CLASES : RAICES Y PROMEDIO

- DEF: Sea a≥0. Decimo que b≥0 es le ray avalrade de a, si b=a. Notain: b=Va
- Obs: No sabamos & hall numero Va existe (Existencia: pendiente)
 - · Si a < 0, enhonas no home neig anadrado.

DEM: Supongromos que existe b≥0 by b² = a.

DEM :

Sean by c des neiles avadrades de a.

Supergamo que b+c.

Sin pérdide de generalided, Superemo

(0≤) b< c

Sabamos yre

osbec => osbecc

Pero b2=a=c2-x

Luyo, b=c

· Poshelado: Todo mumero no megahiso hiene una reix ausdreda.

· Obs: . 0 = a < b => 0 < \a < \b

DEM: Suporgamo que (20) => (\overline{a})^2 > (\overline{v})^2 -> a > b ->

• So
$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$
, enhances $\sqrt{a^2} = |a|$

$$|\alpha|^2 = \alpha^2 \sqrt{2}$$

$$F_1: \sqrt{(-2)^2} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$PA = \frac{a+b}{c}$$

- · Enhe t=0 y t=T: N=a
- . Enhe t=T y t= 2T : N= b

Velocided promedio entre t=0 y t=2T

$$= \frac{a+b}{z} = PA(a,b)$$

$$P = Q$$

$$N = A$$

$$N = A$$

$$N = A$$

$$P = A$$

$$= \frac{20}{20}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} = PH(a,b)$$

- · Ej: Una cierto contidad arece
 - . 80% entre t=0 y t=T
 - . 25% whe t=Tyt=2T

$$\underline{\mathsf{t}} = 0 \qquad \underline{\mathsf{t}} = \mathsf{T} \qquad \underline{\mathsf{t}} = 2\mathsf{T}$$

$$A \longrightarrow 1.8 \times A \longrightarrow (1.25 \times 1.8) A$$

$$|.25 \times 1.8 = 2.25 = 1.5^2$$
 -> $|.5 = \sqrt{|.25 \times 1.8|}$

$$\frac{t=0}{A} \longrightarrow \frac{[1.25,1.7)}{(1.5)^2 \times A}$$

• TEOREMA: Seen
$$a,b>0$$
. Lugo,

PH(a,b) \leq PG(a,b) \leq PA(a,b),

so decir,

$$\frac{2}{1} + \frac{1}{1} \leq \sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2}$$

DEM:

$$0 \le \sqrt{ab} \le \frac{a+b}{z}$$

$$\leftarrow$$
 0 \leq $(2\sqrt{ab}) \leq (a+b)^2$

$$0 \le 4ab \le a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

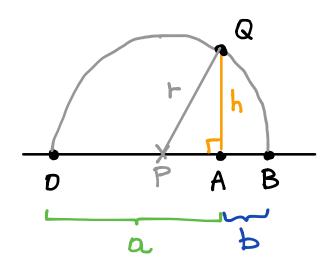
Ahora,
$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab = (a - b)^2 \ge 0$$

Ahoue,
$$\frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \leq \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{b}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{6}(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}) \leq P_{A}(\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}) \checkmark$$



diemeho =
$$a + b$$

radio = $\frac{a+b}{z}$ = $PA(a,b)$
=> $|OP| = |PB| = \frac{a+b}{z} = r$

$$|PA| = |DA| - |DP|$$

$$= \alpha - r = \alpha - \frac{a+b}{z} = \frac{\alpha-b}{z}$$

Por Pilagonos,

=>
$$h^2 = |PQ|^2 - |PA|^2$$

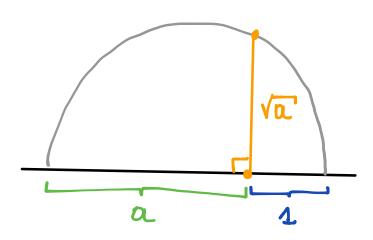
$$= \left(\frac{a+b}{z}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a-b}{z}\right)^2$$

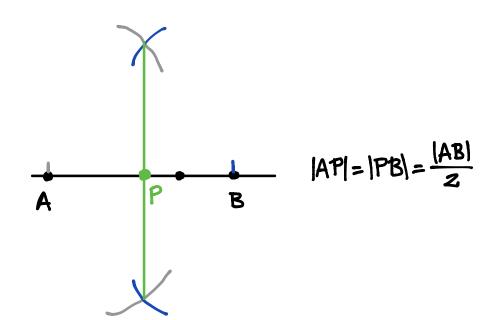
$$= \frac{(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) - (a^2 - 2ab + b^2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4ab}{4} = ab$$

=>
$$h = \sqrt{ab} = PG(a,b)$$

· Obs :





Hasha acá,

