

Teo. de Weierstrass

Si una función $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es continua en un intervalo cerrado y acotado $[a, b]$ entonces f alcanza sus extremos absolutos, es decir, existen dos puntos $x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ tal que $f(x_1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_2) \forall x \in [a, b]$

1. Determinar costas, máximo y mínimo si tiene

① $f: (-1, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$

$$\sup f = 1 \quad \inf f = 0 = \min$$

② $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

No está acotado superiormente

$$\inf f = 0$$

③ $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \sin(x)$

$$\sup f = 1 = \max \quad \inf f = -1 = \min$$

5. (*) En este ejercicio se trabajará con el problema de la existencia de extremos de funciones continuas con dominio \mathbb{R} (donde no podemos aplicar el teorema de Weierstrass).

Sea $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua. Probar o dar un contraejemplo de las siguientes afirmaciones

a) Si existen $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$, entonces f tiene máximo y mínimo.

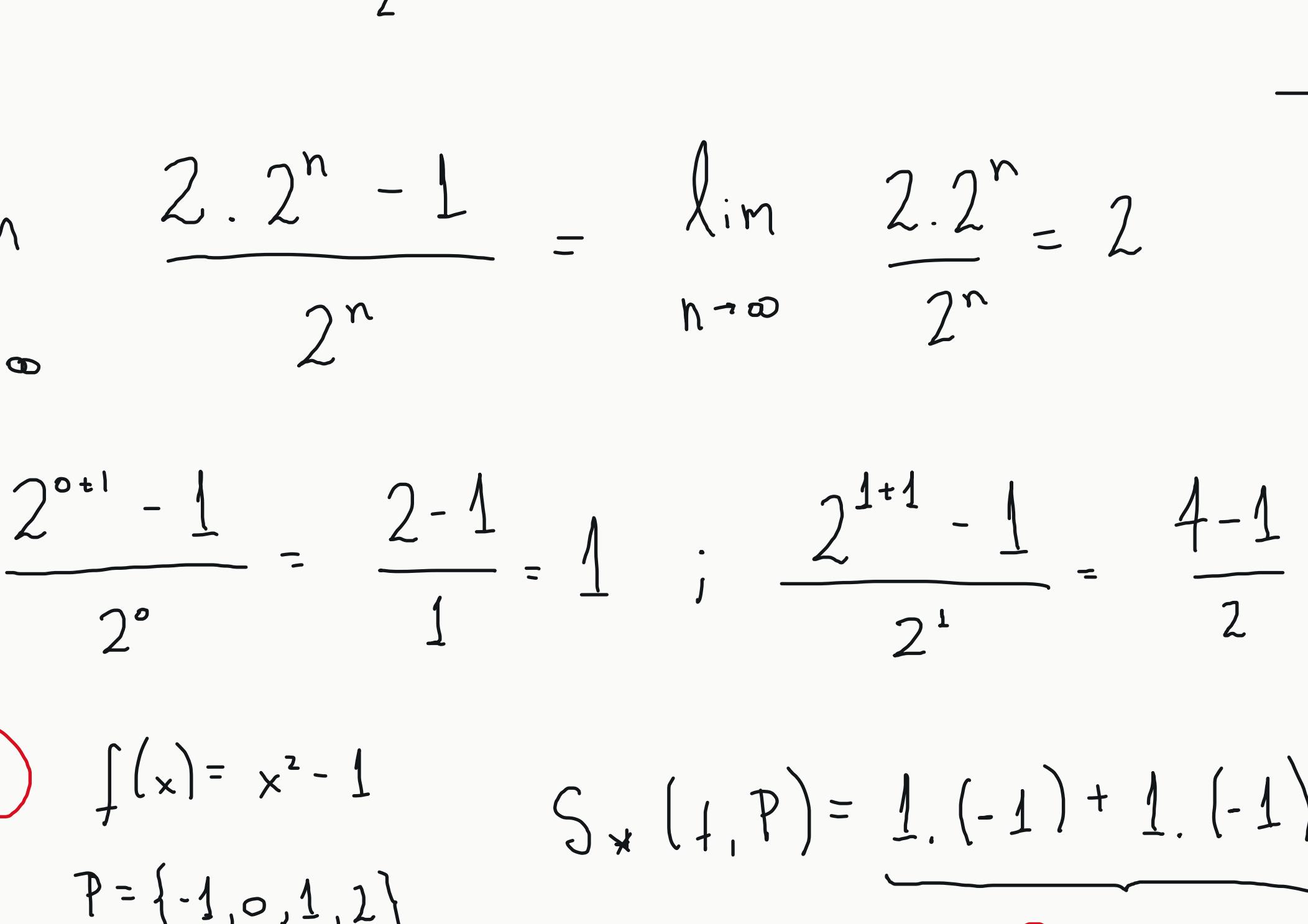
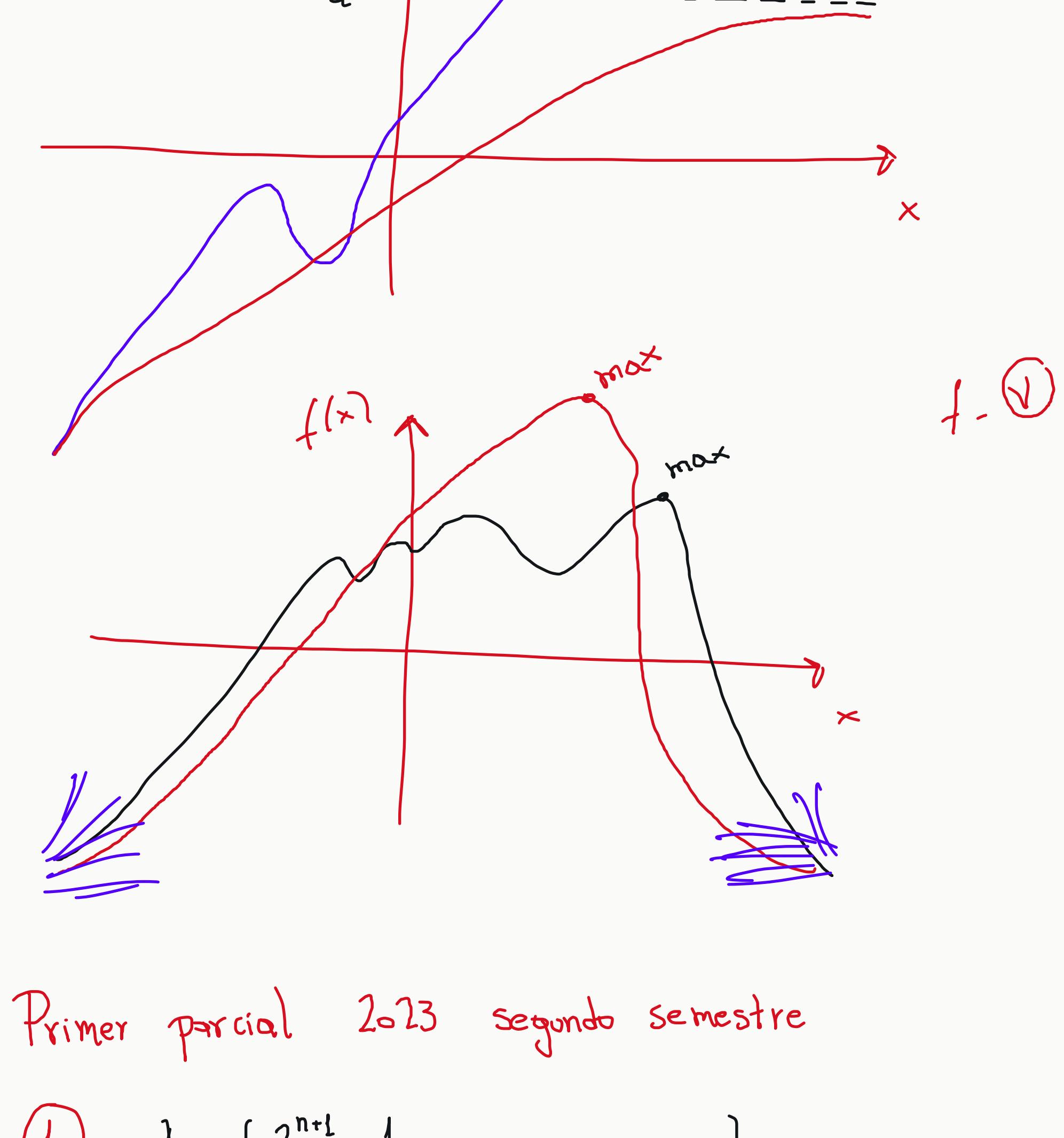
b) Si existen $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = b$, entonces f tiene máximo o mínimo.

