UNIVERSIDAD DE ANDALUCÍA Curso 2009-2010 MATEMÁTICAS II OPCIÓN B



Aphromos L'Hoptal:

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{3\pi i x}}{2x} \cdot \cos x = 0$$
Otra vate:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{3\pi i x}}{2x} \cdot \cos x^{2} + e^{3\pi i x} \cdot \sin(x) = \frac{1-1}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x} - e^{3\pi i x}}{2x} \cdot \cos x^{2} + e^{3\pi i x} \cdot \sin(x) = \frac{1-1}{2} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

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40 da recta r en forma cectorial quedacia. tomando x= x. 4x+3==33=> 3==33-4x => $7 = 11 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda$ => $\frac{2}{3}$ Ec. vectorial $(x, y, z) = (\lambda, 0, 11 - \frac{4}{3}\lambda)$ Tomamos un vector director. 5 = (1,0,-4/3) S genético sería $S(x,y,t) = S(\lambda,0,H-4/3\lambda)$ Como r y la recta que contrene a PyS son 13, el producto escalar de dos de sus vectores directores será O: PS= (2-2,0, H-4/3) $= \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} = 0 = \frac{1}{100} = 0 = 0$ $= \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} = 0$ => $(\frac{16}{9} + 1)\lambda = \frac{44}{3} + 2 / (\frac{16 + 9}{9})\lambda = \frac{44 + 6}{3}$ $\frac{25}{9}\lambda = \frac{50}{9} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{50.9}{35.3} = 6 \Rightarrow \lambda = 6$ $S = (6,0,11 - \frac{4.6}{3}) = (6.0,3)$ b) Mediante nitágoras (Si el lado mayor "supresta hipotenusa del triángulo rectángulo es la suma de los cuadrados de los catetos, será rectángulo. $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (-3,12,4) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{PQ}| = \sqrt{169} = /3$ $\overrightarrow{PS} = (4,0,3) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{PS}| = \sqrt{25} = 5$ $\overrightarrow{QS} = (7,-12,-1) \Rightarrow |\overrightarrow{QS}| = \sqrt{194}$ $= \sqrt{13^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{169 + 25} = \sqrt{194} = QS$ Por tanta, conclumas con que esunticiagulo rectangulo con el angulo recto en P.