

EJERCICIOS DE CRECIMIENTO Y DECRECIMIENTO

Encontrar los intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento de las funciones:

1. $f(x) = 3x - x^3$

• $f'(x) = 3 - 3x^2$ $3 - 3x^2 = 0$

• $x = -1$ $x = 1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
• $f'(x)$	-	+	-
	↘	↗	↘

• **Creciente:**





• $(-1, 1)$

• **Decreciente:**

• $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

2. $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 - 8$

- $f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x$ $4x^3 - 4x = 0$ $x = 0$ $x = \pm 1$

- | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | $(-1, 0)$ | $(0, 1)$ | $(1, \infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | - | + | - | + |
| |  |  |  |  |




- Creciente: $(-1, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$

- Decreciente: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

3. $f(x) = 4 + 15x + 6x^2 - x^3$

- $f'(x) = 15 + 12x - 3x^2$ $15 + 12x - 3x^2 = 0$

- $x = -1$ $x = 5$

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|
| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | $(-1, 5)$ | $(5, \infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | - | + | - |
| |  |  |  |

- Creciente: $(-1, 5)$

- Decreciente: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (5, \infty)$

4. $f(x) = 3x^4 - 20x^3 - 6x^2 + 60x - 8$

- $f'(x) = 12x^3 - 60x^2 - 12x + 60 = 12(x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 5)$

- $x^3 - 5x^2 - x + 5 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \quad x = 5$

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | $(-1, 1)$ | $(1, 5)$ | $(5, \infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | - | + | - | + |
| | ↘ | ↗ | ↘ | ↗ |

- **Creciente:** $(-1, 1) \cup (5, \infty)$

- **Decreciente:** $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 5)$

5. $f(x) = x + \frac{4}{x}$

- $D = \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

- $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} \quad 1 - \frac{4}{x^2} = 0 \quad x = 1 \quad x = 2$

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| x | $(-\infty, -2)$ | $(-2, 0)$ | $(0, 2)$ | $(2, \infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | + | - | - | + |
| | ↗ | ↘ | ↘ | ↗ |

- **Creciente:** $(-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$

- **Decreciente:** $(-2, 0) \cup (0, 2)$

6. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2+x-2}$

- $x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \quad x = -2 \quad x = 1$

- $D = \mathbb{R} - \{-2, 1\}$

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

- $\frac{-(x^2 + 2x + 3)}{(x^2 + x - 2)^2} = 0 \quad x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$

- Sin soluciones en \mathbb{R}

x	$(-\infty, -2)$	$(-2, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	-		
	↘	↘	↘

- Decreciente: $\mathbb{R} - \{-2, 1\}$

7. $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(x-1)^2}$

- $f'(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{(x-1)^3} \quad \frac{x^3 - 3x^2}{(x-1)^3} = 0$

- $x = 0 \quad x = 3$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, 3)$	$(3, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	+	-	+
	↗	↗	↘	↗

- Creciente:

- $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$

- Decreciente

- $(1, 3)$

8. $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2}$

• $f'(x) = \frac{2(x^4 - 1)}{x^3} \quad \frac{2(x^4 - 1)}{x^3} = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	+	-	+
	↘	↗	↘	↗

• *Creciente* : $(-1, 0) \cup (1, \infty)$

• *Decreciente* : $(-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$

9. $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2-x}$

• $f'(x) = \frac{4x - x^2}{(2-x)^2} \quad \frac{4x - x^2}{(2-x)^2} = 0 \quad x = 0 \quad x = 4$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, 4)$	$(4, \infty)$
$f'(x)$	-	+	-
	↘	↗	↘

• *Creciente* : $(0, 4)$

• *Decreciente* : $(-\infty, 0) \cup (4, \infty)$

10. $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

• $f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$

• $f'(x)$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 1)$	$(1, \infty)$
	-	+	-
	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow

• *Creciente* : $(-1, 1)$

• *Decreciente* : $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

11. $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x}$

• $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad \frac{2\sqrt{x} + 1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0$

• $2\sqrt{x} + 1 = 0 \quad \sqrt{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Sin solución}$

