

Ejercicio 6

Daniel Rodríguez

13 de marzo de 2019

Muchas matemáticas para practicar y practicar.

$$\int_a^b x \, dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_a^b \quad (1)$$

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) \, dV = F \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = x' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad (3)$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{si } x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$F(x) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \left[A_n \cos\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) + B_n \sin\left(\frac{2\pi nx}{P}\right) \right] \quad (5)$$

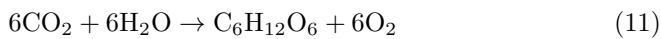
$$\sum_n \frac{1}{n^s} = \prod_p \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{p^s}} \quad (6)$$

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin(2\pi ft) \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 + 3x + 5x^2 + 8 + 6x \\ &= 6x^2 + 9x + 8 \\ &= x(6x + 9) + 8 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$X = \frac{F_0}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-r^2) + (2\zeta r)^2}} \quad (9)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} \equiv R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu} \quad (10)$$



$$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{Ba}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{BaSO}_4 \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix} \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} - \nu \nabla^2 (\mathbf{u}) = -\nabla \mathbf{h} \tag{14}$$

$$\alpha A \beta B \gamma \Gamma \delta \Delta \pi \Pi \omega \Omega \tag{15}$$