

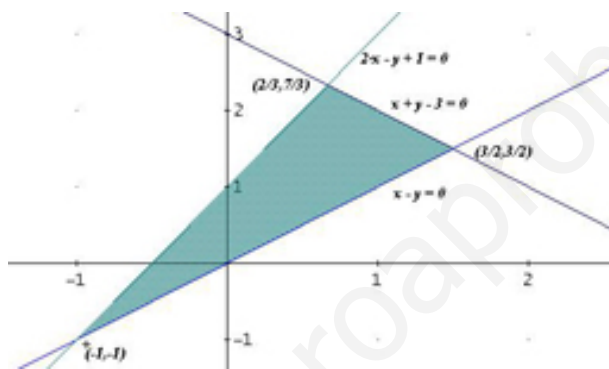
Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato

Enero 2005

Problema 1 Encontrar dos números reales x, y tales la expresión $f(x, y) = 65x - 80y + 100$ sea máxima. Sabiendo que estos números cumplen las siguientes restricciones:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 1 &> 0 \\ x + y - 3 &< 0 \\ x - y &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solución:



$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 1 = 0 \\ x + y - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3}\right) = -\frac{130}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y - 3 = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{155}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 1 = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (-1, -1) \Rightarrow f(-1, -1) = 115$$

Problema 2 Calcular

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x - 21}{x - 5} \geq 0$$

Solución:

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x - 21}{x - 5} = \frac{(x - 3)(x + 7)}{x - 5} \geq 0$$

| | $(-\infty, -7)$ | $(-7, 3)$ | $(3, 5)$ | $(5, \infty)$ |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| $x + 7$ | - | + | + | + |
| $x - 3$ | - | - | + | + |
| $x - 5$ | - | - | - | + |
| $\frac{x^2 + 4x - 21}{x - 5}$ | - | + | - | + |

La solución es: $[-7, 3] \cup (5, \infty)$

Problema 3 Calcular:

1. $\frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{2x}{12} \leq 1 - \frac{x}{6}$

2. $\frac{2x+1}{5} - \frac{x}{10} \geq 2 + \frac{x}{2}$

Solución:

1. $\frac{x-1}{3} + \frac{2x}{12} \leq 1 - \frac{x}{6} \implies 4x - 4 + 2x \leq 12 - 2x \implies x \leq 2 \implies (-\infty, 2]$

2. $\frac{2x+1}{5} - \frac{x}{10} \geq 2 + \frac{x}{2} \implies 4x + 2 - x \geq 20 + 5x \implies x \leq -9 \implies (-\infty, -9]$

Problema 4 Calcular los siguientes límites

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 8x^2 + 22x + 21}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 3}$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x}$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^3 - x}{2x^3} \right)^{x^2}$

Solución:

1.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{x^3 + 8x^2 + 22x + 21}{x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 3} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} \frac{(x+3)(x^2 + 5x + 7)}{(x+3)(x^2 - x + 1)} = \frac{1}{13}$$

2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - 1}{x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1} - 1)(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)}{x(\sqrt{x+1} + 1)} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^3 - x}{2x^3} \right)^{x^2} = [1^\infty] = e^\lambda = e^{-1/2}$$

$$\lambda = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \left(\frac{2x^3 - x}{2x^3} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Problema 5 Calcular las asíntotas de la siguiente función

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

Solución:

- **Verticales:** $x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} = \left[\frac{-2}{0^+} \right] = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} = \left[\frac{-2}{0^-} \right] = +\infty$$

- **Horizontales:**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} = \infty \implies \text{No Hay}$$

- **Oblicuas:** $y = mx + n$

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

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - mx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 - 2}{x} - x \right) = 0$$

$y = x$