

Matemáticas aplicadas a las Ciencias Sociales II

Convocatoria junio 2019, Andalucía.

Opción A

Opción A

1)

$\begin{cases} X = \text{camisetas lisas} \\ Y = \text{camisetas estampadas} \end{cases}$

$$F(x,y) = 5x + 4y$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 70x + 60y \leq 4200 \\ 20x + 10y \leq 800 \\ 2y \geq x \end{cases}$$

	alg	pol
x	70	20
y	60	10
	4200	800

$$70x + 60y = 4200 \quad (r_1)$$

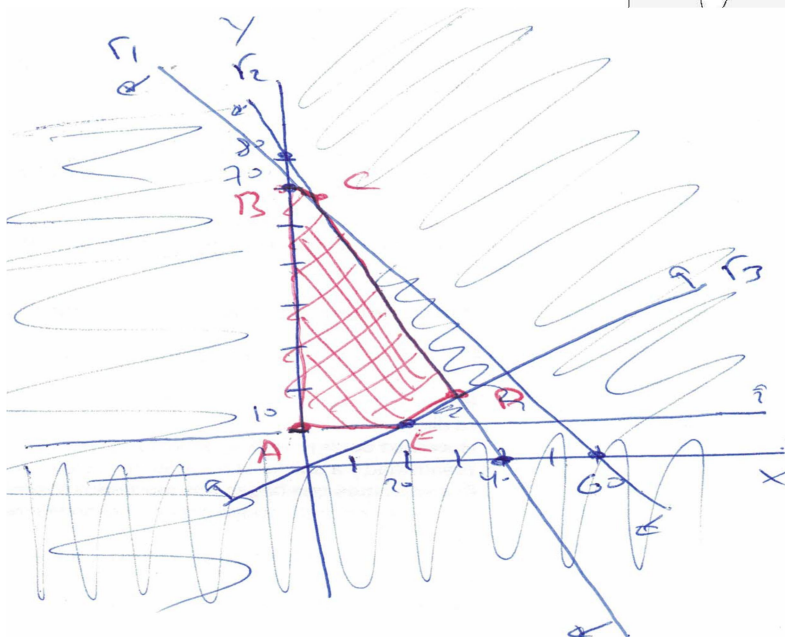
x	y
0	70
60	0

$$70x + 60y \leq 4200$$

$$(0,0) \longrightarrow 0 \leq 4200 \text{ sí}$$

$$20x + 10y \leq 800 \quad (r_2)$$

x	y
0	80
40	0



$$20x + 10y \leq 800$$

$$(0,0) \longrightarrow 0 \leq 800 \text{ sí}$$

$$2y = x \quad (r_3)$$

x	y
0	0
20	10

$$2y \geq x$$

$$(20,0)$$

$$0 \geq 20 \text{ No}$$

Vértices:

A (0,10) B(0,70)
C(12,56) D(32,16) E(20,10)

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 C \rightarrow \begin{cases} 70x+60y=4200 \\ 20x+10y=800 \end{cases} & & \\
 \quad X(-6) & & \\
 + \begin{cases} 70x+60y=4200 \\ -120x-60y=-4800 \end{cases} & & \\
 \hline
 -50x & = & -600 \\
 \hline
 & & \\
 & \searrow & \\
 20 \cdot 12 + 10y = 800 & & 10y = 800 - 240 \\
 & & Y = 560/10 = 56
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 D \rightarrow \begin{cases} 20x+10y=800 \\ 2y=x \end{cases} & & \\
 20(2y)+10y=800 & & \\
 40y+10y=800 & \longrightarrow & y=800/50=16 \\
 & & X=2 \cdot 16=32
 \end{array}$$

$$E \rightarrow \begin{cases} y=10 \\ 2y=x \end{cases} \quad x=20$$

$$F(x,y)=5x+4y$$

$$F(A)=F(0, 10)=0+40=40 \text{ €}$$

$$F(B)=F(0, 70)=0+280=280 \text{ €}$$

$$F(C)=F(12, 56)=60+224=284 \text{ €} \longrightarrow \text{MÁXIMO}$$

$$F(D)=F(32, 16)=160+64=228 \text{ €}$$

$$F(E)=F(20, 10)=100+40=140 \text{ €}$$

Para obtener el máximo beneficio debe fabricar 12 camisetas lisas y 56 estampadas. El beneficio máximo es de 284€

