

**OPCIÓN A**

A1) Estudia el siguiente sistema de ecuaciones dependiente del parámetro real "a" y resuélvelo en los casos

$$\text{en que sea compatible } \begin{cases} x + 2y + 2z = 1 \\ x + (a+1)y - z = 1 \\ -2x - (2a+2)y + (a^2-2)z = a \end{cases} \quad (3 \text{ puntos})$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & a+1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2a-2 & a^2-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2a+2 & a^2+2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & -3 \\ -2a+2 & a^2+2 \end{vmatrix} = (a^2+2)(a-1) - 6a + 6$$

$$|A| = (a^2+2)(a-1) - 6(a-1) = (a-1)(a^2+2-6) = (a-1)(a^2-4) = (a-1)(a-2)(a+2)$$

$$\text{Si } |A| = 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)(a-2)(a+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a-1=0 \Rightarrow a=1 \\ a-2=0 \Rightarrow a=2 \\ a+2=0 \Rightarrow a=-2 \end{cases}$$

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 1, 2\} \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 3 = \text{Número de incógnitas} \Rightarrow \text{Sist. Compatible Deter min ado}$

Si  $a = -2$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = \text{rang}(A/B) = 2 < \text{Número de incógnitas}$$

*Sistema Compatible In det er min ado*

Si  $a = 1$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 2 \neq \text{rang}(A/B) = 3$$

*Sistema Incompatible*

Si  $a = 2$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & -6 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 4 \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{rang}(A) = 2 \neq \text{rang}(A/B) = 3$$

*Sistema Incompatible*

Cuando  $a = -2 \Rightarrow \text{Sistema Compatible In det er min ado}$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow y + z = 0 \Rightarrow y = -z \Rightarrow x - (-z) - z = 1 \Rightarrow x + z - z = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

*Solución*  $\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (1, -\lambda, \lambda)$

**Continuación del Problema A1 de la opción A**Si  $a = -2 \Rightarrow$  Sistema Compatible Deter min ado

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & a+1 & -1 \\ a & -2a-2 & a^2-2 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & -3 \\ 0 & -4a-2 & a^2-2-2a \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & -3 \\ -2(2a+1) & a^2-2a-2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)}$$

$$x = \frac{(a-1)(a^2-2a-2) - 6(2a+1)}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{a^3 - 2a^2 - 2a - a^2 + 2a + 2 - 12a - 6}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{a^3 - 3a^2 - 12a - 4}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & a & a^2-2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & a+2 & a^2+2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ a+2 & a^2+2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{-3(a+2)}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)}$$

$$y = \frac{-3}{(a-2)(a-1)}$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & a+1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2a-2 & a \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2a+2 & a+2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 0 \\ -2(a-1) & a^2+2 \end{vmatrix}}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)} = \frac{(a-1)(a^2+2)}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)}$$

$$z = \frac{a^2+2}{(a+2)(a-2)} \Rightarrow \text{Solución} \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left( \frac{a^3 - 3a^2 - 12a - 4}{(a+2)(a-2)(a-1)}, \frac{-3}{(a-2)(a-1)}, \frac{a^2+2}{(a+2)(a-2)} \right)$$

**A2)** Se considera el plano  $\pi$  que pasa por los puntos  $P \equiv (1, 1, 3)$ ,  $Q \equiv (2, 1, 0)$  y  $R \equiv (-1, -4, -1)$ . Encuentra el punto de  $\pi$  que más cerca está del punto  $S \equiv (-3, 1, 1)$  (o sea, el pie de la perpendicular de  $S$  a  $\pi$ ).

(2 puntos)

Hallaremos una recta  $r$  que pasa por  $S$  y que es perpendicular al plano  $\pi$ , por ello el vector director de la recta es el del plano; una vez hallada calcularemos la intersección de esta recta con el plano que es el punto  $P$  pedido.

