Cálculo Examen de Septiembre 2015

🔪 L. Calcula los siguientes límites:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \int_0^2 \sqrt{x} \operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{sen}(t)) dt}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x^2 + \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \right)^{1/x}$$
(1.25 ptos.) 1 ptos.

$$b) \lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{x^2 + \operatorname{sen}(x) \cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \right)^{1/x}$$
(1.25 ptos.)

- 3. Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^+$ una función cuyo polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 centrado en (1.25 ptos.) cero es $P_2(x) = 1 + x - x^2$. Calcula el polinomio de Taylor de igual orden y centro de la función $g(x) = \log(f(x))$.
- 4. Se considera $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ definida por $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x}$.
 - a) Calcula una primitiva, F, de f. (1 pto.)
 - b) Calcula, si existen, los puntos donde la pendiente de la recta tangente de F (1 pto.) es mínima y donde es máxima.
- 5. Se considera la siguiente sucesión definida por recurrencia:

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + x_n} - \frac{1}{2}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

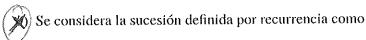
- (0.75 ptos.)a) Prueba que $x_n \ge 0$, para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- b) Prueba que $\{x_n\}$ es convergente y calcula su límite. (1 pto.)
- 6. Estudia la convergencia de la serie $\sum \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n-2)}$. (1.25 ptos.) 1 plo

Granada, a 1 de septiembre de 2015.



Cálculo

1. No Comprueba que la ecuación $x = 4 \log(x)$ tiene una única solución, c, en el intervalo $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$.



$$x_1 = 1/2, \quad x_{n+1} = 4 \log(x_n), \ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Comprueba que la sucesión es convergente y su límite es c.

(2 ptos.)

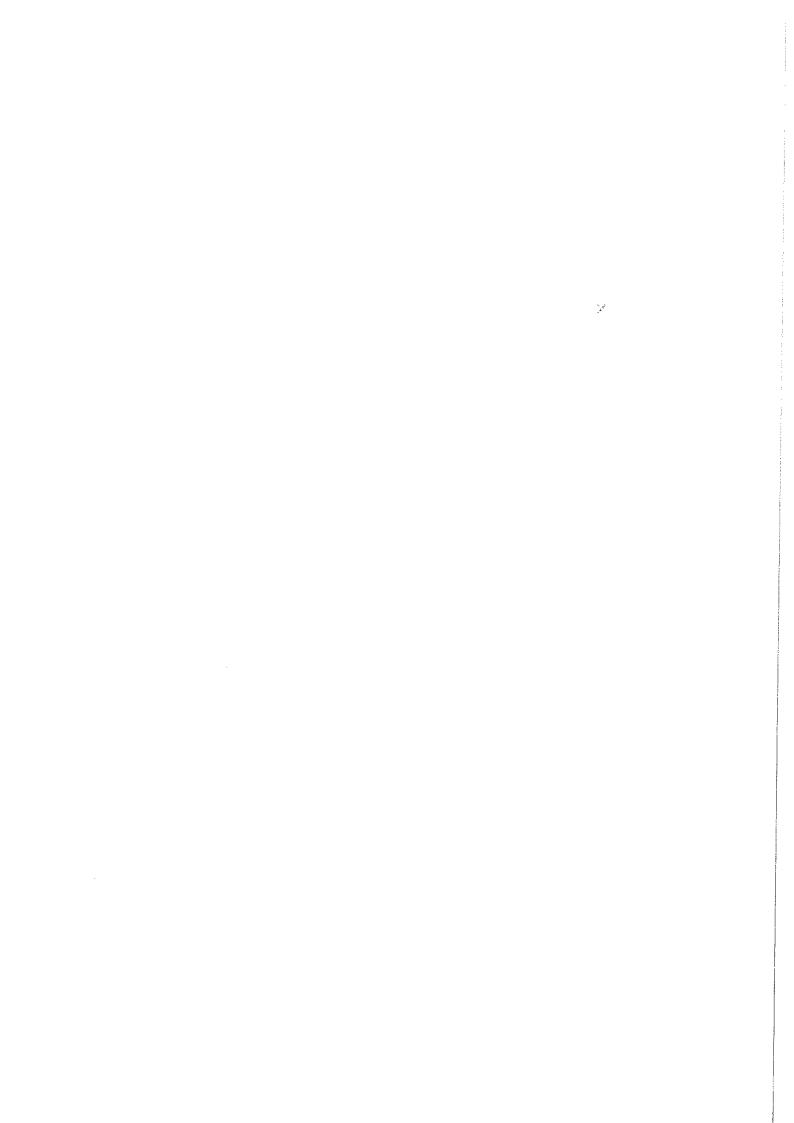
\). Calcula la imagen de la función $f: \mathbb{R}^* \to \mathbb{R}$ definida como

(2 ptos.) ਪਿੰ

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} e^{1/x}.$$

- 3. a) Calcula $\int \frac{\sin^3(x)}{\sqrt{\cos(x)}} dx.$
 - A) Calcula el polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 centrado en el origen de la función $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x^2} \cos(t^2) dt$. (2 ptos.) (25)
- Ψ . Estudia el límite de la función $f(x) = \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\arctan(x)\right)^x$ en 0 y en $+\infty$. (2 ptos.)
- a) Estudia la convergencia de la serie $\sum \left(\frac{2n^2+1}{2n^2+7}\right)^{-n^3}.$ b) Calcula $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+2}+3^{-n}}{5^n}.$ (2 ptos.)\(^15\)

Granada, a 11 de febrero de 2015.



xairun lind febrero 2015.

D'Comprueba que la ecuación x=4 log(x) tiene una vinica solvuión, c, en d'intervalo 11/2,2[.

1(x): x-4log(x), Vx & R.

Per d'hortra de lidrano; S(112) = = 4 log(=) = -4 (log(1) - log(2)) = = -4 log(2) + 4 log(2) = = 4 log(2) >0 0 < ((1) 2 de (2) = 2 (1-2 log(2)) = 2(1-log(2)) = 2(1-log(4)) > 0

No existe solvator, ya que no pasa por o en d'intervalo 1 2, 2[.

