

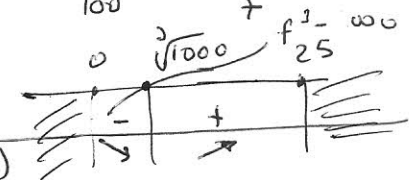
① $C(q) = \frac{q^3}{100} + 4q + 20$, $0 \leq q \leq 25$, $Q(q) = \frac{C(q)}{q} = \frac{q^2}{100} + 4 + \frac{20}{q}$

a) $Q(5) = \frac{25}{100} + 4 + \frac{20}{5} = 8,25 \text{ u.m.}$

$Q(20) = \frac{400}{100} + 4 + \frac{20}{20} = 4 + 4 + 1 = 9 \text{ u.m.}$

b) $Q'(q) = \frac{2q}{100} - \frac{20}{q^2} = \frac{2q^3 - 2000}{100q^2} = \frac{q^3 - 1000}{50q^2}$

l'estudi de la monotonia implica que el cost mitjà uniuim es produeix quan $x = \sqrt[3]{1000} = 10$ i $Q(10) = \frac{100}{100} + 4 + \frac{20}{10} = 7 \text{ u.m.}$



② $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + b, & x < 0 \\ e^{-x} + 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

a) $f(0) = e^{-0} + 1 = e^0 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (e^{-x} + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$

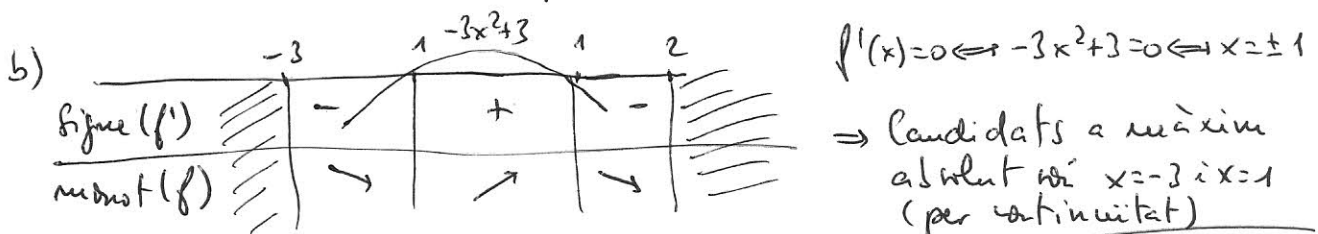
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x^2 + 2x + b) = 0 + 0 + b = b$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{contínua} \\ \text{en } x=0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \\ b=2 \end{array} \right\}$

$\forall x < 0$ és contínua perquè els polinomis són funcions contínues
 $\forall x > 0$ és " " " " $e^{-x} = \frac{1}{e^x}$ és fracció de contínues i $e^x \neq 0, \forall x$, i en sumar-li 1 segueix sent contínua (suma de contínues és contínua)

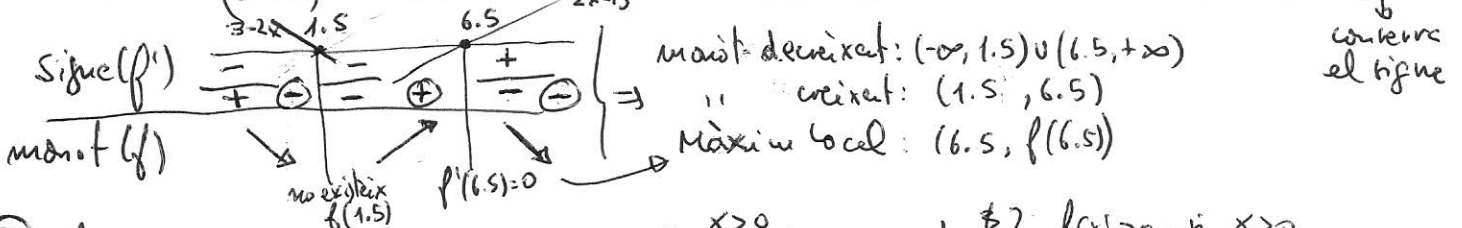
b) $\forall x > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -e^{-x} = -\frac{1}{e^x} < 0$, perquè $e^x > 0, \forall x$.
 Per tant f és decreixent $\forall x > 0$

③ $f(x) = -x^3 + 3x + 2$ a) $y = f(-1) = f'(-1)(x - (-1))$
 $f(-1) = -(-1)^3 + 3(-1) + 2 = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y - 0 = 0(x + 1)$
 $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 3 \Rightarrow f'(-1) = -3 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{y=0}$



Cerquem els valors $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(-3) = 27 - 9 + 2 = 20 \\ f(1) = -1 + 3 + 2 = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Màxim absolut en } x = -3 \\ \text{de valor } f(-3) = 20 \end{array} \right\}$

④ $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{(3-2x)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{1(3-2x)^{-2} - (x-4) \cdot 2(3-2x)(-2)}{(3-2x)^4} = \frac{3-2x+4x-16}{(3-2x)^3} = \frac{2x-13}{(3-2x)^3}$



⑤ $f(x) = x^5 + 5x^3 + 2x = x(x^4 + 5x^2 + 2)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} x > 0 \\ x^4 + 5x^2 + 2 \geq 2 > 0, \forall x \end{array} \right\} f(x) > 0, \forall x > 0$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ x^4 + 5x^2 + 2 \geq 2 > 0, \forall x \end{array} \right\} f(x) < 0, \forall x < 0$
 $f(x) = 0, \forall x = 0$

$f'(x) = 5x^4 + 15x^2 + 2 \geq 0 + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow f$ monòtona creixent, $\forall x$
 per ser exponent parell, $5x^4 + 15x^2 \geq 0$

⑥ Période long d'avg $\Rightarrow x \xrightarrow{\text{tendix}} +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x + 10 \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{4x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9x}{4x+3} + \frac{10 \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{4x+3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{9}{4 + \frac{3}{x}} + \frac{10 \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{4x+3}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10 \ln\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)}{4x+3} = \frac{9}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{-1}}{4} = \frac{9}{4} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10x^{-1}}{4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{10}{4x} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{10}{4x} \rightarrow 0 \quad (+\infty)$$

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