Para hallar el vector director y la ecuación del plano tendremos los vectores  $PQ$ ,  $PR$  y  $PG$ , en donde  $G$  es el vector generador del plano, los tres son coplanarios y el determinante de su matriz (que es el producto mixto de ellos) es nulo, porque lo es el volumen del paralelepípedo que determinan, siendo además la ecuación del plano  $\pi$

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{PQ} = (2, 1, 0) - (1, 1, 3) = (1, 0, -3) \\ \overrightarrow{PR} = (-1, -4, -1) - (1, 1, 3) = (-2, -5, -4) \equiv (2, 5, 4) \Rightarrow \pi \equiv \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-1 & z-3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \overrightarrow{PQ} = (x, y, z) - (1, 1, 3) = (x-1, y-1, z-3) \end{cases}$$

$$-6(y-1) + 5(z-3) + 15(x-1) - 4(y-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 15(x-1) - 10(y-1) + 5(z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$3(x-1) - 2(y-1) + (z-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \pi \equiv 3x - 2y + z - 4 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_r = \vec{v}_\pi = (3, -2, 1) \Rightarrow r \equiv \begin{cases} x = -3 + 3\lambda \\ y = 1 - 2\lambda \\ z = 1 + \lambda \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Intersección} \Rightarrow 3(-3 + 3\lambda) - 2(1 - 2\lambda) + (1 + \lambda) - 4 = 0$$

$$-9 + 9\lambda - 2 + 4\lambda + 1 + \lambda - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 14\lambda - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow 14\lambda = 14 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow P \begin{cases} x = -3 + 3 \cdot 1 \\ y = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 \\ z = 1 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(0, -1, 2)$$

**A3.-** Calcular los siguientes límites

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \cos(2x)} \quad (1 \text{ punto})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\left[ \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \right]} \quad (1 \text{ punto})$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \cos(2x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x - (\cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x - \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}}{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \operatorname{sen} x}{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(2x)} = \frac{0}{\operatorname{sen}(2 \cdot 0)} = \frac{0}{\operatorname{sen}(0)} = \frac{0}{0} = \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Utilizando L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2 \cos(2x)} = \frac{1}{2 \cos(2 \cdot 0)} = \frac{1}{2 \cos(0)} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\left[ \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \right]} &= 1^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi \cdot 1)}} = 1^{\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \pi}} = 1^{\frac{1}{0}} = 1^\infty \Rightarrow \text{Llamando } L = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\left[ \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \right]} \Rightarrow \ln L = \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^{\left[ \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \right]} \Rightarrow \\ \ln L &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln \left\{ x^{\left[ \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \right]} \right\} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi x)} = \frac{1 \cdot \ln 1}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi \cdot 1)} = \frac{1 \cdot 0}{\operatorname{sen}(\pi)} = \frac{0}{0} \xrightarrow{\text{Utilizando L'Hopital}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{\pi \cos(\pi x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1}{\pi \cos(\pi x)} = \frac{\ln 1 + 1}{\pi \cos(\pi \cdot 1)} = \frac{0 + 1}{\pi \cos(\pi)} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot (-1)} = -\frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow \\ \ln L &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \Rightarrow L = e^{-\frac{1}{\pi}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{\pi}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[\pi]{e}} \end{aligned}$$

**A4)** Dadas las funciones  $f(x) = |x - 1| - 1$  y  $g(x) = \text{sen}(\pi x/2)$ , encuentra los dos puntos en que se cortan. Calcula el área de la región del plano encerrada entre ambas curvas. (3 puntos)

$$x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-1) - 1 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ (x-1) - 1 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1 - 1 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ x - 1 - 1 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \begin{cases} -x & \text{si } x < 1 \\ x - 2 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \end{cases} \\ g(x) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Puntos de corte con OX} \Rightarrow y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{cases} 0 = -x \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ 0 = x - 2 \Rightarrow x = 2 \end{cases} \\ 0 = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}x = 0 + \pi k \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}x = -\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{-\pi \cdot 2}{\pi} = -2 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{0 \cdot 2}{\pi} = 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}x = \pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi \cdot 2}{\pi} = 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}x = 2\pi \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2}{\pi} = 4 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Puntos de corte entre funciones} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(0) = -0 = 0 \\ g(0) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 0\right) = \text{sen}(0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ x = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(2) = 2 - 2 = 0 \\ g(2) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2\right) = \text{sen}(\pi) = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \text{ es negativa} \\ g(x) \text{ es positiva} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \in (1, 2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} - 2 = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ g\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\right) = \text{sen}\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(x) \text{ es negativa} \\ g(x) \text{ es positiva} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx + \left| \int_0^1 (-x) dx \right| + \int_1^2 \text{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) dx + \left| \int_1^2 (x-2) dx \right| =$$

