

ESCUELA POLITÉCNICA NACIONAL
Facultad de Ingeniería Civil y Ambiental



Carrera: Ingeniería Ambiental

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Fecha: 25-15-10-15

Temas: Plano Cartesiano (4 ejes)

ENUNCIADO

1) $I = (x^2 + y^2) = 14$

o sea $x^2 + (x^2 + y^2) = x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2$

o sea $2x^2 + y^2 = 14$

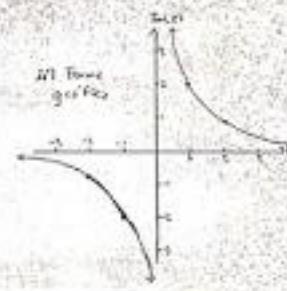
o sea $\frac{x^2}{7} + \frac{y^2}{14} = 1$

P. Analítica

y	x
1	1
2	2
-1	-1
-2	-2

2) P. Analítica

Es una hipérbola en donde su asintota vertical es el eje y y la asintota horizontal es el eje x además que su gráfica ocupa solamente el 2º y 4º cuadrante.



II) $y(x) = 9x^2 + 10x - 20$

o sea $\sqrt{9x^2 + 10x - 20} = 1$

o sea $9x^2 + 10x - 20 = 1$

o sea $9x^2 + 10x - 21 = 0$

o sea $x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 756}}{18}$

o sea $x = \frac{-10 \pm 28}{18}$

o sea $x = \frac{18}{18} = 1$

o sea $x = \frac{-38}{18} = -2.11$

o sea $x = 1$

o sea $x = -2.11$

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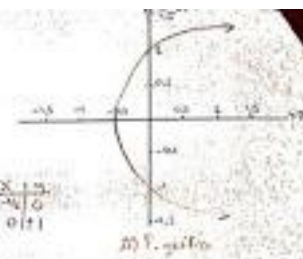
o sea $x = -2.11$

o sea $x = 1$

o sea $x = -2.11$

2) P. Analítica

Es una parábola en donde x es la función de y al ser una parábola se abre hacia el punto (-2.11, 0) y sus vértices en el eje parabólico de los x.



2) $(x + y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 6$

o sea $x^2 + y^2 + 2xy + x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = 6$

o sea $2x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$

o sea $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

o sea $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

o sea $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

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2) P. Analítica

o sea $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

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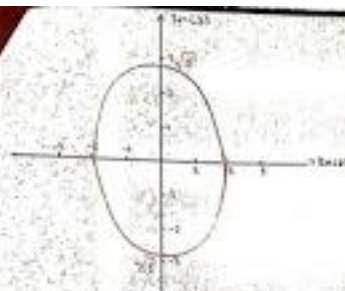
o sea $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

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JSE 45:150

* *Epinephelus peruvianus* al. May.

4) Exporten in Summe: $f(x) = 0,2(x) + 1,1(x) = 1,3(x)$ Mio.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sigma} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right) = -\frac{1}{\sigma} \left(\frac{d\sigma}{dt} \right)$$

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

$$w = \frac{2x^4 - 2xy^2 + 2y^4 + 2(-2x^2y + 2y^3 - 2y + 9xy^2)}{4(x^2 - y^2)}$$

$$\frac{w + 2x^2 + 2xy^2 + 2x + 2(2y) + 2xy - 2y}{4(x^2 - y^2)} = \frac{x^2 + xy^2 + x}{2(x^2 - y^2)} + \frac{x(y^2 + x^2y - y)}{2(x^2 - y^2)}$$

b) $\omega = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 15$

$$= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$$

$$\omega = (x^3 - 3xy^2 + xz)dx + (3x^2y + yz - y^3)dy$$

c) $\omega_1 = 0^2 + 2z^2$, $\omega_2 = \omega_1 + 2(x+iy)^2 + 2(x+iy)^2$

$$= x^4 + 3x^2y^2 + 3xy^3 + y^4 + x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2$$

$$10^6 \cdot x^3 - 3 \cdot 10^3 + 1 \cdot 10^3 = 0$$

$$(w) = (6x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1) - (2x^3 + 3x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

d) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2) = 2x$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$w(x, y, z) = 1 - x^2 - y^2 + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + z^2 = 1 + 2xy + z^2$$

$$3x^2y^2 + u^2 - y^2 + v) + i(3x^2y - u^3 + 2uv)$$

5) Exposer l'activité en la forme d'un

$$y = f(x) = e^{x+13} = e^x \cdot e^{13} = e^{13} \cdot e^x = e^{13} \cdot y_1$$

For more information, contact:

$$D_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{D_1} + \frac{1}{D_2} \right)^{-1}$$

2) $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2 \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 \right) = m \dot{x} \ddot{x} = m \dot{x} a$

$$2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 16}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x = -2$$

$$\text{Let } (x-2y)^2 = 2 \cdot (x+x)$$

$$u_2 = e^{-2t} + 2(-\operatorname{Re}(u_1) + \operatorname{Re}(u_2))$$

$$u = \bar{z}^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(z)(z - \bar{z})$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 - 4^2) = 2^2 - 4^2 = 4 - 16 = -12$

$$w^2(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \leq 0$$

$$f(x,y) = 2(x-2y)^2 - (y-2x)^2 + 4$$

$$w^2(x-y)^2 + z^2(x+y)^2$$

Wp 22 22

$u = (x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x) + i(3x^2y - y^3 + 2y)$
 $u = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 - 3xy^2 - y^3 + 2x - 2iy^2$
 $u = (x^3 + 3x^2y^2 + 3xy^2 + y^3) + i(2x - y^2)$
 $u = z^3 + 2\bar{z}$

d) $u = \frac{-x(x^2+y^2)+i(-y(x^2+y^2)+2x)}{4(x^2+y^2)+1-4x}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{2x}{4(x^2+y^2)+1-4x}$
 $u = \frac{2x^3 - 2xy^2 + 2x - 4xy^2}{4x^4 + 4xy^2 + 4x - 4x^2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{x^3 - xy^2 + x - 2xy^2}{2x^4 + 2xy^2 + 2x - 2x^2}$
 $u = \frac{-x^3 + xy^2 - x + 2xy^2}{(2x^2+1)^2 - (2y^2)^2}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-x^3 + xy^2 - x + 2xy^2}{(2x^2+1-2y^2)(2x^2+1+2y^2)}$
 $u = \frac{-x^3 + xy^2 - x + 2xy^2}{(2x^2+1-2y^2)(2x^2+1+2y^2)}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{-x^3 + xy^2 - x + 2xy^2}{(2x^2+1-2y^2)(2x^2+1+2y^2)}$

5) Exprimer $f(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$ par le biais $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$
 $f(z) = \frac{a(cx+iy)+b}{c(cx+iy)+d} = \frac{(acx+ibcy+b)}{(ccx+idy+d)}$
 $f(z) = \frac{(acx+ibcy+b)(ccx+idy+d)}{(ccx+idy+d)(ccx+idy+d)}$
 $f(z) = \frac{ac^2x^2 + ibcdx + bccx + id^2x + ac^2y^2 + ibcdy + bccy + id^2y}{(ccx+idy+d)^2}$
 $f(z) = \frac{ac^2x^2 + bccx + ibcdx + id^2x + ac^2y^2 + bccy + ibcdy + id^2y}{(ccx+idy+d)^2}$

