juraidos de exañorn para el primor paraido. , 2105, Pop (; les f. 30,+00[ > 1R, difinite por f(x)= by(x)-x+2 a) Intervolos de aminante y obuerdantes y extremos idations 6) (dula ) (10,+00) a) Achemina il numero de interioria de la cuisation f(x)=0 in Pat y busti roctar in interiores de logitud /2 .) Fundis continue y desirable (que que esté branda por fondous que tombres le ma) Eddoren la morobación  $J(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \lambda = \frac{1-x}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ (inite prob critics)} \rightarrow Interestors de montania. 10,1[y]11,+\infty[$  $\times \in ]0,1[ \Rightarrow ]'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f$  is istensible in ]0,1[ ] Give contequation to obtain an extension  $\times \in ]1,10[ \Rightarrow ]'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f$  is istensible in  $]1,100[ \Rightarrow ]$  Give contequation in  $\times = 1$ , question of 1 in ) Calcularios la inegen de j: ](10,100[) = ](10,11) U ](11,+00[) = ] [m, 1(x), 1(1)] U [m, 1(x), 1(1)] . Coloques & manierio Y I MORTANTO': lm (lg (x)-x+2) = - 0 - ( \frac{1}{x} + 1 - \frac{1}{x} ) \times \text{ mil (\sigma (\sigma + \times (\sigma + \t - To (enda de isjonika) 1 = S + b - (1) tol = (1) f. · Bor & hunto, knower for 1 (10,000)=]-0,1] v]. 0,1]= ]-0,1] tegin, I terrena, de Baltano en el intervalo 10,16, hay cambio de agro de f, por tento hay al munos un O de f entre Of 1. Anatola primera electron ne location en el intervado 30, 21 y la ugunda en le, e+ 21, ya que:

growthe in I interval of I + out hay at mines also O de of per encine de 1 No existent mais unos de d'ado que fi sob se anula una vinsta ree, y por el Teoreme de Robe sobresses que fino se porde anular mais de Por tente, la ensuion trene exactemente 2 educiones.

Collabe of agrants times:

(i) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)-x^2}{x^2} = 0$$

(ii)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)-x^2}{x^2} = 0$ 

(iii)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)-x^2}{x^2} = 0$ 

(iv)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(1+x^2)-x^2}{x^2$ 

the more Albernina el número de adociónes de la eviación mx-1 + 1 = 2m con x>0

$$mx - 1 + x^{-1} = 2m \implies mx - 1 + x^{-1} - 2m = 0$$

Andiamos us goulds proba critary gustanto la primira akcimada a 0:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = m - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \implies m = \frac{1}{x^2} ; \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$$

Relinor efinar per el Terrina de Relle, que como la fanario derivada solo here un parte cirtiro, fin prede anolar como mado en Epardis. Comprehense is a máximo o minimo con la mjorda derivada:

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = -(-2) x^{-3} = \frac{x}{2} \iff \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) > 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  (where being in

Per bands, lemmes on minimo abidule en to ya que es el vinto punho critico. Evaluares fon dicho punho y calculares la timbra de f in his extremol all dominio para conduir d'ejèratio;

chequinos a la construcción de gos disolor de fin al punh mínimo es mystisos ya que si medienos la susción Z(5m-m)-1=0, Z5m=Zm+1 um= ume um+1 => ume+1=0, usa ecuación no tiene alución para un quen ma mxo, el valor del minimo de f en minimo de f en minimo de f en minimo de f Hay que anadir que la junción tanto un O como en eso, divinge a eso. On tedo este concluirses que la junción of him dos cros (uno anks de x= tm y sho dupucis)

Por bunko, la eucusión planteuda tiene exactemente 2 sobreiones en R.

PIOS 191

Resolver less inguishes limites:

a) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - \lg(x) - d}{\lg^{2}(x)} = 0$$
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x) \cdot (1 + \lg^{2}(x))} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}{2 \lg(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{2(1 + \lg^{2}(x))} \cdot \frac{e^{x} - (1 + \lg^{2}(x))}$ 

भक्षि(

e) Estudiar la jonation flat = x bg (x), con x>0.

"Nominio: Ebinde se unito d'descriptorolor?

1. 
$$\log(x) = 0$$
;  $\log(x) = -b \Rightarrow e^{\log(x)} = e^{-1} \Rightarrow x = e^{-1}$  (pur las propodoules de la gravitaces)

Cabonus of dors (1) = 181/ e%

Fondin continue y derivable en deriff) ya que es couente de fancieres que la son.

\*Monohenia:  $\Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{1}{\log(x)}$   $1/(1) = h'(x) = \log^2(x) + x \cdot \frac{2\log(x)}{x} = \log^2(x) + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \log^2(x)$ 

$$\frac{\left[\left(\log^{2}(x) + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \log(x)\right) \cdot \left(1 + \log(x)\right)\right] - \left[\left(x \cdot \log^{2}(x)\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right]}{\left(1 + \log(x)\right)^{2}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\log(x) \left( \log^2(x) + 2\log(x) + 2 \right)}{(1 + \log(x))^2}$$

Be b bate, la derivada solo se anula wondo by (x)=0 (> x=1 (vareo pla, eritiro ja que el 2º packe di nomendos nenca

Johando que x > 0 vienpre, estudiarios los interestes de montania de of (ugin log(a)):

- Si 
$$0 < x < e^{-t} \Rightarrow \log(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} (x) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{Est. discounts}$$

If 
$$e^{i} \langle x \langle x \rangle \Rightarrow b_{ij}(x) \langle 0 \Rightarrow j'(x) \langle 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon x \rangle$$
 demantie

If  $e' < x < d \Rightarrow bg(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow Est. demante } minimo relativo in <math>x = d$ . If  $1 < x \Rightarrow bg(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow Est. creative }$ 

e Imagen de fi la coherada de narabania na permiter decorporar el conjunto imagen de la organiste manerar

· Para Albuminar d'undor de estes intervolos es musario calular:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \frac{0}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \frac{e^{-t}(mt)}{t}$$

$$-\lim_{x\to e^{-1}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to e^{-1}} f(x) = \frac{e^{-1}(m)}{o(n)} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to e^{-1}} J(x) = \frac{e^{-1}(pos)}{O(pos)} = +\infty$$

$$-\lim_{x\to+\infty} J(x) \stackrel{\text{Lifts}}{=} \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{\log^2(x) + 2x \frac{1}{x} \log(x)}{1} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} x \left(\log^2(x) + 2\log(x)\right) = +\infty$$

Bo be bank , il conjunto inagin de f es:

110 Pal (

Anote I número de adminores de xº = log ( = ) en el intervalo 11, +00[

(x) x2 - log (x) =0;

x2-log(1/x) = x2-log(1)-log(x) = x2+log(x) -> Est. anumbe por ner some de est enumbes en el intervado 11,00 E.

to compensations:

f(x)=2x- = = = = = la derivada de f ex perifira en el intensalo 11, real, por le que d'en est, crearante en teste in territoria Analkamoi loi extrenci:

ling Jales

lim  $d(x) = +\infty$  ) (no cambrid de syno in los extremes)

) Rigal (2-13

Resorder d signiente limbe

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^{x} - \ln(x) - \omega(x)}{\left(\log(1+x)\right)^{2}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^{x} - \omega(x) + \ln(x)}{2\left(\log(1+x)\right)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^{x} - \omega(x) + \ln(x)}{2\log(1+x)}$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x}{2} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} - \cos(x) + \tan(x)}{\log_{x}(1+x)} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{1+x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{1+x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{1+x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^{x} + \sin(x) + \cos(x)}{1+x} = 2.1$$

 $||e_{r}||_{L^{\infty}} = ||e_{r}||_{L^{\infty}} = ||e_$ 

1) Final 12-13

Amounting you prox todo & xell se verifical goe: Zx arety(x) > by (1+xe)

-Andieures el signo de la juveroir. Tendremes que probes que f(x)>0. Vx e.R.

