Actividad 3

Sea g una función cuyo gráfico tiene la misma recta tangente que el gráfico de la función $f(x) = cos(x^2 - 4) - 3x + 8$ en el punto de abscisa x = 2. Halle la ecuación de la recta normal al gráfico de $h(x) = (g(x))^2 - e^{g(x)-3}$ en el punto de abscisa x = 2.

ealculamos aeela ty al grafu co de
$$f$$
 eu $x=2$

(es la mima que la de $g!!$)

Ry: $y-f(2)=F'[2).(x-2)$
 $f(2)=eo 0-3.2+8=1-6+8=3$
 $f'(x)=-[sin(x^2-4)].2x-3$
 $f'(2)=-sin(0).2.2,-3=-3$
 $f'(2)=-3-g'(2)$

R+: $y-3=-3(x-2),g(2)=3$

$$h(x) = (g(x))^{2} - e^{g(x)-3}$$

$$R_{N}: \quad y + h(2) = -\frac{1}{4}(x-2)$$

$$h'(x) = 2 \cdot g(x) \cdot g'(x) + e^{g(x)-3} \cdot g'(x)$$

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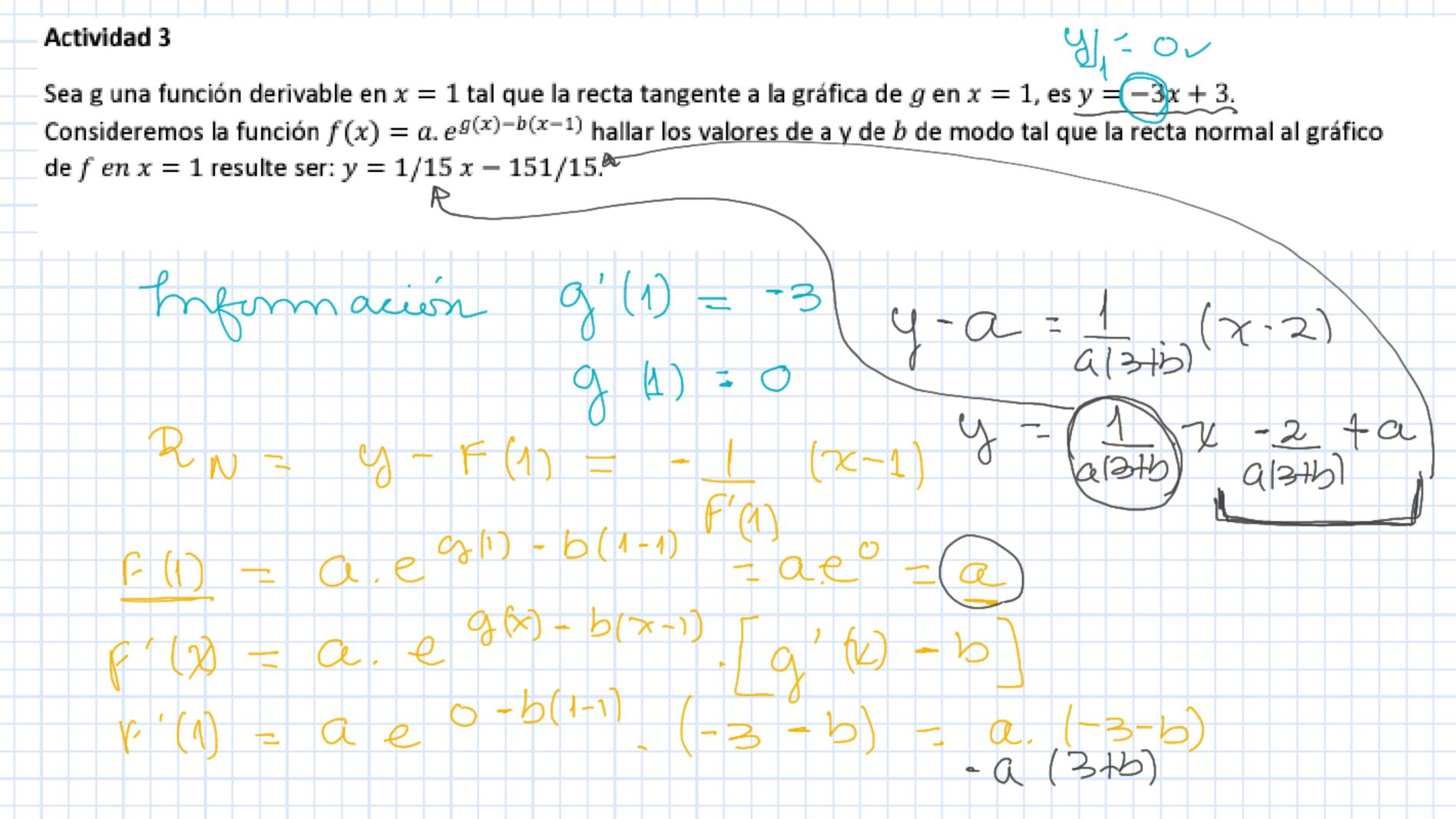
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$$h'(2) = 3 \cdot g'(2) \cdot g$$



