

Resolución 6º I. MAT "A" 2da PF 6/12/10 (1)

$$1) a) h'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{L|x-5| - L|a-5|}{x-a} \stackrel{\text{prop}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{L \left(\frac{x-5}{a-5} \right)}{x-a} \stackrel{\text{log}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{L \left(\frac{x-5}{a-5} \right)}{x-a} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\frac{x-5}{a-5} - 1}{x-a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x-5 - (a-5)}{(a-5)(x-a)} = \frac{1}{a-5}$$

b) i) $L|x-5|$ cont $\forall x \neq 5$ (cont función) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tecnico} \\ \text{suma} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow g \text{ cont } \forall x \neq 5$
 $-\frac{1}{x-5} + 1$ " $\forall x \neq 5$ (" " racional)

$\rightarrow g$ cont en $[\frac{1}{2}, 7]$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(\frac{1}{2}) = L\frac{1}{2} - 1 < 0 \\ g(7) = L2 + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$ puede aplicarse B
 $(\exists c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 7) \mid g(c) = 0)$

ii) $g(6) = 0 \rightarrow 6$ es raíz de g
 $g(x) = L|x-5| - \frac{1}{x-5} + 1 \quad Dg = \mathbb{R} - \{5\}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} \frac{L|x-5|}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-5} + 1 = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} \frac{L|x-5|}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-5} + 1 = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{L|x-5|}{x-5} - \frac{1}{x-5} + 1 = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{L|x-5|}{x} = 0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = -\frac{1}{x-5} \sim z^2 \text{ (x bnd)} \\ z \rightarrow +\infty \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow D. \text{ de } // \text{ o } x$

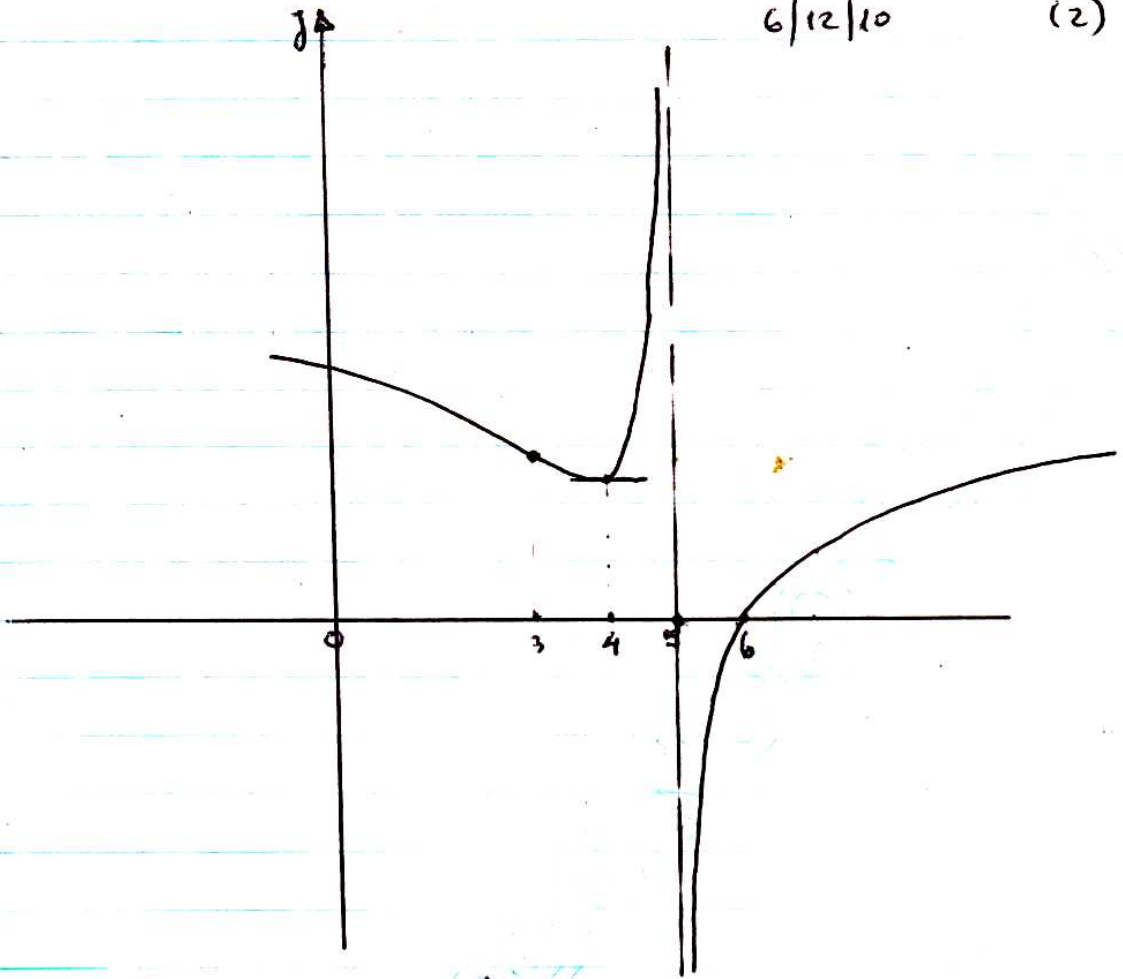
D1: $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x-5} + \frac{1}{(x-5)^2} = \frac{x-5+1}{(x-5)^2} = \frac{x-4}{(x-5)^2}$

sig $g'(x) = \frac{-}{+} \frac{+}{+} \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow g(4) = 2$