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

ell unito perte critico que obteneros es x=0, ya que arety (0)=0. Analizando el cambio de apro definence que:

If 
$$x > 0 \Rightarrow arely(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow Estricternante creciente 10, +  $\infty$ [ Cardios de agra-$$

· Bu b banks, al punto x=0 as al minimo abadado por ser al cinico ponto cristico y vale 1(0)=0

· Conditioner.

1(x) > 1(0)=0, Vx EIR (queda pedada la desgodod).

) 18 family 12 ( Colonta les numeros moles que mylitan que 13x-11 < x2-1x+21 · La deugradad depende de que los clas valores absolutes (sus organistes) sean mayores é insoures que O: 3x1>0€>×× = X+2 >0 ( 2+x · Entenea considerancos las agorantes intervales: - lixs-2, interes x < 3 hardren (lejeurente) y les des organistes un niveres menons o guides a 0. Whenever lax advantus x= 2. 16 & x=-2+56. For la hands, x3+4x+1 70 wondo (x <-2-16) > Ya que estames considerando x 6-2 Enlancia leminar que:  $1-\infty$ ,  $-2-\sqrt{6}$  [ complex la inecurichin. -11-2 < x < 1 interior x+2>0 y 3x-1 < 0 y la gradud queda: It midrement has a word on  $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0$ ,  $x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$  for be given no heavy advances yet give colonies on it inherents  $[-2, \frac{1}{2}]$  to be -  $\lambda i \times \frac{1}{3}$ , be argumentes de les des verbres abrelistes son majores o grades a 0: 3x-1 < x2-x-2 x3-4x-1>0

Li rendrema la encretor x²-11x-1=0, x= 45 (16-1-4) 45 (20) (2+510) ~ Ya que estares considerando 2 2 510 x7/3 Entenus, hinner que: ]2+510, +00 [ wingle la inemación

. Fol: Uniendo las Intentas educiona obtenidas tenenas que la despuddad se cuapte si y sole si:

X € ]-00,-27/6[ U]2+5/00,+00[

ten f: IR-IR una fonción derivable que verifica que f'(x)=xex, bxcIR.

a) Enwantra les puntes critres de l y deutre si se alcansa un extremo idativo.

 $g'(x)=x\cdot e^x=0\iff x=0$  (you for la exponential number of contact the contact of  $g''(x)=e^x+xe^x\implies \text{Evaluates}$  on it pushes with the  $\Rightarrow f''(0)=1>0$ 

Par bando, en il pante x=0 il alianian un minimo relativo, que par il el vinezo panto critizo (extrero de la jarción) convlutivos autimais que es un minimo absoluto

) Primer purered 12-13 Columb tex numerous reduct x que renjohan que:  $\frac{|Z_{x-1}|}{|x+3|} > 3$ la inecoción es equivalente a  $\frac{12x-31}{1x+31} > 3 \Rightarrow |2x-3| > 3 |x+3|$ . Evidentemente  $x \neq -3$ . Definiciones la equivalención  $x \neq -3$ . Definiciones la equivalención  $x \neq -3$ . - li x < -3 entende x < \frac{1}{2} y la memación quellaria: -(2x-1)>-3(x+3) =>-2x+1>-3x-9 => [-10,-3] + Ex solution li 8 < x < \frac{1}{2} inhouse be inequation quida; the xx manus la meconador goda: 2x-1 > 3x+9 <> x <-10 > 100 sol ya que estaros consideranto x>= - Unitendo los das conjuntos que nos han salido corro siluciones nos queda el conjunto: [-10, -8] 11-31 hower is the limit of the second of the sec )Florero 13-14 · lim X+h(x)+m²(x)+x3-x-1 0 140 /m (1+b²(x)+2m²(x)·cos(x)+x2-1)  $= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{2}(x) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x) + x^{2}}{2x} = 0 = 0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_{0}(x) \cdot (1 + \int_{0}^{2}(x)) + (2\sin(x)(-i\cos(x)) + 2\sin(x)\cos(x)) + 2\cos(x)}{2x}$ • Por hande,  $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 + \lim_{x \to 0} (x) + \lim_{x \to 0} (x) + \frac{x^2}{3} - x)^{1/2} = e^{\frac{1}{3}} = e^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 1) Filmero 13-14. le univera la junción je IR-IR Minida como f(x)= Zx2 - 3x2-12x-m. Estudia la marchania, la imagen y el nº de ceros de d en Januar de parametro m. · Nowleria: - I derivable on IA: 1'(x) = Gx2-Gx-12 = G(x2-x-2) -{ derivable on | N :  $J'(x) = Gx^2 - Gx - 12 = G(x^2 - x - 2)$ - los partes articos de la fonción para: J'(x) = 0;  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ ;  $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - (-8)}}{2} = \frac{1 + 3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \in \mathbb{C}$ - Interview to remediate? · il x < -1 > g(x) >0 > Estrictamente consiste 1-00, -1] · II - (< x < 2 => 1 (x) <0 => Estructuunte decreciente [-1,2] · Li x>Z => (1/x)>0 => Estrictionante creacale [2,+00[ · Imagen y area: Calustanos ab under de f en les extremos  $-\lim_{x\to-\infty}J(x)=-\infty$ - 1(-1) = -2-3+12-m=7-m  $\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int (x)^{-\infty}$ - 1 (2) = 16-12-24-m=-20-m

· Par la banta, il novaro ile ceros (salucioces, recises) depende del volor de la Justian in el g Z. En concento: - li 7 m <0, o la que ce la mama, m +7, la favora alle se conda una ver j m d'altrivata 12, mot - li m=+, la jordin here Zures > En -1 -11-20 KM < 7, la fullion hore 3 was - li m = - 20, la jondon home 2 aros: TEn 2 This m < 20, be junción trème un univo cero en el intervalo 7-00,-10 le considere la foreign f. Rt -> R affinida por f(x)= 2 a) Calcula la evación de la reche hazquete a la grafica de f en un porto (a, f(a)). W) Celude les pontes de corte de la note tengrale del apartedo anterior con los gis de coordinades

c) Contributions d'exposente super extremes son les pertes de worke de la reche hanginhe son les grès de coordinales d'Para que valores de a disho symundo have logitud minima? a) Ec recta beggete > y = f(a) + f'(a) (x-a)