2) $f(x) = x^3 - 9x + 2$

a) Paralelas $\longrightarrow$ pendientes iguales

$$\begin{cases} \text{Pendiente de } f(x) = x^3 - 9x + 2 \longrightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 - 9 \\ \text{Pendiente de } y = 3x - 3 \longrightarrow y' = 3 \end{cases}$$

misma pendiente $f'(x) = y'$

$$3x^2 - 9 = 3 \quad ; \quad 3x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 4 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Ecuación recta tangente

$$y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$$

 $\longrightarrow$ para $x_1 = -2$

$$\begin{cases} a = -2 \\ f(a) = f(-2) = (-2)^3 - 9(-2) + 2 = 12 \\ f'(a) = f'(-2) = 3(-2)^2 - 9 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$y - 12 = 3(x - (-2))$$

$$y - 12 = 3x + 6$$

$$y = 3x + 18$$

 $\longrightarrow$ para $x_2 = 2$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ f(a) = f(2) = (2)^3 - 9 \cdot 2 + 2 = -8 \\ f'(a) = f'(2) = 3 \cdot 2^2 - 9 = 3 \end{cases}$$

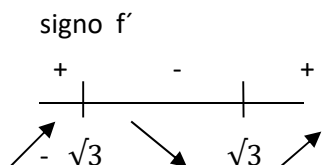
$$y - (-8) = 3(x - 2)$$

$$y + 8 = 3x - 6$$

$$y = 3x - 14$$

b) Monotonía $f'(x)=0$

$$F'(x) = 3x^2 - 9 = 0 \quad 3x^2 = 9 \quad x^2 = 3 \quad x_1 = -\sqrt{3} \\ x_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

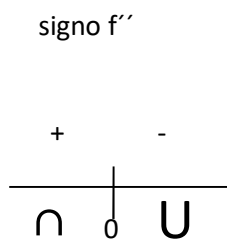


$(-\infty, -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$ CRECIENTE

$(-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3})$ DECRECIENTE

Curvatura $f''(x)=0$

$$f''(x) = 6x = 0 \quad x = 0$$



$(-\infty, 0) \longrightarrow$

∩

cóncava

$(0, +\infty) \longrightarrow$

∪

convexa

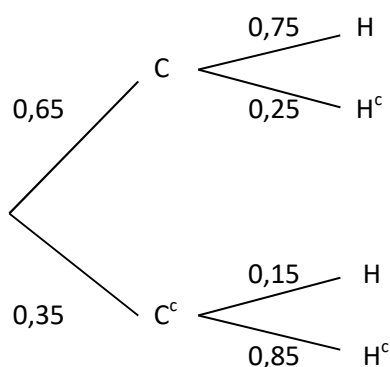
C) $\int f(x) dx = \int (x^3 - 9x + 2) dx = \int x^3 dx - \int 9x dx + \int 2 dx =$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{9x^2}{2} + 2x + C$$

3)

$\begin{cases} C \longrightarrow \text{turistas alojan en capital} \\ C^c \longrightarrow \text{turistas alojan en zonas rurales} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} H \longrightarrow \text{hospedan en hotel} \\ H^c \longrightarrow \text{hospedan en apartamentos turísticos} \end{cases}$



a) $p(H) = 0,65 \cdot 0,75 + 0,35 \cdot 0,15 = \underline{0,54}$

b) $p(C^c / H^c) = \frac{P(C^c \cap H^c)}{P(H^c)} = \frac{0,35 \cdot 0,85}{1 - 0,54} = \underline{0,6467}$

4) $n=300$

a) $Nc = 97\% \begin{cases} \alpha = 1 - 0,97 = 0,03 \\ 1 - \alpha/2 = 1 - 0,03/2 = 0,985 \\ Z_{\alpha/2} = 2,17 \end{cases}$

$p = 135/300 = 0,45 \quad q = 1 - p = 1 - 0,45 = 0,55$

$I_c = \left(p - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} ; p + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}} \right) =$