D'Calvila la inaigin de la junción 1: IR - IR definida cono:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \times (x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot e^{4x} + e^{4x} \left(-\frac{1}{x^{2}} \right) \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+1} = \frac{2 \times x^{2} + 2 \times -2 \times^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot e^{4x} + e^{4x} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} \right) = \frac{2 \times (x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot e^{4x} + e^{4x} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} \right) = \frac{2 \times (x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} \cdot e^{4x} + e^{4x} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} \right) = \frac{2 \times (x^{2}+1)^{2}}{(x^{2}+1)^{2}} = e^{4x} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+1} \right) =$$

voi tanto, J'(x)=0 => x=1. Observamos que la derivada siempre es regetiva, poi lo que l'es decreuente entodo A" Para calcular la inagen de 1 neusitanos calcular los siguientes limites:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} J(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} J(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 \eta} e^{ix} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \int (x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} e^{ix} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2 - e^{ix}}{x^2 + 1} = 1 \cdot \infty = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \int (x) = \lim_{x\to 0^{-}} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+1} e^{ix} = 0$$

Findrunk:

$$\begin{split} & \int (\mathbb{R}^{n}) \in \int (\mathbb{T} - \infty, 0[) \cup \int (\mathbb{T} 0, +\infty[) = \mathbb{T} \lim_{\kappa \to 0^{-}} J(x), \lim_{\kappa \to 0^{-}} J(x)[\cup \mathbb{T} \lim_{\kappa \to 0^{-}} J(x), \lim_{\kappa \to 0^{+}} J(x), \lim_{\kappa \to 0^{+}} J(x)[= \mathbb{T}] \\ & = \int 0, J[\cup \mathbb{T} J_{+}, +\infty[= \mathbb{R}^{+} \setminus \mathbb{T} J_{+}] \\ & (\int e_{1} \ln e^{2} \operatorname{derival} e^{2} \operatorname{de$$

3) a) Calwla J ten*(x) Jx.

b) Calwla el perinomio de Taylor de orden 2 untrado en el origen de la función $f(x) = \int_{x}^{\infty} \cos(t^2) dt$.

e) integrar triggeroreitrica: Cambio de veriable => t= cos(x) => dt-+kn(x) dx

$$\int \frac{\operatorname{ken}^{2}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ken}^{2}(x) \operatorname{ren}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{(1 - \cos^{2}(x)) \operatorname{ken}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ken}^{2}(x) \operatorname{ren}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{ken}^{2}(x) \operatorname{len}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{len}^{2}(x) \operatorname{Jose}(x)}{\operatorname{Jose}(x)} dx = \int \frac{\operatorname{len}^{2}(x) \operatorname{$$

$$\Rightarrow = \int \frac{(1-t^2)}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int \frac{$$

() la fonción $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(t^2) dt$ es una función definida a traves de una integral. Utilitando el TFC rebenos que esta fonción ex derivable. Y regun la derivada que obtenganos, deducirenos que tembren e prede derivar dos.

Il polinomie de Taylor que nos piden hay que calcular:

$$P_{z}(x) = J(a) + J'(a)(x-a) + \frac{J''(a)}{z!}(x-a)^{z} \implies P_{z}(x) = J(0) + J'(0) + \frac{J''(0)}{z!}(x^{2})$$
Calwheres where be eighterness.

1(0) = [cox(1=) At =0

$$\int_{0}^{1}(x) \Rightarrow TFC \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1}(x) = (0) (x^{4}) 2x - (0) (x^{2}) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1}(0) = -1$$

 $\int_{0}^{11} (x) = Z \cos (x^{4}) - \int_{0}^{11} x^{4} \sin (x^{4}) + Z \times \tan (x^{2}) \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{11} (0) = 2$

 $P_2(x) = 0 - x + \frac{2}{2!} x^2 = x^2 - x$

Déstudia el limite de la fonción $J(x) = \left(\frac{z}{\pi} \arctan(x)\right)^x$ en O(x) en $+\infty$.

lim
$$\left(\frac{2}{\Pi} \operatorname{archan}(x)\right)^{\times} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2}{\Pi}\right)^{\times} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\operatorname{archan}(x)\right)^{\times}$$

[regles of e)

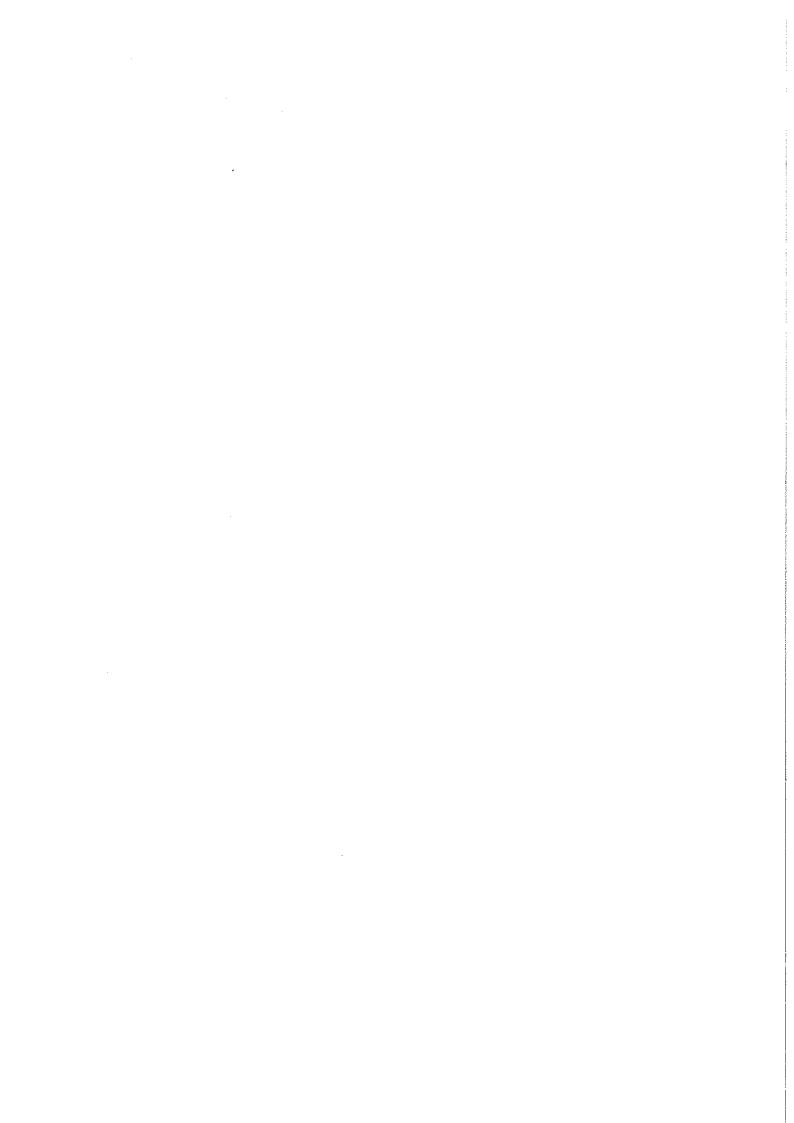
$$0^{\circ} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} e^{x \log \left(\operatorname{archan}(x)\right)} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} x \log \left(\operatorname{archan}(x)\right) \stackrel{?}{=} 0.00 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log \left(\operatorname{archan}(x)\right)}{1/x} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{(1+x^{2}) \operatorname{archan}(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{archan}(x)} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1$$

to hando: lim (x log(arcton(x1)) = 0 => lim (arcton(x)) = e=1; y entenues: lim (= arcton(x)) = 1. e=1