**Continuación del Problema A4 de la opción A**

$$A = \int_0^2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} x \right) dx + \int_0^1 x dx - \int_1^2 (x-2) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \operatorname{sen} t dt + \frac{1}{2} \cdot [x^2]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot [x^2]_1^2 + 2 \cdot [x]_1^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} x = t \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} dx = dt \Rightarrow dx = \frac{2}{\pi} dt \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x=0 \Rightarrow t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (-1) \cdot [\cos t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1^2 - 0^2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2^2 - 1^2) + 2 \cdot (2 - 1) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos 0 \right) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} + 2$$

$$A = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot (0 - 1) + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} + 1 = \frac{2 + \pi}{\pi} u^2$$

**Opción B**

**B1)** Dada la matriz  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  calcula  $A^{57}$  y  $A^{-68}$ .

(2 puntos)

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A^{57} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 57 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{Existe } A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \text{adj } A^t \Rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{adj } A^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-2} = (A^{-1})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A^{-3} = A^{-2} A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-4} = A^{-3} A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-68} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 68 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**B2)** Encuentra la ecuación continua de la recta que corta perpendicularmente a

$$r \equiv \begin{cases} 2x - y - 2 = 0 \\ x - 2y + z - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{y a} \quad s \equiv \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-4}{-1} = \frac{z+2}{1} \quad (3 \text{ puntos})$$

El vector director de la recta  $t$  se genera por los puntos generales de las dos rectas y es perpendicular a los vectores directores de las dos rectas siendo sus productos escalares, respectivos, nulos

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = -2 + 2x \Rightarrow x - 2 \cdot (2x - 2) + z - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x - 4x + 4 + z - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow z = -1 + 3x \Rightarrow r \equiv \begin{cases} x = \lambda \\ y = -2 + 2\lambda \\ z = -1 + 3\lambda \end{cases} \\ \\ s \equiv \begin{cases} x = 2 + 2\mu \\ y = 4 - \mu \\ z = -2 + \mu \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_t = (2 + 2\mu, 4 - \mu, -2 + \mu) - (\lambda, -2 + 2\lambda, -1 + 3\lambda) = (2 + 2\mu - \lambda, 6 - \mu - 2\lambda, -1 + \mu - 3\lambda) \\ \vec{v}_r = (1, 2, 3) \\ \vec{v}_s = (2, -1, 1) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_t \perp \vec{v}_r \Rightarrow \vec{v}_t \cdot \vec{v}_r = 0 \Rightarrow (2 + 2\mu - \lambda, 6 - \mu - 2\lambda, -1 + \mu - 3\lambda) \cdot (1, 2, 3) = 0 \Rightarrow \\ \vec{v}_t \perp \vec{v}_s \Rightarrow \vec{v}_t \cdot \vec{v}_s = 0 \Rightarrow (2 + 2\mu - \lambda, 6 - \mu - 2\lambda, -1 + \mu - 3\lambda) \cdot (2, -1, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 + 2\mu - \lambda + 12 - 2\mu - 4\lambda - 3 + 3\mu - 9\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 11 + 3\mu - 14\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -22 - 6\mu + 28\lambda = 0 \\ -3 + 6\mu - 3\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\ 4 + 4\mu - 2\lambda - 6 + \mu + 2\lambda - 1 + \mu - 3\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow -3 + 6\mu - 3\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -22 - 6\mu + 28\lambda = 0 \\ -3 + 6\mu - 3\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\ -25 + 25\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow 25\lambda = 25 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow -3 + 6\mu - 3 \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow 6\mu - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow 6\mu = 6 \Rightarrow \mu = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_t = (2 + 2 \cdot 1 - 1, 6 - 1 - 2 \cdot 1, -1 + 1 - 3 \cdot 1) = (3, 3, -3) \equiv (1, 1, -1) \\ T \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -2 + 2 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow T(1, 0, 2) \\ z = -1 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow t \equiv x - 1 = y = \frac{z + 1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