• $f'(x)$

x	$(0, \infty)$
	+
	\nearrow

• *Creciente* : $(0, \infty)$

12. $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$

- $x + 1 \geq 0 \quad x \geq -1$

- $D = [-1, \infty)$

- $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$

- $f'(x) \begin{array}{c} \times \quad (-1, \infty) \\ + \\ \nearrow \end{array}$

- **Creciente: $(-1, \infty)$**

13. $f(x) = e^{-(x-1)^2}$

- $f'(x) = -2(x-1)e^{-(x-1)^2} \quad -2(x-1)e^{-(x-1)^2} = 0 \quad x = 1$

- $f'(x) \begin{array}{c} \times \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad (1, \infty) \\ + \quad - \\ \nearrow \quad \searrow \end{array}$

- **Creciente: $(-\infty, 1)$**

- **Decreciente: $(1, \infty)$**

14. $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

- $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

- $f'(x)$

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	$(0, \infty)$
	-	-
	↘	↘

- *Decreciente*: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$

15. $f(x) = e^x (2x^2 + x - 8)$

- $f'(x) = e^x (2x^2 + x - 8) + e^x (4x + 1) = e^x (2x^2 + 5x - 7)$

- $e^x (2x^2 + 5x - 7) = 0$ $x = 1$ $x = -\frac{7}{2}$

- $f''(x) = e^x (2x^2 + 9x - 2)$

- $f''(1) = e^1 (2 \cdot 1^2 + 9 \cdot 1 - 2) > 0$ $f(1) = -5e$

- **Mínimo** $(1, -5e)$

- $f''\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{7}{2}} \left(2 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 9 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) - 2 \right) < 0$ $f\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = 13e^{-\frac{7}{2}}$

- **Máximo** $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, 13e^{-\frac{7}{2}}\right)$

16. $f(x) = (x - 1)e^{-x}$

• $f'(x) = e^{-x}(2 - x)$ $2 - x = 0$ $x = 2$

• $f'(x)$ $(-\infty, 2)$ $(2, \infty)$
 + -
 ↗ ↘

• *Creciente*: $(-\infty, 2)$

• *Decreciente*: $(2, \infty)$

17. $f(x) = e^x(2x^2 + x - 8)$

• $f'(x) = e^x(2x^2 + x - 8) + e^x(4x + 1) = e^x(2x^2 + 5x - 7)$

• $e^x(2x^2 + 5x - 7) = 0$ $x = 1$ $x = -\frac{7}{2}$

• $f''(x) = e^x(2x^2 + 9x - 2)$

• $f''(1) = e^1(2 \cdot 1^2 + 9 \cdot 1 - 2) > 0$ $f(1) = -5e$

• *Mínimo* $(1, -5e)$

• $f''\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{7}{2}}\left(2 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 9 \cdot \left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) - 2\right) < 0$ $f\left(-\frac{7}{2}\right) = 13e^{-\frac{7}{2}}$

• *Máximo* $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, 13e^{-\frac{7}{2}}\right)$

18. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$

- $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} = 0 \quad x = 0$

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------|
| x | $(-\infty, 0)$ | $(0, \infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | + | - |
| | \nearrow | \searrow |

- Creciente: $(-\infty, 0)$

- Decreciente: $(0, \infty)$

19. $f(x) = x + \ln(x^2 - 1)$

- $x^2 - 1 > 0 \quad x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad x = \pm 1$

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| x | $(-\infty, -1)$ | $(-1, 1)$ | $(1, \infty)$ |
| | + | - | + |

- $D = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

- $f'(x) = 1 + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 1}$

- $\frac{x^2 + 2x - 1}{x^2 - 1} = 0 \quad x = -1 + \sqrt{2} \notin D \quad x = -1 - \sqrt{2}$

- $f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \quad f''(-1 - \sqrt{2}) = \frac{-2((-1 - \sqrt{2})^2 + 1)}{((-1 - \sqrt{2})^2 - 1)^2} < 0$

- En $x = -1 - \sqrt{2}$ hay un máximo

20. $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

• $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$ $\frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0$ $1 - \ln x = 0$ $x = e$

•

x	$(0, e)$	(e, ∞)
$f'(x)$	+	-
	↗	↘

• *Creciente* : $(0, e)$

• *Decreciente* : (e, ∞)