Idriado que d'lim archang(x) = 7, harnos una inteheminación del lipo 10. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{arckan}(x) \right)^{x} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\infty} \underbrace{\operatorname{Enic}}_{x\to\infty} \left(\int (x)^{-3} (x)^{-3}$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} x \left(2 \operatorname{archan}(x) - \pi \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \operatorname{archan}(x) - \pi}{1/x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \operatorname{archan}(x)}{1/x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-2x^2}{1+x^2} = 2$

 $\lim_{x\to\infty} x \left[\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{archan}(x) - 1 \right] = \frac{-2}{\Pi} \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{archan}(x) \right)^{x} = \frac{-2/\pi}{2}$



Edanos de prolina tema 1 xx Realis De Para que valons de x re majora 7) Para que valons de x is migra: $\frac{2\times -3}{\times \cdot 2} < \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow 3(2\times -3) < x + 2 \Leftrightarrow$ $\frac{3}{3} \times \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow 6x - 9 < x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 5x < 11 \Leftrightarrow -2 < x < \frac{11}{3} \Rightarrow 2$ $\frac{3}{3} \times \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow 6x - 9 < x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 5x > 11 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{3} \times \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2$ $\frac{3}{3} \times \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow 6x - 9 < x + 2 \Leftrightarrow 5x > 11 \Leftrightarrow x > \frac{1}{3} \times \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 2$ I Conventor aqueller values de x que renjeguen: $v) \stackrel{1}{\xrightarrow{\lambda}} \cdot \stackrel{1}{\xrightarrow{\lambda}} > 0$ 11 x2-5x+9>x (x-3)2>0 (x-3)2>0 (x-3)2>0 $x = \frac{6! \sqrt{6! \cdot 4ac}}{2a}$; $x = \frac{6! \sqrt{36-36}}{2} = \frac{6!0}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow x \neq 3$ $(x-2)(x+3)^{2} < 0 \iff x^{3}(x-2)(x+3)^{2}$ $(x+3)^{2} < 0 \iff x^{3}(x+2)(x+3)^{2}$ $(x+3)^{2} < 0 \iff x^{3}(x+3)^{2}$ $(x+3)^{2} < 0 \iff x^{3}(x+3)^{2}$ $0 \times (-x) \times \Leftrightarrow x^{2} \times (0) \times (x-1) \times 0$ $0 \times (x-1) \times 0$ $)x^{3} \leqslant x \Leftrightarrow x^{3} \cdot x \leqslant 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x+1) \leqslant 0$ $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$ Danuk para que valua de x x verifios que |(x-1)(x+2)| = 3 $|(x-1)(x+2)| = 3 \Leftrightarrow x^{2}+x-5=0 \Leftrightarrow x^{2}+x-5=0 \Leftrightarrow x^{2}+x-1=0 \Leftrightarrow x^{2$ $\begin{cases} 0.5i & d < |x^2 - x| = x - x^2 \iff x^2 - x + d < 0 & \text{No some some (No.11)} \\ 0.5i & d < |x^2 - x| = x^2 - x \iff x^2 - x - d \ge 0 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x \neq 0.5i - (-i) = 12.55 \\ x \neq 0.5i - (-i) = 12.55 \end{cases}$

es 1x-11 + 1x+11 < 1 -> Dunna se angua habagualtad

Florma 2:

$$|x+1| = |x-(-1)| = dat(x,-1)$$

$$|x+3| = |x-(-3)| = dat(x,-3)$$

$$|x+3| = |x-(-3)| = dat(x,-3)$$

$$|x+3| = |x-(-3)| = dat(x,-3)$$

1 è Para que valores de x se compte la designaldad soprante?

-> Lyalin inte a y b.

$$\times \in \mathbb{I} \min \{a, \ell\}, \max\{a, b\}$$

1. Funciona deminteda

Calvila el durinio de las rijorentes funciones:

$$\frac{1}{x \cdot z} = \frac{z}{4}$$

6)
$$J(x) = log\left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 9x + 6}\right) \rightarrow d = 1 + log\left(\frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 + 9x + 6}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 9x + 6}{x^2 + 9x + 6} \Rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 9x + 6 \Rightarrow 0$$

Endown: 1) $x^2 + 9x + 6 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 9x + 6 \Rightarrow 0$

$$z^2 / x^2 - 5x + 6 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 9x + 6 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 9x + 6 \Rightarrow 0$$

By black $log(f) = ||f|||_{L^2(3)}$

$$\int_{|x|} \int_{|x|} \int_{|$$

Enloque: |x|= | x 31 xx0 => 3-|x|- | Si 1-|x|>0 => 1-x>0 (1-x-0; x=1; x <1.

| Si 1-|x|>0 => 1-(-x)>0 (2) | 1-x=0; x=-1; x <-1.

Bo & tunto - Nom (1)=1-00, - & 1 U LO, & [

1)
$$f(x) = bin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \rightarrow 73 \lim \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{\pi}{4}, kn | kek\}$$

Dorn (3) of The colon (Not)

$$(f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(j_{0}g(x))=\int (g(x))=\int (\overline{g}(x))=\overline{g}(x)$$

it has para o imperes be ejumbe forciones?

$$J(-x) = |-x+1| - |-x-1| = |x-1| - |x+1| = -J(x) \implies \text{f as imper} \left(|(-x) - J(x)| \right)$$

$$J(-x) = \log \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) = \log \left(1-x\right) - \log \left(1+x\right) = -J(x) \Rightarrow \int u \log u$$

$$J(-x) = \log\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) = \log(1-x) - \log(1+x) = -J(x) \Rightarrow \int x \text{ in face}$$

$$)$$
{(x) = $e^{x} + e^{-x}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (-\infty) = \operatorname{Im}(1-\infty) = \operatorname{Im}(1\times 1) \Longrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \operatorname{Im}(1-\infty) = \operatorname{Im}(1-\infty) =$$

$$\int (-x) \cdot e^{-x} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot \int (x) \approx \int dx \operatorname{impar}$$

$$\int \int (v) = \omega T(x_3)$$

$$\int (-x) = \cos(-x^3) =$$

$$F - \langle x \Leftrightarrow O < F + x \Leftrightarrow O < (F + x)^{8 - x^2}$$

