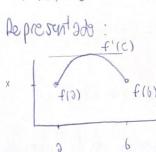
Examen Abel febrero 2023-24

1. 2) Rolle

Dade f(x) que comple:

- Continua en [2,6]
- Descivoble en (2,6)
- f(9) = f(9)

Existe una solución en el intervalo (216) tal que t,(c)=0



b) Seo f:[3,5] → R continuo y derivable en [3,5]. f(3) = 6 f(5) = 10. Sea g: [3,5] → R definido como $g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$

desiste
$$w \times_0 \in (3.5)$$
 que $g'(x_0) = 0$ y $f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0}$

Teorema de Rolle

- Continuo en [216]
- Derivoble en (2,6)

-
$$f(3) = f(6) \rightarrow g(3) = g(6); \frac{f(3)}{3} = \frac{f(6)}{6}; \frac{6}{3} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

Lo que significa que existe m $g'(x_0) = 0$

Apelco mas la interpoloción polinómico de Logrange para obtener f(x):

$$P(x) = f(x_0) L(x_0) + f(x_1) L(x_1)$$

$$f(x_0) = f(3) = 6$$

$$f(x_1) = f(5) = 10$$

$$L(x_0) = \frac{(x - x_1)}{(x_0 - x_1)} = \frac{(x - 5)}{(3 - 5)} = \frac{x - 5}{-2}$$

$$L(x_1) = \frac{(x - x_0)}{(x_1 - x_0)} = \frac{(x - 3)}{(5 - 3)} = \frac{x - 3}{2}$$

$$P(x) = 6 \frac{x - 5}{-2} + 10 \frac{x - 3}{2} = -3x + 15 + 5x - 15 = 2x$$

$$f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0} ; z = \frac{2x}{x} ; Todos los volere del intervolo$$

$$complen f'(x_0) = \frac{f(x_0)}{x_0}$$

2. Sea
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}$$
 on $R - \{0,1\}$
3) Comprove by $g(x) = \frac{x-1}{x} = \frac{y-1}{y}$; $xy-y=xy-x$; $x=y$
Es injective

$$f(x) = y = \frac{x-1}{x}$$
; $xy = x-1$; $xy = x = -1$; $x = \frac{-1}{y-1}$

$$f(x) = f(\frac{1}{1-y}) = \frac{\frac{1}{1-y} - 1}{\frac{1}{1-y}} = \frac{1-y}{1-y} - 1+y = y$$

Es sobregediva. Al ser injectiva y sobrejectiva es bijectiva.

3.
$$\int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x^2+4x+4)} = \int \frac{x+1}{(x-1)(x+2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{A}{X-A} dX + \int \frac{B}{X+2} dX + \int \frac{C}{(X+2)^2} dX$$

$$\Delta (x+2)^2 + B(x-1)(x+2) + C(x-1) = x+1$$

$$X = 1$$
; $9A = 2$; $A = \frac{2}{9}$

$$X = -2$$
; $-3C = -1$; $C = \frac{1}{3}$

$$X=0$$
; $4A-2B-C=1$; $\frac{8}{9}-28-\frac{1}{3}=1$; $B=\frac{\frac{8}{9}-\frac{1}{3}-1}{2}=-\frac{2}{9}$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} \ln |X-\Lambda| - \frac{2}{5} \ln |X+2| + \frac{1}{3} \int (X+2)^{-2} dX$$

=
$$\frac{2}{9}$$
 $\ln |x-1| - \frac{2}{9}$ $\ln |x+2| - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x+2} + C$

4.
$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{2x^2 - y^2 - xy} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

en (0,0)

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^3}{2x^2-y^2-xy} = \rho 35 \Re \theta \mod den \theta ds \text{ polares} \begin{cases} x = 1\cos\theta \\ y = 1\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \frac{2 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\epsilon} = 0$$

Comof(x)=0 en todo IR es continuo

6) Estudiar de nivadas parciales en (0,0)

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h + x_0, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h + x_0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h + 0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{2h^2}}{h}$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{2h^3} = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x_{0}, y_{0}) - f(x_{0}, h + y_{0})}{h + y_{0}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(0, 0) - f(0, h)}{h + 0} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{0}{h} = 0$$

Como las derivadas parciales son distintar no existen derivadas parciales por la que no es derivable

5. Caewlar los extremos posibles de
$$f(x_1y) = x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 3$$

 $poro D = \{(x_1y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$

Apercana el metiplicador de Lagrange:

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = \nabla(x^4 + y^4 + 2x^2y^2 - 3) - \lambda \nabla(x^2 + y^2 - 1) = \vec{O}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} L = 4x^3 + 4xy^2 - 2x\lambda = 0 ; x (4x^2 + 4y^2 - 2\lambda) = 0 ; x = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} L = 4y^2 + 4x^2y - 2y\lambda = 0; \ y(4y^2 + 4x^2 - 2\lambda) = 0; \ y = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} L = X^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$
; $y^2 = 1$; $y = \pm 1$
 $y = 0$; $x^4 = 1$; $x = \pm 1$ $\left\{ (-1,0), (1,0), (0,-1), (0,1) \right\}$

$$f(0,1)=1-3=-2$$

Las 4 pentos son minimas