

A15 $(A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$|A| = -2a^2 + 4 + 1 + 4 + a + 2a = -2a^2 + 3a + 9$

$|A|=0 \iff \cancel{-2a^2 + 3a + 9} = 0 \rightarrow a=3$
 $-2a^2 + 3a + 9 = 0 \rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}$

$\text{N} \text{ si } a \neq 3, -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} B(A) = 3 \\ K(A|B) = 3 \\ \text{nº mcog} = 3 \end{cases} \text{ (S.C.D.)}$

$|Ax| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 2 & \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & \\ 3 & 2 & a & \end{array} \right| = -4a + 4 + 3 + 12 + a + 4 = -3a + 23$

$|A_1| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 2 & 2 & \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & \\ 1 & 3 & a & \end{array} \right| = a^2 + 6 - 2 - 2 - 2a + 3a = a^2 + a + 2$

$|A_2| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} a & -1 & 2 & \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \end{array} \right| = -6a + 4 - 1 + 4 + 3 - 2a = -8a + 10$

$$x = \frac{-3a+23}{-2a^2+3a+9}$$

$$y = \frac{a^2+a+2}{-2a^2+3a+9}$$

$$z = \frac{-8a+10}{-2a^2+3a+9}$$

W si $a = 3 \rightarrow |A| = 0$

$$\chi(A|B) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \neq 0$$

$$\beta(A) = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 + 4 + 3 + 12 + 3 + 4 = 14 \neq 0$$

$$\gamma(A|B) = 3$$

S.I.

~ So $a = -3/2 \rightarrow |A| = 0$

$$(A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3/2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3/2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Sigma B(A) = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3/2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 6 + 4 + 4 + 12 - \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \Sigma (A|B) = 3$$

$\chi \rightarrow n^{S.I}$

B1

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(a) $|M| = 1 + \alpha^2 - \alpha^2 - \alpha^2 = 1 - \alpha^2$

$$|M| = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \alpha^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = -1$$

Si $\alpha \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow |M| \neq 0 \rightarrow M \text{ invertible.}$

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$$\textcircled{3} \quad M(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |M| = 1$$

$$M = \frac{1}{|M|} (\text{Adj } M)^t$$

$$\text{Adj } M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{A2} \quad A(-1, 2, 3) \quad \sigma \quad \bar{v}(-1, -2, -3) \quad \bar{w}(1, 3, 5) \quad \bar{y} = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y-2 & z-3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (x+1)(-1) - (y-2)(-2) + (z-3)(-1) = \\ = -x - 1 + 2y - 4 - z + 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\bar{y} = -x + 2y - z - 2 = 0}$$

⑤ iAP? $n = -x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$
 $n' = Ax - y + 5z = 8$

$n \perp n'$ $(-1, 2, -1) \cdot (A, -1, 5) = 0$
 $-A - 2 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow A = -7$

B2 $n = 2x - y + Az = 0$

$r \equiv \begin{cases} 4x - 3y + 4z = -1 \\ 3x - 2y + z = -3 \end{cases} \equiv \begin{cases} x = -2 + 5\lambda \\ y = -1 + 8\lambda \\ z = 1 + \lambda \end{cases}$

$r \parallel n \rightarrow (2, -1, 4)$

$\bar{r}_r = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (5, 8, 1)$

$z = -3 - 3x + 2y \rightarrow 4x - 3y + 4(-3 - 3x + 2y) = -1$
 $4x - 3y - 12 - 12x + 8y = -1$
 $-8x + 5y = 11$

$x = -2$
 $5y = -5 \rightarrow y = -1$

$z = -3 + 6 - 2 = 1$

$\hookrightarrow r(-2, -1, 1)$

$$r \parallel n \text{ si } \vec{r}_r \perp \vec{n}_n \Leftrightarrow \vec{r}_r \cdot \vec{n}_n = 0$$

$$(5, 8, 1) \cdot (2, -1, A) = 0 \quad 10 - 8 + A = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = -2$$

$$\bullet \quad n_2 \perp r \quad (0, 0, 0) \in \Pi_2$$

$$\vec{n}_{\Pi_2} \text{ for } (5, 8, 1)$$

$$5x + 8y + z + D = 0 \rightarrow D = 0$$

$$\boxed{n_2 \equiv 5x + 8y + z = 0}$$

$$\boxed{A3} \quad f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + c \rightarrow f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$

$$\cancel{f(0)} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{c = 2}$$

$$f(1) = -1 \rightarrow a + b + 2 = -1 \rightarrow a + b = -3$$

$$f'(1) = 0 \rightarrow 3a + 2b = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= -3 \\ 3a + 2b &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{b = -3a} \\ \cancel{b = -9} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} a - \frac{3a}{2} &= -3 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = -3 \\ a &= +6 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) = 18x^2 - 18x \rightarrow f''(x) = 36x - 18$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 18x(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x=0 \quad \downarrow x=1$$