· Garo  $y(x) = \frac{2}{x} + y y'(x) = -2x^2 = \frac{-2}{x^2}$ , la dela hanjante es:  $y = \frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{a^2}(x-a)$ 

(1) Ponter le onte:  $0\times(y=0)\Rightarrow0=\frac{2}{\alpha}-\frac{2}{\alpha^{2}}(x-\alpha)\Leftrightarrow\frac{2}{\alpha}-\frac{2x-2\alpha}{\alpha^{2}}=0; \frac{2}{\alpha}=\frac{2x-2\alpha}{\alpha^{2}}; 2\alpha^{2}=\frac{2x\alpha}{\alpha^{2}}; 4\alpha^{2}=2x\alpha;$  $Za^2 = xa \iff Za^2 = x \iff x = 2a \implies (order or depends B = (ea, 0)$  $0y(x=0) \Rightarrow y \cdot \frac{2}{a} - \frac{2}{a^2}(0-a) \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{2}{a} - \frac{2(0-a)}{a^2} = \frac{2}{a} - \frac{2a}{a^2} = \frac{7a \cdot 2a}{a^2} = \frac{4a}{a^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{a}$ c) la distancia entre los das punha es: dist (A,B) = dist ((x,y,),(x,y,)) = \( (x,-x,)^2 + (y,-y,)^2 \) Corbe en diponto A = (0,4) dist ((2a,0), (0, 4)) = \( (0-2a)^2 + (0-4)^2 = \sum \( (-2a)^2 + (-4)^2 = \)

(20)2+(4)2 = 2 Ja44 - Por le hunho estances boixando el minimo de la junción y(a) = 2 Ja44

g'(a) = 201.8 => he unde en a= 4/4 = 12

i) Fabrice 13-14

Comprehenos que exe ponto a Jz es el minimo relsolute

· Ex d'unio punto critico y g"((E)>0

" (and lim g(x) - lim g(x) = +00, he findon g es decreusale en To, VZL y count in the tool Edo goodfra que la jurada y alianza co minimo wando a= 12

le considera la Joneson J. IR III -> IR definida como  $J(x) = e^{\frac{14x}{1-x}}$ 

a) è existe algun xelle (1) para el que la grafica legra neta hungente horizontal?

b) des entratamente mono tona la jundon f?

c) Clara la imajen de f.

a) Para que un horizontal, la pendunte de la recha trugente dels ur ignal a O. Par la trunte, andivares la primera derivades:

$$J'(x) = e^{\frac{i\pi x}{1-x}} - \frac{1(1-x)+1(1+x)}{(1-x)^2} = e^{\frac{i\pi x}{1-x}} - \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow (1-x)^2 = another in x=1, pero dado que la función no estribilità en disho posto, pelonos ofirmer que la distrata no se anothe norma, per la hunho no existe ninguna neta langua he horizontal a  $f(x)$ .$$

1) les derivada de 1 en paillera (qui que sus facheres le son). En consecuencia, la junción es estratamente acurante en Jao, sívils, roof.

c) Pera volume la ineigen hacoraporares el dominio en la venión de 1-00, sí y 11, +00[:

$$J(R \cap H) = J(I - \infty, I \cap H) + \infty I) = \lim_{x \to \infty} J(x), \lim_{x \to \infty} J(x) = \lim_{$$

Par 6 hando, la inagen es: 1(12/314) = ]0, =[0]= 10, = R+1/=18

11-161 anniber

Neterminar d'avivers de advaciones de la correión: 3x4-8x8=24

hehemmer it número de const de la forción  $f(x) = 3x^4 - 8x^2 - 24$ 

oll ser una cumación phinómica de grado per no heremos quientia de que hega algún cero. Andirarnos la derivada:

>x=2 / he under para enter valeres.

Aphirondo d'Tionerea de Relle relevos que fa bromo lendra 3 eros

Extodiares les interests de membraia deleminados por la gradas criticas: 10/12/

- li x<0 => f'(x) <0 -> f " eitridamnte decembre

(1 0<x<2 => 1'(x) <0 -> 1 ex entratamente describe | Per hunta, en x=2 ne diunter un minimo intellium y in x=0 no H dianta extremo.

· li x>2 > l'(x)>0 -> les entrétamente ensuènte

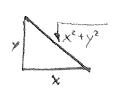
· Nemai 1(0) = -24 y 1(2) = -40.

lim 8x 8x = -24 = +00, y dance a -24 in 1(0). | lim 1(x) = +00

· Par el Teorena de Belvano, aseguranos la existencia de un cero en el intervalo I-ou. Of (ante de x=0, ja que combin de 1910 le +0 11-24) Por otra parte, la junion rique decrecardo hartes el minimo (abidado) in x=2, dosde vale -40, y interior comunica a creur halfa 100, per le poe f firm otre are disprés de x=2, in d'interndo 12,400t.

I have Z week, por le que la emación have Ziductores.

As todas los transplos retaingoles aspos abelos suman 10, haya los dimensiones de aquel augo perinetro sec minimo. 1) Torno 14-15



x+y=10 rather suran 10 -> y=10-x - sultheriner

x+y+ 5x2+y2 primeto -> x+10-x+1/x2+(10-x)2 = 10+1/x2+100+x2-20x = 10+1/2x2-0x+100

. Por la banka, la fondión a optimizar ex:

1(x)=10+ \2x2-20x+100

. X e g aprenden dimensione por le que tonar il dominio en il intendo [0,10].

· Collubrace for bright affect in a juperior.

$$J'(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{2x^2 - 20x + 100}}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 20x + 100}} = \frac{7x - 10}{\sqrt{2x^2 - 20x + 100}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x - 10 = 0; x = 5 \in [0, 10]$$

· Para finalizar, evaluanos fin la extrenos del intervalo y comparamos con f(5):

· Po. hunto, il minimo abiduto de f re dunne in x=5

· jot los whose del brisingule delen rev igode n 5.

