

F	MATEMATICA (51)	Segundo Parcial	1er. Cuat. 2010	TEMA 3
Apellido _____	Nombres _____		DNI _____	
Inscrito en: Aula: <u>31P</u>		Horario: <u>20 A 23</u>	Días: <u>VIENE</u>	Sede: <u>CIUDAD</u>
1	2	3	4	NOTA
B	B	/	B	7 (SIETE)
Nota del Primer Parcial: <u>7 (SIETE)</u>				
PROMOCIONA		FINAL - 13/7	RECUP. 8/7	INSUF
7 (SIETE)			150 / 200	

En cada ejercicio, escriba los razonamientos que justifican la respuesta.

- Hallar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de $f(x) = e^{3x^2-3}(x^3-7)$ en el punto de abscisa $x=1$.
- Sea $f(x) = \frac{50}{x} + 2x$. Determinar el dominio, las asíntotas verticales, los intervalos de crecimiento y de decrecimiento y los máximos y mínimos locales de f . Graficar f aproximadamente.
- Calcular $\int x^4 \cos(x^5-7) dx$.
- Hallar el área de la región encerrada por la recta $y=4x$ y el gráfico de $f(x)=x^3$.

① $f'(x) = \left[(e^{3x^2-3})' \cdot x^3-7 \right] + \left[e^{3x^2-3} \cdot (x^3-7)' \right] =$

$$= \left[e^{3x^2-3} \cdot (6x) \cdot x^3-7 \right] + \left[e^{3x^2-3} \cdot (3x^2-0) \right]$$

$$= 6x e^{3x^2-3} (x^3-7) + e^{3x^2-3} \cdot 3x^2$$

$$f'(x_0) = 6(1) \cdot e^{3(1)^2-3} (1^3-7) + e^{3(1)^2-3} \cdot 3(1)^2$$

$$= 6 \cdot \underbrace{e^0}_1 \cdot -6 + \underbrace{e^0}_1 \cdot 3$$

$$= -26 + 3$$

$$f'(x_0) = -33$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0) &= e^{3x^2-3} (x^3-7) \\ &= e^{3(1)^2-3} (1^3-7) \\ &= e^{3-3} \cdot -6 \\ &= \underbrace{e^0}_1 \cdot -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x_0) = -6$$

$$y = f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$y = -33(x-1) + (-6)$$

$$y = -33x + 33 - 6$$

$$y = -33x + 27$$

$$\textcircled{2} f'(x) = \left(\frac{8}{x} + 2x \right)'$$

$$\text{Dom } f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

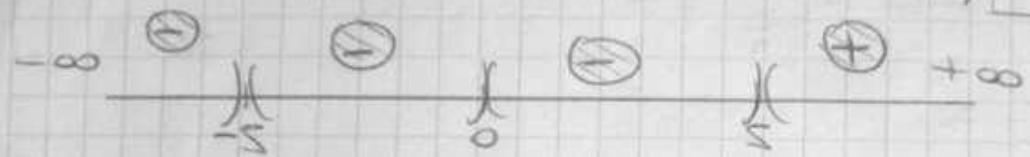
$$= -\frac{8}{x^2} \cdot \underbrace{x^{-1}}_1 + 2 \cdot \underbrace{(x)^1}_1 \rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{8}{x^2} + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow -\frac{8}{x^2} + 2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{8}{x^2} = -2$$

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$$2x^2 - 50 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 5 \\ x_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

