

**Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato CN**  
**Noviembre 2014**

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**Problema 1** Calcular los siguientes límites:

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 1} - \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x - 1})$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{8x^4 - 5x^2 - 4x + 1}{3x^5 + x - 4}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 8} - \sqrt{12x + 7}}{x - 5}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x^2} \right)^{x-1}$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{5x^2 + 2x - 1}}{-x + 3}$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 - x^2 + 2x}{4x}$

**Solución:**

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{2x^2 - 3x + 1} - \sqrt{2x^2 + 2x - 1}) = -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$

2.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{8x^4 - 5x^2 - 4x + 1}{3x^5 + x - 4} = \frac{9}{8}$

3.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 8} - \sqrt{12x + 7}}{x - 5} = \frac{9\sqrt{67}}{67}$

4.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x^2 + x - 5}{x^2} \right)^{x-1} = e$

5.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - x + 2}}{-x + 8} = -\sqrt{3}$

6.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^5 - x^2 + 2x}{4x} = \frac{1}{2}$

**Problema 2** Calcular las siguientes derivadas:

1.  $y = (3x^2 + x - 9)^{16}$

2.  $y = \ln \left( \frac{7x + 2}{2x^3 - 1} \right)$

3.  $y = x^2 \sec x$
4.  $y = \frac{\sin x}{3x^2 + 1}$
5.  $y = \sec(x^2 - 2x - 1)^2$
6.  $y = (\cos x)^{3x+1}$

**Solución:**

1.  $y = (3x^2 + x - 9)^{16} \implies y' = 16(3x^2 + x - 9)^{15}(6x + 1)$
2.  $y = y = \ln\left(\frac{7x + 2}{2x^3 - 1}\right) \implies y' = \frac{7}{7x + 2} - \frac{6x^2}{2x^3 - 1}$
3.  $y = x^2 \sec x \implies y' = 2x \sec x + x^2 \sec x \tan x$
4.  $y = \frac{\sin x}{3x^2 + 1} \implies y' = \frac{\cos x \cdot (3x^2 + 1) - (6x) \sin x}{(3x^2 + 1)^2}$
5.  $y = \sec(x^2 - 2x - 1)^2 \implies y' = 2(2x - 2)(x^2 - 2x - 1) \tan(x^2 - 2x - 1)^2 \sec(x^2 - 2x - 1)^2$
6.  $y = (\cos x)^{3x+1} \implies y' = (\cos x)^{3x+1} \left(3 \ln(\cos x) + (3x + 1) \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x}\right)$

**Problema 3** Calcular las rectas tangente y normal de las siguientes funciones:

1.  $f(x) = \frac{5x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 2}$  en el punto  $x = 1$ .
2.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3}{2x - 1}$  en el punto  $x = 0$ .

**Solución:**

$$1. b = f(a) \implies b = f(1) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ e } y - b = m(x - a)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{22x}{(x^2 + 2)^2} \implies m = f'(1) = \frac{22}{9}$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } y - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{22}{9}(x - 1)$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } y - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{9}{22}(x - 1)$$

$$2. b = f(a) \implies b = f(0) = -3 \text{ e } y - b = m(x - a)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x^2 - x - 3)}{(2x - 1)^2} \implies m = f'(0) = -6$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } y + 3 = -6x$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } y + 3 = \frac{1}{6}x$$