

$$1.) a \geq 0 \Rightarrow |a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$|a| = a \quad |b| = b$$

$$a+b \geq 0 \Rightarrow |a+b| = a+b$$

$$a \geq b$$

$$c \geq d$$

$$a+c \geq b+d$$

$$|a+b| = a+b = |a|+|b| = -(-(a+b))$$

$$0 \leq 0 \quad \wedge \quad b \leq 0$$

$$|a| = -a \quad |b| = -b$$

$$a+b \leq 0 \Rightarrow |a+b| = -(a+b)$$

$$2.) a \geq 0, \quad b \leq 0 \quad |a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$|a| = a \quad |b| = -b \quad |a+b| \leq a+(-b)$$

$$a \geq 0 \quad |a+b| \leq a-b$$

$$-b \geq 0 \quad a+b \geq 0$$

$$a-b \geq 0 \quad a+b \geq 0$$

$$1 \text{ Sup} \Rightarrow a+b \geq 0$$

$$|a+b| = a+b = |a|+|b|$$

$$3.) a+b \leq 0 \Rightarrow |a+b| = -(a+b)$$

Yo quiero demostrar

$$|a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$|a+b| \leq a+(-b)$$

$$|a+b| \leq a-b \quad a=4 \quad b=-3 \quad \geq 0$$

$$I) a+b \geq 0 \quad |a+b| = |4-3| = |1|$$

$$II) a+b \leq 0 \quad a=2 \quad b=-3 \quad < 0$$

$$|a+b| = |2-3| = |-1|$$

$$|a+b| \leq a-b$$

$$a+b \leq a-b$$

$$b \leq -b$$

Si $a \geq 0$ entonces $|x| \leq a$ si solo si $-a \leq x \leq a$

$$a \geq 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad |x| \leq a \rightarrow -a \leq x \leq a$$

Demostración

$$|x| \geq a \rightarrow -a \leq -|x| \leq x \leq |x|$$

$$1) -a \leq -|x|$$

$$-a \leq x \leq a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a \leq x \leq a \Rightarrow |x| \leq a$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \rightarrow |x| = x \leq a \\ x < 0 \rightarrow |x| = -x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow |x| = -x$$

$$\text{Hipotesis } -a \leq x \quad // \quad (-1)$$

$$a \geq -x$$

$$|x| \leq a$$

$$|x| \leq a \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Handwritten notes on a whiteboard showing the proof of the triangle inequality for absolute values. The notes are organized into sections with numbered examples and logical deductions.

- 1) $a \geq 0, b \geq 0$** : Shows $|a+b| = a+b = |a|+|b|$.
- 2) $a \geq 0, b \leq 0$** : Shows $|a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$ by considering $a+b \geq 0$ and $a+b \leq 0$.
- 3) $a \leq 0, b \geq 0$** : Shows $|a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$ by considering $a+b \geq 0$ and $a+b \leq 0$.
- 4) $a \leq 0, b \leq 0$** : Shows $|a+b| = -(a+b) = |a|+|b|$.

There are also some additional notes on the right side of the whiteboard, including a small table of values for $|x| \leq a$ and a note about the definition of absolute value.

$- x < x$	$\forall \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
$x=2$	$- 2 < 2 \quad \checkmark$
$x=0$	$ 0 < 0 \quad \checkmark$
$x=-0.01$	$- -0.01 < -0.01 \quad \checkmark$
	$-0.01 < -0.01 \quad \checkmark$

Propiedades de la ecuación

$$|4x + 3| = 7$$

Solución

$$|4x + 3| = 7$$

$$4x + 3 = 7 \quad \text{ó} \quad |4x + 3| = -7$$

$$4x = 4$$

$$x = 0$$

Resolver: $|x - 2| = |3 - 2x|$

Solución:

$$x - 2 = 3 - 2x \quad \text{ó} \quad x - 2 = -(3 - 2x)$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$1 = x$$

$$1 = x$$

Ejemplo a) $|3x + 5| \leq 7$ y b) $|2x - 2| > 4$

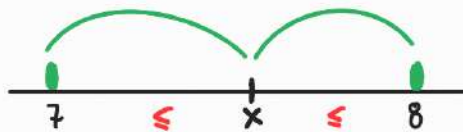
$$-7 \leq 3x + 5 < 7$$

$$-12 \leq 3x < 2 \quad || : 3 \neq 0$$

$$-4 \leq x < \frac{2}{3}$$

Maximo Entero

Ejemplo Hallar el maximo entero de los siguientes intervalos



$$[3] = 3$$

$$[7, 1] = 7$$

$$4x^2 - 5x - 4 < 1 + 1$$

$$4x^2 - 5x - 6 < 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-5) \pm \sqrt{(-5)^2 - 4(4)(-6)}}{2(4)}$$