Denoulve la enjounte environs

$$\frac{1}{\log_{2}(a)} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_{2}(a)} \cdot \frac{1}$$

Ocham que valore de x e comple que ?

$$\log (x-3)(x-2) = \log (x-3) + \log (x-2) \Rightarrow \log ((x-3)(x-2)) = \log (x-3) + \log (x-2)$$

$$= \sum_{x = 2} x + \sum_{x = 2} (x-3)(x-2) \Rightarrow \sum_{x = 2} x + \sum$$

) fieder gve

$$\log (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + \log (\sqrt{1 + x^2 - x^2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log ((x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})(\sqrt{1 + x^2 - x^2})) = \log ((\sqrt{1 + x^2})^2 - x^2) =$$

) Rusulve la ewadón :

When the set of
$$(x^{1/2}) = \log(x^{1/2}) \Rightarrow (x^{1/2}) \Rightarrow$$

(14) Simplifica las significates expressiones:

) a
$$\log(\log(a))/\log(a) = a \log(\log(a)) = \log(a)$$

o) $\log_a(\log_a(a^{a^{-1}})) = \frac{\log(\log_a(a^{a^{-1}}))}{\log(a)} = \frac{\log(\log_a(a^{a^{-1}}))}{\log(a)} = \frac{\log(a^{-1})}{\log(a)} = \frac{\log(a)}{\log(a)} = \frac{\log$

D'Calcula la inversa de la regionation funciones:

$$(1) |(x)|^{-3} \sqrt{1-x^3} = y \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = y ; (\sqrt[3]{1-x^3}) = y^3; \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = y^3; \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}$$

$$(-1) |(x)|^{-3} \sqrt{1-x^3} = y \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{1-x^3} = y^3; \sqrt[3]{1-x^3}$$

b)
$$J(x) = \frac{e^x}{J + e^x} = y \implies y(1 + e^x) = e^x; y = y = e^x = e^x; y = e^x = y; y = y; y$$

Déthay algun value de x e y pare les que re compte que ...?

i) Ettay algor valor de x e y para les que se compte que ?

(limites) jera'a'es D'hea J. R' = M la fonción definida por f(x) = x togost-1, para holo x c.R' lel. Estudia el comportamiento en 0, e, +00. a) En 0: $\lim_{x\to 0} \log(x) = -\infty \implies \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{\log(x) - 1} = 0 \left(\frac{1}{\log \log x} - \infty \right)$ Por banko, $\lim_{x\to 0} x \frac{1}{\log(x) - 1} = 0$ \tag{\text{q(a)}} \text{def (f(a))} 0 100 = $\lim_{x\to 0} \log(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\log(x) \cdot 1} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(x)}{\log(x) \cdot 1} = 1$ = $\lim_{x\to 0} \log(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\log(x) \cdot 1} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ B) En e, abdianos les linites laterales: lim x matter = e = 0 lim x dyent = e+00 = +00 e) En +0: $\lim_{x\to\infty} x = \frac{b_0(x)}{b_0(x)} = \infty \Rightarrow \log b dd = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{b_0(x)}{b_0(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{b_0(x)}{b_0(x)} = 2 = 2 = 2$) lea $\int : \int 0, \frac{\pi}{Z} [\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ la función definida por $J(x) = \left(\frac{1}{\tan G}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Provba que of tiene limites en la pontos $0, \frac{\pi}{Z}$ y calveles. $\lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\tan(\kappa)} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{\tan(\kappa)} \right) = \lim_{\kappa \to 0} \left(\frac{\cot(\kappa)}{\tan(\kappa)} \right) = \lim_$ * En O: $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan(x)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x)} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x)^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x)}}{\sinh(x)^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(x)}} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$ 3) Proube gre existe on numero real parilies x tol que leg (x) + 1x=0 considerence la fonción f: 1R++1R definida corro f(x) = log(x) + Jx. la jondón f a conlinua y esta definida en un intervato, adenas: $\lim_{x\to\infty} J(x) = +\infty \quad ; \quad \lim_{x\to-\infty} J(x) = -\infty$ Por tento, (per el teorena de Bolinno) I cambia de signo y tiene que anulaix in Rt. Il Returnina la irragen de la fonción de la fonción de l'Ar - R definida por f(x) e arcten (log 1x1). Cono la Junción es par, J(x)=J(-x), se tiene que J(R+)=J(R+). En este caso, J es la composición de la junción acco langente y la Jonuis a Garilaro apriano. Dado que unhas son estretarante creuentes, so composición también lo es. Per banko: $A(R^*) = I(R^*) = I\lim_{x \to 0} I(x), \lim_{x \to \infty} J(x) = I - \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} I.$

) Estudia el crecimiento y decrecimiento de la función J. R'-R definida como: J(x)= I x-x' et dt. $\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = e^{-(x^{2}-x^{2})} \cdot (3x^{2}-2x) ; \text{ Physicillities} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = 0 \cdot (3x^{2}-2x) \cdot (3x^{2}-$ Comes of dominio as IR+ solo nos queda mas con el punto x-3. \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{3} $J'(\frac{1}{3}) < 0$ * herece | Por hanto, f ex estrictamente deveninte en $J_0, \frac{2}{3}$] y estrictamente escurate en $J'(\frac{3}{3}) > 0$ * Grece [$\frac{2}{3}$, +00[. En contenua folcanta so minimo absoluto en $\frac{2}{3} < x$. Calcula d signente limite: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x^2 + x}^{x^2 + x} e^{-t} dt}{\sin^2(x)} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t^$ Tanto el numero (T. Fundarental del Caleulo) como el denominados son junciones derivables: $\left(\int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} g(t) dt\right)^{\alpha}_{(x)} = \mathcal{J}(h(x)) h'(x) - \mathcal{J}(g(x)) g'(x)$ = e-40(x)2 (2x+1) Por bento, I linite quela: $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{4\pi/(x)^2} \cos(x) - e^{-(x^2+x)^2} (2x+1)}{2 \sin(x) \cdot \cos(x)} = \frac{e^{2\pi/(x)^2} \cos(x)}{e^{2\pi/(x)^2} \cos(x)} =$ En conclusion, como lim troscos (x) = 1/2. el limite que non piden es: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2}} e^{-t} dt}{2^{2} \ln^{2}(x)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-7) = \frac{-2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$ D Calcule il miximo absoluto de la junción 1:[1, 100[+ 12 definida por:](x)= [x-1] (et-e-2t) dt. Sabrando que el limite: lim o f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\int \opi -1), calcule el minimo absoluto de f.

a) Estadiamos la monotonia de la junción f. Para ello analizarios el signo de la derivada: $T^{q}FC \Rightarrow J'(x) = e^{-(x-1)^{2}} I - e^{-2(x-1)} \cdot I = e^{-(x-1)^{2}} - e^{-2(x-1)} = 0 \iff (x-1)^{2} = 2(x-1)$

x2+1=2x-2; x2-7x+3 =0

7 35d 193!

