

A1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1-2 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ y & 2y \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a) A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1-2 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ y & 2y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x-1-2y & x-4y \\ -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2x-1-2y=2 \rightarrow -2x-2y=3$$

$$x-4y=-3 \rightarrow \boxed{x=-3+4y}$$

$$6-8y-2y=3 \rightarrow -10y=-3$$

$$x = -3 + \frac{12}{10} = \frac{-18}{10} = \frac{-9}{5} \quad \boxed{y = +3/10}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-9}{5}}$$

$$b) |C| = -19 \neq 0$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -9 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{-1} = \frac{1}{|C|} (Adj C)^T$$

$$Adj C = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & +9 \\ +3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{C^{-1} = \frac{-1}{19} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$A2 \quad p(x) = 12 - \frac{2x-8}{x^2+4x+4} \quad x \in [0, 60]$$

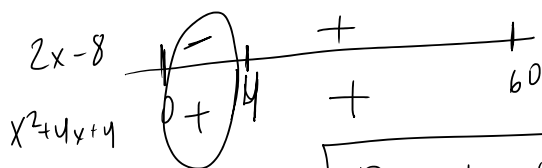
$$a) p(30) = 12 - \frac{52}{1024} = 11.9492 \notin$$

$$b) \frac{2x-8}{x^2+4x+4} < 0$$

$$2x-8=0 \rightarrow \boxed{x=4}$$

$$x^2+4x+4=0 \rightarrow (x+2)^2=0$$

$$\boxed{x=-2}$$



Durante 4 minutos

$$c) p'(x) = - \frac{2(x^2+4x+4) - (2x-8) \cdot (2x+4)}{(x^2+4x+4)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} \quad p'(x) &= - \frac{2(x^2 + 4x + 4) - (2x - 8) \cdot (2x + 4)}{(x^2 + 4x + 4)^2} = \\ &= - \frac{2x^2 + 8x + 8 - (4x^2 - 8x - 32)}{(x^2 + 4x + 4)^2} \\ &= - \frac{-2x^2 + 16x + 40}{(x^2 + 4x + 4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$p'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 16x - 40 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 20 = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \notin [0, 60] \\ x = 10 \end{array}$$

~~Graph of the function p(x) on the interval [0, 60]. The function starts at (0, 14), reaches a local maximum at (2, 12.25), and a local minimum at (10, 11.9333). The function is increasing on [0, 2] and [10, 60], and decreasing on [2, 10].~~

~~Maximo $p(2) = 12 - \frac{4}{16} = 12.25 \notin$~~

~~Minimo $p(10) = 12 - \frac{4}{64} = 11.9333 \notin$~~

~~Maximo $\Rightarrow p(0) = 14 \in$~~

~~$p(60) = 11.9667 \in$~~

A3 $\alpha = 0.09$

$\textcircled{a} \quad \alpha < 0.08 \rightarrow E < 0.04$

$p \sim N(p, \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}})$

$E = z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$

$P(2 < z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$

$1 - \frac{0.09}{2} = 0.955 \rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1.7$

$0.04 = 1.7 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.5 \cdot 0.5}{n}}$

$\sqrt{n} = \frac{1.7 \cdot \sqrt{0.5 \cdot 0.5}}{0.04}$

$\sqrt{n} = 21.25$

$n = 451.56$

Necesitamos 452

$\textcircled{b} \quad n = 175$

$p = \frac{126}{175} = 0.72$

$p \sim N(0.72, \sqrt{\frac{0.72 \cdot 0.28}{175}})$

$= N(0.72, 0.033)$

$$p = \frac{160}{175} = 0.914 \dots \approx 0.91$$

$$\alpha = 0.09$$

$$\equiv N(0.91, 0.033)$$

$$E = 1.7 \cdot 0.033 = 0.056$$

$$I_{\alpha} = (0.91 - 0.056, 0.91 + 0.056) = (0.854, 0.966)$$

B1

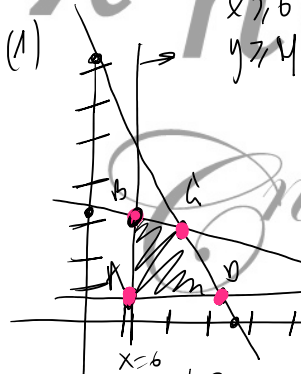
S	x	M	I	
		4	1	70€
T	y	2	3	50€
		72	48	

$$\text{Max } f(x, y) = 70x + 50y$$

$$\text{s.a. (1) } 4x + 2y \leq 72$$

$$(2) x + 3y \leq 48$$

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} 2x + y &= 36 \\ -2x - 6y &= -96 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} -5y &= -60 \\ y &= 12 \\ x &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

	$70x + 50y$
A (6, 4)	620
B (6, 14)	1120
C (12, 12)	1440
D (16, 4)	1320

12 Sillas
12 taburetes
Benef. 1440€

B2

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + 3x - 6 \quad f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(-2) &= 0 \rightarrow 12a - 4b + 3 = 0 \\ 11a - 6b &= -6 \rightarrow -a + 11b = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} f'(-2)=0 \rightarrow 12a-4b+3=0 \\ f(-2)=-6 \rightarrow -8a+4b-12=-6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 12a-4b=-3 \\ -8a+4b=6 \end{cases} \quad 4b=12 \rightarrow \boxed{b=3}$$

$$4a=3 \rightarrow \boxed{a=3/4}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Sol: } a=3/4, b=3}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \int_0^1 \left(\frac{5x}{\sqrt{8x^2+1}} - 3xe^{4x^2} \right) dx = \frac{5}{16} \cdot 4 - \left(\frac{-3}{8} e^{-4} + \frac{3}{8} \right) = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} e^{-4} = \frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{8} e^{-4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{5x}{\sqrt{8x^2+1}} dx = \frac{5}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x^2+1}} dx = \frac{5}{16} \left[\frac{(8x^2+1)^{1/2}}{1/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{5}{16} \cdot 6 - \frac{5}{16} \cdot 2 \approx$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x^2+1}} dx = \frac{-3}{8} e^{4x^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{-3}{8} e^{-4} + \frac{3}{8}$$

B3

0.493 M 0.809 m

0.507 M 0.759 m

$$\textcircled{a} \quad p(M|m) = 0.507 \cdot 0.759 = 0.3848$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad p = 0.493 \cdot 0.809 + 0.507 \cdot 0.759 = 0.784$$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad p(M|m) = \frac{0.3848}{0.784} = 0.491$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad p(\text{"all news 1 mjer"}) = 1 - p(\text{"mjer mjer"}) = 1 - 0.493 \cdot 0.493 \cdot 0.493 = 0.88$$