$$\frac{5 + \sqrt{21}}{8} = \frac{16}{8} = 2$$

$$\frac{5 - 11}{8} = \frac{-6}{4}$$

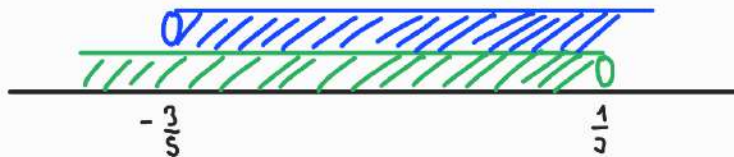
Raíces
diferentes
inecuación

$$Cs: \left(-\frac{3}{4}; 2\right) //$$

Solución

Deter base $b = 2 > 1$ entonces la solución esta dado por

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 4 > 5x + 3 > 0 & \wedge \quad 5x + 3 > 0 \\ 1 > 3x & \wedge \quad x > -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} > x & \end{aligned}$$



$$CS: -\frac{3}{5} < x < \frac{1}{3}$$

Solución $0 < b = 0.1 < 1$

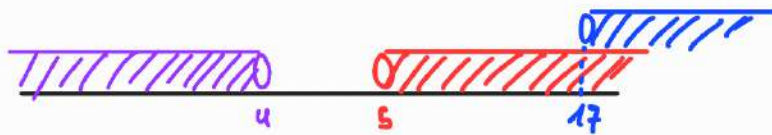
$$x^2 + 3 > x - 17 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - x + 20 > 0 & \quad \text{y} \quad x - 17 > 0 \\ & \quad \text{y} \quad x > 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - x + 20 = 0$$

$$(x - 5)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 4 \quad x = 5$$



$$CS: (-\infty, 4) \cup (5, +\infty)$$

$$x^2 - 1x + 20 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(20)}}{2(1)} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-79}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{-79}i}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \sqrt{-79}i}{2}$$

complejos

$$CS: (17, +\infty)$$

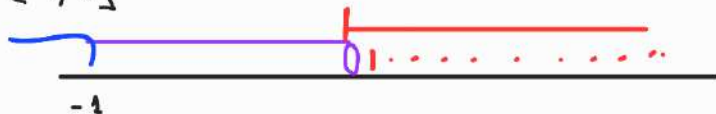
$$CS: \emptyset$$



Máximo mínimo

Ejemplo

$$a) A = [-1, 3]$$



b) Ejemplo

$$[-\infty, 4]$$



infimo = no tiene

maximo = 4

Ejemplo

b) $\beta = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x^2 - 4x - 12 < 0\}$

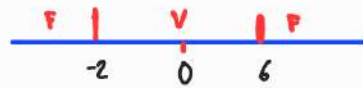
Solución

$$x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$$

$$(x-6)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x = -2 \quad x = 6$$

Cs: $(-2, 6)$

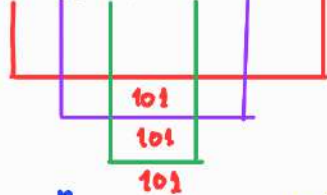


Infimo $\beta = -2$ Supremo $\beta = 6$

Resolver

a) Teorema de la suma

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99 + 100 = 5050$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n i \rightarrow \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Demuestra

$$A = \left\{ n \in \mathbb{N} / 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\}$$

1) $1 \in A$

2) $\sup_{\text{Cierta}} \{k \in A\} \Rightarrow k+1 \in A$

Puede ir variando

Demostración

1) $n=1 \quad \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1 \in A \quad \frac{2(2+1)}{2} = 2$

2) Supongamos cierto para $k \in A \quad 1 + 2 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

Para $k+1$; se tiene $1 + 2 + \dots + k + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$

En efecto

$$1 + 2 + \dots + k + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + k+1$$

Por tanto $k+1$

$$\frac{k^2 + k + 2k + 2}{2}$$

1) $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} / (1+p)^n \geq 1 + np\}$

1) $1=n$ Pd $1 \in A$

$$(1+p)^1 = 1+p = 1+1p$$

2) Supongamos cierto para k ; $\underbrace{(1+p)^k \geq 1+kp}_{\text{Hip}} \Rightarrow$

Pd $(1+p)^{k+1} \geq 1 + (k+1)p \quad (k+1) \in A$

En efecto

$$(1+p)^{k+1} = (1+p)^k (1+p) \geq (1+kp) (1+p) = 1+p + kp + kp^2 \geq 1+p+k \cdot p \quad \leftarrow \text{verdadero}$$

siendo:
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$ $p \geq -2$
 $k^2 \geq 0$

$$(1+p)^{k+1} \geq 1+(k+1)p$$

Funciones y "Relaciones"

