



EX FEBRERO 2024 S1 - CÁLCULO GRADO ECONOMÍA UNED

PROBLEMA 1

Hallar el polinomio de Taylor de grado 2 en un entorno de $x=0$ para la función: $f(x)=xe^x$

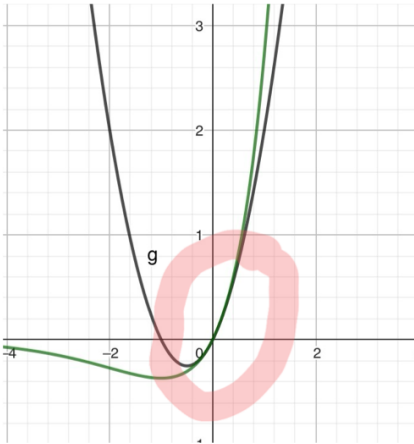
$$P_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}(x-0)^2$$

$$f(0) = 0 \cdot e^0 = 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 1 \cdot e^x + x e^x = e^x(1+x) \Rightarrow f'(0) = e^0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$f''(0) = e^x(1+x) + e^x \cdot 1 = e^x(1+x+1) \Rightarrow f''(0) = (2+0) \cdot e^0 = 2$$

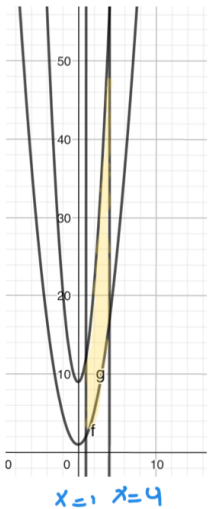
$$P_2(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{2}{2!} x^2 \Rightarrow P_2(x) = x + x^2$$





PROBLEMA 2

Calcula el **área** de la región comprendida entre las curvas: $f(x)=x^2+1$; $g(x)=3x^2+9$ y las rectas $x=1$ y $x=4$.



$$\int_1^4 (3x^2+9 - (x^2+1)) dx$$

$$\int_1^4 (2x^2+8) dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 8x \right]_1^4 =$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$= \left(2 \cdot \frac{4^3}{3} + 8 \cdot 4 \right) - \left(2 \cdot \frac{1^3}{3} + 8 \cdot 1 \right) = 2 \cdot \frac{64}{3} + 32 - \frac{2}{3} - 8$$

$$= 66 \text{ u}^2$$

$a > 0$ U

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= g(x) \\ x^2+1 &= 3x^2+9 \\ -8 &= 2x^2 \end{aligned}$$

PROBLEMA 3

Halla el **gradiente** de la siguiente función en $(1, -1, 1)$: $f(x,y,z)=3x^2yz+3xy^2z+3xyz^2$

$$\nabla f(x,y,z) = \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}_{f'_x}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}_{f'_y}, \underbrace{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}}_{f'_z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y,z) = 3yz \cdot 2x + 3y^2z + 3yz^2 \Big|_{(1,-1,1)} = -6 + 3 - 3 = -6$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y,z) = 3x^2z + 3xz \cdot 2y + 3xz^2 \Big|_{(1,-1,1)} = 3 + (-6) + 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(x,y,z) = 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + 3xy \cdot 2z \Big|_{(1,-1,1)} = -3 + 3 - 6 = -6$$

$$\nabla f(1,-1,1) = (-6, 0, -6)$$





PROBLEMA 4

Enunciar el criterio de Cauchy o de la raíz

$\{a_n\}$ serie de términos positivos

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = R \begin{cases} R \in [0, 1) & \sum a_n \text{ converge} \\ R = 1 & \text{criterio no decide} \\ R > 1 \text{ (} R = \infty \text{)} & \sum a_n \text{ diverge.} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n^2+3n)^n}{(4n^2+5)^n}$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(n^2+3n)^n}{(4n^2+5)^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2+3n)}{(4n^2+5)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{4} \in [0, 1) \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ convergente.}$$





PROBLEMA 5

Dada la función, calcula el dominio y estudia la existencia de asíntotas.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\ln(x)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ln x \neq 0 &\Rightarrow \ln x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1 \quad (x \neq 1) \\ \ln(x) &x > 0 \Rightarrow [0, +\infty) \end{aligned} \right\} \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0, x \neq 1\}$$

