

K. Dada la función $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, calcular, a, b, c y d sabiendo que admite un máximo $y=1$ para $x=1$ y un mínimo $y=-2$ para $x=2$.

(i) $f(1) = 1$ ✓

(ii) $f(2) = -2$ ✓

$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

(iii) $f'(1) = 0$

(iv) $f'(2) = 0$

$f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(i)} \quad 1 = a \cdot 1^3 + b \cdot 1^2 + c \cdot 1 + d \\ \text{(ii)} \quad -2 = a \cdot 2^3 + b \cdot 2^2 + c \cdot 2 + d \\ \text{(iii)} \quad 0 = 3a \cdot 1^2 + 2b \cdot 1 + c \\ \text{(iv)} \quad 0 = 3a \cdot 2^2 + 2b \cdot 2 + c \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 = a + b + c + d \\ -2 = 8a + 4b + 2c + d \\ 0 = 3a + 2b + c \\ 0 = 12a + 4b + c \end{array}$$

↓ (RESOLVER)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a & b & c & d & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} d & a & c & b & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_2 - F_1}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} d & a & c & b & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} F_2 \cdot 3 - F_3 \cdot 7 \\ F_3 \cdot 4 - F_4 \end{array}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} d & a & c & b & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{F_3 \cdot 3 + F_4 \cdot 4}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} d & a & c & b & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -27 \end{array} \right)$$

$b = -27$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -27 \end{array} \right) \quad \boxed{b = -27}$$

$$-4c - 5b = -9$$

$$-4c + 135 = -9 \quad c = \frac{-9 - 135}{-4} = \boxed{36}$$

$$7a + c + 3b = -3$$

$$7a + 36 - 81 = -3 \quad ; \quad 7a = 45 - 3; \quad \boxed{a = 6}$$

$$a + b + c + d = 1$$

$$6 - 27 + 36 + d = 1$$

$$\boxed{d = -14}$$

Sol: $\boxed{f(x) = 6x^3 - 27x^2 + 36x - 14}$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} \quad \boxed{Df}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} \leadsto f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}} \left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)' \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{TRAEER} \\ \text{COEFFICIENTE} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\frac{x+1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{(x+1)'(1-x) - (x+1)(1-x)'}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1(1-x) - (x+1)(-1)}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}}} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{1-x}} (1-x)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} (1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x)^{1/2}}{\sqrt{1+x} (1-x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)^{1/2-2}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{(1-x)^{-3/2}}{\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} (1-x)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} \sqrt[3]{(1-x)^3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} (1-x) \sqrt{1-x}} = \frac{1}{(1-x) \sqrt{(1+x)(1-x)}} = \frac{1}{(1-x) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-x) \sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\text{Sol})$$

B. Estudiar la **monotonía** de las siguientes funciones:

a) $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 12$

b) $y = x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 2$

c) $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

d) $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$

CRECIENTE
DECRECIENTE

$f'(x) > 0 \nearrow$

$f'(x) < 0 \searrow$

(d) $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$

D(f)

$x^2 - 1 = 0$

$x = \pm 1$

Función Grte

$g(x) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$

$x^2 + 1 = 0$

$x = \pm 1$

$x^2 = -1$ no tiene sol

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{2x^3} - 2x - \cancel{2x^3}}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$f'(x) > 0?$

$\frac{-2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow -2x > 0 \quad (*)$
 $\boxed{x < 0}$

$\square^2$ POSITIVO

Si $x < 0$ entonces $f'(x) > 0$

$x < 0$ entonces f ES CRECIENTE

$f'(x) < 0$

$\frac{-2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow -2x < 0$
 $\boxed{x > 0}$

Si $x > 0$ entonces $f'(x) < 0$

$x > 0$ entonces $f(x)$ DECRECIENTE

⊛ CRECIENTE $(-\infty, 0)$ $\Rightarrow$ creciente $x = -1$
 DECRECIENTE $(0, +\infty)$
 no hay función