Domínio y Rango

$$f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$$

$$y = x^2 - 4x + 7$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 7 - y$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^2 + 7 - y$$

$$0 = (x^2 - 2)^2 + 3 - y \rightarrow y - 3 = (x-2)^2 \quad // \sqrt{}$$

$$Df: 2 \leq x \leq 3 \quad // -2$$

$$0 \leq x-2 \leq 1$$

$$\sqrt{y-3} = |x-2|$$

$$\sqrt{y-3} = x-2$$

$$2 \leq \sqrt{y-3} + 2 = x \leq 3, \text{ por dominio}$$

$$2 \leq \sqrt{y-3} + 2 \leq 3 \quad // -2$$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{y-3} \leq 1 \quad // ()^2$$

$$0 \leq (x-2) \leq 1$$

$$y-3 \geq 0 ; 0 \leq y-3 \quad \wedge \quad y-3 \leq 1$$

$$3 \leq y ; y \leq 4$$

$$3 \leq y \leq 4$$

$$y-3 \leq 0$$

$$0 \leq -(y-3) \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq -y+3 \leq 1 \quad // (-3)$$

$$-3 \leq -y \leq -2 \quad // (-1)$$

$$3 \geq y \geq 2$$

Completando cuadrados

$$x^2 - 3x = x^2 - 3x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{4}$$

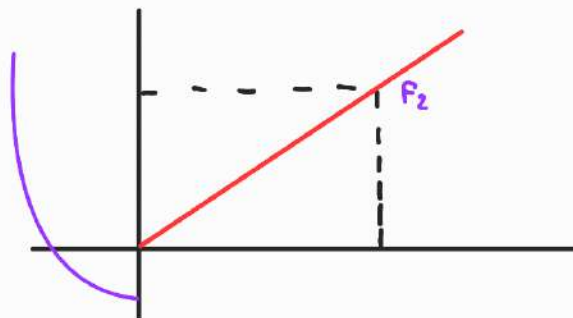
Calcular el dominio y rango de la función

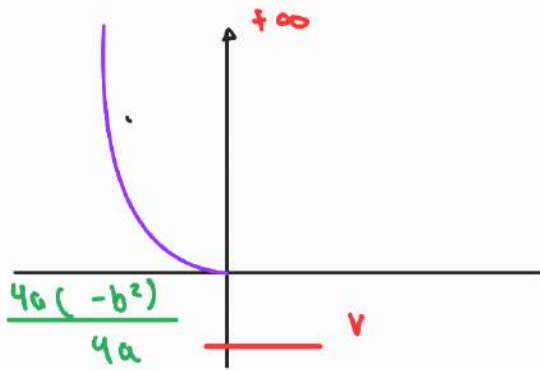
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \\ x^2-2 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Solución

por el dominio

$$Df = [1, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0)$$





$$f_1(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$R_F: R_{F_1} \cup R_{F_2}$$

$$f_2(x) = x^2 - 2$$

$$y = 2x + 2 \dots R_{f_1}: \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = 1x^2 - 2$$

$$R_{f_2} = [v, +\infty)$$

$$R_{f_2} = [-2, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Luego } R_F: [-2, +\infty) \cup \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_F: \mathbb{R}$$

Determine el dominio, rango y graficar la función

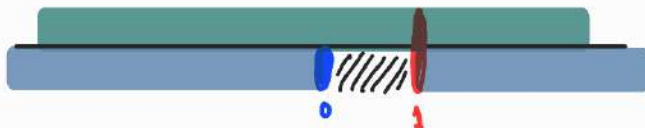
$$f(x) = |x| + |x-1|$$

Solución

$$f(x) = |x| + |x-1|$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|x-1| = \begin{cases} x-1 & x-1 \geq 0 \\ -(x-1) & x-1 < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ -x+1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$



$$1) (-\infty, 0) \quad f(x) = |x| + |x-1| = -x - x + 1 \rightarrow f(x) = -2x + 1$$

$$2) [0, 1) \quad f(x) = |x| + |x-1| = x - x + 1 = 1$$

$$0 \leq x < 1$$

$$3) [1, +\infty) \quad f(x) = |x| + |x-1| = x + x - 1 = 2x - 1$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = [1x1] + \sqrt{x - [1x1]}$$

