

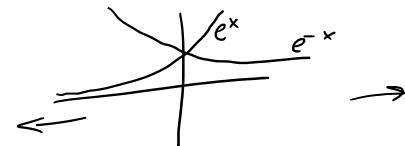
**PROBLEMA N°5**

Consideremos las funciones  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$  y  $g(x) = 2 - x \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$

a) Estudiar y representar gráficamente la función  $f$  (5 puntos).

b) Calcular:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) + 2 - x}{x \ln(1-x)}$  (5 puntos)

(a) Dominio:  $\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$   
Licitud:  $C(f) = \mathbb{R}$



\* Simetria:  $\begin{cases} \text{PAR} & f(x) = f(-x) \\ \text{IMPAR} & -f(x) = f(-x) \end{cases}$

$$f(-x) = -x e^x \neq f(x) \text{ NO PAR}$$

$$-f(x) = -x e^{-x} \neq f(-x) \text{ NO IMPAR}$$

\* Asíntotas:

→ Vertical:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty$

No tiene

→ Horizontal:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = k \neq \infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} = [k \cdot 0] = k$$

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

→ Oblicua:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \neq \infty$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} e^{-x} \xrightarrow[-\infty]{+\infty} 0^+$$

$$n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0^+$$

\* Monotonía

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-x} - x \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-x=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f' \\ \hline + & - \\ \nearrow & \searrow \\ 1 & \end{array}$$

\* Corte con los ejes:

→ Eje OX ( $y=0$ )

$$xe^{-x} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \rightarrow (0,0) \\ e^{-x} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

→ Eje OY ( $x=0$ )  $\rightarrow (0,0)$

Regiones:  $\begin{matrix} - & + \\ \hline 0 \end{matrix}$

Negativa  $(-\infty, 0)$

Positiva  $(0, +\infty)$

K horizontal

$$e^x > x$$

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

A horizontal  $y = 0^+$  si  $x \xrightarrow{+}\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - mx] \neq \infty$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = 0^+ \\ f(x) - mx \end{array} \right\} \quad y = 0^+$$

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-x} - x \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x)$$

Crece:  $(-\infty, 1)$  Máximo  $(1, e^{-1})$   
Decrece:  $(1, +\infty)$

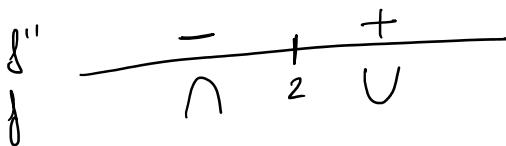


Decrece:  $(1, +\infty)$

\* Curvatura

$$f''(x) = -e^{-x}(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) = e^{-x}(-2+x)$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x}(-2+x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2+x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 2$$

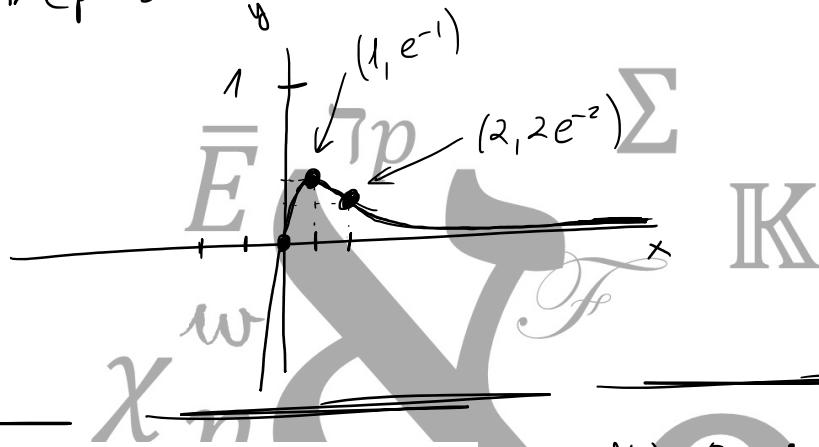


Concavo (V):  $(2, +\infty)$

Convexo (I):  $(-\infty, 2)$

punto inflexión:  $(2, 2e^{-2})$

The presentación



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a) Estudiar y representar gráficamente la función f (5 puntos).

b) Calcular:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) + 2 - x}{x \ln(1-x)}$  (5 puntos)

$$f(0) = 0 \quad ; \quad g(0) = 2$$

L'Hopital

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) + 2 - x}{x \ln(1-x)} &= \frac{f(0) - g(0) + 2 - 0}{0} = \frac{0 - 2 + 2}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x) - 1}{\ln(1-x) + x \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x}} \\ &= \frac{f'(0) - g'(0) - 1}{\ln(1) + 0} = \frac{1 - 0 - 1}{0} = \frac{0}{0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x} - x \cdot \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2}} = \end{aligned}$$

\*  $f'(x) = e^{-x} - x \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x) \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$

$$g'(x) = -1 \cdot \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x \left[ \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right]' = - \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

$$\left[ \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right]' = e^{-x^2}$$

th. fundamental del cálculo

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad \text{si } t \in (a, b) \Rightarrow F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$g'(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x)$$

$$= \frac{f''(0) - g''(0)}{-2} \stackrel{\textcircled{1}}{=} \frac{-2 - (-2)}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -e^{-x}(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) = e^{-x}(-2+x) \rightarrow f''(0) = -2 \\ g''(x) &= -e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} - x(-2x e^{-x^2}) = e^{-x^2}(-2+2x^2) \rightarrow g''(0) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

Solución: En  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) + 2 - x}{x \ln(1-x)} = 0$

$x_n$   $\sigma$   
 $c_n$  **NTEM**  
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