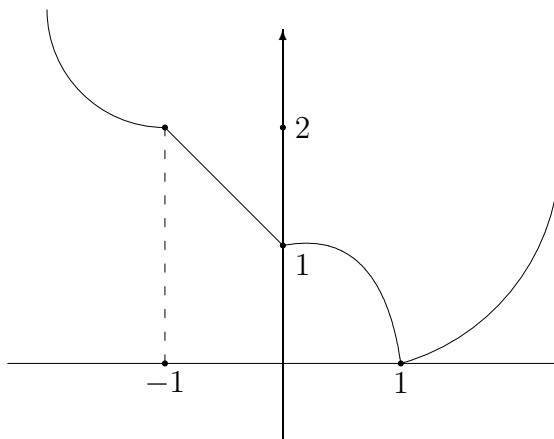


1. Donada la funció  $f(x) = |x^2 - 1| + |x^2 - x|$ , feu un dibuix esquemàtic de la seva gràfica.

**Resolució:**  $x^2 - 1 = 0 \iff x = \pm 1$  i  $x^2 - x = 0 \iff x = 0, 1$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 - 1) + (x^2 - x) = 2x^2 - x - 1 & \text{si } x \leq -1 \\ (1 - x^2) + (x^2 - x) = 1 - x & \text{si } -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ (1 - x^2) + (x - x^2) = -2x^2 + x + 1 & \text{si } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ (x^2 - 1) + (x^2 - x) = 2x^2 - x - 1 & \text{si } 1 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$f(-1) = 2; f(0) = 1; f(1) = 0$



2. Calculeu  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1 \cdot \sin(1/\sqrt{1}) + 2 \cdot \sin(1/\sqrt{2}) + \dots + n \cdot \sin(1/\sqrt{n})}{n^{(3/2)}}$

**Resolució:** El denominador és estrictament creixent i té límit  $+\infty$ . Apliquem Stolz:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{n^{3/2} - (n-1)^{3/2}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3/2} + (n-1)^{3/2}}{n^3 - (n-1)^3} n \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{3/2} + (n-1)^{3/2}}{3n^2 - 3n + 1} n \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{3/2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{3 - \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

on usem que, per pas a variable contínua

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1.$$

3. Sigui  $f(x) = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}\right) + \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2}{2}}\right)$ , definida per a tot  $x \in [\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ .

Demostreu que  $f(x)$  és constant en aquest interval i trobeu el valor d'aquesta constant.

(Indicació:  $\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  i  $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .)

**Resolució:**

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x}\right)^2}} + \frac{1}{1+\left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2}{2}}\right)^2} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2}{2}}} = \\ &= -\frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2}{x^2}}} + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2-2}{2}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{x\sqrt{x^2-2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x\sqrt{x^2-2}} = 0 \quad \forall x \in (\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$f$  és constant en  $(\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$  i contínua si  $x = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow f$  és constant en  $[\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ .

$f(\sqrt{2}) = \arcsin(1) + \arctan(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \forall x \in [\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ .

4. Sigui  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+e^{(1/x)})}{1+e^{(1/x)}}$  definida per a  $x \neq 0$ . Calculeu  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f$  i  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f$  i digueu si podem definir o no  $f(0)$  per tal que  $f$  sigui contínua en  $x = 0$ .

**Resolució:**

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \Rightarrow \text{L'Hôpital: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+e^{(1/x)}} e^{(1/x)} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{e^{(1/x)} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1+e^{(1/x)}} = \frac{1}{+\infty} = 0$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \frac{\ln(1+0)}{1} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Així, si definim  $f(0) = 0$ , llavors  $f$  és contínua en  $x = 0$ .