$$f(x) = [1x1] + \sqrt{x - [1x1]} = F(x)$$

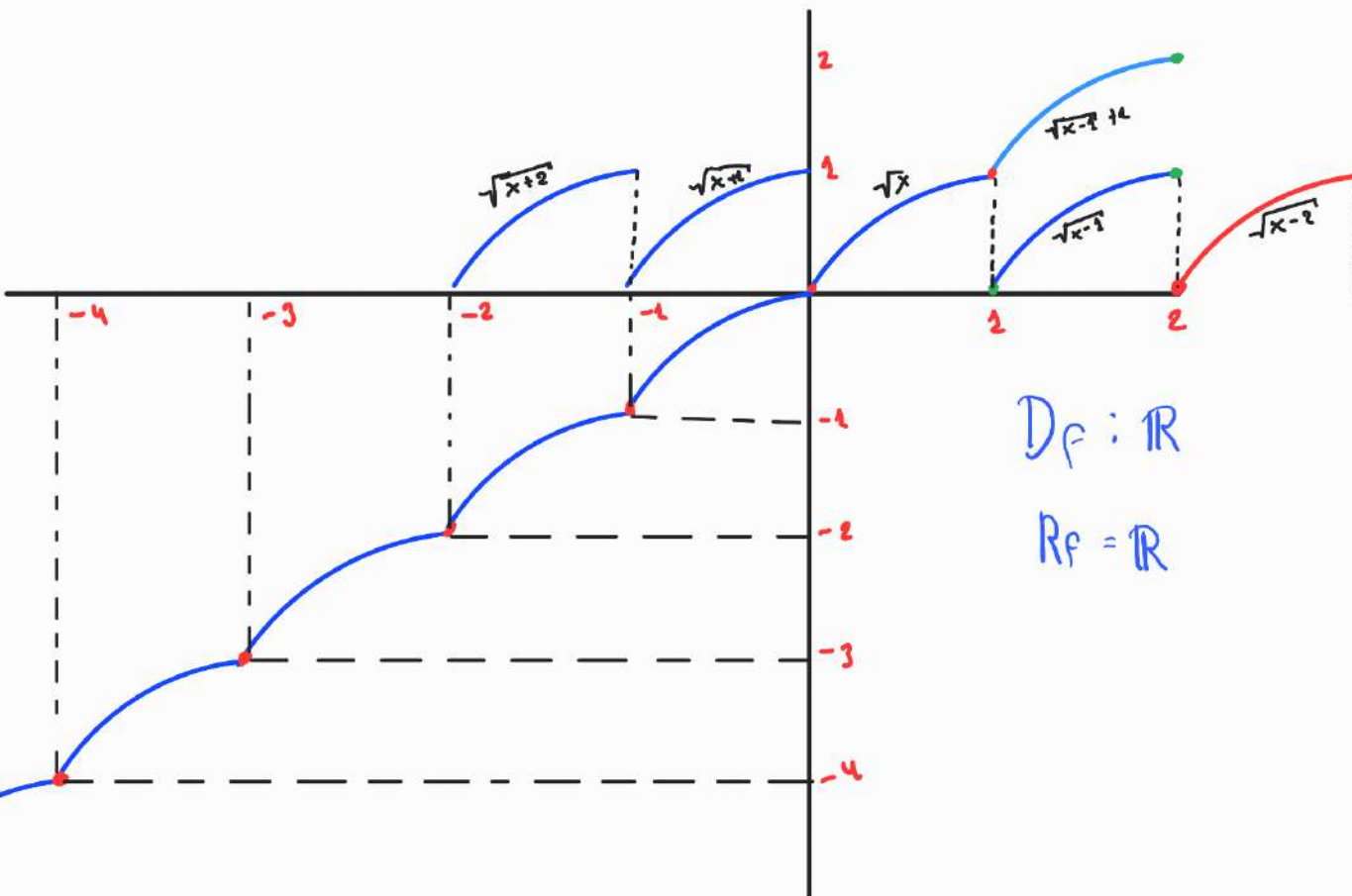
$$f(x) = 1 + \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = 2 + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$-1 \leq x < 0 \rightarrow [x] = -1 \quad f(x) = -1 + \sqrt{x+1}$$

$$-2 \leq x < -1 \rightarrow [x] = -2 \quad f(x) = -2 + \sqrt{x+2}$$

$$-3 \leq x < -2$$



$$D_f : \mathbb{R}$$

$$R_f = \mathbb{R}$$

Ejemplo Calcular $(f+g)(x)$ si

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \\ x^2-2 & \text{si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

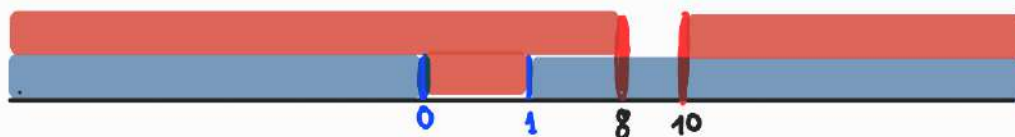
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+2 & \text{si } x \leq 8 \\ 2x^3 & \text{si } x > 10 \end{cases}$$