Actividad 5

Determine la mínima distancia desde el punto $(1\ ;\ 4)$ a la gráfica de $y^2=2x$

$$\Theta'(y) = \overline{\lambda} \left(\frac{4^{2}}{3} - 1 \right) \cdot \underline{\lambda} + \lambda \left(\frac{4^{2}}{3} - 1 \right) \cdot \underline{\lambda} + \lambda \left(\frac{4^{2}}{3} - 1 \right) \cdot \underline{\lambda} + \lambda y - 8$$

$$\Theta'(y) = \left(\frac{4^{2}}{3} - 2 \right) \cdot y + \lambda y - 8$$

$$\star \Theta'(y) = \left(\frac{4^{3}}{3} - 3 \right) = 0$$

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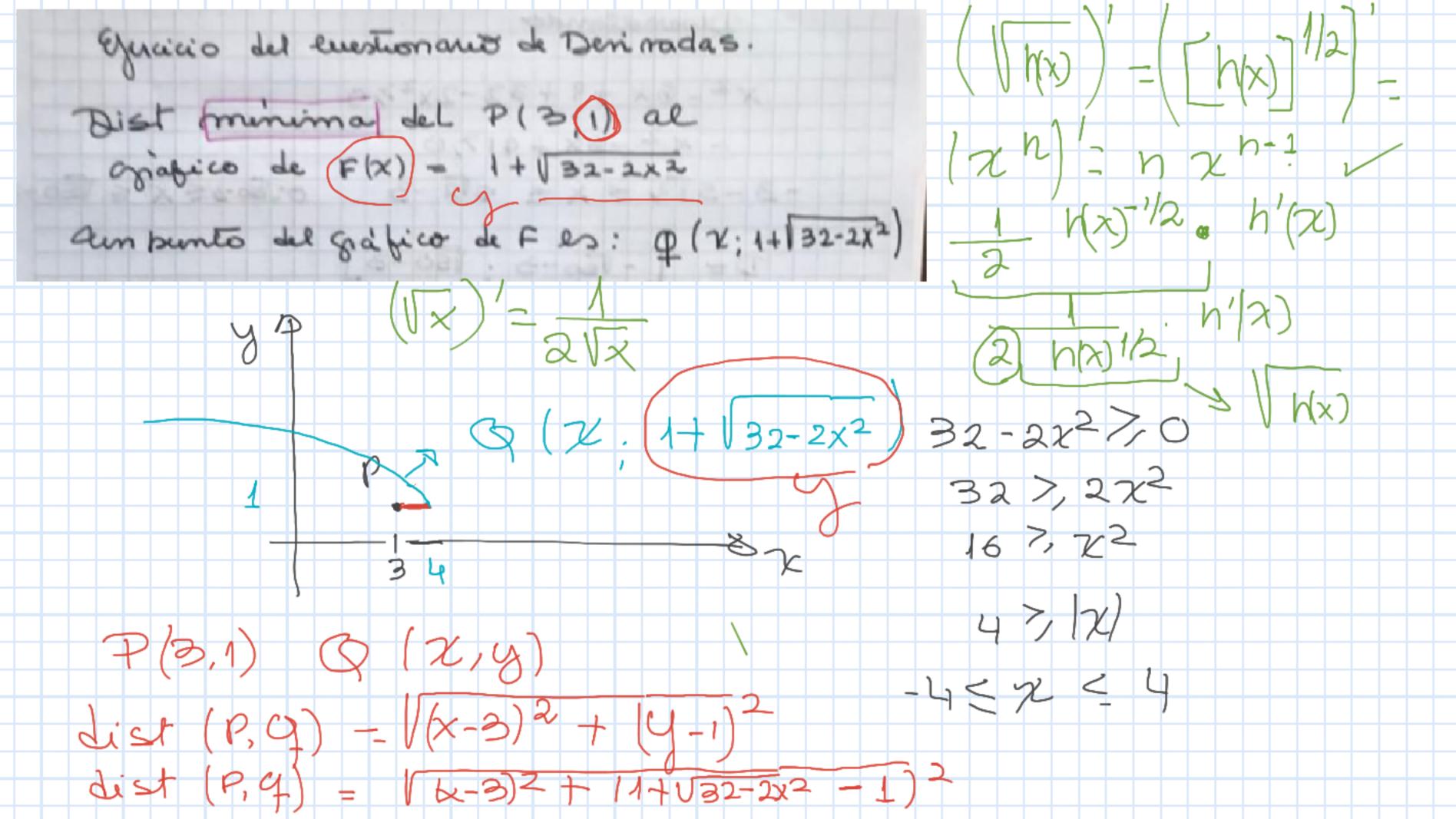
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F(x) - 1+ V 32-2x2 Ustà definida un un mervale cerracle [-4,4] Fis continua en [-4,4] Leego por el 2 do teorema de Weirstrass, Falcanza en máx sby min stos en el F(4) = 1 / (-(-4) = 1

$$o'(x) = 1$$
 $2(x-3)-4x$
 $2\sqrt{(x-3)^2+32-2x^2}$

$$O'(x) = \frac{1}{2(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2} \left[\frac{2(x-3) - 4x}{2(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2} \right]^{-1/2} \left(2(x-3) - 4x \right)$$

$$O''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-3/2} \left(2(x-3) - 4x \right) + \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left(2 - 4 \right) \cdot \left[(x-3)^2 + 32 - 2x^2 \right]^{-1/2} \cdot \left[(x-3)^2$$