$\Downarrow$

$\rightarrow$ Eliminamos $x = -1$ $-1 \notin D(f)$

$(-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$ CRECIENTE

$(0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$ DECRECIENTE

$\rightarrow$ eliminamos $x = 1$ $1 \notin D(f)$

Otras Formas $f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2}$

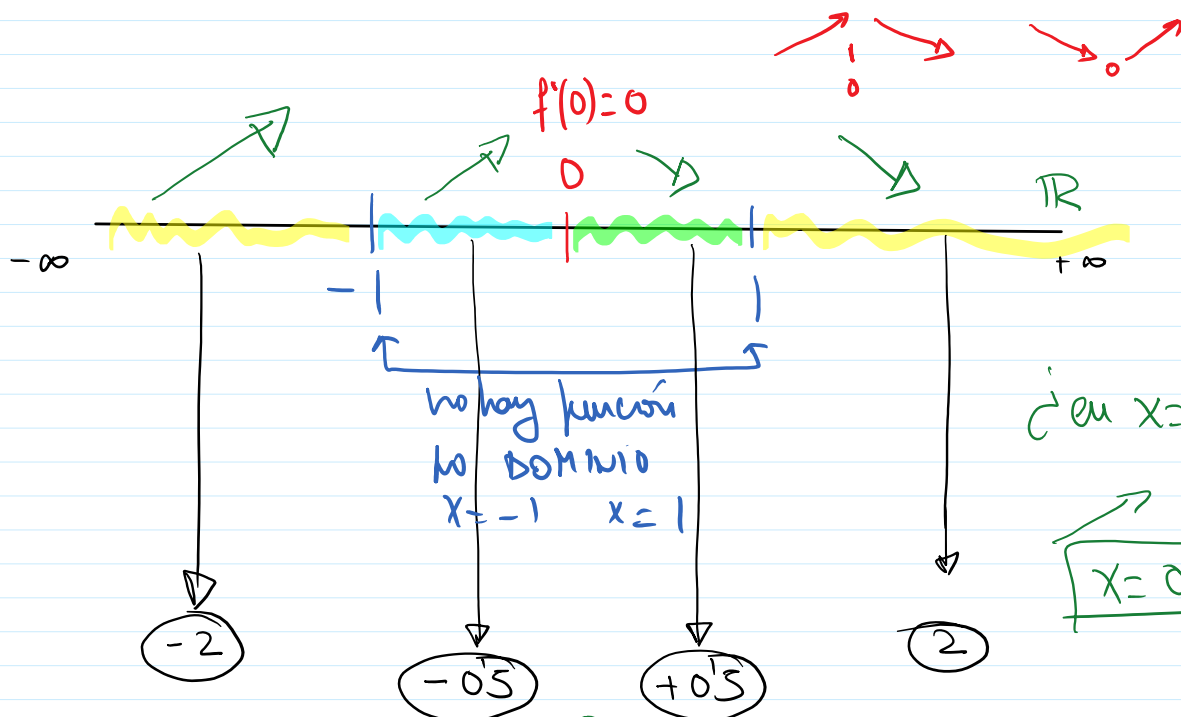
¿En qué puntos $f'(x) > 0$? INECUACIONES $\frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2} < 0$

$f'(x) = 0$ $\xrightarrow{x=0}$ $\frac{-2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0$ $-2x = 0$ $\boxed{x=0}$
 $x = 1$ $x = -1$

TANGENTE HORIZONTAL

$x=0$ MAX/MIN $f'(0)=0$

En $x=0$ es lógico pensar que cambia el crecimiento



¿en $x=0$?

$\boxed{x=0}$ MÁXIMO RELATIVO

$f'(-2) = \frac{(-2)(-2)}{(-2)^2 - 1} = \frac{4}{3}$ $f'(-0.5) = \frac{-2(-0.5)}{(-0.5)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{-0.75} = -\frac{4}{3}$ $f'(0.5) = \frac{-2(0.5)}{(0.5)^2 - 1} = \frac{-1}{-0.75} = \frac{4}{3}$ $f'(2) = \frac{-2(2)}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{-4}{3}$

$$f'(-2) = \frac{(-2)(-2)}{(-2-1)^2} \quad f'(-0.5) = \frac{-2(-0.5)}{(-0.5-1)^2} \quad f'(0.5) = \frac{-2(0.5)}{(0.5-1)^2} \quad f'(2) = \frac{-2(2)}{(2-1)^2}$$

$$f'(-2) > 0$$

$$f'(-0.5) > 0$$

$$f'(0.5) < 0$$

$$f'(2) < 0$$