$$\text{Se } x=0 \rightarrow f''(0) = -18 < 0 \rightarrow$$

$x=0$ máximo local

[B3] $f(x) = x^2 + 9$

$P(0, 0)$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$y - (a^2 + 9) = 2a(x-a)$$

$$- (a^2 + 9) = 2a(-a)$$

$$-a^2 - 9 = -2a^2$$

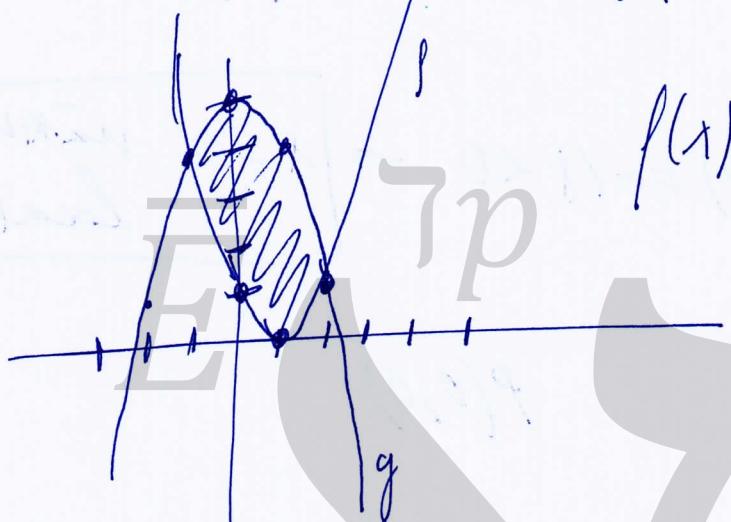
$$-9 = -a^2 \rightarrow a^2 = 9$$

$$\rightarrow a = \pm 3$$

$$\rightarrow y - 18 = 6(x - 3)$$

$$\rightarrow y - 18 = -6(x + 3)$$

$$\boxed{A41} \quad f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|c|c|c} x & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & -1 \\ \hline y & 1 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 4 \end{array} \\
 g(x) = -x^2 + 5 \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|c|c|c} x & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ \hline y & 5 & 4 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$



$$f(x) = g(x) \quad \sum_{\substack{x = -1 \\ x = 2}}$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 \left[(x^2 - 2x + 1) - (-x^2 + 5) \right] dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (2x^2 - 2x - 4) dx = \left[\frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{2} - 4x \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \frac{16}{3} - 4 - 8 - \left(\frac{-2}{3} - 1 + 4 \right) \right| = \\
 &= \left| \frac{16}{3} - 12 + \frac{2}{3} - 3 \right| = 9 \quad u^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[BY] \quad J = \int x \cos(2x) dx = \begin{cases} u = x & du = dx \\ dv = \cos(2x) dx & v = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) dx \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) + C$$

$$J = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 3} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{x+3} = \frac{A(x+3) + B(x-1)}{(x-1)(x+3)}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$$

$$x = 1 \quad (x-1)(x+3)$$

$$x = -3$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 4A \rightarrow A = 1/4$$

$$x = -3 \rightarrow 1 = -4B \rightarrow B = -1/4$$

$$= \int \frac{1/4}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/4}{x+3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right| + C$$

A5) $S = \text{"satisfecho"}$ $M = \text{"más de 1000€"}$

$0'7 \quad S \quad 0'8 \quad M$

$0'3 \quad \bar{S} \quad 0'2 \quad \bar{M}$

Σ

\mathbb{K}

$$\textcircled{a} \quad p(M) = 0'7 \cdot 0'8 + 0'3 \cdot 0'2 = 0'62$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad p(S|M) = \frac{p(S \cap M)}{p(M)} = \frac{0'7 \cdot 0'8}{0'62} = 0'9032$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad p(\bar{M} \cap S) = 0'7 \cdot 0'2 = 0'14$$

B5) $n=30 \quad p=0'4$

\textcircled{a} $X = \#\text{ aparcamientos ocultados de entre } 30''$

$$X \sim B(30, 0'4) \xrightarrow{\frac{n \cdot p > 5}{n \cdot q > 5}} N(12, 2'68)$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad p(X=8) = \binom{30}{8} 0'4^8 \cdot 0'6^{22} = 0'0505$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad p(10 \leq X \leq 20) = p(9'5 \leq X \leq 20'5) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{9'5 - 12}{2'68} < z < \frac{20'5 - 12}{2'68}\right) =$$

$$= P(-0'93 < z < 3'17) =$$

$$= P(z < 3'17) - P(z < -0'93) \Sigma$$

$$= P(z < 3'17) - (1 - P(z < 0'93)) = K$$

$$= 0'9992 - 1 + 0'8238 = 0'823$$

χ_n

σ

\mathcal{C}_n

NTEM
notodoesmatematicas.com

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