

Ayudantía 2:

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P1) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = (1+x)^{100}$.

a) tangente en $(0, f(0))$.

Para esto, $f(0) = 1^{100} = 1$.

Además, por regla de la cadena, $f'(x) = 100(1+x)^{99} \cdot [1+x]'$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 100(1+x)^{99} \cdot 1$. luego, $f'(0) = 100 \cdot 1^{99} = 100$.

Por lo tanto, buscamos una recta que

~~sea~~

→ Pase por $(0, 1)$

→ tenga pendiente 100.

esto nos entrega la recta $y = 1 + 100x$.

b) aproximación a $f(0.001)$.

$f(0.001) = f\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right) \approx 1 + 100 \cdot \frac{1}{1000} = 1 + \frac{1}{10} = 1.1$.

P2) Derivadas,

$$h(x) = \frac{(x+1)^3 (x-1)^3}{(x^2+x+1)^3} = \left(\frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{x^2+x+1} \right)^3 = \text{~~sea~~}$$

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

$$h'(x) = 3 \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x+1} \right)^2 \cdot \left[\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x+1} \right]' \quad (2)$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+x+1} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{[x^2-1]'(x^2+x+1) - (x^2-1)[x^2+x+1]'}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$$

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

$$b) P(t) = \frac{\cos^4(t) - \sin^4(t)}{\cos(t) + \sin(t)} = \frac{(\cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t))(\cos^2(t) - \sin^2(t))}{\cos(t) + \sin(t)}$$

$$= \frac{(\cancel{\cos(t) + \sin(t)}) (\cos(t) - \sin(t))}{\cancel{\cos(t) + \sin(t)}} = \cos(t) - \sin(t).$$

$$\Rightarrow P'(t) = -\sin(t) - \cos(t).$$

P3 a) $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ par $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{\cos(1-x^2)}$. Calculer g' .

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cos^{-2/3}(1-x^2) \sin(1-x^2) \cdot 2x.$$

b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ diferenciable cumple $f(1)=1$, $f'(1)=2$. ③

Defino $F(x) = f(f((f(x))^2))$. calcular $F'(1)$.

Solución: Por regla de la cadena,

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= f'(f((f(x))^2)) \cdot [f((f(x))^2)]' \\ &= f'(f((f(x))^2)) \cdot f'((f(x))^2) \cdot [(f(x))^2]' \\ &= f'(f((f(x))^2)) \cdot f'((f(x))^2) \cdot 2f(x) \cdot f'(x). \end{aligned}$$

Así,

$$\begin{aligned} F'(1) &= f'(f(\underbrace{(f(1))^2}_{1})) \cdot f'(\underbrace{(f(1))^2}_{1}) \cdot 2 \underbrace{f(1)}_1 \cdot \underbrace{f'(1)}_2 \\ &= f'(\underbrace{f(1)}_1) \cdot \underbrace{f'(1)}_2 \cdot 4 \\ &= \underbrace{f'(1)}_2 \cdot 8 = 16. \end{aligned}$$