D2: $g''(x) = \frac{-1}{(x-5)^2} + \frac{-2(x-5)^{-3}}{(x-5)^3} = \frac{-x+5-2}{(x-5)^3} = \frac{-x+3}{(x-5)^3}$
 $g(3) = L2 + 1.5 \approx 2.2$

6/12/10

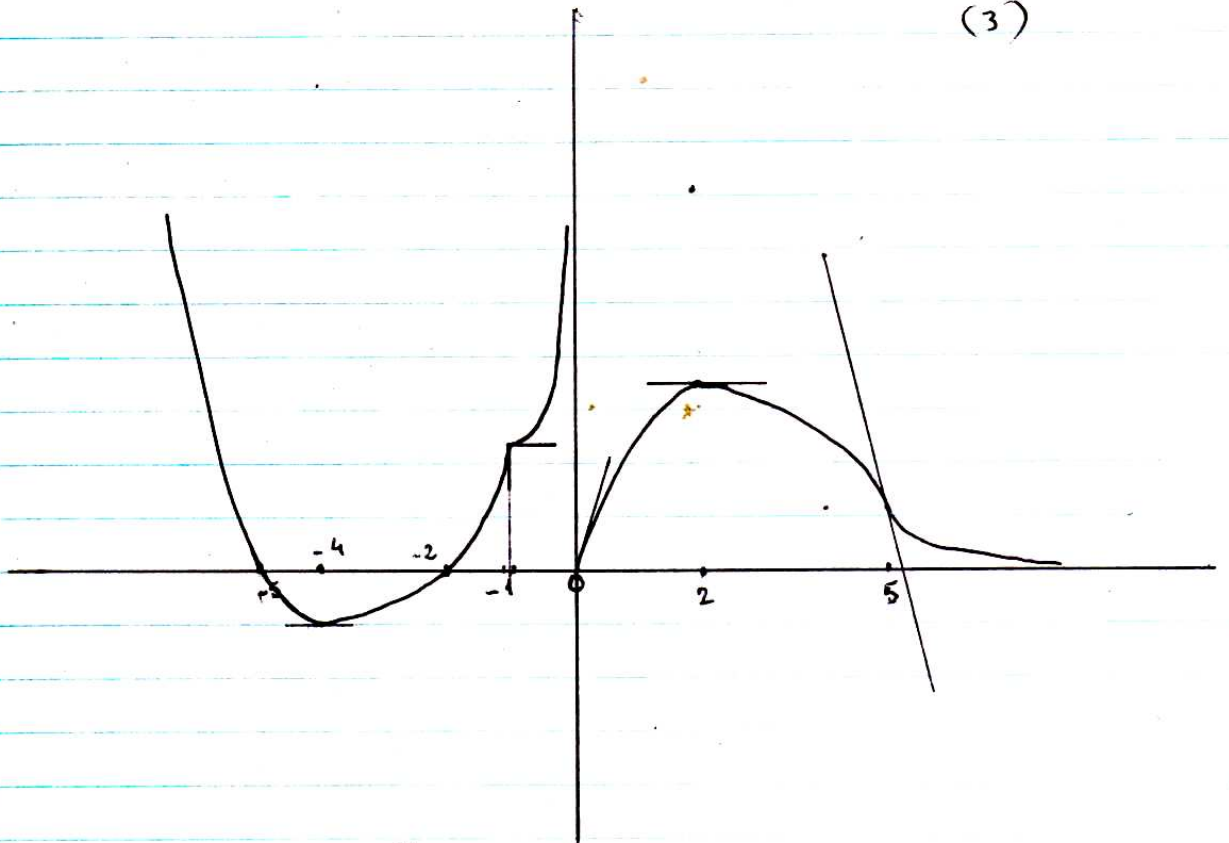
(2)



2) f cont en -1 pero: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = \infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f'(x) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{criterio} \\ \text{deriv} \end{array} \rightarrow f \text{ no deriv. en } -1$

f no cont en 0 $\xrightarrow{\text{teo}}$ f no deriv en 0
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{def deriv}} f$ derivable en 2

(3)



b) $g(x) = 5x^2 e^{-x}$ $Dg = \mathbb{R}$
 sig $g(x)$ $\begin{array}{c} + \\ 0 \\ + \end{array}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \underbrace{5x^2}_{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-x}}_0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{5x^2}{e^x} = 0$ (x L'Hôpital) $\rightarrow \text{asymptote } = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{5x^2}_{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{+\infty} = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{5x}_{+\infty} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-x}}_{+\infty} = -\infty$

\rightarrow D. AS 1107
 Dl.: $g'(x) = (-5x^2 + 10x) e^{-x}$ sig $g'(x)$ $\begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \\ + \\ 0 \\ - \end{array}$
 $g(0) = 0$ $g(2) \approx 2,7$

