

P2] calcule la primera derivada de las sgtes ①
funciones:

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

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

notar que

$$\bullet [1+x+x^2]' = 1+2x$$

$$\bullet [(x^2+x) \sqrt[3]{\sin(x)}]' = [x^2+x]' \sqrt[3]{\sin(x)} + (x^2+x) [\sqrt[3]{\sin(x)}]'$$

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

Luego,

$$g'(x) = \frac{[(2x+1) \sqrt[3]{\sin(x)} + (x^2+x) \frac{1}{3} (\sin(x))^{-2/3} \cos(x)] (1+x+x^2) - (x^2+x) \sqrt[3]{\sin(x)} (1+2x)}{(1+x+x^2)^2}$$

$$b) h(x) = \frac{\cos^4(x) - \sin^4(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}$$

$$\text{notar que } \frac{\cos^4(x) - \sin^4(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} = \frac{(\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)) \overset{1}{\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)}}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} = \frac{(\cancel{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}) (\cos(x) - \sin(x))}{\cancel{\cos(x) + \sin(x)}} = \cos(x) - \sin(x)$$

(2)

Luego,

$$h'(x) = \left[\frac{\cos'(x) - \sin'(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} \right]' = \left[\frac{-\sin(x) - \cos(x)}{\cos(x) + \sin(x)} \right]' = -\sin(x) - \cos(x)$$

$$= -(\sin(x) + \cos(x))$$

$$c) I(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3 (x^2+1)^3 \arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x^3+x^2+x+1)^3 (x-1)^2}$$

Notar que si $P(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$, entonces $P(-1) = -1 + 1 - 1 + 1 = 0$.

Luego, $P(x)$ factorizable por $(x+1)$.

Dividiendo:

$$(x^3 + x^2 + x + 1) : (x + 1) = x^2 + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 + x^2 \\ \hline 0 + x + 1 \\ x + 1 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore P(x) = (x+1)(x^2+1)$$

Así,

$$I(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3 (x^2+1)^3 \arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x+1)^3 (x^2+1)^3 (x-1)^2} = \frac{\arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x-1)^2}$$

Con lo que

$$I'(x) = \left[\frac{\arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x-1)^2} \right]' = \frac{[\arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)]' (x-1)^2 - \arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) [(x-1)^2]'}{(x-1)^4}$$

En que

$$\bullet [(x-1)^2]' = 2(x-1) \cdot 1$$

$$\bullet [\arcsen\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{x}\right]' = \frac{-1}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}}$$

P2) calcule los sgtes límites.

(3)

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 1}{7x^3 - x^2 + 5} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 (3 + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3})}{x^3 (7 - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \cancel{\frac{2}{x}}^0 + \cancel{\frac{1}{x^2}}^0 - \cancel{\frac{1}{x^3}}^0}{7 - \cancel{\frac{1}{x}}^0 + \cancel{\frac{5}{x^2}}^0} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x)}{(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x((1+x^2) - x^2)}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{x^2(\frac{1}{x^2} + 1)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \right)$$

(4)

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x \sin(x)}$$

Notamos que cuando $x \rightarrow 0$, $\sin(x) - x \rightarrow 0$ y $x \sin(x) \rightarrow 0$. Luego, aplicando r. de L'Hôpital,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - x}{x \sin(x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin(x) - x]'}{[x \sin(x)]'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x) + x \cos(x)}$$

Notamos que cuando $x \rightarrow 0$, $\cos(x) - 1 \rightarrow 0$ y $\sin(x) + x \cos(x) \rightarrow 0$. Luego, aplicando r. de L'Hôpital,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x) - 1}{\sin(x) + x \cos(x)} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\cos(x) - 1]'}{[\sin(x) + x \cos(x)]'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos(x) + (\cos(x) - x \sin(x))} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin(x)}{2\cos(x) - x \sin(x)}$$

Cuando $x \rightarrow 0$, $-\sin(x) \rightarrow 0$ y $2\cos(x) - x \sin(x) \rightarrow 2\cos(0) = 2 \neq 0$.

Por álgebra de límites, el límite existe y es igual a cero. (5)

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin(x)} \right) = 0.$$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2)}{x^4}$$

Notar que cuando $x \rightarrow 0$, $1 - \cos(x^2) \rightarrow 1 - \cos(0) = 0$
y $x^4 \rightarrow 0$. Aplicando r. de L'Hôpital,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2)}{x^4} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[1 - \cos(x^2)]'}{[x^4]}'$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{2x^2}$$

Cuando $x \rightarrow 0$, $\sin(x^2) \rightarrow 0$ y $x^2 \rightarrow 0$. Por lo que
aplicando r. de L'Hôpital,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{2x^2} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sin(x^2)]'}{[2x^2]}' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x^2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{luego,} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2)}{x^4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

P3] cuando $R = 3 \text{ [m]}$ $R'(t) = 50 \text{ [cm/s]}$

⑥

sabemos ~~A~~ $A(t) = \pi R^2(t)$ luego,

$$A'(t) = \pi \cdot 2 R(t) \cdot R'(t)$$

buscamos $A'(t)$ cuando $R = 3 \text{ [m]} = 300 \text{ [cm]}$ y $R'(t) = 50 \text{ [cm/s]}$. Entonces,

$$\begin{aligned} A'(t) &= 2\pi \cdot 300 \text{ [cm]} \cdot 50 \text{ [cm/s]} \\ &= 3000\pi \text{ [cm}^2\text{/s]} // \end{aligned}$$