

Ejercicio 1.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{7}{4}$$

a) Si $a \neq -\frac{7}{4}$, $\det(A) \neq 0$, $r(A) = 3$, $r(A|b) = 3 \Rightarrow$ Sistema compatible y determinado

Si $a = -\frac{7}{4}$, $r(A) = 2$, $r(A|b) = 3 \Rightarrow$ Sistema incompatible

b) Para $a = 4$, $x = y = z = 1$

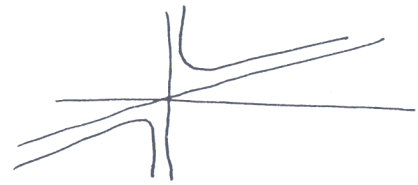
Ejercicio 2.

$$f(x) = \frac{(x-3)^2}{(x+3)}$$

Asíntotas verticales: como la función

es racional, son los ceros del denominador: $x+3=0 \Rightarrow x = -3$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = +\infty \end{array} \right\}$$



Asíntotas horizontales: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$: no hay.

Asíntotas oblicuas: $y = ax + b$; $a = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-3)^2}{x(x+3)} = 1$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - ax) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(x-3)^2}{(x+3)} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9-9x}{x-3} = -9$$

$y = x - 9$: asíntota oblicua

b) $f'(x) = \frac{2(x-3)(x+3) - (x-3)^2}{(x+3)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x-3)(x+3) - (x-3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$(x-3)[2(x+3) - (x-3)] = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} \underline{x = 3} & \underline{x = -9} \\ \text{mínimo} & \text{máximo} \end{array} \quad \text{extremos relativos}$$

intervalos

	$(-\infty, -9)$	-9	$(-9, -3)$	$(-3, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	-	0	+
	(por ejemplo, $f'(-10) > 0$)				mín relativo	
		max. relativo				

Ejercicio 3.

A = tener internet
B = tener TV por cable

a) $P(\bar{A} \cap B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B) = \frac{33}{100} - \frac{20}{100} = \frac{13}{100} = 13\%$

b) $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B) = 1 - [P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)] = 1 - [\frac{40}{100} + \frac{33}{100} - \frac{20}{100}] = 1 - \frac{53}{100} = \frac{47}{100} = 47\%$

Ejercicio 4. $x \rightarrow N(35, 5^2)$

a) $\mu_{\bar{x}} = 35, \sigma_{\bar{x}}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4}$

b) $P(36 < \bar{x} < 37) = P\left(\frac{36-35}{5/10} < z < \frac{37-35}{5/10}\right) = P(2 < z < 4) = \Phi(4) - \Phi(2) \approx 1 - 0.9772 = 0.0228$

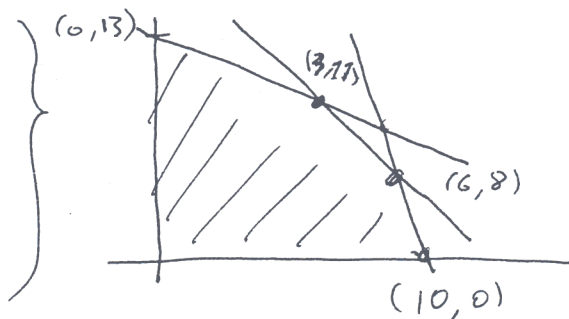
Opción B.

Ejercicio 1.

nº metros x 100		kg acero	kg titanio	kg aluminio	Beneficio
cable tipo A	x	10x	2x	x	1500x
cable tipo B	y	15y	y	y	1000y
Restriciones	≥ 0	≤ 195	≤ 20	≤ 14	

Maximizar $F(x, y) = 1500x + 1000y$ s.a.

$$\begin{cases} 10x + 15y \leq 195 \\ 2x + y \leq 20 \\ x + y \leq 14 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$F(0, 13) = 13000$

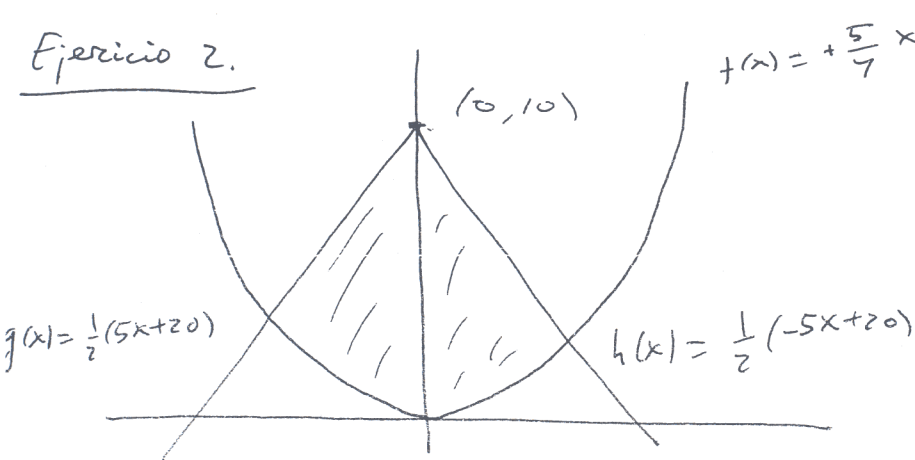
$F(10, 0) = 15000$

$F(6, 8) = 17000$

$F(3, 11) = 15500$

$6 \times 100 = 600$ metros tipo A } $17000 \in$ de beneficio
 $8 \times 100 = 800$ metros tipo B

Ejercicio 2.



$f(x) = +\frac{5}{7}x^2$

$g(x) = h(x) \Rightarrow x = 0$

En $(x, y) = (0, 10)$
se cortan las gráficas de $h(x)$ y $g(x)$.

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}x^2 = \frac{1}{2}(5x+20) \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 4 \\ \rightarrow -2 \end{matrix}$$

Nos interesa el pto. $(-2, 5)$

$$f(x) = h(x) \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}x^2 = \frac{1}{2}(-5x+20) \Rightarrow \text{pto. } (2, 5)$$

Luego la integral pedida es:

$$I = \int_{-2}^0 [g(x) - f(x)] dx + \int_0^2 [h(x) - f(x)] dx = 2 \int_{-2}^0 [g(x) - f(x)] dx$$

son iguales, basta calcular una

$$= 2 \int_{-2}^0 \left[\frac{5}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} + 10x - \frac{5}{4} \frac{x^3}{3} \right] dx = 2 \cdot \frac{35}{3} = \frac{70}{3}$$

Ejercicio 3.

A = el pianista seleccionado es virtuoso.

$$P(C_1) = 0.4$$

$$P(C_2) = 0.35$$

$$P(C_3) = 0.25$$

$$P(A|C_1) = 0.05$$

$$P(A|C_2) = 0.03$$

$$P(A|C_3) = 0.04$$

$$a) P(A) = P(C_1)P(A|C_1) + P(C_2)P(A|C_2) + P(C_3)P(A|C_3) =$$

$$0.4 \times 0.05 + 0.35 \times 0.03 + 0.25 \times 0.04 = \underline{0.0405}$$

$$b) P(C_1|A) = \frac{P(A|C_1)P(C_1)}{\sum_{i=1}^3 P(A|C_i)P(C_i)} = \frac{0.05 \times 0.4}{0.0405} = \frac{0.02}{0.0405} = \underline{0.493827}$$

Ejercicio 4

$$\bar{x} = 48.6$$

$$z_{\alpha/2} = z_{0.025} = 1.96, \quad X \sim N(\mu, 10^2)$$

$$IC = \left(48.6 \pm 1.96 \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} \right) = \underline{(42.40, 54.79)}$$