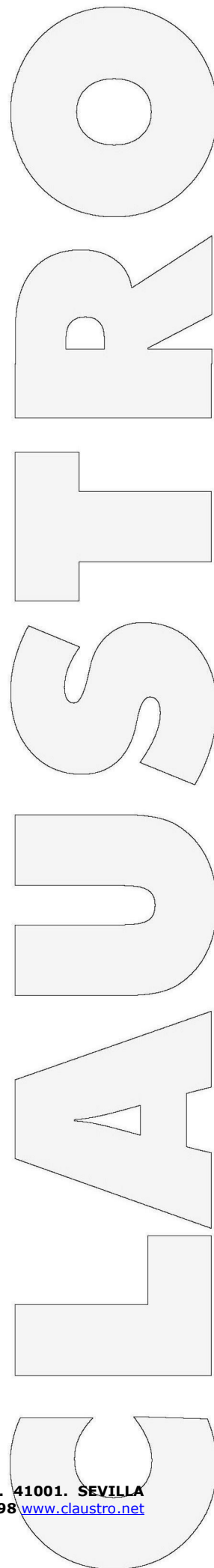
$\left(0,45 - 2,17 \sqrt{\frac{0,45 \cdot 0,55}{300}} ; 0,45 + 2,17 \sqrt{\frac{0,45 \cdot 0,55}{300}} \right) =$

$= (0,45 - 0,0623 ; 0,45 + 0,0623) = \underline{(0,3877 ; 0,5123)}$

b) ¿n? $\varepsilon < 0,02$ $\varepsilon = Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$

$$0,02 = 2,17 \sqrt{\frac{0,45 \cdot 0,55}{n}} ; \left(\frac{0,02}{2,17} \right)^2 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{0,45 \cdot 0,55}{n}} \right)^2$$

$$n = \frac{0,45 \cdot 0,55}{\left(\frac{0,02}{2,17} \right)^2} = 2913,63 \approx \underline{2914}$$



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Opción B

EJERCICIO 1

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

a) A es simétrica si $A = A^t$

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \color{red}{-1} \\ 0 & \color{red}{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & \color{red}{-1} \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

A no es simétrica

b)

$$A^{-1} \rightarrow$$

$$1^{\circ}) |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 + 0 + 0 - 0 - (-1) - 4 = 2 + 1 - 4 = -1$$

$$2^{\circ}) \text{Adj}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - (-1) = 3$$

$$a_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$a_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$a_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$a_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$a_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$a_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 4 = -2$$

A^t es la traspuesta de A, esto es cambiar filas por columnas

Ya que al cambiar las filas por columnas

no coinciden los dos valores señalados en rojo

$$3^o) (\text{Adj}(A))^t = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4^o) \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{Adj}(A))^t = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1}$$

c) $2X A - A^2 - 3I_3 = 0$

$$2X A = 3I_3 + A^2$$

$$2X = (3I_3 + A^2) \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$2X = 3 \cdot A^{-1} + A$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} (3 \cdot A^{-1} + A)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 & -6 \\ -6 & -3 & -3 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3A^{-1} + A = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & -6 & -6 \\ -6 & -3 & -3 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -8 & -6 \\ -8 & -1 & -4 \\ 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -8 & -6 \\ -8 & -1 & -4 \\ 6 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 & -3 \\ -4 & -\frac{1}{2} & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

EJERCICIO 2

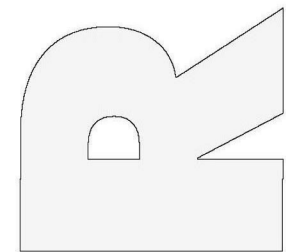
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} - 1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x^2 - a & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



a) Las funciones parciales que forman $f(x)$ son continuas en los intervalos que están definidas,

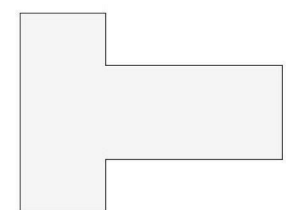
continuidad en $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x-1} = -1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 + a = a \end{cases}$$



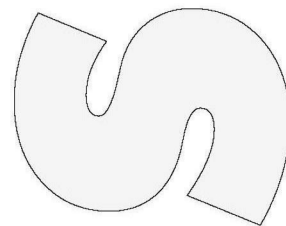
Derivabilidad:

$$f(x) \begin{cases} \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2} & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 2x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases} \text{ la derivada existe cuando } x \neq 0$$

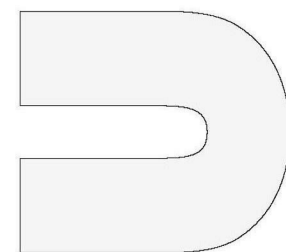


En $x = 0$

$$f'(0) \begin{cases} f'(0^-) \frac{-1}{(-1)^2} = -1 \\ f'(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$$



