Punto 25

a)
$$L_{\eta}(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{\eta_{1}} \frac{d^{\eta}}{dx^{\eta}} (x^{\eta} e^{x})$$

Para $\eta = 2$

$$L_{2}(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{dx^{2}} \frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{2}} (x^{2} e^{x})$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^{\ell} e^{x}) = 2x e^{x} - x^{2} e^{x}$$

$$\frac{d^{\ell}}{dx^{2}} (x^{\ell} e^{x}) = 2 e^{x} - 4x e^{x} + x^{\ell} e^{x}$$

wulliphianda for e^{x} ;

$$L_{2} = \frac{1}{2} (2 - 4x + x^{\ell})$$

$$L_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x^{\ell} - 4x + 2)$$
b) Encontrar raices polinomia graela 2

Ylay que solucionar la cuachatica
$$x^{2} - 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

Yas raices son $x_{0} = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ $y_{0} = 2 + \sqrt{2}$

C)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) e^{2x} dx \approx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \omega_{i} f(x_{i})$$
 $\omega_{i} = \frac{x_{i}}{(n+3)^{2}} (L_{n+3}(x_{i})]^{2}$

Para ω_{2} recordance $L_{3}(x)$.

 $L_{3}(x) = \frac{e^{5}}{3!} \frac{l^{3}}{dx^{5}} (x^{5} e^{x})$

Ahora calculamon lon discussors

 $\frac{l}{dx} (x^{3} e^{x}) = 3x^{2} e^{x} - x^{3} e^{x}$
 $\frac{l^{2}}{dx^{2}} (x^{3} e^{x}) = 6x e^{x} - 6x^{2} e^{x} + x^{2} e^{x}$
 $\frac{l^{3}}{dx^{3}} (x^{5} e^{x}) = 6e^{x} - 18 \times e^{x} + 9x^{2} e^{x} - x^{3} e^{x}$
 $L_{3}(x) = \frac{1}{6} (6 - 18 \times 4 + 9x^{2} - x^{3})$
 $L_{3}(x_{0}) = L_{3}(2 - \sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{6} (-(2 - \sqrt{2})^{3} + 9(2 - \sqrt{2})^{2} - 18(21\sqrt{2}) + 6)$
 $L_{3}(x_{0}) = L_{3}(2 + \sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{6} (-(2 + \sqrt{2})^{3} + 9(2 + \sqrt{2})^{2} - 18(21\sqrt{2}) + 6)$
 $U_{0} = \frac{x_{0}}{2} \left[L_{3}(x_{0})\right]^{2}$

proque estamon trabajonelo

 $Con_{1} = \frac{x_{0}}{2} \left[L_{3}(x_{0})\right]^{2}$
 $Con_{1} = \frac{x_{0}}{2} \left[L_{3}(x_{0})\right]^{2}$

Punta 26

a) Tenemos el entervala (0,2) y hay que burebra en n subintervalos;

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}, \quad a=0 \quad y \quad b=2$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{2-0}{n} = \frac{2n}{n}$$

b) $x = a+i\Delta x = 0+i\frac{2}{n} = \frac{2i}{n},$

fina $x = 0, 3, 2, ..., n-1$

$$x_0 = \frac{2\cdot 0}{n} = 0 \qquad x_1 = \frac{2\cdot 2}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\cdot 1}{n} = \frac{2n}{n} \qquad x_2 = \frac{2\cdot 2}{n} = \frac{6}{n}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2\cdot 3}{n} = \frac{6}{n}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{2\cdot 1}{n} = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_5 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_5 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_6(x_1) = (\frac{2\cdot 0}{n})^2 = 0 \qquad x_1 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_5 = \frac{2i}{n}$$

$$x_6(x_2) = (\frac{2\cdot 2}{n})^3 = \frac{6i}{n^3}$$

d)
$$J \simeq \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \beta(x_i) \Delta x = 4 \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$
 $J \simeq \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \beta(x_i) \Delta x$

$$J \simeq \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \frac{8i^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{2}{n} = \frac{16}{n^4} \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \frac{3}{n^2}$$
 $J \simeq \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \frac{8i^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{2}{n} = \frac{16}{n^4} \sum_{i=0}^{3-3} \frac{3}{n^2}$
 $J \simeq \frac{16}{4} \cdot \frac{(n(n-3))^2}{n^4} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{n(n-3)}{n}\right)^2$
 $J \simeq 4 \cdot \left(\frac{n^2 - 2n + 3}{n^2}\right)$
 $J \simeq 4 \cdot \left(\frac{n^2 - 2n + 3}{n^2}\right)$
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Extrategia para aprocaman las integrales parque es emprecesa cuanda hou parca subentervala parque no considera la integrales parque las subintervala que lebido a que se necesitam muchas subintervalas para que sea prevsa, el costo computacional es bastante alto.