Ejercicio 3.15: En cada uno de los siguientes casos, determinar los intervalos en los que la función $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ es cóncava hacia arriba o cóncava hacia abajo:

(i)
$$f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + 10$$
,

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x) = 20x^3 - 60x^2 + 30x = 0 = x (20x^2 - 60x + 30) \longrightarrow x_{1} = 0$$

$$20x^2 - 60x + 30 = 0 \Longrightarrow 2x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0 \Longrightarrow x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{4} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{6}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{3}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 2^{1366}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0^{1634}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (-1) = -20 - 60 - 30 = -140 < 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{5}{2} = 2^{15} > 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (2) = -20 < 0 \qquad \int_{0}^{1} (4) = 440 > 0$$

Intervalos de Concavidad de f:

]- ∞ , 0 [Cóncava hacia abajo:
] 0, $\frac{3-13}{2}$ [Cóncava hacia arriba:
] $\frac{3+13}{2}$, 0 [Cóncava hacia abajo:
] 0, $+\infty$ [Cóncava hacia arriba:

(ii)
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 1}{x^2 + 1}$$
,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{(2x+3)(x^2+1)-2x(x^2+3x+1)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{2x^3+2x+3x^2+3-2x^3-6x^2-2x}{x^4+1+2x^2} = \frac{-3x^2+3}{x^4+2x^2+1}$$

$$\int_{-6x}^{8} (x) = \frac{-6x(x^{4}+2x^{2}+1) - (4x^{3}+4x)(-3x^{2}+3)}{(x^{2}+1)^{4}} = \frac{-6x^{5}-12x^{3}-6x+12x^{5}-12x^{5}+12x^{5}-12x}{(x^{2}+1)^{4}} = \frac{-6x^{5}-12x^{3}-6x+12x^{5}-12x^{5}+12x^{5}-12x}{(x^{2}+1)^{4}} = \frac{-6x^{5}-12x^{3}-6x+12x^{5}-12x^{5}+12x^{5}-12x}{(x^{2}+1)^{4}} = \frac{-6x^{5}-12x^{3}-6x+12x^{5}-12x^{5}+12x^{5}-12x}{(x^{2}+1)^{4}} = \frac{-6x^{5}-12x^{3}-6x+12x^{5}-12x^{5}+12x^{5}-$$

$$= x^{5} - 2x^{3} - 3x = x(x^{4} - 2x^{2} - 3) = 0 \implies x_{1} = 0$$

$$x^{4} - 2x^{2} - 3 = 0 \iff z^{2} - 2z - 3 = 0 \text{ (see } z = x^{2}) \iff z = 2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 42} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$z = 3 \implies x = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

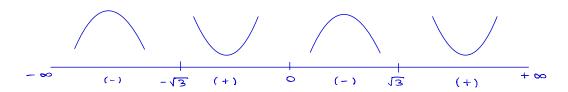
$$z = -4 \implies x = \pm \sqrt{4} \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$Z = 3 \implies \chi = \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$X_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$X_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$X = \pm \sqrt{-1} \notin \mathbb{R}$$



$$\int_{-2}^{11} (-2) = \frac{-12}{125} < 0 \qquad ; \qquad \int_{-1}^{11} (-1) = \frac{3}{2} > 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{11} (1) = -\frac{3}{2} < 0 \qquad ; \qquad \int_{-1}^{11} (2) = \frac{12}{125} > 0$$

Intervalos de concavidad de f:

]-0,-13[Cóncava Nacia abajo]-13,0[cóncava hacia arriba.] 0, 13 [Cóncava Nacia abojo

]-13,+00[cóncava hacia arriba