

CALCULO APLICADO
 PRUEBA PAS 2009

(Solución)

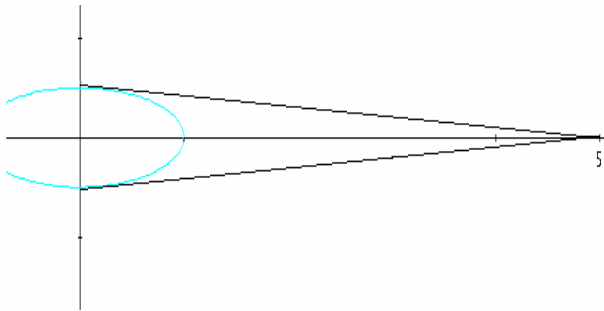
$$1.- a) \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 3y + 3xy' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{x^2 + y}{x + y^2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{(2x + y')(x + y^2) - (x^2 + y)(1 + 2yy')}{(x + y^2)^2}$$

Luego se debe reemplazar y' en $y'' \Rightarrow y'' = -\frac{xy(6xy - 2 + 2x^3 + 2y^3 - x)}{(x + y^2)^2}$

b) Recta tangente $y - y_0 = y'_0(x - x_0)$;

o por desdoblamiento $xx_0 + 4yy_0 = 1$



$$2x_0 + 8y_0 y' = 0 \Rightarrow y'_0 = -\frac{x_0}{4y_0}$$

$$y - y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{4y_0}(x - x_0), \text{ pero } (5, 0) \text{ esta en ella}$$

$$-y_0 = -\frac{x_0}{4y_0}(5 - x_0) \Rightarrow -4y_0^2 - x_0^2 = -5x_0 : (x_0, y_0) \text{ esta en la elipse}$$

$$-1 = -5x_0 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + 4y_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_0 = \left[\pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}}\right]^{1/2}$$

$$y_0 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} \Rightarrow y - y_0 = y'_0(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow \left(y \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} \right) = -\frac{1}{\pm 4\sqrt{6}}(x - \frac{1}{5})$$

$$4\sqrt{6} \left(y \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} \right) = -(x - \frac{1}{5}) \Rightarrow 20\sqrt{6} \left(y \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5} \right) = -(5x - 1)$$

$$4\sqrt{6}(5y \pm \sqrt{6}) = -(5x - 1)$$

O también desdoblado la ecuación:

$xx_0 + 4yy_0 = 1$ como (5,0) esta en ella

$$5x_0 = 1 \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{5} : \text{Pero } x_0^2 + 4y_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{25} + 4y_0^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{25} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

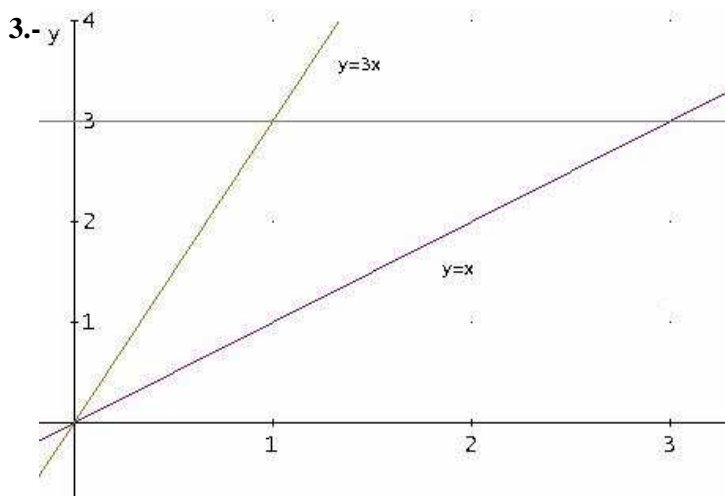
$$y_0 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}; \frac{1}{5}x \pm 4 \frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}y = 1$$

2.- $f'(t) = \frac{(1+t^2) - 2t(1+t)}{(1+t^2)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2t - t^2 > 0 : t^2 + 2t - 1 > 0$, si t esta entre las raices

$$t^2 + 2t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -1 - \sqrt{2} \quad r_2 = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

Luego $f(t) \nearrow$ si $t \in (-1 - \sqrt{2}; -1 + \sqrt{2})$ y $f(t) \searrow$ si $t \in (-\infty, -1 - \sqrt{2}) \cup (1 + \sqrt{2}, \infty)$

$\therefore -1 - \sqrt{2}$ punto de mínimo y $-1 + \sqrt{2}$ punto de máximo por el cambio de monotonías para función continua.



$$A = \int_0^3 \left(y - \frac{y}{3} \right) dy = \int_0^3 \frac{2y}{3} dy = \frac{2y^2}{6} \Big|_0^3 = 3$$

$$4. \text{ a) } \int \frac{x+16}{x(x+4)(x-2)} dx = A \int \frac{dx}{x} + B \int \frac{dx}{x+4} + C \int \frac{dx}{x-2}; A = -2; B = \frac{1}{2}; C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$I = -2 \ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x+4| + \frac{3}{2} \ln |x-2| + C \Rightarrow I = \ln \frac{(x+4)^{1/2} (x-2)^{3/2}}{x^2} + C$$

$$\text{b) } \frac{d}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{(x-a)}{2} \frac{2a-2x}{2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x-a}{a}\right)^2}} \frac{1}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} - \frac{2(x-a)^2}{4\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} + \frac{a^2}{2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2ax-x^2}{2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} - \frac{x^2-2ax+a^2-a^2}{2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{2} = \sqrt{2ax-x^2}$$