Domini:

A. vertical

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{1}{\ln 1^+} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

A. vertical en $x = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} = \frac{0}{\ln 0^+} = 0$$

A. Horizontal

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln(x)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \text{ Ind} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôp}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2x^2 = +\infty$$

No hay A. Horizontal

A. Oblicua: $y = mx + n$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{\ln x} : x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2}{x \cdot \ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hôp}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

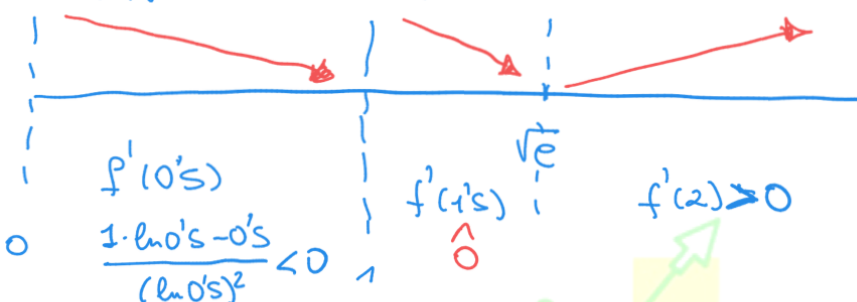
No hay A. oblicuas.

Determine intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{\ln x} \quad \text{dom} \Rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0, x \neq 1\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot \ln x - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{2x \cdot \ln x - x}{(\ln x)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x(2 \ln x - 1) = 0$$

$x \neq 0$!!
 $2 \ln x = 1$
 $\ln x = 1/2$
 $x = e^{1/2} = \sqrt{e}$

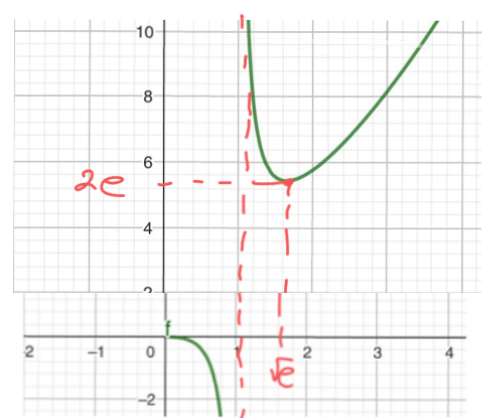


sl : decrece : $(0, 1) \cup (1, \sqrt{e})$ - Crece $(\sqrt{e}, +\infty)$.

Determina extremos relativos

en $x = \sqrt{e}$ mínimo relativo $(\sqrt{e}, 2e)$.

$$f(e^{1/2}) = \frac{(e^{1/2})^2}{\ln e^{1/2}} = \frac{e}{1/2} = 2e$$





PROBLEMA 6

Una compañía tiene la siguiente función de beneficios para la venta de los productos (x,y).

$f(x,y) = 800x + 1200y - x^2 - 2y^2 - 2xy$. Determina cuantos productos de cada tipo se necesitan vender para obtener **máximo beneficio**.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = f'_x = 800 - 2x - 2y = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad y \text{ const} \quad \rightarrow \quad x + y = 400$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = f'_y = 1200 - 4y - 2x = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad x \text{ const} \quad \rightarrow \quad x + 2y = 600$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + y = 400 \\ - \quad \quad \quad \\ x + 2y = 600 \\ \hline -y = -200 \Rightarrow y = 200 \end{array}$$

$$x + 200 = 400 \Rightarrow x = 200$$

Matriz Hessiana

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = f''_{xx} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial xy} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial yx} = f''_{yx} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial yy} = -4$$

$$H_f(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_f(200, 200) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \det H = \ominus - 4 = 4 > 0$$

$$H_1 = -2 < 0 \quad \left. \vphantom{\det H} \right\} \text{def. negativa} \downarrow \text{máximo.}$$

El beneficio máximo: $\Rightarrow f(200, 200) = 200.000 \text{ €}$

