

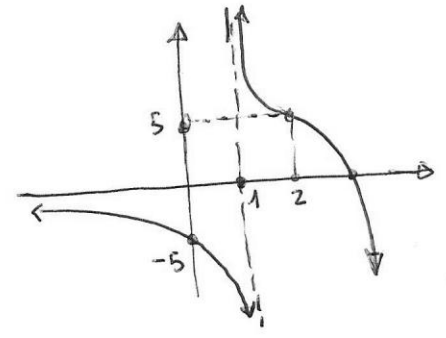
① $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{5}{x-1} & , x < 2 \\ 9-x^2 & , x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

a) $f(1) = \frac{5}{1-1} = \frac{5}{0}$ no existe
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{5}{x-1} = \frac{5}{0^+} = +\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{5}{x-1} = \frac{5}{0^-} = -\infty$

Discontinuidad
 asíntota en $x=1$

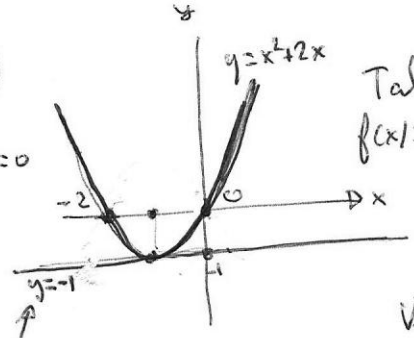
$f(2) = 9-2^2 = 5$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \frac{5}{2-1} = 5$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = 9-2^2 = 5$
 f es continua en $x=2$

b) $y = \frac{5}{x-1}$ $\begin{cases} x=1 \text{ A.V.} \\ y=0 \text{ A.H.} \end{cases}$
 Talls OY: $(0, -5)$
 $y = 9-x^2$ Talls OX: $(3, 0)$ i $(-3, 0)$
 Màxim: $(0, 9)$



② $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

a) $f'(-1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-1+h) - f(-1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1+h)^2 + 2(-1+h) - (-1)}{h}$
 $= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1+h^2-2h-2+2h+1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f'(-1) = 0$



Talls eixos
 $f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+2) = 0$
 \Downarrow
 $x = 0$
 $x = -2$
 $(0, 0)$ i $(-2, 0)$
 Vèrtex: $(-1, -1)$

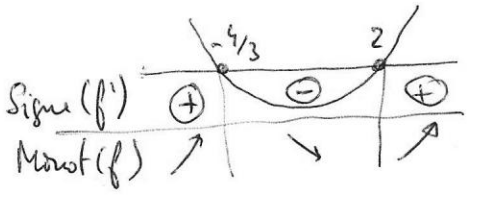
b) Recta Tangent: $y - f(-1) = f'(-1)(x+1)$
 $\Rightarrow y - (-1) = 0(x+1) \Rightarrow y = -1$

③ $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 - 8x - 8$

Extrem local $\Rightarrow f'(2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 2ax - 8 = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow 12 + 4a - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 4a = 8 - 12 \Rightarrow a = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$

$3x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{3} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -4/3 \end{cases}$



$f'(2) = 0$
 f decreix abans de $x=2$
 f creix després de $x=2$
 $\Rightarrow f$ té màxim local en $x=2$

④ a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{x^3 + 5x^2 + 8x + 4}{x^2 + 4x + 4} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x+2)^2(x+1)}{(x+2)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} (x+1) = -1$

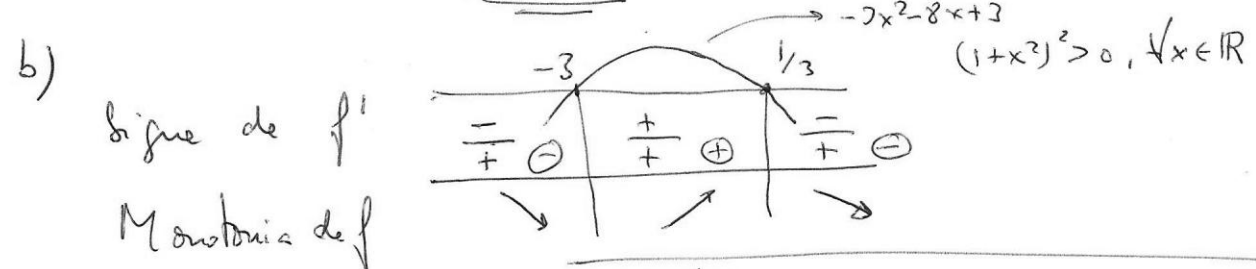
	1	5	8	4
-2		-2	-6	-4
	1	3	2	0
-2		-2	-2	
	1	1	0	

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = (1^\infty) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (1+1-x)^{\frac{1}{x-1}}$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-x}} \right]^{-1}$
 $= e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{1-x} = 0^{-\infty} = \frac{1}{0^{+\infty}} = \frac{1}{0} = +\infty$

5) a) $I(0) = 12000 \cdot e^{-0,2 \cdot 0} = 12000 \text{ insectes}$
 b) $0,6 \cdot 12000 = I(t) = 12000 \cdot e^{-0,2t} \Rightarrow 0,6 = e^{-0,2t} \Rightarrow \ln(0,6) = -0,2t \cdot \ln e$
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{\ln(0,6)}{-0,2} \approx 2,55 \text{ semaines}$
 c) $1 = I(t) = 12000 \cdot e^{-0,2t} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{12000} = e^{-0,2t} \Rightarrow -\ln 12000 = -0,2t \cdot \ln e$
 $\Rightarrow t = \frac{\ln 12000}{0,2} \approx 46,96 \text{ semaines}$

6) $f(x) = \frac{4+3x}{1+x^2}$
 a) $f'(x) = \frac{3(1+x^2) - 2x(4+3x)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{3+3x^2-8x-6x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-3x^2-8x+3}{(1+x^2)^2}$
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -3x^2-8x+3=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+9}}{-3} = \frac{4 \pm 5}{-3}$



La fonction f croît en $(-3, \frac{1}{3})$
 f décroît en $(-\infty, -3) \cup (\frac{1}{3}, +\infty)$
 f présente un maximum local en $x = \frac{1}{3}$ et sa valeur est $f(\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{9}{2}$
 f présente un maximum local en $x = -3$ et sa valeur est $f(-3) = \frac{-5}{10} = -\frac{7}{2}$