

SOLUCIONES

1

MATEMÁTICAS ACS

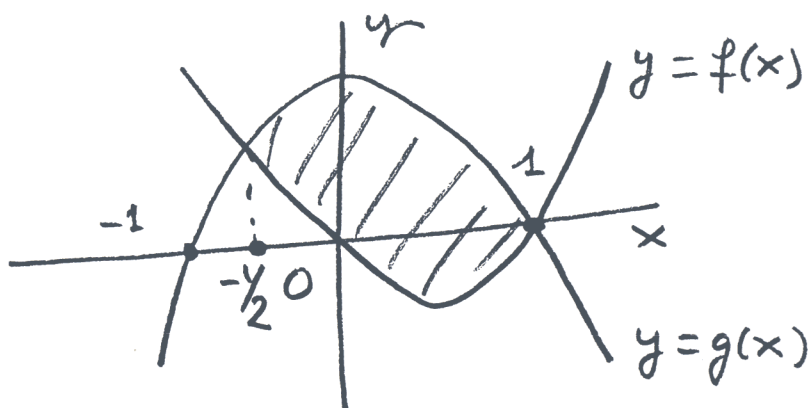
OPCIÓN A

EJERCICIO 1. - $x =$ superficie en barbecho
 $y =$ cultivo trigo
 $z =$ cultivo cebada

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=10 \\ y=z+2 \\ x=y+z-6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x=2\text{Ha} \quad y=5\text{Ha} \quad z=3\text{Ha}$$

EJERCICIO 2. -

Puntos de corte
de ambas
gráficas:



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 - x \\ y = 1 - x^2 \end{array} \right\} x^2 - x = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow x=0, x=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Área} = \int_{-1/2}^1 (1 - x^2 - x^2 + x) dx = \int_{-1/2}^1 (1 + x - 2x^2) dx =$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^3}{3} \right)_{-1/2}^1 = \frac{9}{8}$$

EJERCICIO 3. -

$$P(\text{ganar}) = P(\text{CC Par}, \text{CX 5 ó 6}, \text{XC 5 ó 6}) = \frac{7}{24}$$

$$P(CC \cdot | \text{Ganar}) = \frac{P(\text{Ganar} | CC \cdot) P(CC \cdot)}{P(\text{Ganar})} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{7}{24}} = \frac{3}{7}$$

EJERCICIO 4.-

a) $\bar{X} = \frac{660}{10} = 66$ Nivel 90% $\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1,64$

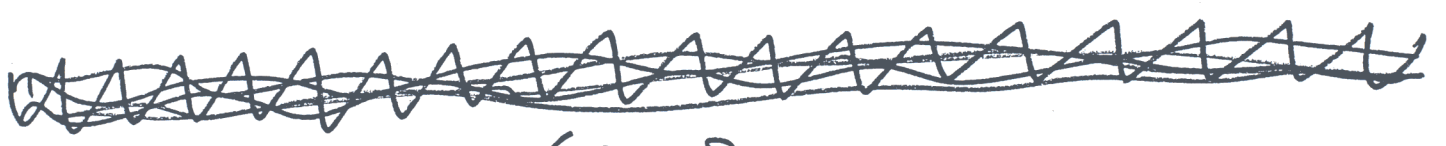
Intervalo de confianza:

$$\left(\bar{X} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) =$$

$$= \left(66 - 1,64 \cdot \frac{15}{\sqrt{10}}, 66 + 1,64 \cdot \frac{15}{\sqrt{10}} \right) = (58,22; 73,78)$$

b) Error = $z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ Nivel 95% $\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 1,96$

$$\sqrt{n} \geq z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{E} = 1,96 \cdot \frac{15}{5} = 5,88 \Rightarrow n \geq 35$$



