

Apellido _____ Nombres _____ DNI _____

1	2	3	4	NOTA	INSCRIPTO EN:			
B	B	B	B	10 (diez)	SEDE	DIAS:	PROMUEVE	RECUPERA
					HORARIO:	AULA:	INSUF	FINAL

NOTA DEL PRIMER PARCIAL: 10

En cada ejercicio, escriba los razonamientos que justifican la respuesta.

Atrás →

A

1. Sea $f(x) = 6 + e^{4x^2 - 20x}$. Hallar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de f en el punto $(5, f(5))$.
2. Sea $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 49}{x}$. Hallar el dominio y los intervalos de crecimiento y de decrecimiento de f .
3. Calcular $\int (2x + 5)e^{x^2 + 5x} dx$.
4. Calcular el área de la región comprendida entre el gráfico de $f(x) = 3x^2 - 3x - 6$ y el eje x para $1 \leq x \leq 3$.

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = 6 + e^{4x^2 - 20x} \quad P(5, f(5))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f'(x) &= [6 + e^{4x^2 - 20x}]' \\ &= [6]' + [e^{4x^2 - 20x}]' \\ &= 0 + (e^{4x^2 - 20x} \cdot [4x^2 - 20x]') \\ &= e^{4x^2 - 20x} \cdot ([4x^2] - [20x]') \\ &= e^{4x^2 - 20x} \cdot (4[x^2] - 20) \\ &= e^{4x^2 - 20x} \cdot (4 \cdot 2x - 20) \\ &= e^{4x^2 - 20x} \cdot (8x - 20) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f'(5) &= e^{4(5)^2 - 20(5)} \cdot (8(5) - 20) \\ &= e^{4 \cdot 25 - 100} \cdot (40 - 20) \\ &= e^{100 - 100} \cdot 20 \\ &= e^0 \cdot 20 \\ &= 1 \cdot 20 = 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{RT} = 20x + b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f(5) &= 6 + e^{4(5)^2 - 20(5)} \\ &= 6 + e^0 \\ &= 6 + 1 \\ &= 7 \quad \rightarrow P(5, 7) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet Y_{RT} &= 20x + b \\ 7 &= 20(5) + b \\ 7 - 100 &= b \\ -93 &= b \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{RPTA}}: Y_{RT} = 20x - 93 //$$

② $f(x) = \frac{x^2+49}{x}$

◦ $\text{Dom } f = \text{Dom } f' = \mathbb{R} - \{0\} \quad x \neq 0$

◦ $f'(x) = \left[\frac{x^2+49}{x} \right]' = \frac{[x^2+49]' \cdot (x) - (x^2+49) [x]'}{x^2}$
 $= \frac{[x^2]' + [49]' \cdot (x) - (x^2+49) \cdot 1}{x^2}$
 $= \frac{(2x+0) \cdot (x) - (x^2+49)}{x^2}$
 $= \frac{(2x)(x) - x^2 - 49}{x^2}$
 $= \frac{2x^2 - x^2 - 49}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2}$

◦ Puntos Críticos: $f'(x) = 0$

$\frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2} = 0$

P.C = $\{-7; 7\}$

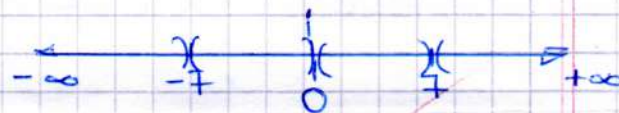
$x^2 - 49 = 0$

$x^2 = 49$

$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{49}$

$|x| = 7$

$x = -7$
 $x = 7$



◦ Aplicando Teorema de Bolzano: f es continua.

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 49}{x^2}$

	$(-\infty; -7)$	-7	$(-7; 0)$	0	$(0; 7)$	7	$(7; +\infty)$
$f(x)$	\nearrow	M	\searrow	/	\searrow	m	\nearrow
$f'(x)$	\oplus	0	\ominus	/	\ominus	0	\oplus

$f'(-8) = \frac{+}{+} = +$
 $f'(-1) = \frac{-}{+} = -$
 $f'(1) = \frac{-}{+} = -$
 $f'(8) = \frac{+}{+} = +$

