

Problema 1 Resolver las siguientes ecuaciones exponenciales:

1. $3 \cdot 2^{2x+2} - 2^{x+1} - 6 = 0$

2. $5^{x-1} - 5^{x+1} + 1 = 0$

Solución:

1. $3 \cdot 2^{2x+2} - 2^{x+1} - 6 = 0 \implies x = -0,3303678915$

2. $5^{x-1} - 5^{x+1} + 1 = 0 \implies x = -0,9746358686$

Problema 2 Resolver las ecuaciones:

1. $\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{x-1} = 1$

2. $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-5} = 2$

3. $\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{x+1} = 2$

Solución:

1. $\sqrt{x-3} + \sqrt{x-1} = 1 \implies$ sin solución

2. $\sqrt{x+4} - \sqrt{x-5} = 2 \implies x = 6,5625$

3. $\sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{x+1} = 2 \implies x = 0$

Problema 4 Resolver las ecuaciones polinómicas siguientes:

1. $\frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x-15} - \frac{1}{3-x} = 2 - \frac{1}{x+5}$

2. $\frac{x+5}{x^2-3x-4} - \frac{x}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{x}{4-x}$

Solución:

1. $\frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x-15} - \frac{1}{3-x} = 2 - \frac{1}{x+5} \implies x = -4,183300132, x = 4,183300132$

2. $\frac{x+5}{x^2-3x-4} - \frac{x}{x+1} = 2 - \frac{x}{4-x} \implies x = -0,9437410968, x = 3,443741096$

Problema 5 Calcular las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

1. $y = (x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 1)^{14}$

2. $y = x^5 e^{x^2-1}$

3. $y = \ln\left(\frac{x^3+2}{2x-1}\right)$

4. $y = e^{x^4+x-1}$

5. $y = 5^{x^3+x-1}$

6. $y = \log_9(x^3 + 3x - 1)$

7. $y = (x^3 + x - 1)^{\ln(2x+1)}$

8. $y = \frac{x^2-3x-1}{x+2}$

Solución:

1. $y = (x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 1)^{14} \implies y' = 14(4x^3 - 6x + 1)(x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 1)^{13}$
2. $y = x^5 e^{x^2-1} \implies y' = 5x^4 e^{x^2-1} + 2x^6 e^{x^2-1}$
3. $y = \ln\left(\frac{x^3+2}{2x-1}\right) \implies y' = \frac{6x^2}{x^3+2} - \frac{2}{2x-1}$
4. $y = e^{x^4+x-1} \implies y' = (4x^3 + 1)e^{x^4+x-1}$
5. $y = 5^{x^3+x-1} \implies y' = (3x^2 + 1)5^{x^3+x-1} \ln 5$
6. $y = \log_9(x^3 + 3x - 1) \implies y' = \frac{3x^2+3}{(x^3+3x-1)\ln 9}$
7. $y = (x^3+x-1)^{\ln(2x+1)} \implies y' = (x^3+x-1)^{\ln(2x+1)} \left(\frac{2\ln(x^2+x-1)}{2x+1} + \frac{(3x^2+1)\ln(2x+1)}{x^3+x-1} \right)$
8. $y = \frac{x^2-3x-1}{x+2} \implies y' = \frac{x^2+4x-5}{(x+2)^2}$

Problema 6 Calcular las rectas tangente y normal a la función $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3}{2x - 1}$ en el punto de abscisa $x = 1$.

Solución:

$$a = 1, \quad f(a) = f(1) = 5$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(2x^2 - 2x - 3)}{(2x - 1)^2} \implies m = f'(1) = -6$$

$$\text{Recta Tangente: } y - 5 = -6(x - 1) \implies 6x + y - 11 = 0$$

$$\text{Recta Normal: } y - 5 = \frac{1}{6}(x - 1) \implies x - 6y + 29 = 0$$