



**COLEGIO ALMA'S**  
bilingual school

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRE: Corrección Examen

CURSO: 2° Bachillerato N° 1° Evaluación

FECHA: 01-12-2017 ASIGNATURA: Matemáticas 2.

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2e^x(e^x - 1)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{2e^x(e^x - 1) + 2e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{0 + 2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2x-1} - \sqrt{x+1}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x - 2}{\sqrt{2x-1} + \sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x - 1 - \frac{2}{x}}{\sqrt{2 - \frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{\infty}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\infty}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a) y = \frac{1}{3} [\ln \cos x - \ln 2x] \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$b) y' = 1 \cdot \cos 2x - 2x \cdot \sin 2x$$

$\textcircled{3}$  Los datos representan problemas de continuidad por ser polinómicas  
Pasamos a estudiar la continuidad en sus pts frontera

$$\text{Cont en } \underline{x=3}: \left. \begin{array}{l} f(3) = 9a + 3 + 3 = 9a + 6 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} 2x^2 - 3 = 15 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} ax^2 + x + 3 = 9a + 6 \end{array} \right\} 9a + 6 = 15 \rightarrow \boxed{a=1}$$

$$\text{Cont en } \underline{x=5}: \left. \begin{array}{l} f(5) = 25b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} bx^2 = 25b \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} 2x^2 - 3 = 47 \end{array} \right\} 25b = 47 \rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{47}{25}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} f(x) = x^2 - x - 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$a) x=3 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} f(3) = 9 - 3 - 2 = 4 \\ f'(3) = 6 - 1 = 5 \end{array} \right\} y - 4 = 5(x - 3) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 5x - 11}$$

$$b) 3y = 2x + 1 \rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3} = 2x - 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{6} - 2 = \frac{25}{36} - \frac{5}{6} - 2 = \frac{25 - 30 - 72}{36} = \frac{-77}{36}, f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y + \frac{77}{36} = \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{5}{6}\right) \end{array} \right\}$$

aradi bitla "err" "



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5)  $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$      $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$      $f''(x) = 6x + 2a$

E. Relativo en  $x=0 \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow b = 0$

P. Inf. en  $x=-1 \rightarrow f''(-1) = 0 \rightarrow -6 + 2a = 0 \rightarrow a = 3$

$\int_0^1 (x^3 + 3x^2 + c) dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} + x^3 + cx \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} + 1 + c = 6 \rightarrow c = \frac{19}{4}$

$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{19}{4}$

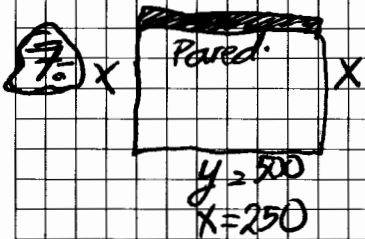
6) a)  $\int \frac{x dx}{(x+3)(x-2)} = \int \left( \frac{A}{x+3} + \frac{B}{x-2} \right) dx = \frac{3}{5} \ln|x+3| + \frac{2}{5} \ln|x-2| + K$

$x = A(x-2) + B(x+3) \rightarrow x=2 \rightarrow 2 = 5B \rightarrow B = \frac{2}{5}$

$x=-3 \rightarrow -3 = 5A \rightarrow A = -\frac{3}{5}$

b)  $\int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} (1+t^2) dt = \int 1 dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + K = \frac{\arctan^2 x}{2} + K$

$t = \arctan x \rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \rightarrow dx = (1+x^2) dt$



$2x + y = 1000 \rightarrow y = 1000 - 2x$

Area =  $x \cdot y = x(1000 - 2x) = 1000x - 2x^2$      $\text{Dom}(x) = \mathbb{R}$

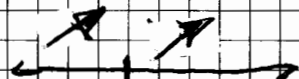
$f'(x) = 1000 - 4x = 0 \rightarrow x = 250$  m

$y = 500$  m

MAX

8)  $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^2+1}$      $\text{Dom}(f(x)) = \mathbb{R}$      $f'(x) = \frac{2xe^x - (x^2+1)e^x}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{(2x-2x-1)e^x}{(x^2+1)^2}$

$+x - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$



Plato de inflexión

La función siempre es creciente.



9)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2+x+6}{x-2}$  a)  $\text{Dom} f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$   
 Av:  $x=2$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{x^2+x+6}{x-2} = \frac{12}{-0} = -\infty$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2+x+6}{x-2} = \frac{12}{+0} = +\infty$

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+x+6}{x^2-2x} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+1}{2x-2} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2} = 1$

c)  $\int_3^5 \frac{x^2+x+6}{x-2} dx = \int_3^5 \left( x+3 + \frac{12}{x-2} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x + 12 \ln|x-2| \right]_3^5$   
 $= \left( \frac{25}{2} + 15 + 12 \ln 3 \right) - \left( \frac{9}{2} + 9 + 12 \ln 1 \right) = 14 + 12 \ln 3$

2	1	1	6
11	3	12	

10)  $f(x) = (6-x)e^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$   $\text{Dom} f(x) = \mathbb{R}$

a)  $f'(x) = -e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} + (6-x)e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} = e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} \left[ \frac{6-x}{3} - 1 \right] = e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} \left( \frac{3-x}{3} \right)$

$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} + \frac{3-x}{9}e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} = e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3-x}{9} \right] = -\frac{x}{9}e^{\frac{x-1}{3}}$

$-\frac{x}{9} = 0 \rightarrow x=0$  Pto de inflexión

b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (6-x)e^{\frac{x-1}{3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{6-x}{e^{\frac{1-x}{3}}} \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{1-x}{3}}} = \frac{-1}{\infty} = 0$