

Problema 1 Discutir y resolver por el método de Gauss los siguientes sistemas:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-2y-2z = -1 \\ 3x-y-z = 1 \\ x+y+z = 2 \end{array} \right. ; \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-2z = 1 \\ 3x-y+z = 0 \\ x+y-z = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

Solución:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x-2y-2z = -1 \\ 3x-y-z = 1 \\ x+y+z = 2 \end{array} \right. \text{ Sistema Compatible Indeterminado} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 3/4 \\ y = 5/4 - z \\ z = z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y-2z = 1 \\ 3x-y+z = 0 \\ x+y-z = 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ Sistema Compatible Determinado} \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1/4 \\ y = 3/4 \\ z = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Problema 2 Resolver las ecuaciones:

- a) $\log(x+1) - \log x = 1$
- b) $\log(x+3) + \log x = -1$
- c) $\log(3-x^2) - \log(2x) = 1$

Solución:

$$\text{a) } \log(x+1) - \log x = 1 \implies \log \frac{(x+1)}{x} = \log 10 \implies$$

$$x = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$\text{b) } \log(x+3) + \log x = -1 \implies \log x(x+3) = \log 10 \implies 10x^2 + 30x - 1 = 0 \implies x = 0.329, \quad x = -30 \text{ (no vale).}$$

$$\text{c) } \log(3-x^2) - \log(2x) = 1 \implies \log \frac{3-x^2}{2x} = \log 10 \implies x^2 + 20x - 3 = 0 \implies x = 0, 149; \quad x = -20 \text{ (no vale).}$$

Problema 3 Resolver el siguiente sistema

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot y = 6 \\ x + 3y = 11 \end{array} \right.$$

Solución:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \cdot y = 6 \\ x + 3y = 11 \end{array} \right. \implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2, \quad y = 3 \\ x = 9, \quad y = \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

Problema 4 Resolver las inecuaciones siguientes:

$$\text{a)} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x+1}{6} \leq \frac{x-1}{3}$$

$$\text{b)} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} \leq 0$$

Solución:

$$\text{a)} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{2x+1}{6} \leq \frac{x-1}{3} \implies [1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{b)} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 + 2x - 3} \leq 0 \implies (-3, -1] \cup (1, 2]$$

Problema 5 Calcular los siguientes límites:

$$\text{a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^5 - x + 1}{3x^5 + 6}$$

$$\text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - x}{x^6 + x - 1}$$

$$\text{c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^7 - 3x^2 - x + 1}{-2x^4 + 1}$$

$$\text{d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 - 1} \right)^{\frac{3x^2 - 1}{3}}$$

$$\text{e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{2x}$$

$$\text{f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{2x^3} \right)^{3x-1}$$

Solución:

$$\text{a)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^5 - x + 1}{3x^5 + 6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{b)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^2 - x}{x^6 + x - 1} = 0$$

$$\text{c)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^7 - 3x^2 - x + 1}{-2x^4 + 1} = -\infty$$

$$\text{d)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x^2 + x + 1}{2x^2 - 1} \right)^{\frac{3x^2 - 1}{3}} = \infty$$

$$\text{e)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^2 + 1} \right)^{2x} = e^2$$

$$\text{f)} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{2x^3} \right)^{3x-1} = 0$$