

Representar las siguientes funciones, estudiando en cada caso: 1.-Intervalos de monotonía. Extremos locales. 2.- Intervalos de curvatura. Puntos de inflexión. 3.-Asintotas. 4.-Dominio. Simetrías. Corte con los ejes.

$$\text{a) } y = \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x + 2}$$

Defn $f(x) = R - 4 - 2x$

$$\text{b) } y = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2}$$

Don $f(x) = 12 - 40x$,

$$1. \quad (Q) \quad y' = \frac{(2x+1)(x+2) - (x^2+x-1)}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2x^2+4x+x+2-x^2-x+1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{x^2+4x+3}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x+3)}{(x+2)^2}$$

125  $y' = \frac{(x+1)(x+3)}{(x+2)^2}$

Pontos extremos ($y' = 0$) $\Rightarrow x = -1, x = -3$

$$\boxed{\text{sy } y' = \frac{(x+1)(x+3)}{(x+2)^2}}$$

$\text{check } (-3, -2) \text{ and } (-2, -1)$
 $\text{MAX } (-3, -5)$
 $\text{MIN } (-1, -1)$

$$(b) \quad g'' = \frac{(2x+4)(x+2) - 2(x+2)(x+4x+3)}{(x+2)^3} = \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 8 - 2x^2 - 8x - 6}{(x+2)^3} = \frac{2}{(x+2)^3}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2}{(x+2)^3}$$

Points outside interval $(y''=0) \Rightarrow 2=0$ No more

$\left| \frac{s^2}{(s+2)^3} \right|$

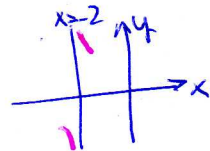
$\cap = (-\infty, -2)$
 $\cup = (-2, \infty)$
 no horizontal inflexion

(c) ASÍNTOTA VERTICAL :

$$x = -2 \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{(x+2)} = \frac{+}{+} \infty = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x+2} = \frac{+}{-} \infty = -\infty \end{cases}$$

67

00-211



1,25 • ASPARTATE (homotaurine) : No tree.

ASÍNTOTA OBLICUA

$$y = mx + n$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 + 2x} = 1$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x + 2} - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{x^2 - x - 1 - x^2 - 2x}{x + 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{-3x - 1}{x + 2} = -3$$