Hallar $f+g$

Solución:

$$1) D_{f+g} = D_f \cap D_g = \{(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, +\infty)\} \cap \{(-\infty, 8] \cup (10, +\infty)\}$$

$$D_{f+g} = (-\infty, 0] \cup [1, 8] \cup (10, +\infty)$$



$$f+g = \begin{cases} x^2+3x-1 & \rightarrow x < 0 \\ 5x+2 & \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 8 \\ 2x^3+2x+1 & \rightarrow x > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$f \cdot g = \begin{cases} 3x^3+x^2-6x-2 & \rightarrow x < 0 \\ & \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 8 \\ & \rightarrow x > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$f-g = \begin{cases} x^2-3x-3 & \rightarrow x < 0 \\ -x & \rightarrow 1 \leq x \leq 8 \\ -2x^3+2x+1 & \rightarrow x > 10 \end{cases}$$

2º) Hallamos $f+g$ en cada caso

⊙ $(-\infty, 0)$ ($x < 0$) $f+g(x) = f(x) + g(x) = x^2 - 2 + 3x + 1 = x^2 + 3x - 1$

⊙ $1 \leq x \leq 8$ $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = 2x+1 + 3x+1 = 5x+2$

⊙ $x > 8$: $(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = 2x+1 + 2x^3 = 2x^3 + 2x+1$

Ejemplo Hallar f/g si

$f = \{(-2, 1), (0, 3), (4, 0), (5, -3), (6, 3)\}$ y $g = \{(0, -2), (-2, 5), (3, 2), (5, 0), (8, -2)\}$

1) $D_{f/g} = (-2, 0, 4, 5, 6) \cap \{(0, -2, 3, 5, 8) - (5)\}$

$\{0, -2, 3, 8\}$

$= \{0, -2\}$

$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2-2}$; $x \geq 1$; $x < 0$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+1 & x < 8 \\ 2x^3 & x > 10 \end{cases}$ Hallar $f+g$

$f = \{(1, 2), (3, -1), (4, 0)\}$, $g = \{(4, -5), (3, 0), (7, 17)\}$

$f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x^2-2}$; $x \geq 1$; $x < 0$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x+1 & x < 8 \\ 2x^3 & x > 10 \end{cases}$ Hallar $f+g$

$f = \{(1, 2), (3, -1), (4, 0)\}$ $g = \{(4, -5), (3, 0), (7, 17)\}$

$D_f = D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \text{ y } g(x) \text{ est\u00e1n definidas}\}$

$D_{f/g} = D_f \cap D_g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \in D_f \text{ y } x \in D_g\}$

$D_f = \{1, 3, 4\}$ $D_g = \{4, 3, 7\}$

$D_{f/g} = \{1, 3, 4\} \cap \{4, 3, 7\} = \{4\}$

$(f/g)(4) = \frac{f(4)}{g(4)} = \frac{0}{-5} = 0$

$(f/g)(3) = \frac{f(3)}{g(3)} = \frac{-1}{0} = \text{no est\u00e1 definida}$

$(f/g)(7) = \frac{f(7)}{g(7)} = \frac{\text{no est\u00e1 definida}}{17} = \text{no est\u00e1 definida}$

$\Rightarrow D_{f/g} = \{4\}$

Ejemplo

$$f = \{(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (4,3), (5,4)\} \text{ y } g = \{(6,7), (5,4), (4,3), (2,4), (1,4), (0,7)\}$$

Hallar

$D_{g \circ f}$, $D_{f \circ g}$ así como $f \circ g$ y $g \circ f$

i) $g \circ f$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{x \in D_f \wedge f(x) \in D_g\}$$

$$\{0, 1, 2, 4, 5\}$$

$$f(x) = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 2, 3\} \in D_g = \{6, 5, 4, 2, 1, 0\}$$

ii) $f \circ g$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \wedge g(x) \in D_f\}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$$

$$(g \circ f)(0) = g(f(0)) = g(1) = 4$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$$

$$(g \circ f)(0) = g(f(0)) = g(1) = 4$$

$$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(2) = 3$$

$$(g \circ f)(4) = g(f(4)) = g(3) = 4$$

$$(g \circ f)(5) = g(f(5)) = g(4) = 3$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \{(0, 4), (1, 3), (4, 4), (5, 3)\}$$

Se confundió la lic este está bien

$$f = \{(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (4,3), (5,4)\} \text{ y } g = \{(6,7), (5,4), (4,3), (2,4), (1,4), (0,7)\}$$

$$D_{g \circ f} = \{0, 1, 4, 5\}$$

$$(g \circ f)(0) = g(f(0)) = g(1) = 4$$

$$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(2) = 3$$

$$(g \circ f)(4) = g(f(4)) = g(3) = 4$$

$$(g \circ f)(5) = g(f(5)) = g(4) = 3$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = \{(0, 4), (1, 3), (4, 4), (5, 3)\}$$

