

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato

Abril 2003

1. Halla los valores de a y de b para que sea continua la función $f : R \rightarrow R$ dada por:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ ax + b & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^3 - 1 & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

- En $x = 0$:

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b \end{cases} \implies b = 3 \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua en } x = 0.$$

- En $x = 2$:

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 2a + b = 2a + 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 7 \end{cases} \implies a = 2 \text{ para que } f \text{ sea continua.}$$

en $x = 2$.

En conclusión, f es continua si $a = 2$ y $b = 3$ en todo R .

2. Calcular por la regla de L'Hôpital

(a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{e^x - 1}$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{e^x - 1} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{e^x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

(b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + x^2}{2x^2}$

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + x^2}{2x^2} &= \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + 2x}{4x} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x + 2}{4} = \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

3. Calcular:

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

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{x + 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{9 - (x^2 + 5)}{(x + 2)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{4 - x^2}{(x + 2)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(2 - x)(2 + x)}{(x + 2)(3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5})} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2 - x}{3 + \sqrt{x^2 + 5}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

4. Calcular:

(a)

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

Solución:

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

(b)

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

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 2x - 1}{3x^3 - 1} \right)^{2x} = \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^\infty \right] = 0$$

(c)

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

Solución:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1} \right)^{2x^3} &= [1^\infty] = e^\lambda = e^{-4} \\ \lambda &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 2x^3 \left(\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^3 + 1} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4x^3}{x^3 + 1} = -4 \end{aligned}$$

5. Calcular:

(a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{4x^2}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x}$$

Solución:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\cos x - 1)}{x} \cdot (\cos x + 1) = 0$$