$$y = x - 1$$

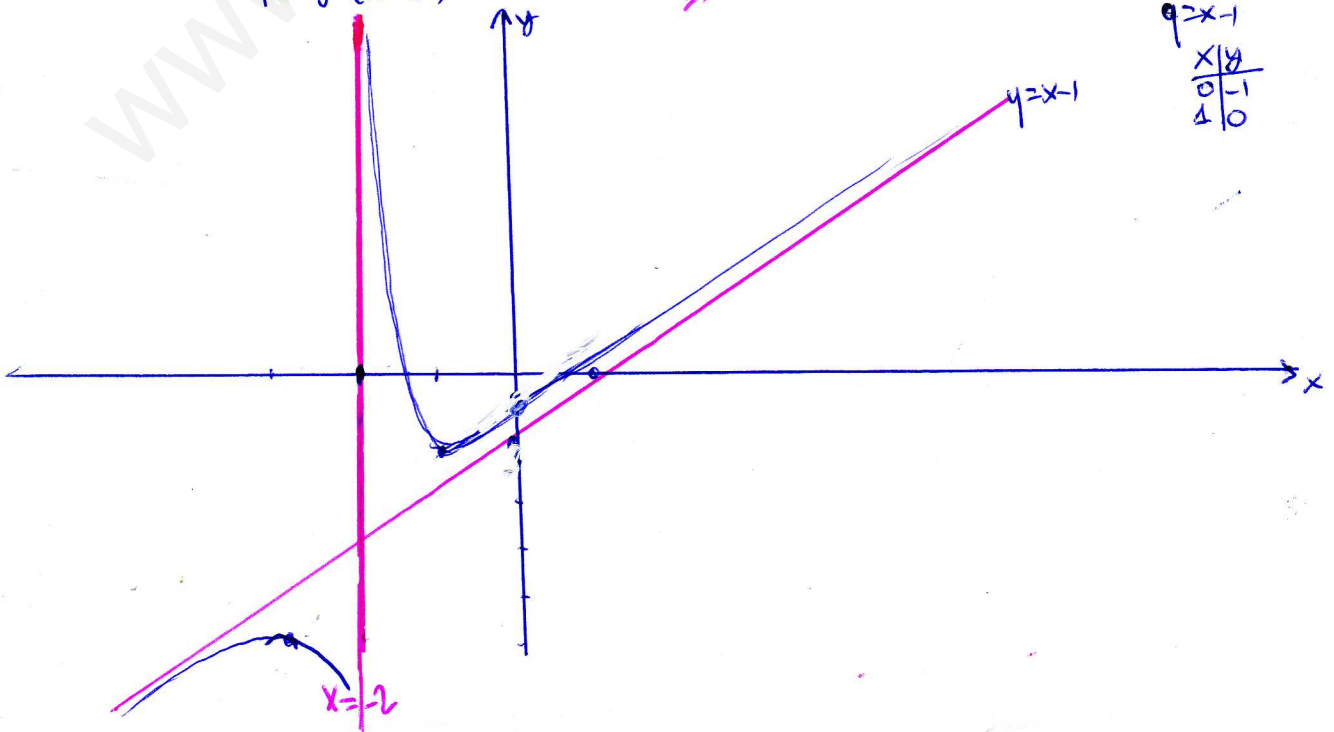
(d) $\dim f(x) = 12 - 4 \cdot 24.$

Smetas $f(x) \neq f(1-x)$ no 3 per, m infer.

Check eqs

$$\begin{cases} \text{eq 1 } x (y=0) \Rightarrow x+x-1=0 \\ \text{eq 2 } y (x=0) \Rightarrow A(0, -\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} \quad x_2$$



$q = x - 1$

x	y
0	-1
1	0

f) $y = \frac{x^4+1}{x^2}$

a) $y' = \frac{4x^3 \cdot x^2 - 2x \cdot (x^4+1)}{x^4} = \frac{4x^5 - 2x^5 - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{2x^5 - 2x}{x^4} = \frac{2x^4 - 2}{x^3}$

1.25 $y' = \frac{2x^4 - 2}{x^3}$

Possible extremes ($y'=0$) $\Rightarrow 2x^4 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$

sign $y' = \frac{2(x^4-1)}{x^3}$

sign chart: $\frac{+}{-} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{-}{-} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+}$

sign chart: $\downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \text{tripk} \rightarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow$

crease $(-1, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$
 Decrease $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$
 MIN $(-1, 2)$
 MIN $(1, 2)$

b) $y'' = \frac{8x^3 \cdot x^3 - 3x^2 \cdot (2x^4 - 2)}{x^6} = \frac{8x^6 - 6x^6 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{2x^4 + 6x^2}{x^6} = \frac{2x^4 + 6}{x^4}$

1.25 $y'' = \frac{2x^4 + 6}{x^4}$

Possible points of inflection ($y''=0$) $\Rightarrow 2x^4 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 = -3 \nexists$ No True

sign $y'' = \frac{2x^4 + 6}{x^4}$

sign chart: $\frac{+}{+} \rightarrow \frac{0}{0} \rightarrow \frac{+}{+}$

sign chart: $\downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow$

$\cup = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$
 No true points of inflection

(c) A. Horizontal No True ($\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^2} = \infty$) A. Vertical