Limiter & continuidad

) Calula los zizarintes limites:

i)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x+3}{2x^2+2} = 0$$
 (godo nerseador < grado denorabilidador)

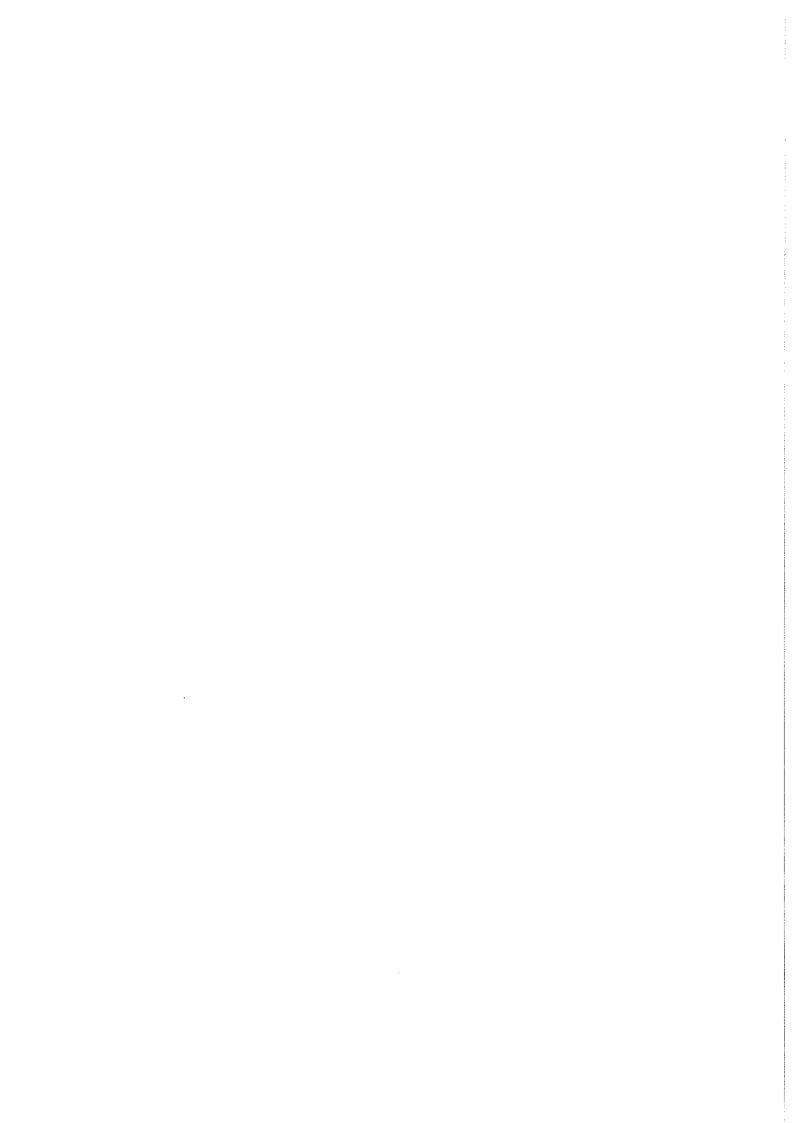
$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - y}{2 - x} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x + x)(x - x)}{x - x} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{y - x}{x - x} = \frac{y}{x - x}$$

) Coloula les apportates limites:

1)
$$\lim_{x \to y} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x - y} \right)$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^4}{3x^3 + 2x^2 + x} = 0$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x-4}}{\sqrt{|x-4|}}$$



jerciaios (integrales)

D'Calvela: (Rescomposición en fracciones simples)

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

$$A_1 \Rightarrow 5 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 5 \int \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx = 5 \cdot 2 \int \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 10 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$A_3 \Rightarrow 5 \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} dx = 5 \ln(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left(\frac{5}{\cos^2(x)} - \frac{z}{x} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = 5 \ln(x) - 2 \ln(x) + 10 x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

D Calcula: (cambio de variable)

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

(Calcula: (racionales) \ \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx)

$$\frac{2x+1}{x^2+4} = \frac{2x+1}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \frac{A_1}{(x+2)} + \frac{A_2}{(x-2)} = \frac{A_1(x-2) + A_2(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)}$$

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-y} \, dx = \int \left(\frac{3/4}{(x+z)} + \frac{5/4}{(x-z)} \right) \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{4}{(x+z)} \, dx + \frac{5}{4} \int \frac{4}{(x-z)} \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \ln(x+z) + \frac{5}{4} \ln(x-z) + \frac{6}{4} \ln(x-z$$

$$\int \frac{x^{2}+2}{x^{3}-9x^{2}+27x-27} \frac{dx}{t^{2}||f_{A}||_{1}} = \frac{x^{2}+2}{(x-3)^{2}} = \frac{A_{1}}{(x-3)^{2}} + \frac{A_{2}}{(x-3)^{2}} + \frac{A_{3}}{(x-3)^{2}} = \frac{A_{1}(x-3)^{2}+A_{2}(x-3)+A_{3}}{(x-3)^{2}}$$

$$x^{2}+2=A_{1}(x-3)^{2}+A_{2}(x-3)+A_{3}; \quad x^{2}+2=A_{1}x^{2}-6A_{1}x+9A_{1}+A_{2}x-3A_{2}+A_{3}$$

$$x^{2}+0\cdot x+2=A_{1}x^{2}+\frac{(A_{2}-6A_{1})}{0}+\frac{(4A_{1}-3A_{2}+A_{3})}{2}$$

$$A_{1}=\frac{1}{A_{2}-6A_{1}=0}; \quad A_{2}=6$$

$$9A_{1}-3A_{2}+A_{3}=2; \quad A_{3}=11$$

$$\int \frac{x^{2}+2}{x^{2}-9x^{2}+27x-27} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)} dx + \int \frac{6}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{11}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}} dx + \int \frac{1}{(x-3)^{2}}$$

