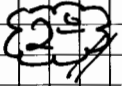
Comisión Recuperación 1ª Evaluación



$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln(x+1)}{2-2\cos x} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}}{2\sin x} \stackrel{0/0}{=}$$

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

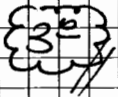
$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3x^2 + 6x}{3x^2 + 10x + 8} \stackrel{0/0}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{6x+6}{6x+10} = \frac{-6}{-2} = \boxed{3}$$



$$y' = \frac{\cos x \ln x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$y' = \frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\ln x}}}{\ln x}$$

$$y' = 2x \tan x + \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 x}$$



$$f(0) = 6 \cdot 0 + k = k$$

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

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

Esta función no existe en un entorno del 0

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+}$ No existe valor de k para que f(x) sea cont en x=0



a) $f(x) = x^2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2x$

$$x=2 \rightarrow f(2) = 4$$

$$f'(2) = 4$$

$$y - 4 = 4(x - 2)$$

$$y - 4 = 4x - 8$$

$$\boxed{y = 4x - 4}$$



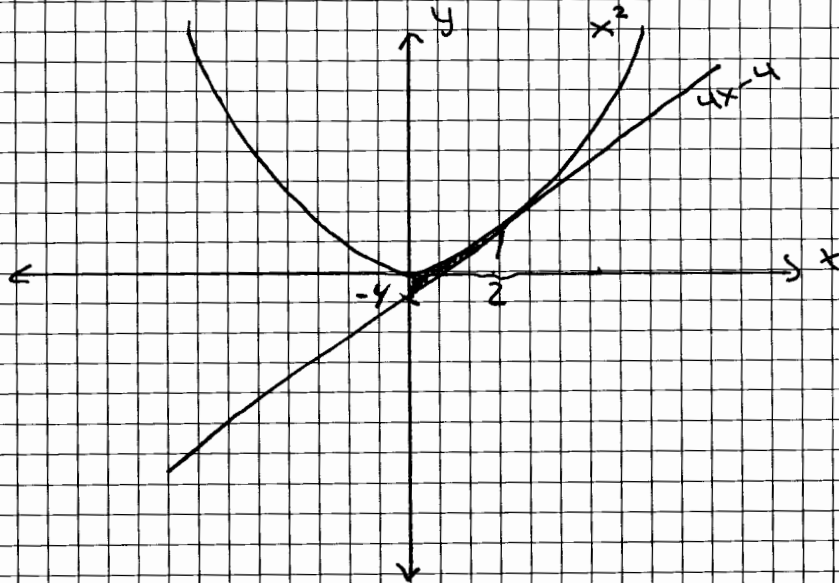
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b)



$$c) \int_0^2 (x^2 - (4x - 4)) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + 4x \right]_0^2 =$$

$$\frac{8}{3} - 8 + 8 = \boxed{\frac{8}{3} \text{ u.d.}^2}$$

5: $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2$ $f(1) = 2 \rightarrow a + b = 2 \rightarrow b = 2 - a$

Extremo en (1,2) $f'(1) = 0 \rightarrow 3a + 2b = 0$

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

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

$$3a + 4 - 2a = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -4} \quad \boxed{b = 6}$$

6: $\frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 10}{x^2 + x - 2} \Big| \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x+1}$ $\int \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 10}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int x + 1 + \frac{2x - 8}{(x+2)(x-1)} dx$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 3x - 10 \\ -x^2 - x + 2 \\ \hline 2x - 8 \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2 \int \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 4 \ln|x+2| - 2 \ln|x-1| + K}$$

$$x - 4 = A(x-1) + B(x+2)$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow -3 = 3B \rightarrow B = -1$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow -6 = -3A \rightarrow A = 2$$



