Fecha: Lunes 13 de diciembre de 2021.

3^{er} examen parcial

1. Sea

q(x) = f(x)sen(x)

У

$$h(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{f(x)}$$

Proporcione el resultado de:

• $g'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ • $h'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{16}$

dado que, $f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 4 \text{ y } f'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = -2$.

- 2. Proporcione la ecuación de una parábola, en su forma $y = ax^2 + bx + c$, tal que cumpla lo siguiente: $y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{14}{3}x$
 - y(1) = 4,
 - y'(-1) = 6
 - y'(5) = -2.
- 3. Cada lado de un cuadrado se incrementa a razón de $8\frac{cm}{s}$. ¿En qué proporción se incrementa el área del cuadrado $\left[\frac{cm^2}{s}\right]$, cuando el área del mismo es de 25 cm^2 $\frac{cm^2}{5}$
- 4. Obtenga los valores de la constante α , para la cual la función

$$y = e^{\alpha x}$$
 $\alpha = 1, -6$

satisface la siguiente ecuación

$$y'' + 5y' - 6y = 0$$

5. Dada la siguiente ecuación

$$xe^y = y - 1$$

- Derive ambos lados de la igualdad (implícitamente), indicando cada paso del desarrollo para obtener y'. Por ejemplo, para empezar, al obtener la derivada del lado izquierdo, deberá indicar que el primer paso es derivar un producto...
- Una vez que haya obtenido y', proporcione las ecuaciones de la recta tangente (en su forma y = mx + b), en los puntos: A(-1,0) y B(0,1).
- Presente una gráfica donde se muestre la ecuación ($xe^y = y 1$).y las rectas tangentes solicitadas.

$$y' = -\frac{e^{y}}{xe^{y}-1}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4 \qquad \int \int \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -2$$

(1)
$$g(x) = f(x) sen(x)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{cos(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$(1.1)$$
 $g(\frac{\pi}{3})$?

prinero usanos la resta de la deivación de un producto y'=u'V+UV'

$$g(x) = f(x) sen(x)$$

$$g'(x) = (f'(x) \cdot sen(x)) + (f(x) \cdot cos(x))$$

$$perque la demada de sen(x) es cos(x)$$

ahora reams aouto vale $q'(\frac{\pi}{3})$

$$g'(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \left(\int'(\frac{\pi}{3})\cdot \operatorname{Sen}(\frac{\pi}{3})\right) + \left(\int'(\frac{\pi}{3})\cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{3})\right)$$

$$=\left(-2\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)+\left(4\cdot\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= (-\sqrt{3}) + (2)$$

$$=$$
 $\left(2 - \sqrt{3}\right)$

$$\left(g'\left(\frac{\gamma\gamma}{3}\right) = 2 - \sqrt{3}\right)$$

(1.2)
$$h'(\frac{\pi}{3})$$
?

primero usanos la resta de la demación de couente $Y' = \frac{u'v - uv}{v^2}$

$$h(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$h'(x) = (-sen(x) \cdot f(x)) - (cos(x) \cdot f'(x))$$
 por que la demada de cos(x) cs
$$(f(x))^{2}$$

$$-sen(x)$$

ahore reamos creato vale h'(3) $h'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(-\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right) - \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cdot f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)$ $\left(f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right)^{2}$ $= \frac{\left(-\sqrt{3} \cdot 4\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot -2\right)}{2} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3} - -1}{2} = \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3}}{16}$ $h'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{1-2\sqrt{3}}{16}\right)$

$$y = ax^{2} + bx + C$$

$$y(1) = 9$$

$$y'(-1) = 6$$

$$vsame, la demacted de sunce
$$y'(s) = -2$$

$$+ \frac{d}{dy} C$$

$$0 = -2$$

$$sustitums a en la pinera, enacted
$$b = 2\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 6$$

$$b = \frac{14}{3} + 6$$$$$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x^{7} + \frac{14}{3}x + C$$

$$4 = -\frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{2} + \frac{14}{3} \int_{0}^{2} + C$$

$$4 = -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{14}{3} + C$$

$$c=0$$

entonos tenema que

$$y = -\frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{14}{3}x$$

(3)
$$\frac{dl}{dt} = 8 \frac{cn}{s} \quad \frac{da}{dt} = ? \quad \text{acordo } a = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$
sabence, que el acce, de en cuadrado en $a = (2)$ (= lade

entences hacenes devación implication
$$a = (2)$$

$$\frac{da}{dt} = 21 \frac{d1}{dt} \quad \text{por la devada la temporarile y y la devada implication}$$
catones el unico valor que nos falta es (
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| (4) | = e | a = 7 |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Şi | y'' + 5y' - 6y = | = 0 |
| princio saquenos la | privered > sesued | devada de y |
| $y = e^{\alpha x}$ | (usamas resta . | de la cadena |
| $y'=e^{\alpha x}$ | $e^{x} = h(x)$ | y = h(g(x)) |
| y'= aeax | $\alpha x = g(x)$ | $y' = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ |
| | h'(x) = ex | pe dermación de exponents |
| | $g'(x) = \alpha$ | por que la constante se quela por demacion de potencio |
| ahora reasos la segui | ida demada | no destruction de posesseres |
| $y' = \alpha e^{\alpha x}$ | , \ | vacue de un producto y=UV |
| $y'' = (0 \cdot e^{\alpha x}) + (\alpha \cdot \alpha e^{\alpha x})$ | la demark | constate es 0 |
| y"= a2eax | | rada de eax ya la tenems |
| | | anibe |
| entones tenemos que | | 1 5 -6 (-6 (x=-6 |
| $\alpha^2 e^{\alpha x} + 5\alpha e^{\alpha x}$ | -6eax =0 | 1 -1 0 ×=1=0 |
| veans si a=1 | terems qx | x=1 |
| | $-6e^{1x} = e^{x}$ ones $\alpha = 1$ | +5e*-6e* =0 |

$$(-6)^{2}e^{-6x} + 5(-6)e^{-6x} - 6e^{-6x} =$$

$$36e^{-6x} - 30e^{-6x} - 6e^{-6x} = 0$$

entones
$$\alpha = -6$$

por la tenta
$$\alpha = 1, -6$$

Usano, demacio, pera obtene y =
$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

derivam, ambos lados

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \times e^y = \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y - 1$$

$$(1 \cdot e^y) + (x \cdot e^y) = \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y - \frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y \quad \text{isom, la trivación del producto}$$

$$e^y + x \cdot e^y \cdot y' = y' - 0$$

$$x \cdot e^y \cdot y' - y' = -e^y$$

$$y' \cdot (x \cdot e^y - 1) = -e^y$$

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$$y' \cdot (x \cdot e^y - 1) = -e^$$

Segunda tansenke
$$y-1 = f'(0)(x)$$

$$y-1 = e^{1}(x)$$

$$y = e^{1} \times +1$$

$$-\frac{e^{1}}{0e^{1}-1}=-\frac{e^{1}}{-1}=e^{1}$$

