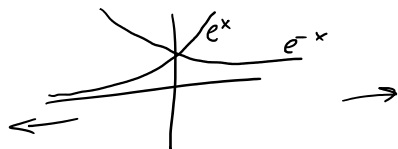


PROBLEMA N°5

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)



① Domínio: $\text{Dom } f = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, \infty)$
 \hookrightarrow Continuidad: $C(f) = \mathbb{R}$

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

$f(-x) = -xe^x \neq f(x)$ No PAR
 $-f(x) = -xe^{-x} \neq f(-x)$ No IMPAR

* Asíntotas:

\rightarrow Vertical: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \infty$
 No tiene

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot e^{-x} = [\infty \cdot 0] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0^+$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^{-x} = \infty$
A. horizontal $y = 0^+$ si $x \rightarrow +\infty$

\rightarrow Oblicua: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \neq \infty \wedge \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - mx] \neq \infty$

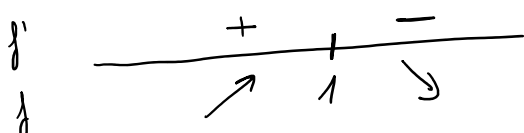
$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} \xrightarrow{+\infty \rightarrow 0^+} \xrightarrow{-\infty \rightarrow +\infty} \left. \begin{array}{l} \nearrow 0^+ \\ \searrow +\infty \end{array} \right\} \underline{\underline{y = 0^+}}$$

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

* Monotonía

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

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



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

Decrece: $(1, +\infty)$

* Curvatura

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

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

f''

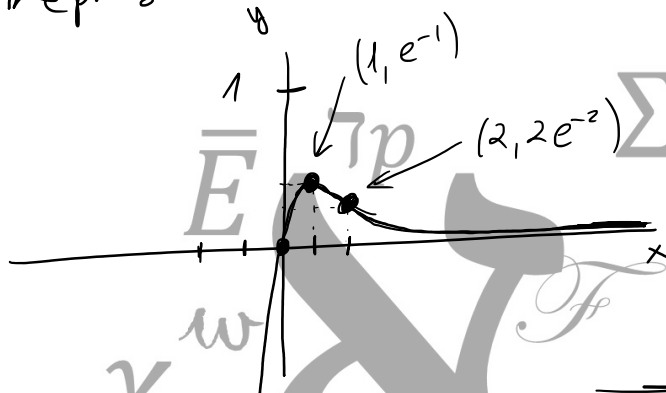
- +
∩ 2 ∪

concavo (∪): $(2, +\infty)$

convexo (∩): $(-\infty, 2)$

pto inflexión: $(2, 2e^{-2})$

Representación



⑥

PROBLEMA N°5

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x) + 2 - x}{x \ln(1-x)} &= \frac{f(0) - g(0) + 2}{0} = \frac{0 - 2 + 2}{0} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - g'(x) - 1}{\ln(1-x) + x \cdot \frac{-1}{1-x}} \\ &= \frac{f'(0) - g'(0) - 1}{\ln(1) + 0} = \frac{1 - 0 - 1}{0} = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{L'Hopital}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x) - g''(x)}{\frac{-1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1-x} - x \cdot \frac{-1}{(1-x)^2}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \quad f'(x) &= e^{-x} - x \cdot e^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x) \rightarrow f'(0) = 1 \\ g'(x) &= -1 \cdot \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x \left[\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right]' = - \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt - x \cdot e^{-x^2} \\ \text{①} \quad \left[\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right]' &= e^{-x^2} \quad \text{th. fundamental del cálculo} \end{aligned}$$

$\int_a^x f(t) dt$ $x \in (a, b) \Rightarrow f'(x) = f(x)$ $f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x)$
 $f'(0) = 0$ $-xe^{-x^2}$
 $= \frac{f''(0) - g''(0)}{-2} = \frac{-2 - (-2)}{-2} = \frac{0}{-2} = 0$

$*_2 \begin{cases} f''(x) = -e^{-x}(1-x) + e^{-x}(-1) = e^{-x}(-2+x) \rightarrow f''(0) = -2 \\ g''(x) = -e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} - x(-2xe^{-x^2}) = e^{-x^2}(-2+2x^2) \rightarrow g''(0) = -2 \end{cases}$

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