c) Si existe $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$, entonces f tiene máximo y mínimo.

d) Si existe $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$, entonces f tiene máximo o mínimo.

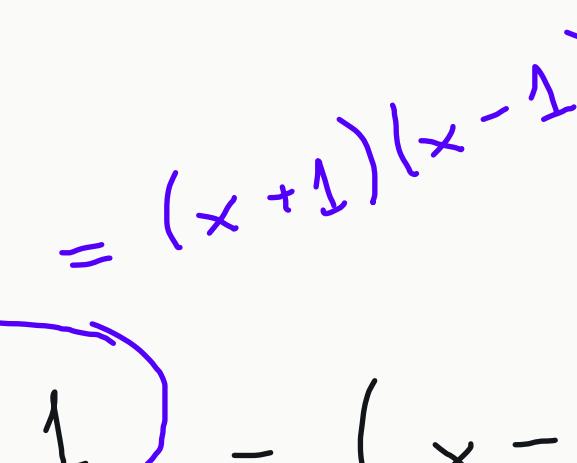
e) Si existe $a \in \mathbb{R}$ tal que $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, entonces f tiene máximo.

f) Si $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$, entonces f tiene máximo.



Primer parcial 2023 segundo semestre

1) $A = \left\{ \frac{2^{n+1}-1}{2^n} : n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0 \right\}$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n - 1}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{2^n} = 2$$

$$\sup f = 2$$

$$\inf f = 1 = \min$$

$$2^{0+1} - 1 = \frac{2-1}{1} = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{2^{1+1} - 1}{2^1} = \frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

2) $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ $S_{*}(f, P) = \underbrace{1 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot (-1)}_{1(-1-1+0)} + 1 \cdot 0 = -2$

$$P = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

$$f(-1) = 0$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 3$$

$$\text{area} = 1$$

$$\text{area} = 1$$

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$$3) \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 3 \quad \int_2^4 g(x) dx = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \int_2^4 (5f(x) - g(x)) dx$$

$$5 \int_2^4 f(x) dx - \int_2^4 g(x) dx = 5 \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3 \right) - \frac{3}{2} = 5 \left(-\frac{5}{2} \right) - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{28}{2} = -14$$

$$\int_{a_0}^{b_0} f(x) dx = \int_{a_0}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{b_0} f(x) dx \quad \text{con } c \in (a_0, b_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_2^4 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx - \int_0^2 f(x) dx = (x+1)(x-1)$$

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x-1} \underbrace{\sin(1-x)}_{\text{acotado}} + \underbrace{\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}}_{\substack{\rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow \infty}} - (x-3)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} - x + 3 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x+1 - x+3 = 4$$

$$5) f(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) & \text{si } x < 1 \\ ax+b & \text{si } x \in [1, 2] \\ \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x-1) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right) = 0 \quad \text{y} \quad a+b=0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} ax+b = a+b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} = 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} ax+b = 2a+b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{x-2} = 4$$

$$2a - a = 4 \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} a=4 \\ b=-4 \end{array}}$$

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