## Práctica # 3.3

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Cálculo 1 Determiner el intervalo abierto más grande dande la fonción es creciente. Y el intervalo abierto más grande dande en decreciente 112702 3-750-1980

a) Crecionte (0,6) b) trecrerente (6,8)

5) Deterniner graficamente y analíticamente donde les internales alcientes son crecientes y decreventes.

y= x3 - 3x Analiticonnte

> (x-2)(x+2) 30 y= 1 x3 - 3x

y'= +3x2-3 +-2 - 2+

0= 3 x2-3 (-60,-2) (-2,2) (2,0t)

3 = 3 x2 Creciente = (-00,-2) U(2,00t) Decoeign # = (-2,2) 12 5 3 x 2

1) Determinar intervalos donde es creciente o decrevente

y=x/16-x2 y=x(16-x2)1/2

ys x (16-x2)1/2 + (16-x2)1/2 - x

= 16-x2 + = (16-x)-1/2 (-2x)(x)

16-K2 + 2/16-X2 · (2x)

= V16-x2 + -2x2

 $\frac{32-2\sqrt{2}-2x^{2}}{2\sqrt{16-x^{2}}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{16-x^{2}}}$ = 2(16-x2) - 222 = 2V16-42

Creciente: (-0, -2/2) V(2/2,00)

Decrevente: (-2/2, 2/2)

Graficamente

Decrevate: (-2,2)

Creciente = (-10,-2) V (2,00+)

0-16-202

2/16-XI

0= 16-202

V16-82

-16 = -202 8=x2

(x+2/2)(x-2/2)30

(i) : 
$$Sux - 1$$
,  $0 < x < 2\pi$ 

(iii):  $Cos ×$ 
 $Cos ×$ 

28) 
$$f(x) = \frac{x^{5} - 5x}{5}$$
 P. Coitius  $x = -1, 1$ 
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^{5} - x$ 

Creitable:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ 
 $f(x) = \frac{1}{5}x^{5} - x$ 

Peccentable:  $(-1, 1)$ 

Maximo:  $(-1, 4|5)$ 

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 $f'''(x) = 4x^{3}$ 
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 $f'''(x) = -1$ 

20)  $f(x) = (x + 2)^{2/3}$ 
 $f'''(x) = -1$ 
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Decrete:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ 

Maximo:  $(-1, 4|5)$ 
 $f'''(x) = -1$ 
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Decrete:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$ 

30) 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x + 1, & x \le 1 \\ 5 - x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Theoretic  $(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{6}{2})$ 
 $f(x) = 3x + 1$ 
 $f(x) = 5 - x^2$ 
 $f(x) = 5 - 2x$ 
 $f(x) = 3 + 2x$ 
 $f(x) = 5 - 2x$ 

U) 
$$f(x) : \frac{x}{2} + \cos x$$

P. Cothio!  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ 

Crecients:  $(-60, \frac{\pi}{6}) \cup (\frac{5\pi}{6}, 60)$ 

Decrecients:  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6})$ 

Maximor:  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6})$ 

Minimors:  $(\frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6})$ 
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5\pi}{6}$ 
 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{$ 

derivada on tooks los

protos ceítitos.

b) 
$$0 = 3t^2 - 10t + 4$$
  
 $0 = t^2 - 10t + \frac{4}{3}$   $+ \frac{5 - \sqrt{13}}{3} - \frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{3} + \frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{3}$   
 $t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{3}$   $\left[0, \frac{5 - \sqrt{13}}{3}\right] \cup \left(\frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{3}, \varnothing\right)$ 

$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

85) Las respuestas vacion