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + 1 & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g_1(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1 & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 + 2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 2 & [-1, 0] \\ D_{f \circ g_1} \\ D_{f \circ g_2} \\ D_{f \circ g_3} \end{cases}$$

10) $D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\}$

$$D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\} = \{x \in D_g \mid g(x) \in D_f\}$$

$$= \{x < 0 \mid x^2 \in [1, 2]\} \cup \{x > 0 \mid x^2 \in [1, 2]\}$$

$$= \{x < 0 \mid x^2 \leq 1 \text{ and } x^2 \leq 2\} \cup \{x > 0 \mid x^2 \leq 1 \text{ and } x^2 \leq 2\}$$

$$= \{x < 0 \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\} \cup \{x > 0 \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$$

$$= [-1, 0] \cup (0, 1] = [-1, 1]$$

$$(f \circ g_1)(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = f_1(x^2) = x^2 + 2$$

f es tal que $3f(2-x) + 2f(x) = x^2$: Determinar $f(x)$
 $f(x) = ?$

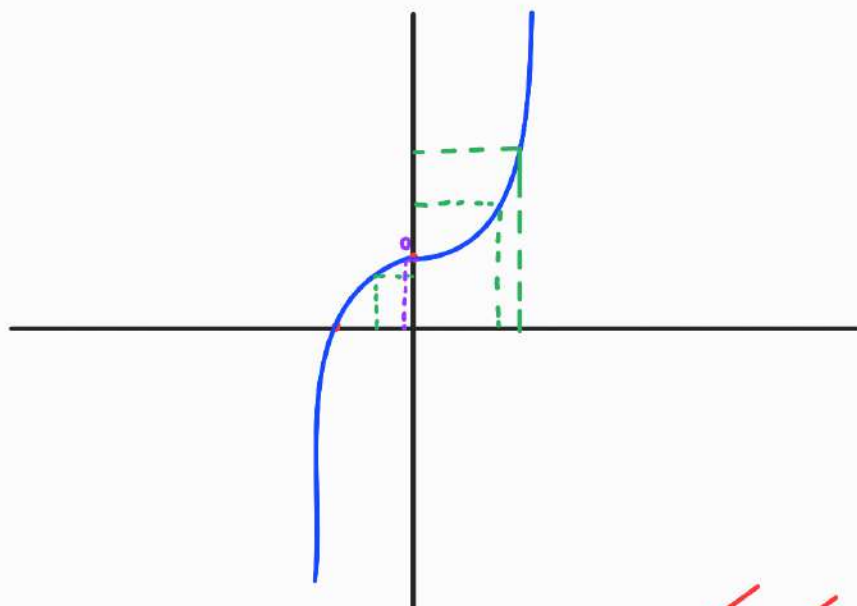
Solución:

C.V. $M = 2 - x$
 $2 - 4 = x \downarrow$

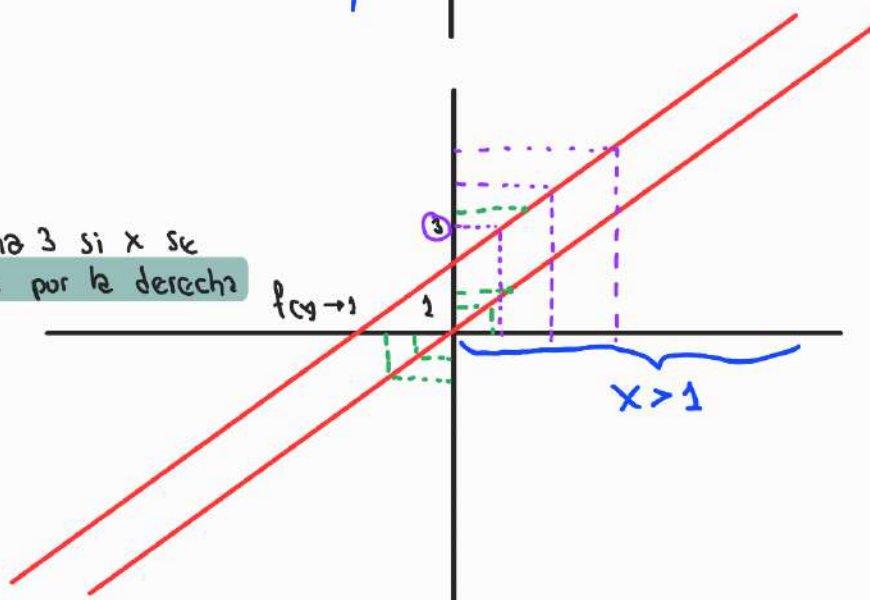
$$\begin{cases} 3f(u) + 2f(2-u) = (2-u)^2 \dots\dots (1) \quad // \cdot 3 \\ 9f(u) + 6f(2-u) = 3(2-u)^2 \\ 3f(2-u) + 2f(u) = u^2 \dots\dots\dots (2) \quad // (-2) \\ -6f(2-u) - 4f(u) = u^2 \end{cases}$$

