

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato

Diciembre 2009

Problema 1 Calcular las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

1. $y = \frac{x^2 + 8}{x - 1}$

2. $y = e^{x^2+5} \cdot \sin x$

3. $y = \ln\left(\frac{\sin x}{x^2}\right)$

4. $y = (x^2 + 5)^{\cos x}$

5. $y = (\ln x)^5$

6. $y = 2^{\cos x}$

7. $y = e^{x^2-1}$

8. $y = \log_5(x^2 + 2)$

Solución:

1. $y' = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{(x - 1)^2}$

2. $y' = 2xe^{x^2+5} \cdot \sin x + e^{x^2+5} \cdot \cos x$

3. $y' = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{2}{x}$

4. $y' = (x^2 + 5)^{\cos x} \left(-\sin x \ln(x^2 + 5) + \cos x \frac{2x}{x^2+5} \right)$

5. $y' = 5(\ln x)^4 \frac{1}{x}$

6. $y' = -\sin x 2^{\cos x} \ln 2$

7. $y' = 2xe^{x^2-1}$

8. $y' = \frac{2x}{(x^2 + 2) \ln 5}$

Problema 2 Calcular las rectas tangente y normal de las siguientes funciones

1. $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 5}$ en $x = 1$

2. $f(x) = e^{x+1}$ en $x = -1$

Solución:

1. $f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 10}{(x^2 + 5)^2} \implies f'(1) = \frac{2}{9}$ y $f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$

Recta Tangente: $y - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{9}(x - 1)$

Recta Normal: $y - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{9}{2}(x - 1)$

2. $f'(x) = e^{x+1} \implies f'(-1) = 1$ y $f(-1) = 1$

Recta Tangente: $y - 1 = x + 1 \implies x - y + 2 = 0$

Recta Normal: $y - 1 = -x - 1 \implies x + y = 0$

Problema 3 Dados los números complejos $z = 1 + 2i$ y $w = 1 - i$ calcular:

1. $z + w$

2. $z \cdot w$

3. $\frac{z}{w}$

Solución:

1. $z + w = 2 + i$

2. $z \cdot w = 3 + i$

3. $\frac{z}{w} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$

Problema 4 Dado el número complejo $z = 2 - i$ calcular:

1. z^{20}

2. $\sqrt[3]{z}$

Solución:

$$z = 2 - i = \sqrt{5}_{333^{\circ}26'6''} = \sqrt{5}(\cos 333^{\circ}26'6'' + i \sin 333^{\circ}26'6'')$$

1.

$$z^{20} = \left(\sqrt{5}\right)_{20 \cdot 333^{\circ}26'6''}^{20} = 5_{6668^{\circ}42'}^{10} = 5_{188^{\circ}42'}^{10} = 5^{10}(\cos 188^{\circ}42' + i \sin 188^{\circ}42')$$

2.

$$\sqrt[3]{z} = \left(\sqrt[3]{\sqrt{5}} \right)_{\frac{333^{\circ}26'6'' + 2k\pi}{3}} =$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k = 0 \implies \left(\sqrt[6]{5} \right)_{111^{\circ}8'42''} = \sqrt[6]{5}(\cos 111^{\circ}8'42'' + i \sin 111^{\circ}8'42'') \\ k = 1 \implies \left(\sqrt[6]{5} \right)_{231^{\circ}8'42''} = \sqrt[6]{5}(\cos 231^{\circ}8'42'' + i \sin 231^{\circ}8'42'') \\ k = 2 \implies \left(\sqrt[6]{5} \right)_{351^{\circ}8'42''} = \sqrt[6]{5}(\cos 351^{\circ}8'42'' + i \sin 351^{\circ}8'42'') \end{array} \right.$$