Contained: (pointained in goint trivials)

$$\int \frac{1}{4\pi (x)} dx = \int \frac{4\pi (x)}{4\pi (x)} dx = \int \frac{4\pi (x)}{1-\cos^2(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{-4\pi (x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\ln(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{(2-1)} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\ln(x)} dt = \frac{1}{$$

a)
$$\int \log (x) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \log (x) \Rightarrow \partial v = \frac{1}{2} dx = x \log(x) - \int \partial x = x \log(x) - x$$

b)
$$\int \arctan(x) dx = \left[\frac{dx - \arctan(x)}{dy - dx} \right] = x \cdot \arctan(x) - \int \frac{x}{1 + x^2} dx = x \cdot \arctan(x) - \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + x^2)$$

$$\int \operatorname{archin}(x) \, dx = \int \frac{dx}{dx} \operatorname{archin}(x) \Rightarrow dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x \cdot \operatorname{archin}(x) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = x \cdot \operatorname{archin}(x) + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\iiint x \, \operatorname{kn}(x) \, dx = \left[\frac{u - x}{dv - \operatorname{kn}(x)} \right] = -x \cdot \cos(x) + \int \cos(x) \, dx = -x \cos(x) + \operatorname{kn}(x)$$

$$2\int x e^{-x} dx = \int \frac{u = x \Rightarrow dv = dx}{dv = e^{-x} dx \Rightarrow v = -e^{-x}} = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} (1+x)$$

$$\int x^{2}e^{3x}dx = \int \frac{u-x^{2}}{dv-e^{3x}}dx \Rightarrow v-\frac{1}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}\int xe^{3x}dx = \int \frac{u-x}{3}e^{3x}dx \Rightarrow v-\frac{1}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} - \frac{2}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x} = \frac{1}{3}x^{2}e^{3x}$$

$$\int x \operatorname{len}(x) \cos(x) dx = \frac{1}{z} \int x \operatorname{len}(2x) dx = \int \frac{u = x}{dy = \operatorname{len}(2x)} dx \Rightarrow y = -\frac{\cos 2x}{z} = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{z} \left(-\frac{x \cos(2x)}{z}, \frac{1}{z} \int \cos(2x) dx \right) = \frac{1$$

11) Integración de Junciones racionales:

$$\int \frac{x^2 - 5x + 9}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx = (cono nom. y den. linen el mismo grado coruntarios dividiendo) = \int 1 + \frac{3}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx =$$

$$= x + 3 \int \frac{\partial x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = (discomponenta en fracciones simples) = x + 3 \int \frac{\partial x}{(x - 2)(x - 3)} = x + 3 \int \left(\frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 2}\right) dx =$$

$$= x + 3 \log |-3 + x| - 3 \log |-2 + x|$$

$$\int \frac{5x^3+2}{x^2-5x^2+4x} dx = (\text{bividinos } + \text{descomponenes en fractiones simples}) = \int \left(5 + \frac{25x^2-20x+2}{x^2-5x^2+4x}\right) dx = \int \left(5 + \frac{7}{2x} - \frac{7}{3(x-1)} + \frac{161}{6(x-4)}\right) dx = 5x + \frac{161}{6} \log (-4+x) - \frac{7}{3} \log (-1+x) + \frac{\log |x|}{2}$$

()
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)^2} = (\text{Rescomponents in fractiones timples } e \text{ inhyranos}) = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{1+x} + \log|x| - \log|y| + \log|x|$$

1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2-4x+3)(x^2+4x+5)} = \left(\text{Rescomponend in functions simples y resolvences}\right) = \int \frac{4x+15}{(130(x^2+4x+5))} = \frac{1}{20(x-1)} + \frac{1}{52(x-3)} dx = \frac{7}{130} \arctan(2+x) + \frac{1}{52} \log \left[-3+x\right] - \frac{1}{20} \log \left[-1+x\right] + \frac{1}{65} \log \left[5+4x+x^2\right]$$

e)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = (Ancomposition in facional simple & solitoines) = $\int \frac{d}{(b-a)(x+a)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{(a-b)(x+b)} dx = \int \frac{dx}{(a-b)(x+b)}$$$

1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = (\text{Recorporated in fractions simple 4 midvitions}) = \int \left(\frac{1}{3(x+1)} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{x-2}{x^2-x+1}\right) dx = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} = \frac{1}{3(x+1)} + \frac$$

1)
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)^2} = \left(\text{Uliticando be desconposición se democrica que :} \right) = \frac{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} + \int \left(\frac{b_0}{x+1} + \frac{b_1 + b_2x}{x^2+1} \right) dx \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\frac{1}{(x^{4}-1)^{2}} = (6mc(x^{4}-1)^{2} = (x-1)^{2}(x+1)^{2}(x^{2}+1)^{2}, \text{ hereof be obscomparison:}) = \frac{ac + a_{1}x + a_{2}x^{2} + a_{3}x^{3}}{(x-1)(x+1)(x^{2}+1)} + \int \left(\frac{b_{0}}{x+1} + \frac{b_{1}}{x-1} + \frac{b_{2} + b_{3}x}{x^{2}+1}\right) dx \Rightarrow (derivando 3 calculando bs confirmes & chirae:) \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{(x^{4}-1)^{2}} = \frac{x}{4(-1+x^{4})} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{\log |1-1+x|}{\log |1-1+x|} + \frac{3}{16} \log |1-x|.$$

$$\int \cos^2(x) dx \Rightarrow \text{ Cambrio de variable } \sin(x) = t \Rightarrow \int \cos^2(x) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \int (1 - \text{kin}^2(x)) \cdot \cos(x) dx = \int (1 - C^2) dt = \int ($$

$$\int un^{5}(x) dx = \int un^{2}(x) \cdot un^{2}(x) \cdot un^{2}(x) \cdot un^{2}(x) dx = \int (1 - \cos^{2}(x)) \cdot (1 - \cos^{2}(x)) \cdot un^{2}(x) dx \Rightarrow \text{Carbic de variable cos(x)} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - t \Rightarrow -\frac{\cos^5(x)}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

$$(1-t^2)^2 dt = -\int t^4 - 2t^2 + 1 dt = -\frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{2\cos^3(x)}{3} - \cos(x)$$

