

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{x=0}. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{5}{x-1} = -5 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x+1} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$ NO ES CONTINUA en $x=0$. DISCONTINUIDAD DE SALTO FINITO.

$$\text{Longitud del salto: } L = |-5 - 1| = |-6| = 6.$$

$$\underline{x=3}. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \sqrt{x+1} = 2 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (x-1) = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = 2.$$

Además $f(3) = 2$. Como $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3)$ entonces f ES CONTINUA en $x=3$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^2 - 4x + 4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x-3)}{(x-2)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-3}{x-2} =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{0} = \infty = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 2^- \\ -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 2^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3x^5 - 2x + 1}{-7x^4 - 2x^2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = +\infty \quad (\text{porque grado del polinomio de arriba mayor que grado del polinomio de abajo}).$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{a) Puntos de corte eje } X: y=0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm 2; \quad \underline{(2, 0)} \text{ y } \underline{(-2, 0)}$$

Punto de corte eje $Y: \underline{(0, 8/3)}$

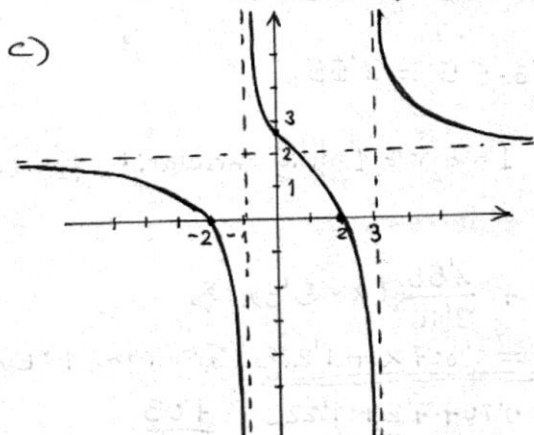
$$\text{b) Verticales: } x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 3, x_2 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{10}{0} = \infty = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 3^- \\ +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow 3^+ \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{x=3}$ es una asíntota vertical

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = \frac{-6}{0} = \infty = \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow -1^- \\ +\infty & \text{si } x \rightarrow -1^+ \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Horizontales: } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{2x^2 - 8}{x^2 - 2x - 3} = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{y=2} \text{ es una asíntota horizontal}$$



$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{-3x + 2}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{2x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x - 2}{(x - 2)(2x - 1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{2x - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{f'(2) = \frac{1}{3}}}$$

	f_i	x_i	F_i	$x_i f_i$	$x_i^2 f_i$
$[0, 10)$	40	5	40	200	1000
$[10, 20)$	60	15	100	900	13500
$[20, 30)$	75	25	175	1875	46875
$[30, 40)$	90	35	265	3150	110250
$[40, 50)$	105	45	370	4725	212625
$[50, 60)$	85	55	455	4675	257125
$[60, 70)$	80	65	535	5200	338000
$[70, 80)$	65	75	600	4875	365625
	$N = 600$			25600	1.345.000

a) Intervalo mediano y modal:
 $[40, 50)$

$$* Me = e_i + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - F_{i-1}}{F_i - F_{i-1}} \cdot a_i =$$

$$= 40 + \frac{300 - 265}{370 - 265} \cdot 10 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Me \approx 43'33}}$$

$$* Mo = e_i + \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{(f_i - f_{i-1}) + (f_i - f_{i+1})} \cdot a$$

$$= 40 + \frac{105 - 90}{(105 - 90) + (105 - 85)} \cdot 10 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Mo \approx 44'29}}$$

$$b) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i f_i}{N} = \frac{25600}{600} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\bar{x} \approx 42'67}}$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{\sum x_i^2 f_i}{N} - \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1345000}{600} - 42'67^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Var(X) \approx 420'94}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\sigma = 20'52}}$$

$1^a EV(x)$	5	6'5	8	4	3	26'5
$2^a EV(y)$	4'5	7	7'5	5	3'5	27'5
x_i^2	25	42'25	64	16	9	156'25
y_i^2	20'25	49	56'25	25	12'25	162'75
$x_i y_i$	22'5	45'5	60	20	10'5	158'5

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x_i}{N} = \frac{26'5}{5} = 5'3$$

$$Var(X) = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{N} - \bar{x}^2 =$$

$$= \frac{156'25}{5} - 5'3^2 = 3'16 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_x = \sqrt{Var(X)} \approx 1'78$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{N} = \frac{27'5}{5} = 5'5; Var(Y) = \frac{\sum y_i^2}{N} - \bar{y}^2 = \frac{162'75}{5} - 5'5^2 = 2'3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_y = \sqrt{Var(Y)} \approx 1'52$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{N} - \bar{x} \bar{y} = \frac{158'5}{5} - 5'3 \cdot 5'5 = 2'55$$

$$a) r = \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{2'55}{1'78 \cdot 1'52} \approx \underline{\underline{0'942}}. \text{ Como } r \approx 1 \text{ hay correlaci3n fuerte y positiva.}$$

$$b) y = \bar{y} + \frac{\sigma_{xy}}{\sigma_x^2} (x - \bar{x}) \Rightarrow y = 5'5 + \frac{2'55}{3'16} (x - 5'3) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 5'5 + 0'807(x - 5'3) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 0'807x + 1'223}}. \text{ Si en la } 1^a \text{ EV sac3 un } 7'2, \text{ en la segunda: } y = 0'807 \cdot 7'2 + 1'223 \approx \underline{\underline{7'03}}$$