

## TEMAS 8 Y 9. 2º BACHILLERATO A

1. Calcula el valor de la derivada en el punto (1,-1) de la siguiente función:

$$2y^4 + 8x^3y - 4y^2x^2 + 4 = 0 \text{ (1 punto)}$$

2. Calcula los siguientes límites:

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - x \cos x - 1}{\sin x - x + 1 - \cos x}$$

$$b.) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{3x^2}$$

$$d.) \text{ Calcula los valores de } a \text{ para que el } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\cos^2 ax - 1} = -1 \text{ (3 puntos)}$$

3. Calcula las siguientes derivadas:

$$a) y = \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right)^{3x+5}$$

$$b) y = \sqrt[x]{\frac{\sin x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}}} \text{ (2 puntos)}$$

4. Calcula los valores a , b y c, para que la función sea continua y derivable , y además tenga segunda derivada.  
(2 puntos)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (ax^2 + bx + c) \cdot e^{-x+1} & \text{si } x > 1 \\ \sin(x-1) & \text{si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

5. Sea la función  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 1$ , calcula la monotonía, la curvatura, los máximos y mínimos, y los puntos de inflexión. Y la recta tangente y la recta normal a la curva en el punto  $x=0$  (2 puntos)

TEMAS 8,9 2º Bach A

$$(1) 2y^4 + 8x^3y - 4y^2x^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$8y^3y' + 24x^2y + 8x^3y' - 8yy'x^2 - 8y^2x = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-24x^2y + 8y^2x}{8y^3 + 8x^3 - 8y^2x} \Rightarrow y'(1,-1) = \frac{-24 \cdot 1^2(-1) + 8(-1)^2 \cdot 1}{8(-1)^3 + 8 \cdot 1^3 - 8(-1) \cdot 1^2} = \frac{24 + 8}{-8 + 8 + 8} = \frac{32}{8} = 4$$

$$(2) a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x - 1}{\sin x - x + 1 - \cos x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \underset{\text{L'H}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{e^x - \cos x + x \sin x}{\sin x - 1 + \cos x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x + \sin x + x \cos x}{-\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{\ln x} - \frac{2}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1 - 2 \ln x}{\ln x (x^2 - 1)} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \underset{\text{L'H}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1}} \frac{\frac{2x - 2}{x}}{\frac{1}{x(x^2 - 1)} + 1 \cdot x \cdot 2x} =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \underset{\text{L'H}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1}} \frac{2 + \frac{2}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}(x^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2x + \ln x \cdot 2} = \frac{4}{2+2} = 1$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{3x^2} = [0^\circ]$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln (\sin x)^{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 \cdot \ln (\sin x) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{3x^2}} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \underset{\text{L'H}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{3} \cdot \left( -\frac{2}{x^3} \right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^3 \cos x}{-2 \sin x} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{9x^2 \cos x - 3x^3 \sin x}{-2 \cos x} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{3x^2} = e^0 = 1$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\cos^2 ax - 1} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{\cos^2 ax - 1} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] = \underset{\text{L'H}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}} \frac{2x \cos x^2}{2 \cos ax (-\sin ax) \cdot a} = \left[ \frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2 + x(-\sin x^2) \cdot 2x}{-a^2 \sin ax (-\sin ax) - a^2 \cos ax \cos ax} = \frac{1}{-a^2} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-a^2} = -1 \Rightarrow 1 = a^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm 1}$$

$$(3) \text{ a) } f(x) = \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right)^{3x+5}$$

$$\ln y = (3x+5) \ln \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = 3 \ln \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right) + (3x+5) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2}} \cdot \frac{(-\operatorname{sen} x)(x^2 - 5x + 2) - \cos x(2x-5)}{(x^2 - 5x + 2)^2}$$

$$y' = \left[ 3 \ln \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right) + \frac{(3x+5)(x^2 - 5x + 2)[(-\operatorname{sen} x)(x^2 - 5x + 2) - \cos x(2x-5)]}{\cos x \cdot (x^2 - 5x + 2)^2} \right] \left( \frac{\cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 2} \right)^{3x+5}$$

$$\text{b) } f(x) = \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}} \right)^{1/x}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{x} \ln \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}} \right)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \ln \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}}} \cdot \frac{\cos x \cdot e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} - \operatorname{sen} x \cdot e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \cdot 3(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 3x)}{(\operatorname{tg} 3x)^2} \right] \left( \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x}} \right)^{1/x}$$

$$(4) f(x) = \begin{cases} (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-x+1} & \text{Si } x > 1 \\ \operatorname{sen}(x-1) & \text{Si } x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{cont por ser combinación de polinómica y exp.}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} (2ax+b)e^{-x+1} - (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-x+1} & \text{Si } x > 1 \\ \cos(x-1) & \text{Si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2a e^{-x+1} - (2ax+b)e^{-x+1} - (2ax+b)e^{-x+1} + (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-x+1} & \text{Si } x > 1 \\ -\operatorname{sen}(x-1) & \text{Si } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Si es continua  $f(1) = \operatorname{sen} 0 = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (ax^2 + bx + c)e^{-x+1} = a + b + c \Rightarrow a + b + c = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \operatorname{sen}(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

Si es derivable  $f'(1^+) = (2a+b) - (a+b+c) \quad // \Rightarrow 2a + b - a - b - c = 0 \Rightarrow a - c = 1$

$$f'(1^-) = \cos 0 = 1$$

Si tiene segunda derivada  $f''(1^+) = 2a - (2a+b) - (2a+b) + (a+b+c) \Rightarrow 2a - 2a - b - 2a - b + a + b + c = 0$

$$f''(1^-) = -\operatorname{sen} 0 = 0 \Rightarrow -a - b + c = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a+b+c=0 \\ a-c=1 \\ -a-b+c=0 \end{array} \left\| \begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ b=-1 \\ c=0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(5) f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\circ \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 4 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \quad (-\infty, -2/3) \quad f' > 0 \text{ crece} \quad \nearrow \text{Máx } \left( -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{67}{27} \right)$$

$$(-2/3, 2) \quad f' < 0 \text{ decr} \quad \searrow \text{Mín } (2, -7)$$

$$(2, +\infty) \quad f' > 0 \text{ crece} \quad \nearrow \text{PI } \left( \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{67}{27} \right)$$

$$\circ \quad x_0 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} y_0 = 1 \\ m = f'(0) = -4 \end{array} \quad \text{RT } y - 1 = -4(x - 0) \rightarrow y = -4x + 1$$

$$\text{RN } y - 1 = \frac{1}{4}(x - 0) \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{4}x + 1$$