1)
$$\int \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) dx \Rightarrow \text{Vidiando la prop: } 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(7x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 - \cos(4x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{32} (4x - \sin(4x))$$

$$\int \cos^2(3x) dx \Rightarrow \text{Vidiando and do not a prop: } 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) = \sin(2x) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{4} \sin^2(7x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1 - \cos(4x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{32} (4x - \sin(4x))$$

(1)
$$\int \cos^{2}(3x) dx \Rightarrow V \int \sin^{2}(3x) dx \Rightarrow V \int \sin^{2}(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int (1 + \cos(2x))^{3} dx = \frac$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^{3}(x)}{4\pi^{2}(x)} dx \Rightarrow Canbio de variable un(x) = t \Rightarrow \int \frac{(1-t^{3})^{2}}{t^{2}} dt = \int t^{-3} + t - 2t^{-4} dt = -\frac{1}{2}t^{-2} + \frac{1}{2}t^{-2} - 2\log |t| =$$

$$=-\frac{5}{1}\cos_3(x)+\frac{5}{1}\sin_3(x)-5\log|\sin(x)|$$

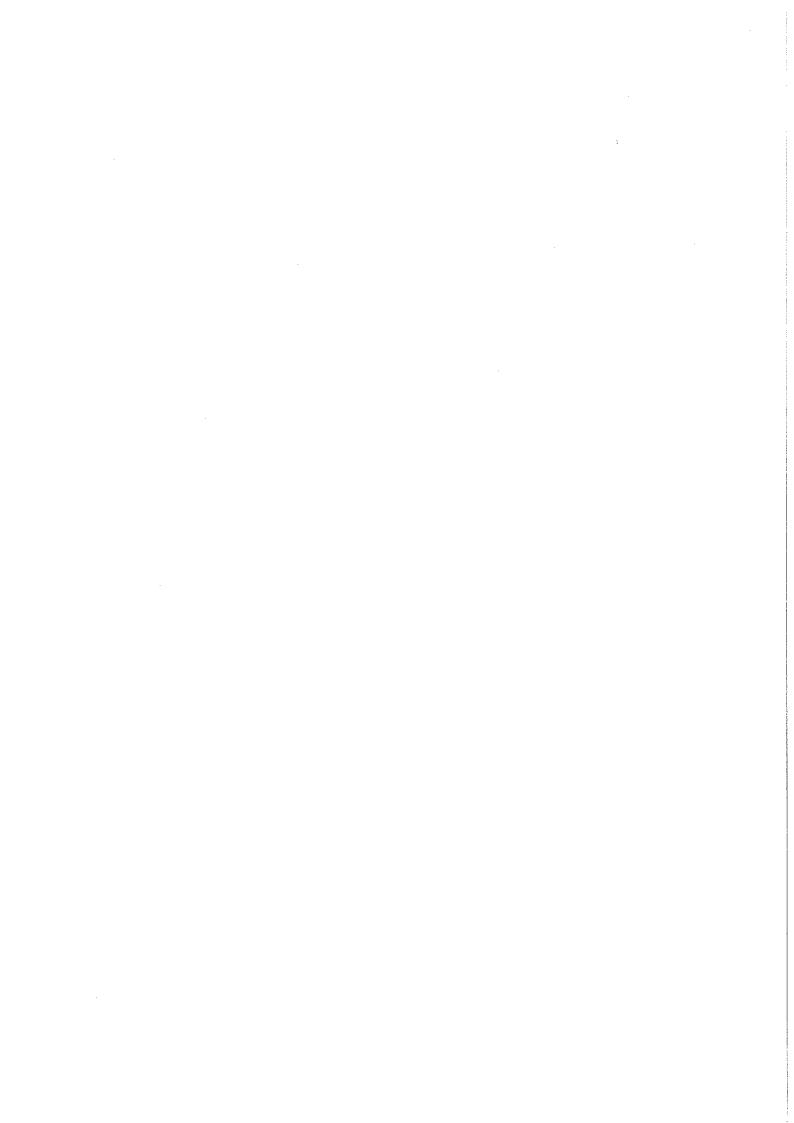
 $\int \frac{\cos(x)}{1+\cot(x)} dx \Rightarrow \text{Cambrio variable } t=\tan(\frac{x}{z}) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1-t^2}{1-t^2} \mathcal{H} = \int \left(\frac{2}{1+t^2}-1\right) dt = Zanchan(t)-t=x-lan(\frac{x}{z})$

h) $\int \frac{L \cdot \tan(x)}{dx} dx \Rightarrow \text{Corro la función et par en reno y voluno, cambio de variable <math>\tan(x) = L \Rightarrow \int \frac{A \cdot \tan(x)}{(A - \tan(x))(A + \tan^2(x))} dx =$

 $= \int \frac{4+t}{(1-t)(1+t^2)} dt = \int \left(\frac{t}{t^2+1} - \frac{1}{t-1}\right) dt = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{t^2+1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{\log \left(\frac{t}{t}-1\right)} - \log \left(\frac{t}{t}-1\right)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{t}{\log \left(\frac{t}{t}-1\right)} - \log \left(\frac{t}{\log \left(\frac{t}{t}-1\right$

1) $\int \frac{\ln(2x)}{4 \cdot \ln^2(x)} dx \Rightarrow \text{Vilitarios his formulas del angulo deble, y hacenes el cambio de variable <math>y = \ln^2(x) \Rightarrow$

 $\Rightarrow \int \frac{Z \operatorname{ren}(x) \cos(x)}{1 \cdot \operatorname{ren}(x)} dx = \int \frac{dy}{1 \cdot y} = \log |1 \cdot y| = \log (1 \cdot \operatorname{ren}^2(x))$



Examen Final de Cálculo Curso 2016/2017

X (1.5 puntos) Calcula la imagen de la función $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ definida como

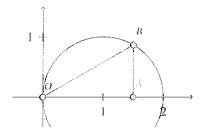
$$f(x) = e^{-x^2 + x} (1 - 2x)$$
.

🏃 Calcula los siguientes límites:

a) (1.25 puntos)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\log(\text{sen}(2x))}{\log(\text{sen}(x))}$$
.

b) (1.5 puntos)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_x^{\sqrt{x}} \log(1+t^2) dt}{\sqrt{x}}$$
.

3. (1.5 puntos) Un triángulo rectángulo OAB, inscrito en la circunferencia de ecuación $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$, tiene un vértice en el origen, otro A en el eje horizontal y el tercero B en dicha circunferencia. Si uno de los catetos es horizontal, calcula B de forma que el triángulo OAB tenga área máxima.