14 pareial 14-15 (EZ) h control to función d: 12/1/2 12 offinda cono f(x) = arch (1/2) a) Existe algor xe Pattle para el que la grafica lega vela huyente horizontal? b) des whichmuste Monotona? c) (dula la inajur de f. a) Para que sea horizontal la pendiente de la rech targente ( g-f(a)= ((a)(x-a)) dele ero. Por le tento, bunanos un punto donte la finción deivade se onele: \$(x)=ordy (-x) = arty ((1-x)")  $\int_{0}^{\infty} (x)^{2} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (1-x)^{2} d$ Observances que la disvoda en se unula nunca. Por la hunto, no existe rula hungate IIX horizontal en il deninio de la fonción. Who derivada de far positive (ya que totos ses jadones le von). En conservación, la función es estrictamente excuente luk ].00,1[ y ]1,+00[ c) Aucomposines il deminio in la union de 100, 1[471,+00[. Per consignime: g(R(114) = f(1-0,1[ ufl1,400[) = ] lim ola, lim d(x)[ U] lim l(x), lim d(x)[ Complicando la continoidad y la mondonia creuvante · Columbia be limba neciarios: -  $\lim_{x \to 1} \operatorname{und}_{x} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = + \frac{\pi}{2}$  $-\lim_{x\to\infty} arcly\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)=0$ - lim accept ( 1-x)=0  $-\lim_{x\to 1_+} \operatorname{crch}\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right) = -\frac{17}{2}$ · Par 6 hands, Im(1):  $\{(R/M) = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$ ) bur pareix 14-15 Prudu que para tedo  $\times >0$ , a vergina la disguidad:  $\frac{3}{2} \times^2 - 6 \log (x) > \frac{1}{2}$ · j(x)= \ x x -6 bj(x) - j , V x e Rt . Tendenos que prober que j(x) > 0, V x e Rt · Calcularion we purha without:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{6}{2} \times -\frac{6}{x} = 3x - \frac{6}{x} = \frac{3x^2 - 6}{x} = 3\frac{(x^2 - 2)}{x} = 3\frac{(x - 12)(x + 12)}{x}$ I'(x)=0 => x=±62 -> NOS quedances on la iduation position dado jue x>0. · Caladamos las inherales le mortoheras: - Si O< x < \(\bar{\gamma}\) - \(\bar{\gamma}\) (x) < 0 \(\infty\) a chanter on \(\bar{\gamma}\) and chanter on \(\bar{\gamma}\) - \(\bar{\gamma}\) (x) < 0 \(\infty\) a chanter on \(\bar{\gamma}\) and \(\bar{\gamma}\) on \(\bar{\gamma}\) (x) \(\bar{\gamma}\) - \(\bar{\gamma}\) (x) < 0 \(\infty\) (x) = \(\bar{\gamma}\) and a chanter on \(\bar{\gamma}\) and a chanter of \(\bar{\gamma}\) and \(\bar{\gamma}\) an -En arthmenate \$ (15) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 \ J(x) & J(JE/20, Vx>0 → Re le que la desgradelad plantada es acrta.

) J'' passid 14-15 (E2)

Caluda d signante limite: 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{x} - 1}{1 + x^2}\right) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\lim_{x\to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int$$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 1 - 1 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 1 - 1 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

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$$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

$$\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left( \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \frac{e^{\kappa} + e^{\kappa} - 2 - \kappa^2}{1 + \kappa^2}$$

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Por la hunte:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{e^x + e^{x^2} - 1}{1+x}\right)^{Vun'(x)} = e^0 = 1$$

D'ha of demonante , with principles de Taylor de grado 3  $(P_{s}(x))$  antendo en O is:

$$\int_{S}^{2}(x)=1+|x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3} \implies \int_{S}^{2}(x)+\int_{S}^{2}(x)+\frac{\int_{S}^{2}(x)}{2}x^{2}+\frac{\int_{S}^{2}(x)}{3}x^{2}$$

- (idula Ps in O de la función  $g(x) = x \cdot f(x)$ 

$$\mathbb{P}_{3}(x) = g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{g''(0)}{2}x^{2} + \frac{g''(0)}{3!}x^{3} = 0 + 1x + \frac{2}{2}x^{2} + \frac{3}{3!}x^{3} = x + x^{2} + \frac{x^{3}}{2}$$

) 1" parciel 14-15 (EZ)
bobs los rechingulos de perimetro 20, hogh los dimensións de agod una disposal es minima.

$$2x + 2y = 20 \} \text{ Row blank, la forusin a minimitar es} :$$

$$h = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \} \text{ Row blank, la forusin a minimitar es} :$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (10 \cdot x)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + (100 + x^2 - 20x)} \Rightarrow$$

$$3f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 - 20x + 100}$$

· Consideramon I dominio de J d'intervalo [0,10] dodo que son dissensiones. Calculamos los punha oritiros en el interval

$$J(x) = \frac{4x-20}{2\sqrt{2x^2-70x+100}} = \frac{2x-10}{\sqrt{2x^2-20x+100}} = 0 \iff x=5 \in Joriol$$

Euduanos d'en les extremes del intervale y comparamos con f(s):

· On esto sondicina que el minimo obstable se alarse en x=5. Per la hente, la stresión del prottene es yn les habes del metadopolo (o mejor disto, wadrado) un iguales a 5.

6



icitatión papa el eximan final. ) kal 2013 in  $f(x) = (x-a) \cos(x)$ . (dute il violer de ce retrière  $\int_{a}^{\sqrt{a}} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$ . Aplacado el metodo de integración por partes:  $\int_{0}^{u_{k}} (x-\alpha) \omega_{k}(x) dx = \left[ \frac{u = (x-\alpha)}{dv = \omega_{k}(x)} - \frac{du = dx}{dv = \omega_{k}(x)} \right] \Rightarrow \int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du \Rightarrow$  $\Rightarrow \left[ \left( x - \alpha \right) \cdot Rn(x) \right]_{0}^{n/2} - \int_{0}^{n/2} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \int_{0}^{\infty} Rn(x) dx = \left( \left( \frac{n}{2} - \alpha \right) \cdot A - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) \right) - \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right) + \left( -\alpha \cdot 0 \right)$  $= \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha - \int_{0}^{\pi_{k}} w(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha - \left[ -\cos(x) + C \right]_{0}^{\pi_{k}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha + \left[ \cos(x) \right]_{0}^{\pi_{k}} = \frac{\pi}{2} -$  $|a \Rightarrow S = 1 - a - 4 = \frac{\pi}{5} = 1 - a - \frac{\pi}{5} \iff |a - a| = \frac{\pi}{5} = (1 - 0) + a - \frac{\pi}{5} = 1$ lim ( Ix e dt )/x · 1') Andieumos la ban h la apanión ( Ix E dl ) ind o L'Hôp (in (Ixe'll) ) (1) de ) = -TFC pain duivai numerado => ( ] \* et d() = e 1 - e (-1)2 (-1) = \$ (g(x1) · g(x) - J(h(x)) · h(x) - Par le hunte nos gordaria d limite:

lim extext

= = = = = = > lim (1xet dt) /x d 100 · 21) Pado que el himite entre decedo a la extensa ente una intetración 100, por le que aplicando la este lel número e: Egg [(JC)-3) ·g(W)]

with:  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2x \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\frac{x^2}{4}} dt}{2x} - 2$ 

