

1)  $f(x) = x^4 - 8x^2 - 9$

a)  $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = z = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64+36}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 10}{2} = \begin{matrix} 9 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow z^2 - 8z - 9 = (z-9)(z+1) = (x^2-9)(x^2+1) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \left| f(x) = (x+3)(x-3)(x^2+1) \right| \quad \text{i} \quad \left| f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -3 \vee x = 3 \right| \leftarrow \text{Arrels}$   
Descomposicio factorial

b) pendent?  $\rightarrow 24x + 2y - 15 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -12x + \frac{15}{2}$

tangent al grafic  $\Leftrightarrow$  en  $x = a \Leftrightarrow f'(a) = -12 \Leftrightarrow 4a^3 - 16a = -12$

$\Leftrightarrow a^3 - 4a + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

1	0	-4	3
1	1	1	-1
1	1	-3	0

$\rightarrow a = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$   
 $a_1 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{13}}{2}$   
 $a_2 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{13}}{2}$

Equacio:  $y - f(1) = f'(1)(x-1)$

$y - (-16) = -12(x-1) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{y = -12x + 4}$

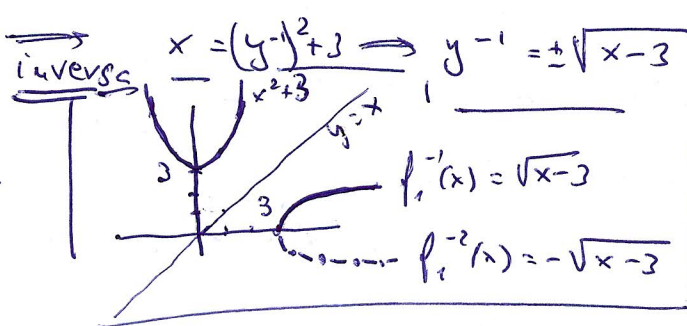
Hi ha dues tangents més que s' troben igual

$y - f(a_1) = -12(x-a_1)$   
 $y - f(a_2) = -12(x-a_2)$

2)

$y = x^2 + 3 \xrightarrow{\text{inversa}} x = (y-3)^2 + 3 \Rightarrow y^{-1} = \pm \sqrt{x-3}$

Grafic



$f_1^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$   
 $f_2^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x-3}$

Els grafics de les inverses s'obtenen practicant una simetria respecte la recta  $y=x$  de la funcio inicial.

3)

$f(x) = 10x - e^{3x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 10 - 3e^{3x}$

- $10 - 3e^{3x} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 10 > 3e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow \frac{10}{3} > e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{10}{3}\right) > 3x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{10}{3}\right) > x \Leftrightarrow f$  s' monòtona creixent en  $(-\infty, \frac{1}{3} \ln(\frac{10}{3}))$
- $10 - 3e^{3x} < 0 \Leftrightarrow 10 < 3e^{3x} \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{10}{3}\right) < x \Leftrightarrow f$  s' monòtona decreixent en  $(\frac{1}{3} \ln(\frac{10}{3}), +\infty)$   $\frac{1}{3} \ln(\frac{10}{3}) \approx 0,401$

4)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \cdot \ln x = 0^+ \cdot (-\infty) = \text{Indeterminat} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} = \text{indeterm.}$

Aplicarem la regla de l'Hôpital

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( -\frac{x^2}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x=0 \text{ No éi asintota vertical}}}$   
 perquè el límit haureia de ser  $\pm \infty$

5)

Possibles punts de discontinuïtat:  $x = -1, x = 0, x = 2$

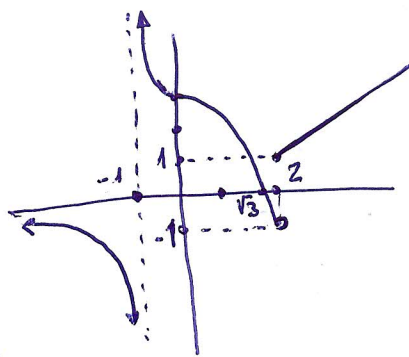
$x = -1$  És discontinua perquè no existeix  $f(-1)$

Tipus:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty$  i  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{3}{x+1} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  discont. asimptòtica en  $x = -1$

$x = 0$   $f(0) = 3 - 0^2 = 3$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 3 - 0^2 = 3$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{3}{0^+} = 3 \Rightarrow$  contínua en  $x = 0$

$x = 2$   $f(2) = 2 - 1 = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 2 - 1 = 1$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = 3 - 2^2 = -1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Discont. de salt finit en  $x = 2$

Gràfic

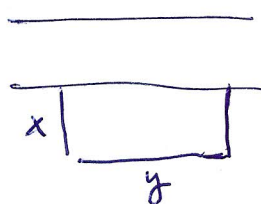


6)  $m(t) = \frac{50t}{t+1}$  a)  $m(0) = \boxed{0}$   
 $m(9) = \frac{450}{10} = \boxed{45}$

b)  $m'(t) = \frac{50(t+1) - 50t}{(t+1)^2} = \frac{50}{(t+1)^2} > 0, \forall t \Rightarrow m(t)$  és monòtona creixent,  $\forall t > 0$ .

c)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{50t}{t+1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{50}{1 + \frac{1}{t}} = \frac{50}{1} = 50$  individus

7)

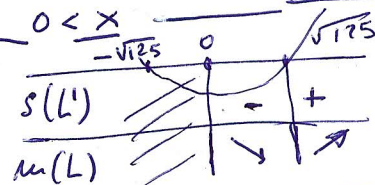


$x \cdot y = 250$

$L(x, y) = 2x + 2y$

$\Rightarrow L(x) = 2x + \frac{250}{x} = \frac{2x^2 + 250}{x}$

$L'(x) = 2 - \frac{250}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 250}{x^2}$   
 $L'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{125}$

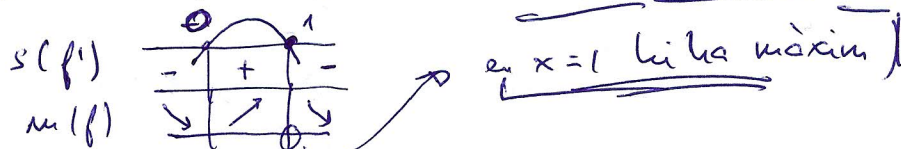


Mínim absolut en  $x = \sqrt{125} = 5\sqrt{5}$

$L(\sqrt{125}) = \frac{2 \cdot 125 + 250}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{500}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{5}} = 20\sqrt{5} \text{ m}$

8) a)  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{ax+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4x(ax+1) - a \cdot 2x^2}{(ax+1)^2} = \frac{2ax^2 + 4x}{(ax+1)^2}$

$f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2a + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -2}$



b)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{1}{3}^{\pm}} \frac{2x^2}{3x+1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{9}}{0^{\pm}} = \pm \infty \Rightarrow$  Asíptota vertical  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{2x^2}{3x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{2}{\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2}{0} = \pm \infty \Rightarrow$  No hi ha As. Hor.

9)  $f(x) = \frac{x}{(3x-2)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (3x-2)^2 - 2(3x-2) \cdot 3}{(3x-2)^4} = \frac{3x-2}{(3x-2)^4}$

$f''(x) = \frac{-3(3x-2)^3 - (3x-2) \cdot 3 \cdot (3x-2)^2 \cdot 3}{(3x-2)^8} = \frac{-9x + 6 + 27x + 18}{(3x-2)^4}$

$= \frac{+18x + 24}{(3x-2)^4}$

Candidats  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Extrem: } x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \text{Inflexió: } x = \frac{24}{18} = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$