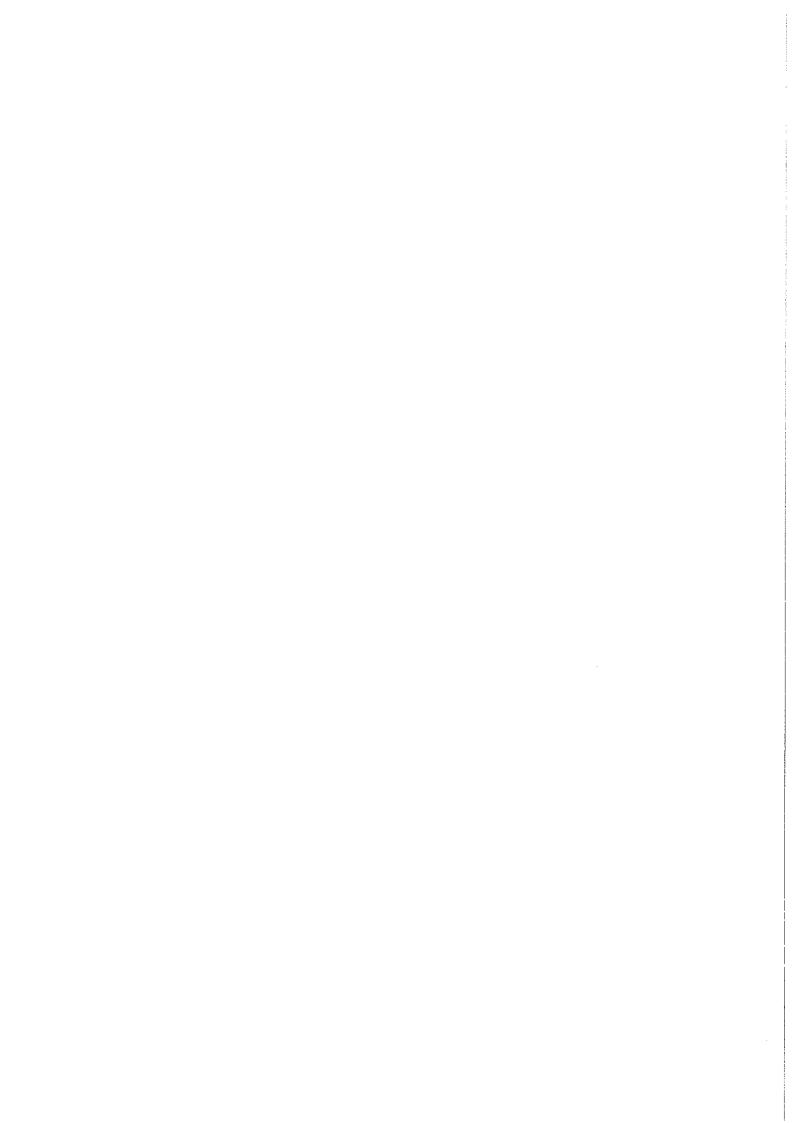


$$4$$
, (1.5 puntos) Calcula $\int (\log(x))^2 dx$.

5. Estudia la convergencia de las series:

a) (1.5 puntos)
$$\sum \left(\frac{2(n+1)}{e}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!}$$
.

b) (1.25 puntos)
$$\sum \left(\frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdots (3n-2)}{4 \cdot 8 \cdots (4n)}\right)^2$$
.



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

$$-\frac{9}{9} + \frac{3}{7} = -\frac{9}{7} + \frac{6}{7} + \frac{$$

P'(x)= ex(+2x) + -2.ex+x

= e x + (-2x + (x2) = ze x + x

(-2x) (1-2x) +(-2e x ex) =

$$-\frac{9}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \frac{-3}{4} \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{4}} e^{-x^2 + x} (1 - 2x) = e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

P(3)=e=+==(1-2-3)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} \left(\frac{\ln(2x)}{\ln(2x)} \right) \frac{\ln d}{d} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(2x)}{\ln(2x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(2x)}{\ln(2x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(2x)}{\ln(2x)}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{un}(z_x) \cdot \operatorname{cos}(x)}{\operatorname{cos}(z_x) - \operatorname{un}(x)} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\operatorname{Undop}} \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\operatorname{un}(z_x) \cdot (-\operatorname{un}(x)) + 2\operatorname{us}(z_x) \cdot \operatorname{un}(x)}{\operatorname{2un}(z_x) \cdot \operatorname{un}(x) + 2\operatorname{un}(z_x) \cdot \operatorname{Cos}(x)}$$

$$\frac{2\cos(2x) \cdot \cot(x)}{x = 0^{+}} + \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\tan(2x) \cdot (-\tan(x))}{-2\tan(2x) \cdot \tan(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x$$

$$\implies \lim_{\kappa \to 0^+} \frac{2\cos(\kappa)}{7\cos(\alpha)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

TEC:
$$f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) - f(h(x) \cdot h'(x))$$

(vikerto bl coned (4.8... (4n))

an lim
$$\frac{1.4...(3(n+1)-2)}{4.8...(4(n+1))}$$
 $\frac{1.4...(3(n+1)-2)}{4.8...(4(n+1))}$

$$3n-2$$
 $\begin{cases} 1=4 \\ 2=9 \\ 3=7 \end{cases}$ $6 \cdot 3 \cdot m \cdot 3$

$$\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1.4 \cdots (3n-2)(6n-8)}{4.8 \cdots (4n)(16n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1.4 \cdots (3n-2)(6n-8)}{4.8 \cdots (4n)}$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{14 - (6n-8)}{48 - (16n)} = \frac{6}{6} < 1$$

 $\int (\log(x))^2 dx = \int (\frac{t}{2} \log(x)) = \int (\frac{t}{2} dx) = \int ($

$$0.000 \leq \left(\frac{z(n+1)}{e}\right)^{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \qquad \text{Apricando of criterio de la raise $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{a_n} < 1 \implies G_{n} = G_{n}$$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{\frac{z(n+1)}{e}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{z(n+1)}{e}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{z(n+1)}{$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}\left(2\left(n+1\right)\right)^{n}}{\operatorname{end}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\left(n+1\right)}{\operatorname{Ven}(n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2\left(n+1\right)}{\operatorname{end}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2n+2}{\operatorname{end}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{z(n+1)^n}{e}\right) = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{z(n+1)}{e} \cdot \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{z(n+1)}{e} \cdot (n!)^n$$