) Final 12-13 se file - le one junción derivide que verjus que j'(x) = x·ex, Vx e le 3) Collabor la expressión de frabando que decha fanción alame, su entrino distah en 0 grave f(0)=0 . Talmonton per parties:  $f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int x \cdot e^{x} dx = \left[ \frac{u = x}{dv = e^{x} dx} \rightarrow v = e^{x} \right] \Rightarrow \times e^{x} - \int e^{x} dx = x \cdot e^{x} - e^{x} + C = f(x)$ \* figures des 1(0):0:  $|(0) = -1 + C = 0 \Leftrightarrow C = 1 \Rightarrow |(x) = xe^{x} - e^{x} + 1$ \_ herivada del probate  $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x\int_0^{\ln(x)}\frac{e^{-t}dt}{\ln^2(x)\cos(x)}}{\lim^2(x)\cos(x)\cos(x)}\frac{1}{e^{-t}dt}\frac{1}{\ln^2(x)\cos(x)}\frac{$ Find Julie 2013-2014 Calula el syrviente limite: son. The > x In e "Ill · Rudunes each mound per upirale:  $\frac{1}{1+\cos(x)}\cos(x) = e^{x} \cdot 0 =$ 2°)  $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-4\pi^2(x)}}{2 \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-4\pi^2(x)}}{2 \sin(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x \cdot e^{-4\pi^2(x)}}{2 \sin$ C-untal walks lin e 2/41(x) = 1 = 2 1°) lim to e'dl into the lim e work)

There is the content of the (+ ws(0) -) · Por blunks.  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \int_0^x e^{-t} dt}{u e^{x}(x)} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z}$  $\frac{\langle g(x) = \frac{\mu n(x)}{\omega t(x)}}{\sqrt{\omega t(x)}} = \left(\frac{\mu n(x)}{\sqrt{\omega s(x)}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ Final phono

Schools of agonish limite lim

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The state of the limits lim

The state of the limits li limits limits limits limits limits limits limits limits limits l SOTA: TEC > [ 48(c) e dt · (4"(~) - 2(g(x) (1+(g\*(x)) - c\* · 0) 1,) (dwlus ) log (x+ 5x2+3) dx 10) Colubbras la derivada de leg (x + 5x2+1):  $\log(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) = \frac{1+\frac{x}{2x}}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1+\frac{x}{2x}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} =$ z's neledo de integración per parte: [ log (x+ 1/2+1) dx = [ dx = dx - x = 1 ] = x - log (x+ 1/2+1) - ] \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = = x.pd (x. (xsH) - 1/x + 1 + C

· Extradiumos cada limite por reparado:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{3\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sin(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

So b hands, lem 
$$\frac{\int_0^{\infty} t \cdot \operatorname{arch}(t) dt}{\tan^2(x)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

· Aplicando el mitedo ele integración por partes:

$$\int_{0}^{x} t \operatorname{arch}(t) | \int_{0}^{x} u \operatorname{arch}(t) - du = \frac{1}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \operatorname{arch}(x) - \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{2}}{1 + t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} | \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^$$

$$\int \left(\frac{5}{\cos^2(x)} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = \int \frac{5}{\cos^2(x)} dx - \int \frac{2}{x} dx + \int \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$A_3 \Rightarrow 5 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = 5 \cdot 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 5 \cdot 2 \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_2 \Rightarrow 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 2 \ln(x)$$

$$A_{z} \geqslant 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx = 2 \ln(x)$$

$$A_{3} \Rightarrow 5 \int \frac{1}{\cos^{2}(x)} dx = 5 \tan(x)$$

(ambio de uniable) 
$$x \ln(e) = \ln(t)$$
  

$$\int \frac{e^{x} \cdot 3e^{x}}{z \cdot e^{x}} dx = \left[ e^{x} = t \iff x = \log(t) \right] = \int \frac{t \cdot 3t^{2}}{z \cdot t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t(1+3t)}{z+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{3t \cdot 1}{t+2} dt = \int$$

Definition (majoretre I 
$$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$$
)
$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-4} dx \frac{dx - dx}{x^2-4} \frac{dx}{x^2-4} (x+2)(x-2)$$

somes where the englishes

$$Z_{1} = A_{1} + A_{2} \qquad x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 = 2A_{1} + 2A_{2} \\ 1 = -2A_{1} + 2A_{2} \end{array} \right\} = 2A_{1} + 2A_{2} \qquad Z = BA_{1} + \frac{5}{4} ; Z - \frac{5}{4} = A_{1};$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \qquad A_{2} = \frac{5}{4} \qquad A_{3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

· Por le hank

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+4} dx = \int \left(\frac{3/4}{(x+2)} + \frac{5/4}{(x-2)}\right) dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln(x+2) + \frac{5}{4} \ln($$

) Coluba: (no donalu II)
$$\int \frac{x^{2}+2}{x^{3}-9x^{2}+2+x-2+} dx \xrightarrow{\text{cylinin}} \frac{3}{1} \frac{3}{-6} \frac{27}{9} \frac{27}{9} \frac{1}{(x-3)^{3}} \frac{A_{2}}{(x-3)^{2}} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{2}} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{2}} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{1}(x-3)^{2} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{1}(x-3)^{2} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{2}(x-3)^{2} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{3}(x-3)^{2} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{4}(x-3)^{2} \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{3}} = A_{4}(x-3)^{3} = A_{5}(x-3)^{3} = A_{5}(x-3)^{3}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 0 \times + 2}{10} = \frac{A_1 x^2 + x (A_2 - 6A_1) + (9A_1 - 3A_2 + A_3)}{2}$$

$$A_3 = 1$$
  
 $A_2 = 6A_1 = 0$ ;  $A_2 = 6$   
 $A_3 = 11$ 

. Br & gue HARAGE

$$\int \frac{x^{2}+2}{x^{2}-4x^{2}+24x-24} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{6}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{\cos h \sin h}{(x-3)^{3}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \int \frac{6}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t} dt + \int \frac{6}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11}{t^{2}} dt + \int \frac{11$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{Rin}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{Rin}(x)}{\operatorname{Rin}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{Rin}(x)}{1 - \operatorname{Rin}(x)} dx = \int \frac{dt}{1 - t^2} = \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} dt$$

$$(+^{2}-1)=(+-1)(++1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1^{2}+1^{2}}=\frac{A}{1-1}+\frac{B}{1+1}=\frac{A(1+1)+B(1-1)}{1^{2}-1^{2}} \Rightarrow 1=A(1+1)+B(1-1) \Rightarrow \text{ When do loss consessed denotes in order }$$

for to goe fendmos:

$$\int \frac{1}{t^{2}-1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{1}{t-1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \right| \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \log |t-1| - \frac{1}{2} \log |t+1| = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|t-1|}{|t+1|} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|t-1|}{|t+1|} \frac{|\cos(x)-1|}{|\cos(x)-1|} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log |t-1|} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|t-1|}{|t-1|} \frac{|\cos(x)-1|}{|\cos(x)-1|} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log |t-1|} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|\cos(x)-1|}{|\cos(x)-1|} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log |t-1|} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \log |t$$

$$\cot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos ($$

THE: 
$$\int_{0}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{\ln(\ln(1)) dl}{\ln(2\sqrt{3})} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 - \ln(\ln(2\sqrt{3}))}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\pi n(z)x)) \cdot \cos(z)x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos(\pi n(z)x)) \cdot \cos(z)x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(\ln(t))}{x} dt = 1 - 2 = -1$$

