

Curso 2000-2001

EJERCICIOS.NET

OPCIÓN A

SELECTIVIDAD – MATEMÁTICAS II - ANDALUCÍA



**Modelo 4 - Junio** | Mikel Gil



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

M4A-01

Es derivable en  $x=0$  y  $f(0)=1$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} & x < 0 \\ a & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \quad (c^{\text{ta}})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \dots = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b \Rightarrow b = 1$$

$$\text{Derivable: } f'(0^+) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \dots = a \quad \left| \quad a = -1 \right.$$

$$f'(0^-) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \dots = -1$$

$$\text{b) } g(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ cx^2+d & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Del mismo modo.}$$

$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 2cx & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Continua: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = d \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$\text{Derivable: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g'(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g'(x) = -1 \Rightarrow 0 = -1 \quad \text{Absurdo.}$$

No admite tangente en ese punto.

$$2^{\circ} \text{ a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right), \quad \text{L'Hôpital: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{2x} \cdot e^{-3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2x}}{e^{3x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{e^3}\right)^{x}, \quad \text{L'H}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{3e^{3x}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \quad \text{L'H.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{9e^x} = \frac{2}{\infty} = 0$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad Ax - 3B = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 3B$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A \cdot x = A^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot B \Rightarrow x = 3A^{-1}B$$

$$|A| = -1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot [\text{adj}A]^t$$

$$a_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad a_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \quad a_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad a_{22} = -2, \quad a_{23} = -1$$

$$a_{31} = 3, \quad a_{32} = 5, \quad a_{33} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow (\text{adj}A)^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 3 \cdot A^{-1} \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -15 \\ 12 & -39 \\ 9 & -21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4^{\circ} \quad \text{recta paramétrica: } x = 5 + 2\lambda, \quad y = \lambda, \quad z = 2 + 3\lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Punto}(5, 0, 2) \quad \text{y} \quad \vec{v}_r = (2, 1, 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi: 2(x-0) + 1(y+1) + 3(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x + y + 3z - 2 = 0$$

B = r intersección con  $\Pi$

$$2(5+2\lambda) + 1(\lambda) + 3(2+3\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$B(3, -1, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (3, -1, 1) = \left( \frac{0+x}{2}, \frac{-1+y}{2}, \frac{1+z}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6, \quad y = -1, \quad z = -3$$

$$A'(6, -1, -3)$$