

DEPARTAMENTO DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS

Evaluación global de Cálculo Diferencial (16-I)

Nombre ANSWER KEY 15:00-18:00 h 12-04-16

*Indicaciones generales:* El examen global consta de los ejercicios indicados con puntaje. En caso de presentar sólo una parte, resolver todos los ejercicios de dicha parte. **Toda respuesta debe mostrar el procedimiento.**

**PRIMERA PARTE**

1. Calcular la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

(a) (7.5 puntos)  $f(x) = \left(\frac{2x^3+2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2}\right)^4$

(b) (7.5 puntos)  $y = \sqrt[3]{\tan(x^2+x)}$

(c)  $g(x) = (\sec(4x) - \cot(2x))^5$

2. (10 puntos) Determinar la ecuación de la recta tangente a la gráfica de  $x^2 \cos^2(y) - \sin(y) = 0$  en el punto  $P(0, \pi)$ .

3. (10 puntos) Un incendio se extiende en forma circular de tal manera que su área aumenta a razón de  $30 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ . Encontrar la rapidez con la que aumenta su radio cuando su diámetro es de 4 m.

**SEGUNDA PARTE**

1. (15 puntos) Considerar la función  $f$ , definida por  $f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2$ .

(a) Obtener el dominio y los ceros o raíces de  $f$ .

(b) Determinar los puntos críticos de  $f$  y su clasificación.

(c) Determinar los intervalos de monotonía de  $f$ .

(d) Determinar los intervalos de concavidad y los puntos de inflexión de la gráfica de  $f$ .

(e) Con base en la información anterior, bosquejar la gráfica de  $f$ .

2. (10 puntos) La página de un libro debe tener  $100 \text{ cm}^2$  de área. Si cada uno de los cuatro márgenes tiene que ser de 3 cm, determinar las dimensiones de la página (largo y ancho) para que el área impresa sea la mayor posible.

*La evaluación global continúa al reverso de esta hoja*

### TERCERA PARTE

1. Calcular la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

(a) (7.5 puntos)  $y = (\arctan(\sqrt{x}))^{x^2+1}$

(b) (7.5 puntos)  $f(x) = \ln^3(\arccos(x^2))$

2. (15 puntos) Considerar la función  $G$ , definida por  $G(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$ .

(a) Obtener el dominio y los ceros o raíces de  $G$ . Además, calcular  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} G(x)$  y  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} G(x)$ .

(b) Determinar los puntos críticos de  $G$  y su clasificación.

(c) Determinar los intervalos de monotonía de  $G$ .

(d) Determinar los intervalos de concavidad y los puntos de inflexión de la gráfica de  $G$ .

(e) Con base en la información anterior, bosquejar la gráfica de  $G$ .

3. Para la función  $y = f(x) = e^{1+\ln(x-1)}$ :

(a) Determinar algún intervalo en donde exista  $f^{-1}$ .

(b) Calcular el valor de  $(f^{-1})'(e)$ .

(c) Obtener una expresión para  $f^{-1}(y)$ .

4. (10 puntos) Obtener el polinomio de Taylor de orden 3 para  $f(x) = \cos(x)$ , alrededor de  $a = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Con el polinomio anterior, aproximar el valor de  $\cos(47^\circ)$ .

PRIMERA PARTE.

1. Calcular las derivadas de los siguientes funciones:

(a)  $f(x) = \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right)^4$

Regla de la potencia:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 4 \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right)^3 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right)$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right) \frac{(1-x^2)(2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x})' - (2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x})(1-x^2)'}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right) \frac{(1-x^2)(6x^2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) - (2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x})(-2x)}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

Regla del cociente

$$= 4 \left( \frac{2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} \right) \frac{(1-x^2)(6x^2\sqrt{x} + 1) + 4x\sqrt{x}(2x^3 + 2\sqrt{x})}{(1-x^2)^2}$$