**B3)** Halla las asíntotas de la función  $y = \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4}$  (2 puntos)

$$2x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = -4 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \Rightarrow f(-2) = \frac{4 \cdot (-2)^2 - 1}{0} = \frac{15}{0} \Rightarrow \text{Sin solución}$$

Asíntota vertical  $\Rightarrow x = -2$

Asíntotas horizontales

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{4 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{\frac{2}{\infty} + \frac{4}{\infty}} = \frac{4 - 0}{0 + 0} = \frac{4}{0} \Rightarrow \text{Sin solución}$$

$$y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} = \frac{\infty}{-\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 \frac{x}{x^2} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{2}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{4 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{\frac{2}{-\infty} + \frac{4}{\infty}} = \frac{4 - 0}{0 + 0} = \frac{4}{0} \Rightarrow \text{Sin solución}$$

Asíntotas oblicuas

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x^2 + 4x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 \frac{x^2}{x^2} + 4 \frac{x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{4 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{2 + \frac{4}{\infty}} = \frac{4 - 0}{2 + 0} = 2$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - mx] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} - 2x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1 - 4x^2 - 8x}{2x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 - 8x}{2x + 4} = \frac{-\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - 8 \frac{x}{x}}{2 \frac{x}{x} + \frac{4}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - 8}{2 + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\infty} - 8}{2 + \frac{4}{\infty}} = \frac{0 - 8}{2 + 0} = -4$$

Existe asíntota oblicua,  $y = 2x - 4$ , cuando  $x \rightarrow \infty$



**Continuación Problema B.3 de la opción B**

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x^2 + 4x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 \frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 \frac{x^2}{x^2} + 4 \frac{x}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{4 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{2 + \frac{4}{-\infty}} = \frac{4 - 0}{2 + 0} = 2$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[ \frac{4x^2 - 1}{2x + 4} - 2x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4x^2 - 1 - 4x^2 - 8x}{2x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1 - 8x}{2x + 4} = \frac{-\infty}{\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - 8 \frac{x}{x}}{2 \frac{x}{x} + \frac{4}{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{x} - 8}{2 + \frac{4}{x}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{-\infty} - 8}{2 + \frac{4}{-\infty}} = \frac{0 - 8}{2 + 0} = -4$$

Existe asíntota oblicua,  $y = 2x - 4$ , cuando  $x \rightarrow -\infty$

**B4)** Dada la función  $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right)e^{x^2}$  demuestra que existe un valor  $\alpha \in (-1, 1)$  tal que  $f'(\alpha) = 2$ .

Menciona el resultado teórico empleado y justifica su uso.

(3 puntos)

**Teorema de Bolzano**

Si  $f(x)$  es continua en el intervalo  $[a, b]$ , y toma valores de distinto signo en los extremos del intervalo

**[sign  $f(a) \neq \operatorname{sign} f(b)$ ], entonces existe, al menos, un punto  $c \in (a, b)$  tal que  $f(c) = 0$**

$$f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} x \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) \cdot e^{x^2} = \left[ \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) \right] \cdot xe^{x^2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(1) = \left[ \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1^2\right) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1^2\right) \right] \cdot 1 \cdot e^{1^2} = \left[ \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] e = (\pi \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1)e = 2e > 0 \\ f(-1) = \left[ \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (-1)^2\right) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (-1)^2\right) \right] \cdot (-1) \cdot e^{(-1)^2} = \left[ \pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] e = -2e < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Haciendo } g(x) = f'(x) - 2 \text{ en } [-1, 1] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g(1) = f'(1) - 2 = 2e - 2 > 0 \\ g(-1) = f'(-1) - 2 = -2e - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Aplicando Bolzano}$$

Existe, al menos, un punto  $\alpha \in (-1, 1)$  tal que  $g(\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = f'(c) - 2 \Rightarrow f'(\alpha) = 2$