

Punto Aux Extra 1

P 11

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x < 0 \\ a & \text{si } x = 0 \\ \sin(bx) & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

a) P.d.f. $\therefore$ Encuentra a, b tal que $f \in C^1$

Primero vemos que f debe ser continua:

1) f continua en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ pues $x, \sin(bx)$ son fncs. continuas

2) En $x=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin(bx) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = f(0) = a$$

límites laterales iguales $\therefore f(0) = 0$

ahora la diferenciable:

1) f derivable en $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ pues $x, \sin(bx)$ derivables

2) En $x=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(bx)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{x} = f'(0)$$

$\therefore f'(0) = 1 = b$ (límites laterales se cumplen si $|b| \leq 1$)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ \sin(x) & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ \cos(x) & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

b)

$$P(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2}(x-0)^2$$

Entonces encontrar $f''(0)$:

$$f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{\cos(x)} - 1}{\cancel{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{x} - 1}{\cancel{x}} \quad (\text{Límites laterales})$$

Límite
coincidente

Por $\therefore f''(0) = 0$

Luego $P(x) = 0 + 1 \cdot x + \frac{0}{2}x^2 = x$

P2

a) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f''(x) + f(x) = 0$

i) $F(x) = f(x) - f(0) \cos(x) - f'(0) \sin(x)$

P.d.f. $\therefore F''(x) + F(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

classiquement $\cos(x), \sin(x) \in \mathcal{C}^\infty$ (se peuvent dériver infinites fois)

f est 2 fois dérivable $\Rightarrow F$ est 2 fois dérivable.

$$F''(x) = f''(x) + \cancel{f(0) \cos(x)} + \cancel{f'(0) \sin(x)}$$

$$F(x) = f(x) - \cancel{f(0) \cos(x)} - \cancel{f'(0) \sin(x)} \quad (+)$$

$$\Rightarrow F''(x) + F(x) = f''(x) + f(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

ii) P.d.f. $\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{R} (F'(x))^2 + (F(x))^2 = ct \in \mathbb{R}$

Soit $g(x) = (F'(x))^2 + (F(x))^2$

$$g'(x) = 2F'(x) \cdot F''(x) + 2F(x) F'(x)$$

$$= 2F'(x) \underbrace{(F''(x) + F(x))}_{=0} = 0 \quad (\text{par la partie i)})$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = ct \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

calculemos esta constante

$$g'(0) = (F'(0))^2 + (F(0))^2 \\ = (f'(0) - f'_0)^2 + (f(0) - f_0)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (F'(x))^2 + (F(x))^2 = 0$$

necesariamente $F(x) = 0$ pues es suma de valores positivos $= 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f(0) \cos(x) - f'(0) \sin(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(0) \cos(x) + f'(0) \sin(x) //$$

$$b) f(t) = u(t) - v(t); \quad u(0) = v(0) \quad u(T) = v(T)$$

$$\text{p.d.} \exists t_0 \in [0, T] \text{ tal que } u'(t_0) = v'(t_0)$$

$$\text{Claramente } f(0) = u(0) - v(0) = 0$$

$$f(T) = u(T) - v(T) = 0$$

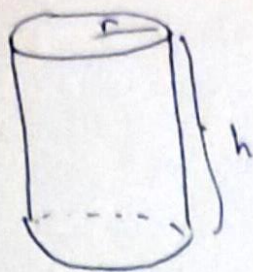
Usando T.V.M. para f en $[0, T]$

$$\frac{f(T) - f(0)}{T - 0} = f'(t_0); \quad t_0 \in [0, T]$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(t_0) = 0 = u'(t_0) - v'(t_0)$$

$$\therefore u'(t_0) = v'(t_0) \text{ con } t_0 \in [0, T] //$$

P 3/7



$$ar + bh = a \cdot b (*)$$

El volumen de un cilindro es $V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$

Despejando h en (*)

$$h = a - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) \cdot r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow V(r) &= \pi r^2 \left(a - \frac{a}{b} r \right) \\ &= \pi r^2 a - \frac{\pi a}{b} r^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V'(r) &= 2\pi r a - \frac{3\pi a}{b} r^2 \\ &= \pi r a \left(2 - \frac{3r}{b} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

entonces $r=0$ y $r = \frac{2b}{3}$ son puntos críticos y descartamos $r=0$

veamos que $\bar{r} = \frac{2b}{3}$ es máximo

$$V''(r) = 2\pi a - \frac{6\pi a}{b} r$$

$$V''(\bar{r}) = 2\pi a - 4\pi a = -2\pi a < 0$$

$\therefore \bar{r} = \frac{2b}{3}$ es máximo para $V(r)$