Limite de una función

$f_1(x)$



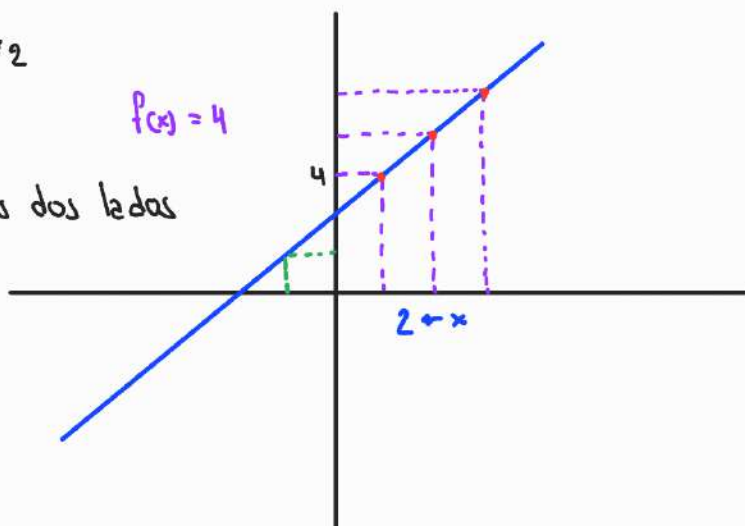
$f(x)$ se aproxima 3 si x se aproxima a 1 por la derecha



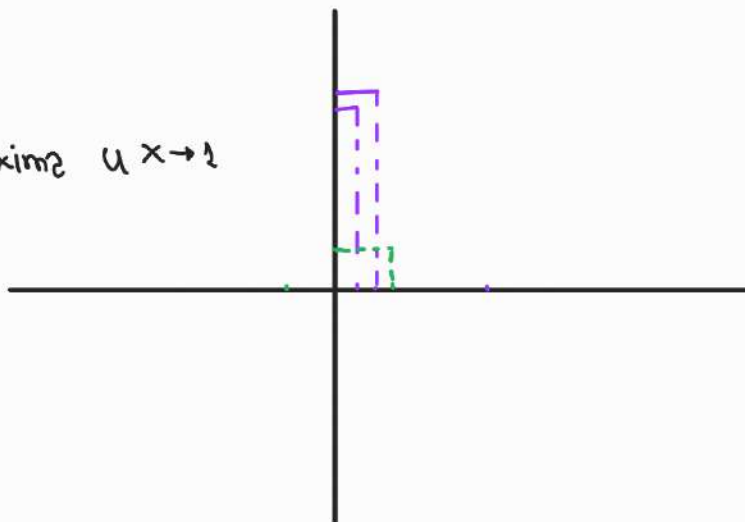
$$f_3(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} \quad \forall x \neq 2$$

$$f(x) = 4$$

Se aproxima por los dos lados

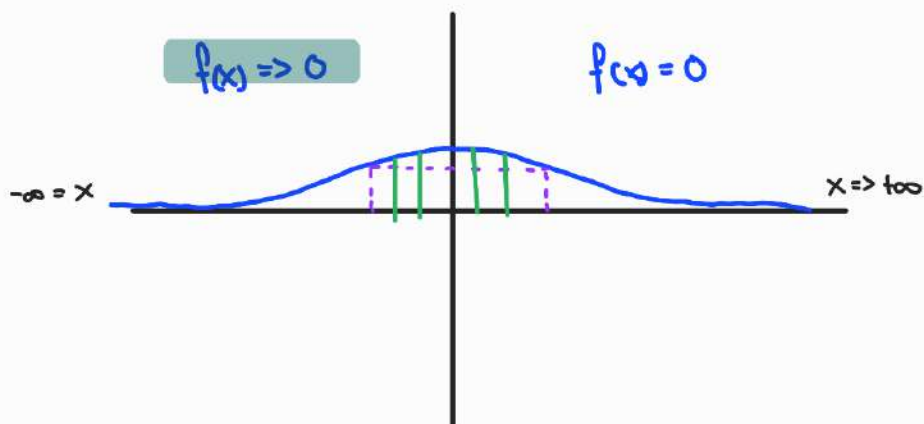


Cuando x se aproxima a $x \rightarrow 2$ por la izquierda



$$f(x) \Rightarrow 0$$

$$f(x) = 0$$



Propiedades de Limites de Funciones

Sea $f, g: A \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow n} (f(x))^n \cdot \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow n} f(x) \right)^n = 1^n$$

$$g) \lim_{x \rightarrow n} |f(x)| = \left| \lim_{x \rightarrow n} f(x) \right| = |1|$$