Fiburo 2015

1) Calwh: 
$$\int \frac{u n^{2}(x)}{\sqrt{\omega(x)}} dx \rightarrow \text{Entegral bigorometries: Cambric de variable} \Rightarrow t = cos(x) \Rightarrow dt = -ten(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{u n^{2}(x)}{\sqrt{\omega(x)}} dx = \int \frac{u n^{2}(x) \cdot u n(x)}{\sqrt{\omega(x)}} dx = \int \frac{(1-cos^{2}(x)) \cdot u n(x)}{\sqrt{\omega(x)}} dx = \int \frac{(1-t^{2})}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int \frac{t^{2}-1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$

$$\int \frac{\ln^2(x)}{\ln^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{\ln^2(x) \cdot \ln^2(x)}{\ln^2(x) \cdot \ln^2(x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{4n^2(x)}{x^2} dx = \int \frac{4n^2(x) \cdot 4n(x)}{\sqrt{x^2(x)^2 \cdot 4n(x)}} dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{4} \cdot (t^2 - 1) \right) dt = \left( t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dt$$

$$-2t^{1/2}=\frac{2}{5}t^{3/2}-2\sqrt{t}$$

$$=\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a(x)}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a(x)}} dx$$

$$= \frac{t^{5/2}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{t^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} = \frac{2t^{1/2}}{5} - 2t^{1/2} = \frac{2}{5}t^{1/2} - 2t^{1/2} + C \xrightarrow{\text{cardis} di} \frac{2}{5}\cos^{5/2}(x) - 2\sqrt{\cot(x)} + C$$

n) hipt 2015 on folk → 12° una función cujo Polimenio de Toylor de orden 2 contrado en cero es Po(x) = 1 + x - x². Colube el Polimento de Taylor de igual orden y untro de la función f(x) = log (f(x))

· Polinomia de Taylor de orden 2 anthodo en ara de j:

$$C_{c}(x) = \int (0) + \int (0) x + \frac{\int (0)}{2!} x^{c} = \int +x - x^{2}$$

- Igodado la cofiziente obtenenza:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (0) = -S \left( \text{for the or} -x_{s}^{2} \text{ when } \int_{0}^{\infty} (0) - x - S \right)$$

\* Polinomio de Taylor de orden ? carbado en caro de y:

$$T_{z}(x) = g(0) \cdot g'(0)_{x^{z}} \frac{g''(0)}{z!} x^{z}$$

- Caladanos g(0), g'(0) y g"(0):

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \Rightarrow g'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = 0$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \Rightarrow g'(0) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$g''(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)} f(x) - f'(x) f'(x) \Rightarrow g''(0) = \frac{1}{2} = -3$$

- Per blank, el polhoreb pedido es:

$$T_{e}(x) = g(0) + g'(0)_{x} + \frac{g''(0)}{z!} x^{2} = x - \frac{3}{2}x^{2}$$

Debruo 1015

) Colube of phinomic de Taylor de order 2 unharb en el origen de la jondoir  $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x} \cos(t^2) dt$ 

- What piden et Phinoseth the Taylor on et origin (a=0) de orden Z, por le que herenou que colorbas:

$$P_{z}(x) = \int (a) + \int (a) (x-a) + \frac{\int''(a)}{z!} (x-a)^{z} = \int (a) + \int'(a) x + \frac{\int''(a)}{z!} x^{z}$$

- Columner sos coficientes:

$$J(0) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos(4^{\circ}) dt = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x) \frac{dx}{dx} = \omega_{1}(x^{4}) \cdot 2x - \omega_{1}(x^{2}) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} (0) = -1$$

$$\int_{0}^{11} (x) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x(-\sin(x^{4})) 4x^{3} - (-\sin(x^{4})) 2x = 2\cos(x^{4}) - 2x^{4} \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{2}) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{11} (0) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{2}) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{11} (0) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) + 2x \cdot \sin(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) = 2\cos(x^{4}) + 2\cos(x^$$

- Per hand, of polinomito predicto su:

$$P_{\varepsilon}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x + \frac{2}{\varepsilon!}x^{\varepsilon} = -x + x^{\varepsilon} = x^{\varepsilon} - x$$

4) Pept 2015

k consider for R = R offenda por f(x) = x2 ex

a) Calaba una primitiva, F. du f.

Advands la infigueion per prime different (1):

and a integration per particular defends of 
$$x = x^2 = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -xe^{x} - \int -e^{x} dx = -xe^{x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{x} + (-e^{-x}) = -xe^{x} - e^{x}$$

Per honde temmes por

a) 
$$\int 1 dx = \frac{1}{4} + C$$
 (1)  $\int x^{6} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{4} + C$  (2)  $\int 1 x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} + C$  (3)  $\int x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3x^{\frac{3}{4}}}{\frac{3}} =$ 

e) 
$$\int \frac{3}{x^{4}} dx = \int 3x^{4} dx = \frac{3x^{3}}{-3} = -x^{-3} + C = \frac{1}{x^{3}} + C$$
  $\int \sqrt[3]{3x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3x^{\frac{4}{13}}}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{13} + C$ 

$$3) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}} dx = \int x^{-243} dx = \frac{x^{-213+1}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} = \frac{x^{1/3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = 3x^{1/3} + C = 3\sqrt[3]{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^{2}\sqrt[4]{x^{2}}} dx = \int x^{-2} x^{-4/5} dx = \int x^{-1/5} dx = \frac{x^{-1/5+1}}{\frac{1}{5}+1} = \frac{x^{-1/5}}{\frac{1}{5}+1} = \frac{5}{4^{-1/5}} + C = -\frac{5}{4^{-1/5}}$$

$$\int (x^{4} - 6x^{2} - 2x + 4) dx = \frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{6x^{3}}{3} - x^{2} + 4x + C$$

$$\iint \left(3\sqrt{x} + \frac{10}{x^6}\right) dx = \int \left(3x^{1/2} + 10x^{-6}\right) dx = \frac{3x^{1/2+1}}{2^{+1}} + \frac{10x^{-6+1}}{-6+1} = \frac{3x^{1/2}}{3} + \frac{10x^{-6}}{-5} = \frac{6x^{3/2}}{3} - \frac{10}{5x^5} = 2x\sqrt{x^6} - \frac{2}{x^5} + \frac{2x\sqrt{x^6}}{3} - \frac{2x\sqrt{x^6}}{$$

