() y volantía 7

Gustavo	Blanco	
		4

1. Demostrar que la sucesión de naices: * Es una demostración distinta a la que desarrollamos
... en la ayudantia, pero ambas son validas. es estrictamente decreciente para C>1. -D Sobernes que

N < N+1 Si aplicamos $f(x) = C^{x}$, Con C > 1, Sabemas que es creciente se mantiene la desigualdad

si aplicamos $f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}$, también es creciente : la designal dad se mantiene. $=> (C^n)^{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}} < (C^{n+1})^{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}$ => C (A(A+1) < C (A(A+1)) => C + < C +

.. Ches una sucesión decreciónte

2.
$$f(x) = e^{2x+1} / assumindo que es invertible$$

$$y = e^{2x+1}$$

ln(y) = ln(e2x+1) In(y) = (2x+1) In(e) ln(y) = 2x41 ln(y) -1 = 2x

X= <u>|υ(λ)-</u>| $\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} (X) = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{a(x)-1}{x}$

3.
$$f_{1}(x) = 2^{x}$$
, $f_{2}(x) = x-3$, $f_{3}(x) = -x$

$$R \to (0,\infty)$$

$$f(x) = -3 - (2)^{(-3)}$$

a)
$$f(x) = -3 - (2) \frac{x-3}{2}$$

 $f(x) = -3 - (2) \frac{x-3}{2}$

$$-1 + 2^{-1/(x-3)} - 3$$

f()=-3-(1/2)

$$= (-2^{-(\alpha-3)})-3$$

$$= \frac{(-2^{-(x-3)})}{f_2(x)} = x-3 / f_3(3)$$

$$f_{3} \circ f_{2}(x) = -(x-3) / f_{3}(x)$$

$$f_{1} \circ f_{3} \circ f_{2}(x) = 2^{-(x-3)} / f_{3}(x)$$

$$f_{2} \circ f_{3} \circ f_{4}(x) = -2^{-(x-3)} / f_{3}(x)$$

$$\int_{3}^{4} f_{1} \circ f_{2} \circ f_{2}(x) = -2^{-(x-3)} / f_{2}(x)$$

$$\int_{3}^{4} f_{1} \circ f_{2} \circ f_{2}(x) = -2^{-(x-3)} / f_{2}(x)$$

$$f_{3} \circ f_{1} \circ f_{3} \circ f_{2}(x) = -2 \qquad /f_{2}(x)$$

$$= > \int (X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{of } 0 \neq 2 \\ 1 & \text{of } 0 \neq 3 \end{cases} \circ f_{2}(x) = -3 - (\frac{1}{2})^{-(x-2)}$$

$$\int_{3} \left(\int_{3} \left(\int$$

Lo almon calculations la inversa

$$\int (x) = -3 - (\xi_1)^{3-3}$$

$$\int = -3 - (\xi_1)^{3-3}$$

$$\int (3) = (3) + 3 = (\xi_1)^{3-3}$$

$$\int (3) = (3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + ((-3) + 3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + (-3) + 3$$

$$\int (3) = (-3) + (-3)$$

of recorrido
$$Va$$
 = ser $[f(8), f(0)]$

$$40 \int (0) = 2 - 3(7) = -1$$

$$\int (9) = 2 - 3(9) = 2 - 3$$

-> y= 2 -3(x+1)

$$-(y-2) = 3(x+1)$$

 $\frac{-(y-2)}{3} = (x+1)$

$$\frac{(y-2)^2}{9} = xt1$$

$$\left(\frac{y-21^2}{9} - 1 = x\right)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{-1} (x) = \left(\frac{x-2}{9}\right)^2$$

no
$$f(x)$$
 es estrictemente or recorrido va a ser $[f(8), f$