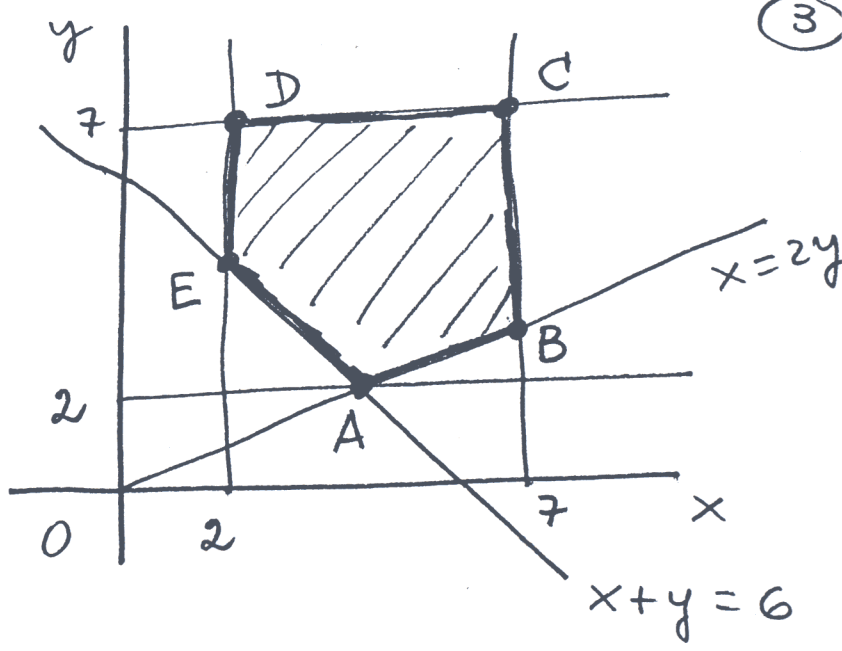
OPCIÓN B

EJERCICIO 1.- $x = Tm$ compradas a A

$y = Tm$ compradas a B

Función objetivo: $C(x,y) = 2000x + 3000y$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2 \leq x \leq 7 \\ 2 \leq y \leq 7 \\ x+y \geq 6 \\ x \leq 2y \end{aligned} \right\}$$



- A = (4, 2) C(A) = 14 000
- B = (7, 7/2) C(B) = 24.500
- C = (7, 7) C(C) = 35 000
- D = (2, 7) C(D) = 25 000
- E = (2, 4) C(E) = 16 000

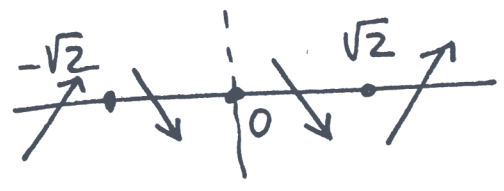
Solución óptima: A
 Debe comprar 4 Tm a A y 2 Tm a B. El coste mínimo es de 14.000 euros.

EJERCICIO 2. - a) No hay asíntotas horiz.

Verticales: $x=0$
 Oblicuas: $y=x+1$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{x^2-2}{x^2}, x \neq 0$

$f'(x)=0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{2}$



$(\sqrt{2}, 1+2\sqrt{2})$ mínimo rel.

$(-\sqrt{2}, 1-2\sqrt{2})$ máximo rel.

Creciente en $(-\infty, -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

(4)

$$c) \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_1^2 \left(x + 1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) dx =$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x + 2 \log x\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{5}{2} + 2 \log 2 \quad (\text{logaritmo neperiano})$$

EJERCICIO 3. - a) $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$$\Rightarrow P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12} = P(A)P(B)$$

Son sucesos independientes.

$$b) P(\bar{A} | \bar{B}) = \frac{P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})}{P(\bar{B})} = \frac{1 - P(A \cup B)}{1 - P(B)} = \frac{1 - 1/2}{1 - 1/3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

EJERCICIO 4. - a) Nivel 98% $\Rightarrow z_{\alpha/2} = 2,33$

Intervalo de confianza:

$$\left(6 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2,33; 6 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2,33\right) = (6 - 0,29; 6 + 0,29)$$

Sí se puede garantizar.

→ También:

$$P\left(\frac{|\bar{X} - \theta|}{1/8} \leq \frac{0,5}{1/8}\right) = P(|Z| \leq 4) \approx 1 \geq 0,98 \rightarrow \text{Sí.}$$

$$b) 0,5 \geq z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 1,96 \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \geq 2 \cdot 1,96 = 3,92 \Rightarrow n \geq 16$$