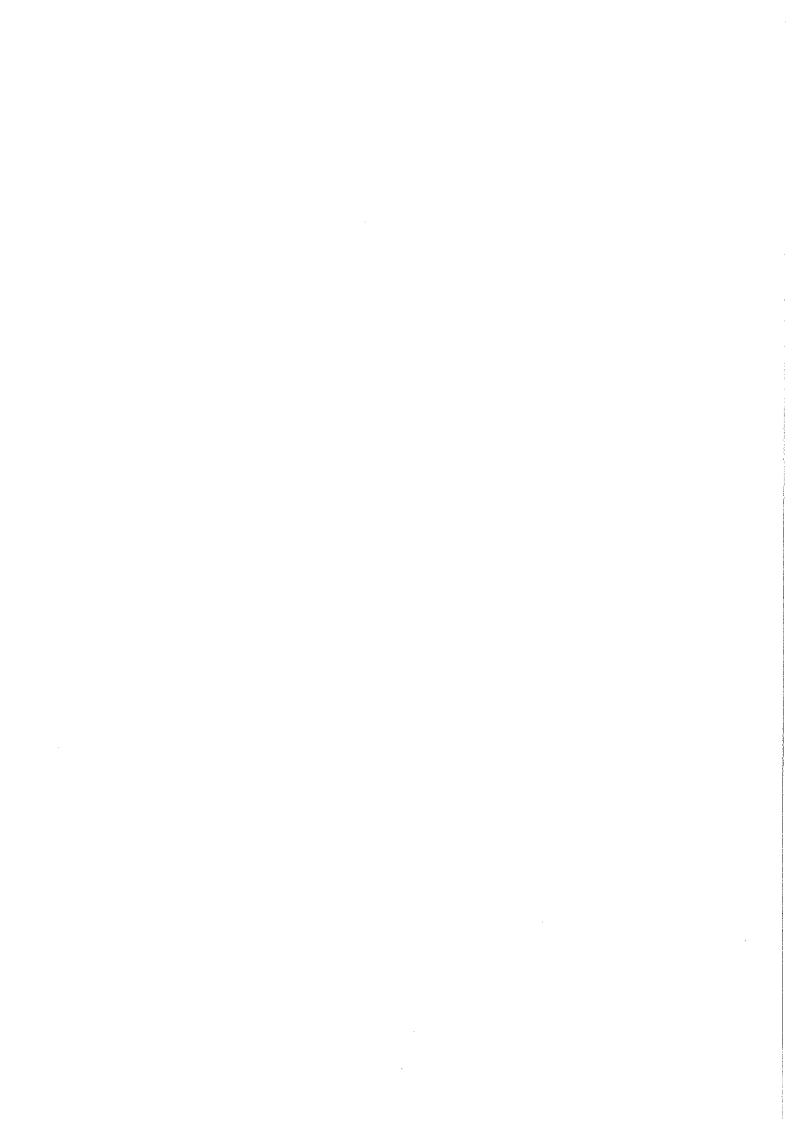
$$\int \frac{x^{2}+x\sqrt{x^{2}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int (x^{2}, x^{3/2} + x^{3/2}) dx = \int (x^{3/2} + x^{3/2}) dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\sqrt{x}} \frac{x^{3/2$$

$$=\frac{2\sqrt{x^5}}{5}+\frac{6\sqrt{x^7}}{7}+C\stackrel{?}{=}\frac{2x^2\sqrt{x}}{5}+\frac{6x^6\sqrt{x}}{7}+C$$

$$\int \int (\sqrt{5}x + \sqrt{5}) dx = \int (\sqrt{5} \cdot x^{1/2} + \sqrt{5} \cdot x^{1/2}) dx = \sqrt{5} \int (x^{1/2} + x^{1/2}) dx = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} + \frac{x^{1/2+1}}{\frac{1}{2}+1} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{1/2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{1/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{1/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} + 2x^{1/2} \right) + C = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x^2}}{3} + 2\sqrt{x} \right) + C \quad m \right) \ln(x) \cdot \omega_3(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2(x) + C$$

1) 
$$\int \frac{\ln(3x)}{(2+\cos(3x))} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int \ln(3x) \cdot (-3) \cdot (2+\cos(3x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2+\cos(3x)} + C$$



emples "prioripio de induceión" ) X1=1, Xn+1 = \( \frac{1}{3}\times n, Vne N). Anda esta workin, compretor ni es conveyable (+tiene limite? = monologia y acotada?)  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = \sqrt{3}x_1 = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $x_3 = \sqrt{3}x_2 = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}$ ,  $x_4 = \sqrt{3}x_3 = \sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}$ . (be nowned code we are marginales) ¿ Convogente? = ¿ Muribana yawhada? = ¿ Trene limite? 1) Comprehense it is monotonic creatinte -> ¿ (xn) es envente? = ¿ xn « xm. Va e N)? @ It xn < xn., => d xn., < xn., < xn., < > lopergand que xn < xn., interes xn., = \frac{13xn}{3xn} & \frac{13xn}{3xn} = \text{Xn.} En unecomain, x, es cresente AITHROETANTE: Principio de Ideación 20) Comprobances que cota acchado -> d (xn) está acchada? he ACIU, superguses are: · Salmos que Xn > 1. Vne 11) por la que al me creurste, está actuala infurirmente (c.inf=1) Malch 2°) SineA => noteA · Ceshi awhalo superformink? -> Busumal walquier who superdor -> d xn & ! Yne N? Enteres A= N) (queda probato) DGX & HS -> XI=1 KH ② 1: xn ≤14 => d xn 14? -> S: xn 514 => xn., = \3xn ≤ \3.14 ≤14 \ Es anvegante.

¿Cuil et d'himile? -> lim Xn = L = lim Xner Xn4 = \ 3 Xn Si bin XAEL => lin XAH = L considera la società definida per recorrección per x1=d y xn 4= \(\frac{1}{2\times\_n} + 3\) para ne IV. Estadon si es consegente y en consequente por considera del limite x1=1, x2= \5, x3 = \215.3, x4 = \2\215.3 +3 ... (be nomine with we will make grands) 176 (Xn) monotona chuichte? -> ¿ xn xxnu, VneN? A= noN: xaxxant 1 x, = 1 & 15 = x, @ Supergament you xn < xn = > d xn = xn = ? - Supergard que xn < xn = new new xn = \Zxn + 3 \le \Zxn + 3 = xn + z En wonewenda, Xo in creuto le. 20) c(xn) golada? 10 finlanem awteda, dwal unin 10 limik? "Interior que Xn > 1. Vne IV esta avolada inferiorente por un creante / Xn+1 = VZXn+3
"Étista avolada superiornente? -> Si lovière limite, évil xria? / 1 = VZXn+3 L = 1213 => L= 2: 1412 (1=3) dxn & 3 ( VneN? (1) x1 = 1 € 3 @ 1 xn <3 => 6 xn4 <3? - xn4 = (2x13 < (2x3 <3. 2-1=3 -> value con el que protonos para cola superior En unhwencia X, esta acolada. Re bunko, xn ex varveyank y el limik es 3.

