

## FUNDAMENTOS MATEMÁTICOS I

- 1º.-** Hallar: **a)** Dominio de  $f(x)$ .  
**b)** Puntos de discontinuidad y clasificarlos.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-2)\operatorname{arctg}\frac{1}{x-2} & x < 2 \\ e^{\frac{-1}{x-2}} & 2 < x < 3 \\ \frac{1}{x-6} & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

- 2º.-** Hallar la derivada de la función:

$$f(x) = \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\operatorname{sen}x}}{1 - \sqrt{\operatorname{sen}x}} + 2\operatorname{arctg}\sqrt{\operatorname{sen}x}. \text{ Simplificar el resultado.}$$

- 3º.-** Hallar  $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$  en la función:  $\begin{cases} x = t^2 - t + 1 \\ y = t^2 + t + 1 \end{cases}$

- 4º.-** Obtener  $y'$  en  $x^y = y^x$ .

- 5º.-** Calcular  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x)^{\cos x}$ .

- 6º.-** Dada la función  $f(x) = x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+4}}$ .

Hallar el dominio y las asíntotas.

## Solución

1º.- a)  $D(f) = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, 3) \cup [4, 6] \cup (6, \infty)$ .

b)  $x=2$ .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-1}{(2+h)-2}} = e^{-\infty} = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [(2-h)-2] \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{(2-h)-2} = 0 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0. \end{array} \right\} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 0.$$

Como no está definida en  $x=2$   $\Rightarrow$  Punto de **discontinuidad evitable**.

**x=3.**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) \text{ No existe.} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} e^{\frac{-1}{(3-h)-2}} = e^{-1}. \end{array} \right\} x=3 \Rightarrow \text{discontinuidad inevitable de 2ª especie.}$$

**x=4.**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(4+h)-6} = -\frac{1}{2}. \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} f(x) \text{ No existe.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Discontinuidad inevitable de 2ª especie.}$$

**x=6.**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(6+h)-6} = \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(6-h)-6} = -\infty \end{array} \right\} \text{Inevitable de 1ª especie con salto infinito.}$$

2º.-  $f(x) = \ln[1 + \sqrt{\sin x}] - \ln[1 - \sqrt{\sin x}] + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\sin x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x - \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \left[ \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x \right] \\ &\quad + 2 \frac{1}{1 + (\sqrt{\sin x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{1}{1 - \sqrt{\sin x}} + \frac{2}{1 + \sin x} \right] = \\ &= \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \left[ \frac{(1 - \sqrt{\sin x}) + (1 + \sqrt{\sin x})}{(1 - \sin x)} + \frac{2}{1 + \sin x} \right] = \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \left[ \frac{2}{1 - \sin x} + \frac{2}{1 + \sin x} \right] = \\ &= \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} \left[ \frac{(1 + \sin x) + (1 - \sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x} \right] = \frac{2\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cdot \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cdot \cos x}. \end{aligned}$$

**3º.-**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{dy}{dt} \Big/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2t+1}{2t-1} = g(t). \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = g'(t) \Big/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-4}{(2t-1)^2} \Big/ (2t-1) = \frac{-4}{(2t-1)^3} = h(t). \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} &= h'(t) \Big/ \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{24}{(2t-1)^4} \Big/ (2t-1) = \frac{24}{(2t-1)^5}. \end{aligned}$$

**4º.-** Tomando neperianos  $y \ln x = x \ln y$ .

$$\begin{aligned} y' \ln x + y \cdot \frac{1}{x} &= \ln y + x \cdot \frac{y'}{y} \\ y' \left[ \ln x - \frac{x}{y} \right] &= \ln y - \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y[\ln y - y]}{x[y \ln x - x]}. \end{aligned}$$

**5º.-**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2x)^{\cos x} = 0^0$ .

$A = e^{\ln A} \Rightarrow e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \ln(\pi - 2x)}$ . El límite del exponente es  $0 \cdot (-\infty)$ , aplicando L'Hôpital

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \ln(\pi - 2x) \Big/ \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{-2}{\pi - 2x} \Big/ \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \cos^2 x}{(\pi - 2x) \operatorname{sen} x} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \cos^2 x}{(\pi - 2x)} &= 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x}{-2} = 0 \Rightarrow e^0 = 1. \end{aligned}$$

**6º.-** El dominio de la función es  $(-\infty, -4) \cup [0, \infty)$ .

**Asíntota vertical**  $x = -4$ , por la izquierda pues

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+4}} = -\infty.$$

**Horizontales** no tiene  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$  (derecha) y  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  (izquierda).

**Oblícuas**  $y = mx + b$ .

Derecha

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+4}} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+4}}{\sqrt{x+4}} \right) = \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \left( \frac{x - (x+4)}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+4})\sqrt{x+4}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+4})\sqrt{x+4}} = \frac{-4}{1+1} = -2
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = x - 2.$$

Izquierda

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow b = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left( x \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+4}} - x \right) \text{ haciendo } x=-z \\
b &= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left( -z \sqrt{\frac{-z}{-z+4}} + z \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{z}{z-4}} \right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \left( \frac{\sqrt{z-4} - \sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{z-4}} \right) = \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z \cdot \left( \frac{-4}{(\sqrt{z-4} + \sqrt{z})\sqrt{z-4}} \right) = \frac{-4}{1+1} = -2
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = x - 2.$$