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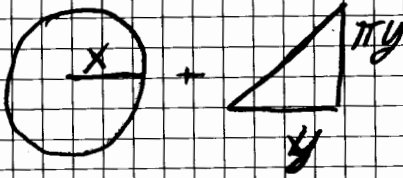
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$$\int x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx = \boxed{\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x - \frac{x^3}{9} + K}$$

$$u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$dv = x^2 dx \rightarrow v = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

7)



$$2x + y = 90 \rightarrow y = 90 - 2x$$

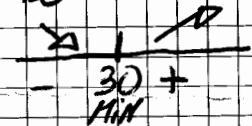
$$\max \pi x^2 + \frac{\pi y^2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} (2x^2 + y^2)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} (2x^2 + 8100 - 360x + 4x^2) = \frac{\pi}{2} (6x^2 - 360x + 8100)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} (12x - 360) = 0 \rightarrow 12x = 360 \rightarrow x = \frac{360}{12} \rightarrow \boxed{x = 30}$$

$$y = 90 - 60 \rightarrow \boxed{y = 30}$$

Los dos lados son
de 30 y 30 para la
circunferencia y triángulo respectivamente



8) $f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + ax - 6$

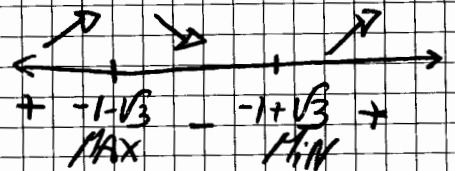
a) $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x + a$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow x = -1 \text{ Pto. inf.}$$

$$f'(-1) = 3 - 6 + a = -3 \rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$

b) $3x^2 + 6x + 6 = 0$

$$x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$



Creciente en $(-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{3}) \cup (-1 + \sqrt{3}, \infty)$

Decreciente en $(-1 - \sqrt{3}, -1 + \sqrt{3})$

Max en $x = -1 - \sqrt{3}$ y Min en $x = -1 + \sqrt{3}$



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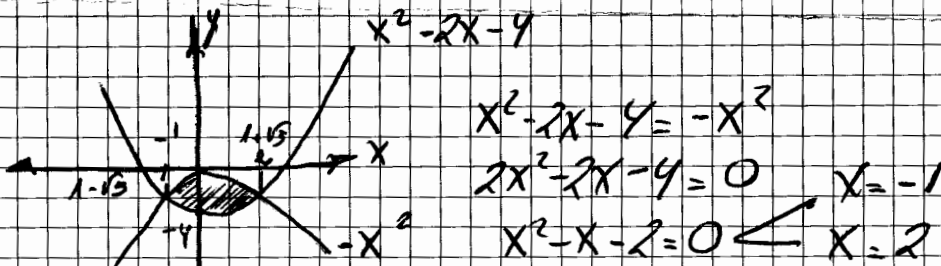
95) Los temas no presentan problemas de derivabilidad a $f(x)$ ya que sus dominios son \mathbb{R} , por lo que pasamos a estudiar la derivabilidad en sus pts frontera.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0^2 + be^0 + 3 = b + 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 - 2x + a &= a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 + be^x + 3 &= b + 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Para que sea continua en } x=0$$

$$a = b + 3.$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 2 & x < 0 \\ 2x + be^x & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= 2 \cdot 0 - 2 = -2 \\ f'(0^+) &= 2 \cdot 0 + b \cdot e^0 = b \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

100)



a)

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 \underbrace{-(x^2 - 2x - 4)}_{\text{superior}} + \underbrace{x^2}_{\text{inferior}} dx = \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 + 2x + 4) dx = \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} + x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{16}{3} + 4 + 8 \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} + 1 + 4 \right) = \boxed{9 \frac{11}{3}}$$

b)

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x - 4 \rightarrow g(-3) = 9 + 6 - 4 = 11$$

$$g'(x) = 2x - 2 \rightarrow g'(-3) = -6 - 2 = -8$$

$$\boxed{y - 11 = \frac{1}{8}(x + 3)} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{3}{8} + 11 \rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{8}x + \frac{91}{8}}$$