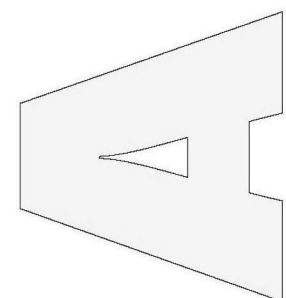
Como $f'(0^-) \neq f'(0^+) \rightarrow f$ no es derivable en $x=0$



b) **Monotonía** $f'(x) = 0$

$$f'_1(x) = -1/(x-1)^2 = 0 \quad -1 = 1 \quad \text{No hay extremos por esta rama}$$

$$f'_2(x) = 2x = 0 ; x = 0$$

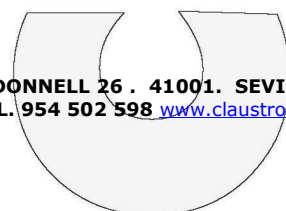
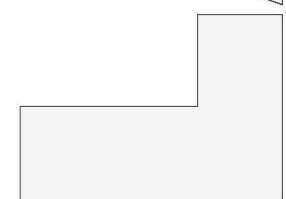


Signo f' - + $(-\infty, 0)$ DECRECIENTE

_____ | _____ $(0, +\infty)$ CRECIENTE

$\searrow 0 \nearrow$

Curvatura $f''(x) = 0$



$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1)/(x-1)^4 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ 2 & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = 2(x-1)/(x-1)^4 = 0$$

$$2(x-1) = 0$$

$$x-1=0$$

$$x=1$$

signo f''

- + +

$(-\infty, 0) \rightarrow \cap$ cóncava

$(0, +\infty) \rightarrow \cup$ convexa

_____ | _____ | _____

$\cap$ 0 $\cup$ 1 $\cup$

No hay punto de inflexión ya que para $a = -2$ la función NO es continua en $x = 0$.

EJERCICIO 3

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow \text{habitantes ven series} \\ A^c \rightarrow \text{habitantes no ven series} \\ B \rightarrow \text{habitantes ven películas} \\ B^c \rightarrow \text{habitantes no ven películas} \end{array} \right.$

$$p(A) = 0,69$$

$$p(B) = 0,35$$

$$p(A^c \cap B^c) = 0,18$$

a) ¿ $p(A \cup B)$?

$$p(A^c \cap B^c) = p(A \cup B)^c = 1 - p(A \cup B)$$

$$0,18 = 1 - p(A \cup B)$$

$$p(A \cup B) = 1 - 0,18 = \underline{\underline{0,82}}$$

$$b) p(B/A) = p(A \cap B)/p(A) = 0,22/0,69 = \underline{\underline{0,3188}}$$

$$p(A \cup B) = p(A) + p(B) - p(A \cap B)$$

$$0,82 = 0,69 + 0,35 - p(A \cap B)$$

$$p(A \cap B) = 0,69 + 0,35 - 0,82 = 0,22$$

$$c) p(B \cap A^c) = p(B) - p(A \cap B) = 0,35 - 0,22 = \underline{\underline{0,13}}$$

EJERCICIO 4

$$\sigma = 8 \quad n = 9$$

$$\text{a) } \bar{x} = \frac{10+17+8+27+6+9+32+21}{9} = 15$$

$$\nearrow \quad \alpha = 1 - 0,92 = 0,08$$

$$N_c = 92\% \quad \rightarrow \quad 1 - \alpha/2 = 1 - 0,08/2 = 0,96$$

$$\searrow \quad z_{\alpha/2} = 1,755$$

$$I_c = (\bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \sigma / \sqrt{n} ; \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \sigma / \sqrt{n}) = (15 - 1,755 \cdot 8 / \sqrt{9} ; 15 + 1,755 \cdot 8 / \sqrt{9}) =$$
$$= (15 - 4,68 ; 15 + 4,68) = \underline{(10,32 ; 19,68)}$$

$$\nearrow \quad \alpha = 1 - 0,955 = 0,045$$

$$\text{b) } N_c = 95,5\% \quad \rightarrow \quad 1 - \alpha / 2 = 1 - 0,045 / 2 = 0,9775$$

$$\searrow \quad z_{\alpha/2} = 2,005$$

$$\varepsilon < 1,5$$

$$\varepsilon = z_{\alpha/2} \sigma / \sqrt{n}$$

$$1,5 = 2,005 \cdot 8 / \sqrt{n}$$

$$1,5 \cdot \sqrt{n} = 16,04$$

$$\sqrt{n} = 16,04 / 1,5$$

$$(\sqrt{n})^2 = (10,693)^2$$

$$n = 114,34 \approx \underline{115}$$

