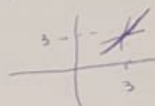
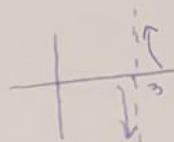


EXERCICIOS DE REPASO DO ANTERIOR EXAME: SOLUCIÓN
1º BACHARBLATO MATEMÁTICAS APLICADAS I

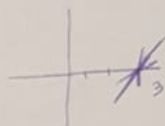
1) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x = \frac{3^3}{3} - 2 \cdot 3 = 3$



b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2}{x-3} = \frac{9}{0}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2}{x-3} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2}{x-3} = +\infty \end{array} \right.$



c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)^2}{(x+3)(x-3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-3}{x+3} = \frac{0}{6} = 0$

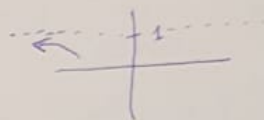
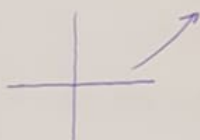


2) a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2} - x^2 \right) = -\infty$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} = +\infty$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 3} = 1$

$f(+\infty) < 1$



3) $y = k \cdot a^x$

x	y
-1	10
0	5

$x=0$
 $k \cdot a^0 = 5$
 $k \cdot 1 = 5$
 $k = 5$

$x=-1$
 $5 \cdot a^{-1} = 10$
 $a^{-1} = 2$
 $\frac{1}{a} = 2$
 $a = \frac{1}{2}$

$a = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow$ función exponencial decreciente

4) $0.3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = 0.06$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \frac{0.06}{0.3}$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = 0.2$

$\log \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^t = \log 0.2$

$t \cdot \log 0.5 = \log 0.2$

$t = \frac{\log 0.2}{\log 0.5} \approx 2.3$ hora

5) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2}$

$x=0$ A.V.

Comprobación:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x-3)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-3}{x} = \frac{-3}{0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x-3}{x} = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-3}{x} = -\infty$

A. Vertical:

$\text{Dom} f = \mathbb{R} - \{x=0\}$

• A. Horizontais

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2} = 1$$

$$\boxed{y = 1} \text{ A.H.}$$

• A. Oblicuas

mon ten

6) a) $f_3(x) = 0,5x + k$ e' continua sempre porque e' unha funcao lineal

• $f_2(x) = \frac{1000x}{x+300}$ e' continua no seu dominio

Dom $f_2(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{x+300=0\} = \mathbb{R} - \{x=-300\} \Rightarrow f_2(x)$ e' continua en $x > 1700$

• Falta ver a continuidade no punto de ruptura para que a funcao sexa continua en $x=1700$ tenta qe verificar: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1700^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1700^+} f(x) = f(1700)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1700^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1700} 0,5x + k = 0,5 \cdot 1700 + k = 600 + k$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1700^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1700} \frac{1000x}{x+300} = \frac{1000 \cdot 1700}{1700+300} = 800$$

$$600 + k = 800$$

$$\boxed{k = 200}$$

$$f(1700) = 0,5 \cdot 1700 + k = 600 + k$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1000x}{x+300} = 1000$$

significado: ainda que os ingresos aumenten inde finida os gastos non superan os 1000 €

$$7) a) f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

e' continua no seu dominio

$$\text{Dom } f_1(x) = \mathbb{R} - \{x+1=0\} = \mathbb{R} - \{x=-1\}$$

$$x \neq -1$$

$f_1(x)$ e' descont en $x = -1$

• $f_2(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2}$ e' continua sempre porque e' unha funcao lineal

• $f_3(x) = -2$ e' continua sempre porque e' unha función constante.

• Falta estudar a continuidade nos puntos de ruptura

$x=1$ c' $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1)$?

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

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

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

} \Rightarrow a función e' continua en $x=1$

$x=3$ c' $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3)$?

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} -2 = -2$$

$$f(3) = -2$$

} \Rightarrow a función non e' continua en $x=3$

Resposta a función $f(x)$ e' descontina en $x=-1$ e en $x=3$

b) $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$
 función de proporcionalidade inversa \Rightarrow e' unha hipérbola

x	y
-3	-1/2
-2	-1
-1/2	-2
0	-1
1	-1/2

$f_2(x) = \frac{2x-1}{2}$
 función lineal \Rightarrow e' unha recta

x	y
1	1/2
2	1
3	3/2

$f_3(x) = -2$
 función constante
 recta paralela ao eixe de abscisas por $y = -2$

