Kráctica 3.4

5) Determinos intervalos dende la gratica es Concava hacia arriba o hacia abajo.

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$$f(x) = -x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = -3x^2 + 12x - 9$$

$$0 = -3x^2 + 12x - 9$$

$$0 = -3x^2 + 12x - 9$$

$$0=x^{2}=4x+3$$

$$(x+3)(x-1)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\frac{7}{7}$$
 f(x)= $\frac{24}{x^2+12}$ = f(x)= $\frac{24}{x^2+12}$

$$f'(x) = 24(-1)(x^2+12)^{-2}(2x)$$

$$0 = \frac{-48x}{(x^2+12)^2}$$

$$-24(x^{2}+12)^{2}(2x)$$

$$-45x$$

$$-45x$$

$$(x^{2}+12)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{-48}{(x^2+12)^2} + -2(x^2+12)^3(2x)(-48)$$

$$=\frac{-48}{3}+192x^2$$

$$= \frac{-48}{(x^2+12)^2} + \frac{192x^2}{(x^2+12)^3}$$

Cóncava hacia acriba: (-00, -2) V (2,00)

$$(x^{2}+12)^{3}$$

$$0 \le |44|x^{2}+576| \Rightarrow x^{2} \le 4$$

$$576 \le |44|x^{2}|^{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$$

10= 144x2 - 576

-48(x2+12)3+192x2(x2+12)2

0 = (+2)2 (-48(+12) + 192x2

(x2+12)\$

05-48x2-576+192x2

(x2+12)3

(x2+12)5

$$q$$
 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

$$= \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{(-1)(2x)(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2x}{x^2-1}+\frac{(-2x^3-2x)}{(x^2-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^{2}-1)^{2}+(x^{2}-1)(-2x^{3}-2x)}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$= (x^{2}-1)\left[2x(x^{2}-1)+(-2x^{3}-2x)\right]$$

$$= (x^{2}-1)^{3}$$

$$=\frac{2\chi^{3}-2x-2\chi^{3}-2\chi}{(x^{2}-1)^{2}}$$

$$f'(x) = -4x$$
 $0 = x^2 - 1 = x^2 = 1$
 $(x^2 - 1)^2$
 $(x^2 - 1)^2$
 $(x^2 - 1)^2$
 $(x^2 - 1)^2$
 $(x^2 - 1)^2$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{-4y}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-4y}{(x^2-1)^2} + (x^2-1)^2(-4x) \\ = -4y + (x^2-1)^2 + (x^2-1)^2(-4x) \\ = -4y + (x^2-1)^2 + (x^2-1)^2(-4x) \\ = \frac{-4y}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{(x^2-1)^2(-4x)}{(x^2-1)^3} = \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-4x^2+4+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-4x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-2x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4+16x^2}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^3} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^3} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} \\ = \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{-2x^2+4x^2+8x}{(x^2-1)^2} + \frac{2$$

$$y = 2x - tonx'$$

$$y' = 2 - sec^{2}x$$

$$0 = 2 - sec^{2}x$$

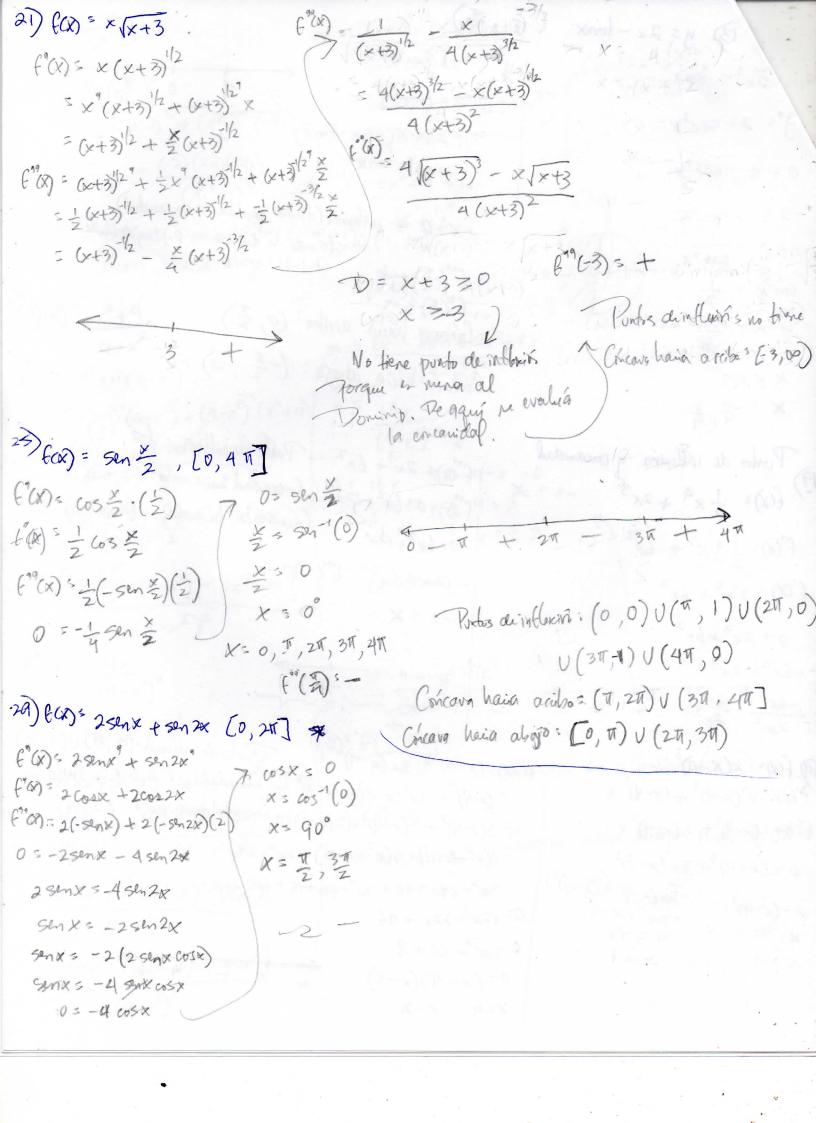
$$-2 = -sec^{2}x$$

$$-2 = -sec^{2}x$$

$$-2 = -sec^{2}x$$

$$-2 = -sec^{2}x$$

$$-2 = -cos^{2}x$$



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Encontrar extremos relativos.

33) f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3

f''(x) = 3x^2 - 6x

f''(x) = 3x^2 - 6x

f''(x) = 6x - 6

f'''(x) = 6x - 6
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37)
$$G(x) = x^{2/3} - 3$$

$$G'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \quad D = [0, \infty^{+}) \quad \text{se evalua} \quad \text{Minima relation} = (0, -3)$$

$$O = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \quad \text{Common se prode} \quad \text{valua. Se usa el} \quad \text{dominio.}$$

Maino: (0, 3)

Minima: (2, -1)