(b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3} (\tan(x^2+x))^{-2/3} \frac{d}{dx} \tan(x^2+x)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\tan(x^2+x))^{-2/3} \sec^2(x^2+x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^2+x)$$

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

(c)  $\frac{d}{dx} = 5 (\sec(4x) - \cot(2x))^4 \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{\cos(4x)} - \frac{\cos(2x)}{\sin(2x)} \right)^2$

$$= 5 (\sec(4x) - \cot(2x))^4 \left[ \left( \frac{-(-\sin(4x))}{\cos^2(4x)} \right) \frac{d(4x)}{dx} \right]$$

$$- \frac{d(2x) \sin(2x) (-\sin(2x)) - \cos(2x) \cos(2x)}{\sin^2(2x)}$$

$$= 5 (\sec(4x) - \cot(2x))^4 \left[ 4 \tan(4x) \sec(4x) + \frac{2}{\sin^2(2x)} \right]$$



$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^2 \cos^2 y - \sin y = 0 \quad \text{holds at } (0, \pi): \quad 0^2 \cdot (-1)^2 - 0 = 0$$

Implicit differentiation.

$$2x \cos^2 y + x^2 2 \cos y (-\sin y) \frac{dy}{dx} - (\cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$2x \cos^2 y = (2x^2 \cos y \sin y + \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x \cos^2 y}{2x^2 \cos y \sin y + \cos y}$$

At  $(0, \pi)$ , the slope of the tangent line is:

$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2 \cdot 0 \cdot (-1)^2}{2 \cdot 0^2 \cdot (-1)(0) + (-1)} = 0$$

The tangent line:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \Rightarrow y - \pi = 0 \cdot (x - 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = \pi}$$
  
 equation of tangent line.

$\textcircled{3}$  A is the area of circle

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = 30 \text{ m}^2/\text{min}$$

Also:  $A = \pi r^2$  Since  $A = A(t) \Rightarrow r(t)$ .

Then:  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 2\pi r \frac{dr}{dt}$  Since  $\frac{dA}{dt} = 30 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{30 (\text{m}^2/\text{sec})}{2\pi r} \quad \text{If } r = 4 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{30 (\text{m}^2/\text{sec})}{2\pi \cdot 4 \text{ m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{3.75}{\pi} \text{ m/sec}} \quad \text{or} \quad \boxed{\frac{dr}{dt} \approx 1.19 \text{ m/sec}}$$

## SEGUNDA PARTE.

$$(1) f(x) = x^4 - 6x^2 = x^2(x^2 - 6)$$

$$(a) \text{ Dom } f = \mathbb{R}.$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 6) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = \sqrt{6} \\ x_3 = -\sqrt{6} \end{array}} \text{ Ceros:}$$

(b) No hay puntos frontera

Como es polinomio, los derivados siempre existen:

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 12x = 4x(x^2 - 3)$$

The only critical points are those that:  $f'(x) = 0$ :

$$\Rightarrow 4x(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$x_3 = -\sqrt{3}$$

Compute 2nd derivative:

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$f''(0) = -12 < 0$$

$$= 12(x^2 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x_1 = 0 \text{ is local max.}}$$

$$f''(\sqrt{3}) = 12(3 - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x_2 = \sqrt{3} \text{ is local min}}$$

$$f''(-\sqrt{3}) = 12(3 - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x_3 = -\sqrt{3} \text{ is local max}}$$

(c) We consider the intervals:

$$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}), (-\sqrt{3}, 0), (0, \sqrt{3}), (\sqrt{3}, \infty)$$

Since  $f'$  is continuous, we take arbitrary points in those intervals

to describe monotony:

$$f'(-2) = 4(-2)(4-3) < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f \downarrow (-\infty, -\sqrt{3})$$

$$f'(-1) = 4(-1)(1-3) > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$f \uparrow (-\sqrt{3}, 0)$$

$$f'(1) = 4(1)(1-3) < 0 \Rightarrow f \downarrow \text{ on } (-\infty, 1)$$

$$f'(2) = 4(2)(4-3) > 0 \Rightarrow f \uparrow \text{ on } (1, \infty)$$

(d)  $f''(x) = 12(x^2 - 1)$ .  $f''(x)$  always exists.  
 Then look for inflection points where  $f''(x) = 0$ .

$$12(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

Take the intervals:

$$(-\infty, -1), (-1, 1), (1, \infty)$$

Since  $f''$  is continuous,  $f''$  does not change the sign in

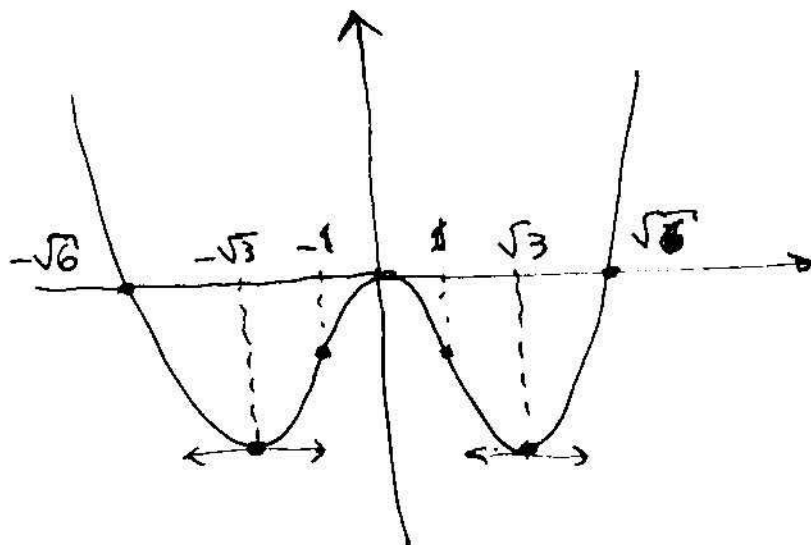
those intervals:

$$f''(-2) = 12(4-1) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ concave upwards in } (-\infty, -1)$$

$$f''(0) = -12 < 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ concave downwards in } (-1, 1)$$

$$f''(2) = 12(4-1) > 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ concave upwards in } (1, \infty)$$

(e)



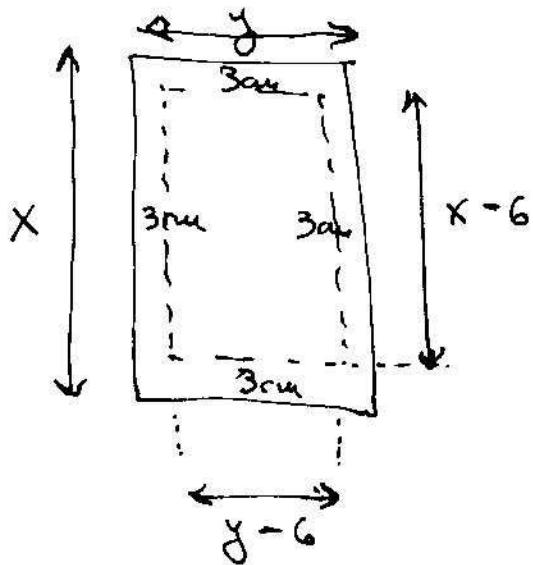
Then  $x = 1$   
 $x = -1$   
 are inflection points.

-4-

②

$$A = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

$a = \text{area impress.}$



$$a = (x-6)(y-6)$$

Now  $A = xy \Rightarrow y = \frac{A}{x}$

$$\Rightarrow a(x) = (x-6) \left( \frac{A}{x} - 6 \right)$$

Domínio  $(a) = (0, \infty)$

$$\Rightarrow a(x) = A - 6x - \frac{6A}{x} + 36$$

ie.

$$a(x) = -\frac{6A}{x} - 6x + 36 + A$$

$$\Rightarrow a'(x) = \frac{6A}{x^2} - 6 \Rightarrow 6 \left( \frac{A}{x^2} - 1 \right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{A}$$

Since  $A = 100 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 10 \text{ cm}}$

And:  $y = \frac{A}{x} = \frac{100 \text{ cm}^2}{10 \text{ cm}} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = 10 \text{ cm}}$

### TERCEIRA PARTE.

① (a)  $y = (\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x}))^{x^2+1}$

$$\log y = (x^2+1) \log(\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y'}{y} = 2x \log(\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x})) + \frac{x^2+1}{\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x})} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y(x) = (\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x}))^{x^2+1} \left[ 2x \log(\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x})) + \frac{x^2+1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)\text{Arctan}(\sqrt{x})} \right]$$

$$(b) \frac{df(x)}{dx} = 3 \log^2(\arccos x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \log(\arccos x^2)$$

$$= 3 \log^2(\arccos(x^2)) \frac{1}{\arccos x^2} \frac{d}{dx} \arccos(x^2).$$

$$= \frac{3 \log^2(\arccos(x^2))}{\arccos(x^2)} \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = - \frac{6x \log^2(\arccos(x^2))}{\sqrt{1-x^4} \arccos(x^2)}.$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}.$$

$$(a) \text{ Dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

$f(x) \neq 0$ , does not have zeros,

$$\frac{e^x}{x} \neq 0 \quad \text{since } e^x \neq 0.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^x}{x} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x} = 1 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$x=0$  is  
a vertical  
asymptote.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(e^x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{1} = \infty.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{x} \stackrel{\text{L'Hopital}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{(e^x)'}{(x)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1} = 0.$$

= 0 =



b) Puntos críticos:

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

$f'(x)$  no existe en  $x=0$ , pero  $x \notin \text{Dom}(f) \Rightarrow$  no es punto crítico

No hay puntos frontera.

Únicos puntos críticos:

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{x-1}{x^2}\right) e^x = 0$$

$$\text{Como } e^x \neq 0, x \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x-1) = 0 \cdot \frac{x^2}{e^x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x-1=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

Único punto crítico.

$$\text{Así: } f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) e^x$$

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

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

$$f''(1) = (2 - 2 + 1)e > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$\boxed{x=1 \text{ mínimo local}}$

(c) Considerar los subintervalos:

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

$f(x)$  es continua en esos intervalos, por lo que no cambia de signo

= 7 =

$$* G'(-1) = \left( \frac{-1-1}{(-1)^2} \right) e^{-1} = -2e^{-1} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow G \downarrow$  on  $(-\infty, 0)$

$$* G'(1/2) = \left( \frac{1/2-1}{(1/2)^2} \right) e^{1/2} = 4 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{1/2} < 0$$

$\Rightarrow G \downarrow$  on  $(0, 1)$

$$* G'(2) = \left( \frac{2-1}{2^2} \right) e^2 = \frac{1}{4} e^2 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow G \uparrow$  on  $(1, \infty)$ .

(d) Concavity  $G''(x) = \left( \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \right) e^x$

i.e.  $G''(x) = \left( \frac{2 - 2x + x^2}{x^3} \right) e^x$

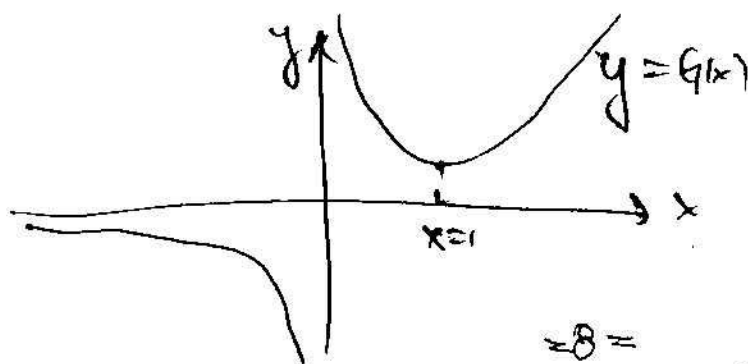
i.e.  $G''(x) = \left( \frac{(x-1)^2 + 1}{x^3} \right) e^x$

Numerator is always  $> 0$ . Thus if denominator  $< 0 \Rightarrow G'' < 0$ .

if denominator  $> 0 \Rightarrow G'' > 0$

So:  $x < 0 \Rightarrow$  denominator  $= x^3 < 0 \Rightarrow G'' < 0 \Rightarrow$  downwards concave.

$x > 0 \Rightarrow$  denominator  $= x^3 > 0 \Rightarrow G'' > 0 \Rightarrow$  upwards concave.



$$\textcircled{3} \text{ (a)} \quad f'(x) = e^{(1+\ln(x-1))} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+\ln(x-1))$$

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

$$f' > 0 \text{ if } x > 1 \Rightarrow f \uparrow$$

$$f' < 0 \text{ if } x < 1 \Rightarrow f \downarrow$$

It does not make sense since  $\text{Dom}(f) = (1, \infty)$

since  $\text{Dom}(\ln(x-1)) = (1, \infty)$ .

$$\text{(b). } (f^{-1})'(e) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{df}{dy}\right)\bigg|_{y=f^{-1}(e)}}$$

$$y = f^{-1}(e) \Rightarrow f(y) = e$$

$$e^{1+\ln(y-1)} = e \Rightarrow e^{\ln(y-1)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(e) = \frac{1}{\frac{df}{dy}\bigg|_{y=2}} = \frac{y-1}{e^{1+\ln(y-1)}}\bigg|_{y=2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(y-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y-1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

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

$$\text{(c)} \quad x = e^{1+\ln(y-1)}$$

$$\ln x = 1 + \ln(y-1)$$

$$\ln x - 1 = \ln(y-1)$$

$$e^{\ln x - 1} = y - 1 \Rightarrow y =$$

$$y = f^{-1}(x) = e^{\ln x - 1} + 1$$

Remark ①

$$\frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = e^{(\ln x - 1)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x - 1) + 0$$

$$= \frac{e^{\ln x - 1}}{x}$$

$$\frac{df^{-1}}{dx}(e) = \frac{e^{(\ln e - 1)}}{e} = \frac{e^{1-1}}{e} = \frac{e^0}{e} = \frac{1}{e} \checkmark$$

If coincides.

Remark ②

Notice that  $\text{Dom}(f) = (1, \infty)$ .

$$\text{Now } f(x) = e^{1 + \ln(x-1)} = e \cdot e^{\ln(x-1)} = e(x-1)$$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = e(x-1)}$  is a straight line with slope  $m = e$ , and passes through  $(1, 0)$ .

Compute  $f^{-1}(x)$ :

$$x = e(y-1) \Rightarrow \frac{x}{e} = y-1$$

$$\frac{x}{e} + 1 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{e} + 1}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{df^{-1}}{dx} = \frac{1}{e}}$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

We require:  $f'(x) = -\sin x$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x$$

$$f'''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Taylor polynomial of degree 3, about  $x=a$ ,

$$P_3(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(a)(x-a)^3$$

hence:

$$P_3(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3$$

or

$$P_3(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( 1 - (x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(x - \frac{\pi}{4})^3 \right)$$

Since  $180^\circ \leftrightarrow \pi$ . then  $x = 47^\circ = 45^\circ + 2^\circ$   
 i.e.  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{90}$   
 $2^\circ = \frac{180^\circ}{90} \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{90}$

$$P_3\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{90}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\pi}{90} - \frac{\pi^2}{2(90^2)} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\pi^3}{(90^3)} \right)$$

$$\approx 0.68199831662718$$

↑  
 ↳ Chaudhary

Remark:

$$\cos(47^\circ) \approx 0.68199831662718$$

↑  
 ↳ Calculator.

$$\approx 1 =$$