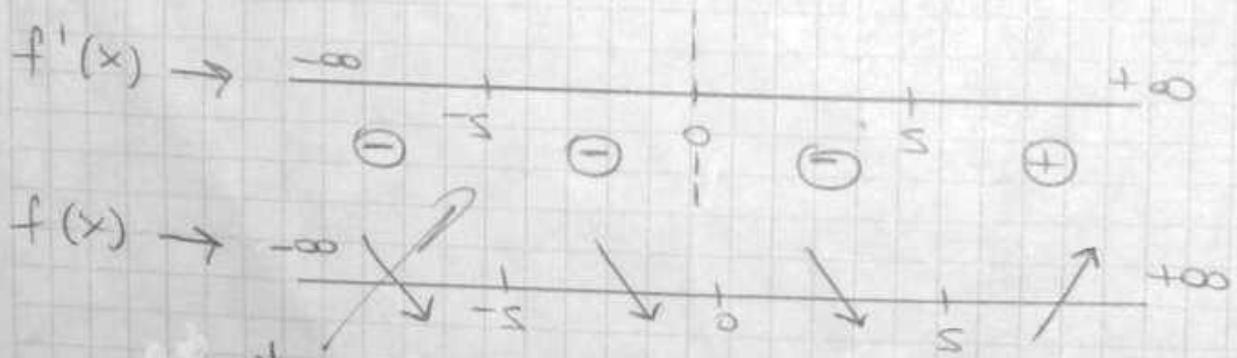


$$(-\infty, -5) : f'(-6) = \frac{-50}{(-6)^2} + 2 = \frac{-50}{36} + 2 = -\frac{19}{18} < 0$$

$$(-5, 0) : f'(-1) = \frac{-50}{(-1)^2} + 2 = -50 + 2 = -48 < 0$$

$$(0, 5) : f'(1) = \frac{-50}{(1)^2} + 2 = -50 + 2 = -48 < 0$$

$$(5, +\infty) : f'(6) = \frac{-50}{(6)^2} + 2 = \frac{-50}{36} + 2 = \frac{11}{18} > 0$$



$$C \downarrow = (-\infty, -5) \cup (-5, 0) \cup (0, 5)$$

$$C \uparrow = (5, +\infty)$$

MÍNIMOS RELATIVOS $\rightarrow x = -5$

AV $\rightarrow x = 0$

3) $y = 4x$
 $f(x) = x^3$



$$4x = x^3$$

$$4x - x^3 = 0$$

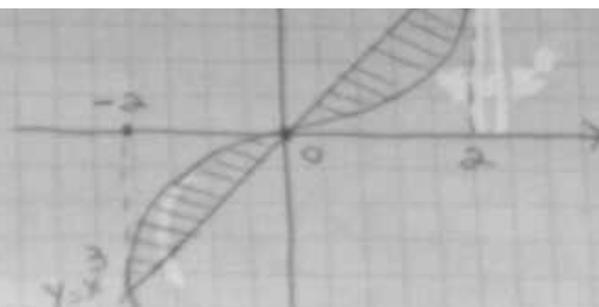
$$x(-x^2 + 4) = 0$$

$$x=0$$

$$-x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -2$$

$$x_2 = 2$$



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$$A_1 = \int_{-2}^0 x^3 - 4x \, dx = \int_{-2}^0 x^3 \, dx - 4 \int_{-2}^0 x \, dx =$$

$$= \left. \frac{x^4}{4} - 4 \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-2}^0 = \left. \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x^2 \right|_{-2}^0 =$$

$$= \left[\frac{(0)^4}{4} - 2(0)^2 \right] - \left[\frac{(-2)^4}{4} - 2(-2)^2 \right] =$$

$$= 0 - \left(\frac{16}{4} - 8 \right) = -(-4) \rightarrow \boxed{A_1 = 4}$$

$$A_2 = \int_0^2 4x - x^3 \, dx = 4 \int_0^2 x \, dx - \int_0^2 x^3 \, dx =$$

$$= \left. 4 \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_0^2 = \left. 2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{4} \right|_0^2 =$$

$$= \left[2(2)^2 - \frac{2^4}{4} \right] - \left[2(0)^2 - \frac{(0)^4}{4} \right] =$$

$$= 8 - \frac{16}{4} - 0 \rightarrow \boxed{A_2 = 4}$$

$$A_T = A_1 + A_2 \rightarrow A_T = 4 + 4$$

$$\boxed{A_T = 8}$$