) Examin a  $5 \times n \times n \times n$  has been described for reconnecte cons  $\times_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times n \times n \times n \times n$  as the denoctrones for induction (around) a) to denotherned per induction (avolute) D x1= 2 1 1 < x, < 4 / (2) Improgrammes que  $\frac{1}{5} < x_n < \frac{4}{5}$  inhonus  $\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + \frac{4}{25} > \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{25} = \frac{4}{5} \left(\sin x_n = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \operatorname{d} x_{n+1} > \frac{1}{5}\right) \\ x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + \frac{4}{25} < \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{25} = \frac{4}{5} \left(\sin x_n = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \operatorname{d} x_{n+1} < \frac{4}{5}\right) \end{cases}$ Quela probado 6) to demostration par inducation (decreasable) (1)  $x_1 - \frac{1}{2} > \frac{41}{100} - x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ Despaganes que xn > xn+1 > 2 xn+1 > 2 xn+2? - Enleaus, xn+1 = xn = xn + 4 = xn+2 (ya que la jourson "durar  $\left(x_{n}^{2} + \frac{y}{25}\right)^{2} + \frac{y}{25}$  odn de be positive) Chieda provado e) bul apartado a y lo Ugares a la condución de que la vuestión en convenjonte is, pa que la soundir es dumante jumples "cultures de conveyences de mires de números fositivos" \*Cirlerio de la reire: ha lank un wante di gosillo I son converpotes la injuitate unia? (criterio de la rais) 1º ) Si lon Van = L < 1 => Zan et conseque 0) ≥ (<u>att</u>)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{n+1}{3n-1}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+1}{3n-1} = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{ is convergate}$ 2") Li lim " an = L > 1 => Ean no unsignit 6) 2 (30-2)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-2}\right)^{2n-1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-2}\right)^{2n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{3} < 1 \Rightarrow 6s \text{ onvergable}$$

$$c) \leq (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n} = \leq \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(1+\frac{1}{n})^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n})^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1+\frac{1}{n}$$

& Giterio del ociente: ha la horivarie di perilogi D for convergentes to eigentate reiner? (unteres del course) 17 Si lim and al of Garagente  $a \ge \frac{1}{n z^n}$ 2°) li lim and 2/>1 => he conveyable  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{h_{n+2}a_{n+1}}{1-2a_{n+1}}\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{n}{n+1}\frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}}=\frac{1}{2^n}\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^n}{n+1}$  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^{n-1}}{an}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^{n-1}(n+1)!}{2!n!}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^{n-1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2^{n-1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{$ = lim 2 no (no) intro marie e' = lim n (no) = L=>2. e'= E (1)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{n-n-1}{n+1}\right) = -1$  $1 \in \frac{2.5 \cdot P \dots (3n-1)}{1.5 \cdot P \dots (4n-3)}$ 3n-1 - 3(n+1)-1=3n+3-1=3n+2 4n-3 - x4(n+1)-3 = 4n+4-3=4n+1 7 + 7 9 + 2 9 4 .... lim an = lim 2.5 P. . (3n-1) (3n+2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3n+2}{4n+1}=\frac{3}{4}<1\Rightarrow Converyable$ Z.5.8 ... (Za-1) for convening per relation of content of content of the per law of figure ) \* Criterio de comparación porparo al limite: Jan (an) y (bn) dos wandres de nomes positivos Per il ngordo punh 19) li him da = 0, Elyco => Earco M aipris priori \* Comparismos con  $\leq \frac{1}{n^2}$  + becomplishing a gas 2 > 1he pase to mismo. Son among other 21/ Slim In Lell, Euro \$26,000 (a be demine be pass believe) 3°15: lim an your = +00, Eunco = Eb, <00 12 1+3 -> lm 1-3 = lm 1 = 1 = 1 ) Par of Popula Al where he respectively substitute for he - Comparance on Et - No caveyork ye for 1 × 1 french milion.

 $18\frac{1}{2n^2+3}$   $\Rightarrow \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^2+3}{n^2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} |\cos d| 2^{\alpha} push M when <math>d$   $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} + \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^2+3}{2n^2+3} = \frac{1}{2} |\cos d| 2^{\alpha} push M when <math>d$   $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2+3} + \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2+3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2+3} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2+3} = \lim_{n\to\infty}$ 

 $1) \leq \frac{2n+1}{3n^2+2n+1} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+1}{3n^2+2n+1} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2(2n+1)}{3n^2+2n+1} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2-7n^2}{3n^2+2n+1} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^2-7n^2}{3n^3+2n+1} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n^$ - Conference con E to - Consequente you goe 221 Garagaks

\* Er² ion consumples to re I-1. IC

to use case Er² 1

To r · En a conveyale exast · Criterio del voiente y et la raix \* Programmes from hides.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}, \text{ sided}$ 

"It confirmed on 
$$\mathcal{E} \frac{1}{n}$$
 while comparison had you no not the ningers information go give not here goe is no pote such preprint for  $\frac{2^{n}-n}{n}$  then  $\frac{n}{2^{n}-n}$  t

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{3} = 1 \implies 6 \text{ et } 2^n \text{ purk det enterior de compansion in the but were the pair to minero. But the part to property the property of the part of the part$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2 \log(n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 \log(n)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2 \log(n)}{n^2 \log(n)} = 0$$
By to have, par of primer purpose the withing the compensation, it is a normalised to make the second primer purpose the winder of the primer many grander is present to the formulation of the primer and properties to the present the primer of the primer and properties to the primer and properties to predent to the primer and properties to the primer and p

) Examin stodia et cuinches de las signishes review 
$$a \ge \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}\right)^{n+1}$$
  $b \ge \frac{4 + \log(n)}{n^2}$ 

a) Aplicando el culturio de la revise human:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}\right)^{n/2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}\right)^{n} \stackrel{\text{and}}{=} 1^{\infty} \stackrel{\text{on derign he}}{=} 2^{n/2} = 2^{n/2}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}-1\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} n\left(\frac{2n+1}{2n+5}-\frac{(2n+5)}{2n+5}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{-4n}{2n+5} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

6) Aphirando el culturo del currole houses:

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{1+\log(n+1)}{(n+1)^{n+1}}}{\frac{1+\log(n)}{(n+1)^n}} = \frac{1+\log(n+1)}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^n} \frac{1+\log(n+1)}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^n} \frac{1+\log(n+1)}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^n} \frac{1+\log(n+1)}{(n+1)^n} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)^n}$$

Colorbenor el limite: 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1+\log(n+1)}{1+\log(n)} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{Convergence}$$

whele 
$$n\left(\frac{n}{n+1}-1\right)=n\left(\frac{n-(n+1)}{n+1}\right)=\frac{n}{n+1}=-1=>e^{-1}$$

3) Examen

Judius regis les valeur de «>O la convegancia de les régularles unies:

a)  $\leq \frac{a^n}{n^n} \rightarrow \text{lob homos in which } O < a < 1 points for pure <math>a = 1$  is to write a modulus, for no conveyer, y para a > 1 of himner ground no conveyer a > 1.

Entonus para O < a < 1, aplante el criterio de la ruir obtenuses:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{a^n}{n^a}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a}{\sqrt{n^a}} = 0 < 1 \Rightarrow \text{ invergale}$$

b) Eather whole hours in with Ocach pure que para and it himino grand no warry a O. Enhance para Ocach aphrenes:

