

Examen de Matemáticas 1º de Bachillerato

Octubre 2008

Problema 1 Discutir y resolver por el método de Gauss los siguientes sistemas:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x - y - z = 1 \\ x + y + z = 2 \\ 2x - 2y - 2z = -1 \end{array} \right. ; \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \\ x + y - 2z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Solución:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x - y - z = 1 \\ x + y + z = 2 \\ 2x - 2y - 2z = -1 \end{array} \right. \text{ Sistema Compatible Indeterminado} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3/4 \\ y = 5/4 - z \\ z = z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 1 \\ 3x - y + z = 0 \\ x + y - 2z = 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ Sistema Compatible Determinado} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1/4 \\ y = 3/4 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Problema 2 Resolver las ecuaciones:

1. $\ln(1-x) - \ln x = 1$
2. $\log(5-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x+1)$
3. $\log x - \log(x^2-2) = 1 - \log x$

Solución:

$$1. \ln(1-x) - \ln x = 1 \implies \ln \frac{1-x}{x} = \ln e \implies$$

$$1-x = ex \implies x = \frac{1}{e+1} = 0,2689414213.$$

$$2. \log(5-x^2) - \log x = 1 + \log(x+1) \implies \log \frac{5-x^2}{x} = \log 10(x+1) \implies 11x^2 + 10x - 5 = 0 \implies x = 0,3585701736, \quad x = -1,267661082 (\text{no vale}).$$

$$3. \log x - \log(x^2-2) = 1 - \log x \implies \log \frac{x^2}{x^2-2} = \log 10 \implies 9x^2 = 20 \implies x = 1,490711984; \quad x = -1,490711984 (\text{no vale}).$$

Problema 3 Resolver el siguiente sistema

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot y = 2 \\ 2x - y = 3 \end{cases}$$

Solución:

$$\begin{cases} x \cdot y = 2 \\ 2x - y = 3 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = 2, y = 1 \\ x = -1/2, y = -4 \end{cases}$$

Problema 4 Resolver las inecuaciones siguientes:

$$1. \frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{x}{3} \geq 1 - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$2. \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 + x - 2} \leq 0$$

Solución:

$$1. \frac{3x-1}{2} - \frac{x}{3} \geq 1 - \frac{x}{2} \implies \left[\frac{9}{10}, +\infty \right)$$

$$2. \frac{x^2 - 2x - 15}{x^2 + x - 2} \leq 0 \implies [-3, -2) \cup (1, 5]$$

Problema 5 Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x - 1}{2x^3 + 2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + x + 1}{x^3 - 3x - 1}$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + x - 1}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5x^2 - x - 1}{5x^2} \right)^{x+1}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^3 + x + 1}{x^3 + 3} \right)^{\frac{x^2+1}{2}}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 - 1} \right)^{2x}$$

Solución:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^3 + 2x - 1}{2x^3 + 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + x - 1} = \infty$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5x^2 - x - 1}{5x^2} \right)^{x+1} = e^{-1/5}$$

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

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 - 1} \right)^{2x} = 0$$

Problema 6 Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 3}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1}$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - 1}{x - 2}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 2}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2} - x}{x + 1}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{x - 5}$$

Solución:

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 - 3}{x^3 + x^2 - x - 1} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) = 0$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 3} - 1}{x - 2} = 2$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2}{x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 2} = \frac{5}{11}$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2} - x}{x + 1} = 0$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 16}}{x - 5} = -\frac{5}{3}$$