

Nombre. _____ Prof. _____

1.- Para la curva: $y = \frac{x^2}{1-x^2}$ a) Señale monotonías; b) concavidades; c) Asíntotas.

2.- a) Dada la ecuación $x^3 + 3xy + y^3 = 8$ Calcule y' e y'' en $x=2$

b) Si: $x = (e^{2t} \cos^2 t)$ $y = (e^{2t} \sin^2 t)$. Calcule $y'(x)$ e $y''(x)$ en $t=0$.

3.- Demuestre que el segmento de tangente a la curva: $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ entre los dos ejes es constante = a

Solución.

a) $y' = \frac{2x(1-x^2) + 2x^3}{(1-x^2)^2} = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2} \Rightarrow$ a) $y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0 \therefore \uparrow$ creciente
 b) $y' < 0 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \therefore \downarrow$ decreciente

b) $y'' = \frac{2(1-x^2)^{-2} + 8x^2(1-x^2)^{-3}}{(1-x^2)^4} = \frac{2(1-x^2) + 8x^2}{(1-x^2)^3} = \frac{6x^2+2}{(1-x^2)^3} \therefore$
 $y'' > 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-x^2) > 0 \therefore -1 < x < 1 \Rightarrow$ Concavidad hacia arriba
 $|x| > 1 \vee x > 1 \vee x < -1 \Rightarrow$ Concavidad hacia abajo

c) y es par: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} - 1} = -1 \therefore$
 $y = -1$ asíntota horizontal
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = -\infty$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} = -\infty \therefore$
 $x=1$ y $x=-1$ asíntotas verticales.
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1-x^2} = 0 =$ pendiente luego no hay asíntota oblicua.

2) Derivadas implícitas: $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + y^2 + 3xy) = 0 \therefore y' = -\frac{x^2 + y}{x + y^2}$

a) $\Sigma x=2 \Rightarrow 8 + 6y + y^3 = 8 \Rightarrow y(6+y^2) = 0 \therefore y=0$

$$y'(2) = -\frac{4}{2} = -2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 3xy = 0 \frac{d}{dx} \Rightarrow 2x + y' + y' + xy'' + 2yy' + y^2 y'' = 0$$

$$y'' = -\frac{2x + 2y' + 2y^2}{x + y^2}; y''(2) = -\frac{4-4}{2} = 0$$

b) $y'(x) = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)}$; $y''(x) \cdot x'(t) = \frac{y''(t) \cdot x'(t) - x''(t) \cdot y'(t)}{x'^2(t)}$ \therefore

$$y''(x) = \frac{y''(t) \cdot x'(t) - x''(t) \cdot y'(t)}{x'^3(t)}$$

$$b) y'(x) = \frac{j'(x)}{x'(x)}; \quad j''(x) = \frac{j''(t)x'(t) - j'(t)x''(t)}{x'(t)^2}$$

$$x'(t) = e^{2t} (2 \cos^2 t - 2 \sin t \cos t) \Big|_{t=0} = 2 //$$

$$j'(t) = e^{2t} (2 \sin^2 t + 2 \sin t \cos t) \Big|_{t=0} = 0 //$$

$$x'' = e^{2t} (4 \cos^2 t - 4 \sin t \cos t + 2 \sin^2 t - 2 \cos^2 t)$$

$$x'' \Big|_{t=0} = 2 (2 - 4 \sin t \cos t) = 2 //$$

$$j'' = e^{2t} (4 \sin^2 t + 4 \sin t \cos t - 2 \sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t)$$

$$j'' \Big|_{t=0} = 2 (2 + 4 \sin t \cos t) = 2 //$$

③ $y - y_0 = y'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ la tangente en cada punto

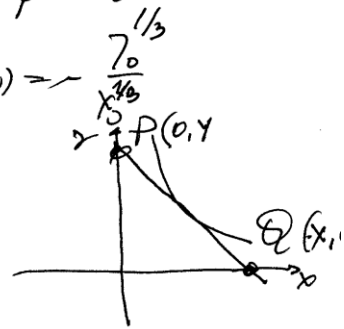
$$x^{-1/3} + y^{-1/3} \cdot j' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{j'}{x^{1/3}}; \quad j'(x_0) = -\frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}}$$

$$i. \quad y = j_0 - \frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}}(x - x_0)$$

$$\Sigma: \quad x=0 \Rightarrow y = j_0 + \frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}} x_0$$

$$\Sigma: \quad y=0 \Rightarrow j_0 = -\frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}}(x - x_0)$$

$$j_0 + x_0 \left(\frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}} \right) = x \cdot \frac{j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}} \quad \therefore \quad x = j_0 \frac{x_0^{1/3}}{j_0^{1/3}} + x_0$$



$$P(0, \frac{j_0^{1/3} + x_0 j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{1/3}})$$

Q($\frac{j_0^{1/3} + x_0 j_0^{1/3}}{j_0^{1/3}}$, 0) la magnitud del trazo recto

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{j_0^{1/3} + x_0 j_0^{1/3}}{x_0^{2/3}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{j_0^{1/3} + x_0 j_0^{1/3}}{j_0^{2/3}} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(j_0^{1/3} + x_0 j_0^{1/3})^2 (j_0^{2/3} + x_0^{2/3})^2}{x_0^{2/3} j_0^{2/3}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{j_0^{2/3} (j_0^{2/3} + x_0^{2/3})^2 + x_0^{2/3} (j_0^{2/3} + x_0^{2/3})^2}{j_0^{2/3} x_0^{2/3}}} = a \sqrt{j_0 + x_0} = a \cdot a = a //$$