$I_C \left\{ \begin{matrix} (-\infty; -7) \\ (7; +\infty) \end{matrix} \right.$

$I_D \left\{ \begin{matrix} (-7; 0) \\ (0; 7) \end{matrix} \right.$

MAX en $x = -7$

min en $x = 7$

RPTA: $\text{Dom } f = \text{Dom } f' = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

$I_C \left\{ \begin{matrix} (-\infty; -7) \\ (7; +\infty) \end{matrix} \right.$

$I_D \left\{ \begin{matrix} (-7; 0) \\ (0; 7) \end{matrix} \right.$

$$\textcircled{3} \int (2x+5) \cdot e^{x^2+5x} \cdot dx$$

• Metodo de sustitución: $z = x^2 + 5x$

$$dz = [x^2 + 5x] \cdot dx$$

$$dz = [x^2]' + [5x]' \cdot dx$$

$$dz = (2x + 5) \cdot dx$$

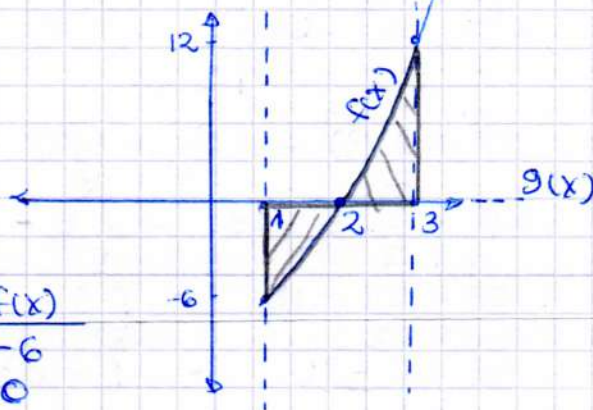
$$\int e^z \cdot dz$$

$$e^z + C$$

$$e^{x^2+5x} + C //$$

$$\text{RPTA: } e^{x^2+5x} + C //$$

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{cases} f(x) = 3x^2 - 3x - 6 \\ \text{Eje X} & g(x) = 0 \\ x=1 & \text{y } x=3 \end{cases}$$



$$3x^2 - 3x - 6 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 3x = 6$$

$$3(x^2 - x) = 6$$

$$x^2 - x = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$x(x-1) = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

x	f(x)
1	-6
2	0
3	12

Teorema de Barrow

$$A = \int_1^2 0 - (3x^2 - 3x - 6) + \int_2^3 (3x^2 - 3x - 6) - 0$$

$$A = \int_1^2 -3x^2 + 3x + 6 + \int_2^3 3x^2 - 3x - 6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &\int -3x^2 + 3x + 6 \\ &\int -3x^2 \cdot dx + \int 3x \cdot dx + \int 6 \cdot dx \\ &-3 \int x^2 \cdot dx + 3 \int x \cdot dx + 6x + C_1 \\ &-3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 + 6x + C_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\int 3x^2 - 3x - 6 \\ &\int 3x^2 \cdot dx - \int 3x \cdot dx - \int 6 \cdot dx \\ &3 \int x^2 \cdot dx - 3 \int x \cdot dx - 6x + C_2 \\ &3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 6x + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x \Big|_1^2 + x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x \Big|_2^3$$

$$-x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x \Big| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$-(2)^3 + \frac{3(2)^2}{2} + 6(2) - \left(-(1)^3 + \frac{3(1)^2}{2} + 6(1) \right)$$

$$-8 + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} + 12 - \left(-1 + \frac{3}{2} + 6 \right)$$

$$-8 + 6 + 12 - \left(\frac{-2 + 3 + 12}{2} \right)$$

$$10 - \left(\frac{13}{2} \right)$$

$$10 - \frac{13}{2} = \frac{20 - 13}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 6x \Big| \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$(3)^3 - \frac{3(3)^2}{2} - 6(3) - \left((2)^3 - \frac{3(2)^2}{2} - 6(2) \right)$$

$$27 - \frac{3 \cdot 9}{2} - 18 - \left(8 - \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} - 12 \right)$$

$$27 - \frac{27}{2} - 18 - \left(8 - 6 - 12 \right)$$

$$\frac{54 - 27 - 36}{2} - (-10)$$

$$\frac{-9}{2} + 10 = \frac{-9 + 20}{2} = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{7}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = \frac{18}{2} = 9$$

RPTA = 9₄