

$$\boxed{A1} \quad (A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$|A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cancel{a^2 + a + 3 = 0} \rightarrow a = 3$$

$$-2a^2 + 3a + 9 = 0 \rightarrow a = -3/2$$

Se $a \neq 3, -3/2 \rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{rg}(A) = 3 \\ \text{rg}(A|B) = 3 \\ \text{n}^\circ \text{ncog} = 3 \end{cases} \text{ (S.C.D.)}$

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

$$= -3a + 23$$

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

$$= a^2 + a + 2$$

$$|A_z| = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) = -6a + 4 - 1 + 4 + 3 - 2a$$

$$= -8a + 10$$

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

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

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

~ Si $a = 3 \rightarrow |A| = 0$

$$(A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0$$

$$\psi(A) = 2$$

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

$$\rightarrow \psi(A|B) = 3$$

S.I

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

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

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

\Downarrow

$$\text{rg}(A) = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3/2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 + 6 + 4 + 4 + 12 - \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rg}(A|B) = 3$$

S.I

[B1] $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & a \\ 0 & a & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$$|M| = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - a^2 = 0 \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

Si $a \neq \pm 1 \rightarrow |M| \neq 0 \rightarrow M$ invertible.

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

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

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

A2

\textcircled{a}

$$A(-1, 2, 3)$$

$$\vec{v}(-1, -2, -3)$$

$$\vec{w}(1, 3, 5)$$

$$\Pi \equiv \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & y-2 & z-3 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} =$$

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

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

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

(b) $\perp AP$

$$\Pi \equiv -x + 2y - z - 2 = 0$$

$$\Pi' \equiv Ax - y + 5z = 8$$

$$\Pi \perp \Pi' \quad (-1, 2, -1) \cdot (A, -1, 5) = 0$$

$$-A - 2 - 5 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{A = -7}$$

B2

$$\Pi \equiv 2x - y + Az = 0$$

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

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

$$r \parallel \Pi \quad \bar{r}_\Pi (2, -1, A)$$

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

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

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

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

$$4x - 3y - 12 - 12x + 8y = -1$$

$$-8x + 5y = 11$$

$$x = -2$$

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

5

$$r \parallel \Pi \quad \text{si} \quad \vec{v}_r \perp \vec{n}_\Pi \iff \vec{v}_r \cdot \vec{n}_\Pi = 0$$

$$(5, 8, 1) \cdot (2, -1, A) = 0 \quad 10 - 8 + A = 0 \iff \boxed{A = -2}$$

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

$$\vec{n}_{\Pi_2} \parallel \vec{v}_r (5, 8, 1)$$

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

$$\boxed{\Pi_2 \equiv 5x + 8y + z = 0}$$

A3

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + c \rightarrow f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} a + b = -3 \\ 3a + 2b = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & a - \frac{3a}{2} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = -3 \\ & \rightarrow b = \frac{-3a}{2} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \begin{aligned} & a - \frac{3a}{2} = -3 \rightarrow \frac{-a}{2} = -3 \\ & \rightarrow \boxed{a = 6} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \boxed{b = -9}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 18x(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{Si } x=0 \rightarrow f''(0) = -18 < 0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=0 \text{ m\u00e1ximo local}}$$

$$\boxed{B3} \quad f(x) = x^2 + 9$$

$$P(0,0)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$-9 = -a^2$$

$$a^2 = 9 \rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm 3}$$

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

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

A4 $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1$ $g(x) = -x^2 + 5$

x	0	1	2	-2	-1
y	1	0	1	9	4

x	0	1	-1	2	-2
y	5	4	4	1	1



$$f(x) = g(x) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$= \left[\frac{16}{3} - 4 - 8 - \left(-\frac{2}{3} - 1 + 4 \right) \right] =$$

$$= \left[\frac{16}{3} - 12 + \frac{2}{3} - 3 \right] = 9 \text{ u}^2$$

$$\boxed{B4)} \quad I = \int x \cos(2x) dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} u = x \quad du = dx \\ dv = \cos(2x) dx \quad v = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x = -3 \end{array}$$

$$(x-1)(x+3)$$

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

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

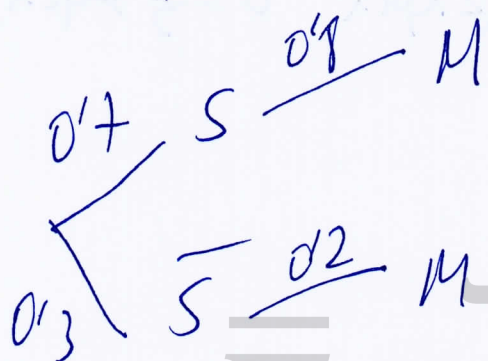
$$= \int \frac{1/4}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{-1/4}{x+3} dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-1| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|x+3| + C$$

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

A5

$S \equiv$ "satisfecho"

$M \equiv$ "más de 1000€"



$$(a) P(M) = 0'7 \cdot 0'8 + 0'3 \cdot 0'2 = 0'62$$

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

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

B5

$n=30$

$p=0'4$

(a) $X \equiv$ "# aparcamientos ocupados de entre 30"

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

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

$$(c) P(10 \leq X \leq 20) = P(9'5 \leq X \leq 20'5) =$$

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

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

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

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

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