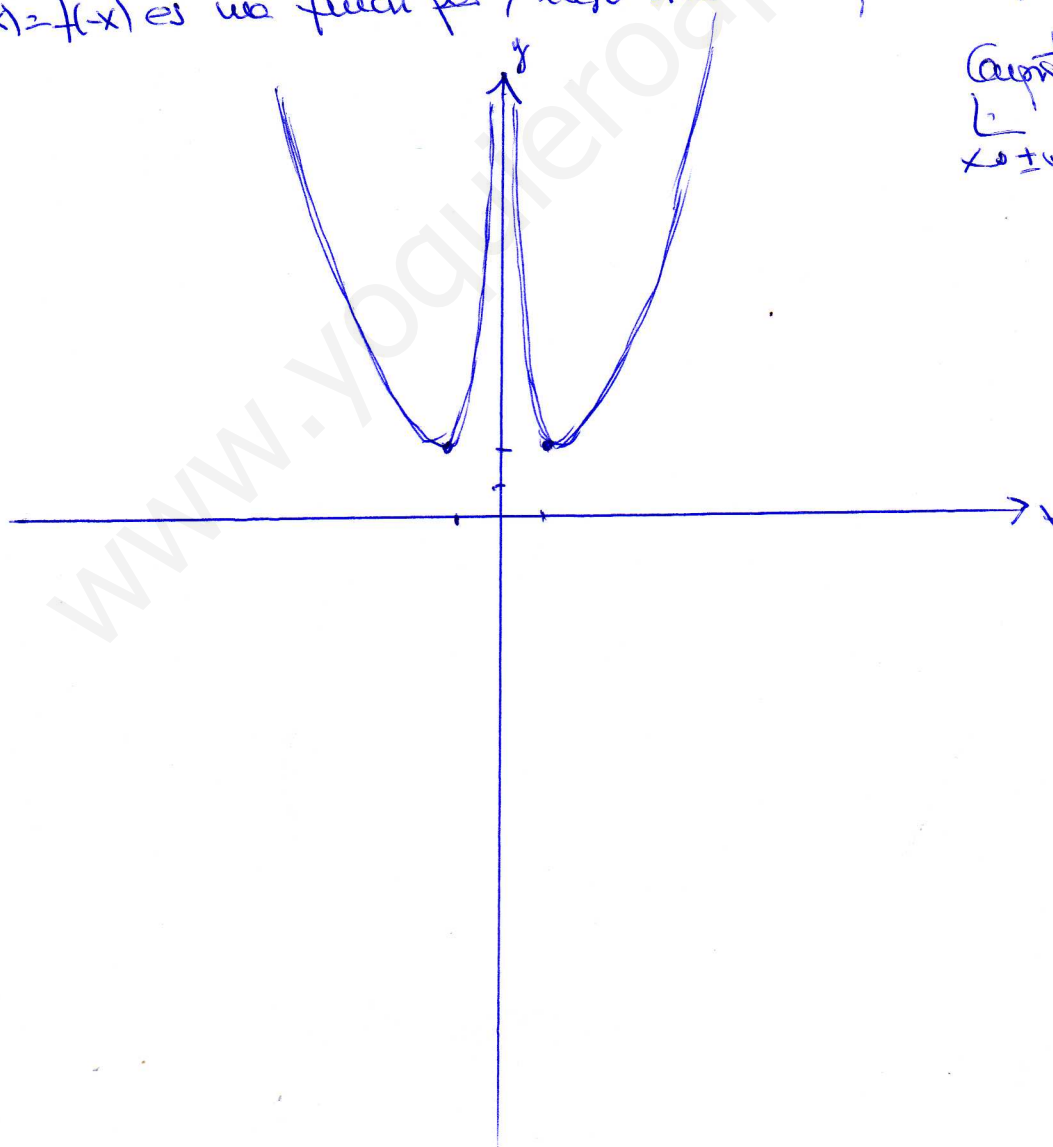
0.75 A. oblique $y = mx + n$ $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^3} = \infty$ No True

$x=0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^4}{x^2} = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^4}{x^2} = +\infty$

(d). DM $f(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$.

• Cae qes $\begin{cases} \text{ep } x(x \neq 0) \Rightarrow x^4 + 1 > 0 \quad x^4 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{No case} \\ \text{ep } y(x \neq 0) \Rightarrow \text{No case (es asintota)} \end{cases}$

0.25 • $f(x) = f(-x)$ es una funci par, luego simetrica respecto de e y



Asymptote at $x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^4}{x^2} = +\infty$

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