Demostración:

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow n} k(x) \Rightarrow kL \leftarrow \text{pd } |k f(x) - kL| < \epsilon$$

Hipotesis: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \delta > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad 0 < |x - a| < \delta$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \exists \delta: 0 < |x - a| < \delta$$

$$\text{pd } |k f(x) - kL| < \epsilon$$

$$|k f(a) - kL| = |k(f(a) - L)|$$

Problema: Demostrar que:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

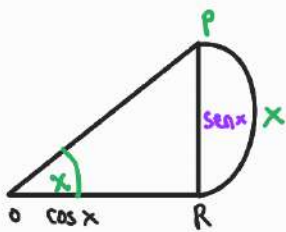
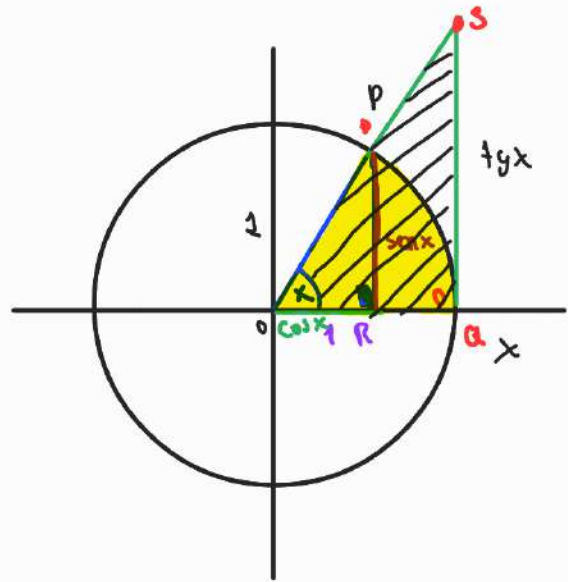
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

Sean x próximo a 0

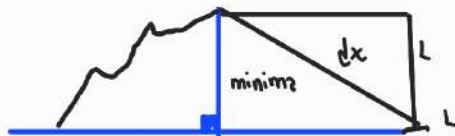
Demostración: $\sin x = \frac{DR}{OP} = \frac{PR}{1} = \sin x = PR$

(I) $\cos x = \frac{OR}{OP} \Rightarrow \cos x = OR$

(II) $\tan x = \frac{SQ}{OR} = \frac{SQ}{1} \Rightarrow \tan x = SQ$



La distancia $PR = \sin x$ es < distancia x



minimiza distancia del punto P a la recta en L en aquello perpendicular

distancia

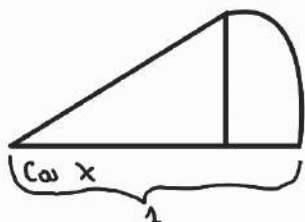
$$|\sin x| < |x|$$

$$-|x| < \sin x < |x|$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -|x| < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x| = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 0 \quad \text{Demostrado}$$

Pd $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$
Del gráfico $0 < \cos x < 1$



$$\cos^2 x < \cos x \rightarrow 1 - \sin^2 x < \cos x \rightarrow 1 - \cos x < \sin^2 x \dots (1)$$

De 1) $|\sin x| < |x| \rightarrow \sin^2 x < x^2 \dots (2)$

De 1) y 2)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \cos x &< \sin^2 x < x^2 \\ 1 - \cos x &< x^2 \\ 1 - x^2 &< \cos x < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 - x^2 < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$

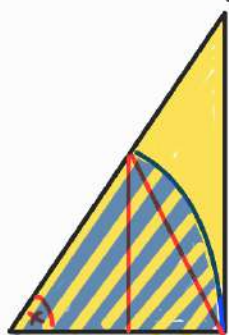
$$\text{III } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

Del gráfico $|\sin x| < |x| < |\tan x|$ (De los triángulos OPQ, ORS)

Área de los triángulos

$$\Delta OPQ < \text{Área sector } OPQ$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin x < \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot x < \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \tan x \quad || \cdot 2$$



$$\sin x < x < \tan x$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \quad x < \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\cos x < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$

$$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} < \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 1 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + h) = L$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x \in D_f \quad 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ se tiene } |f(x) - L| < \epsilon$$

hagamos un cambio de variable sea $h = x - x_0 \rightarrow x = h + x_0$

Dado $\epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall h + x_0 \in D_f \quad 0 < |h| < \delta$ implica

$$|f(h + x_0) - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(x_0 + h) = L$$

Ejemplo Calcular el siguiente límite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - 2 \cos x}{\pi - 3x} =$$

Solución: Como en el límite x lo tendemos a 0, hagamos cambio de variable
 $b = x - \pi/3 \rightarrow x = h + \pi/3, \quad x \rightarrow \pi/3 \quad h \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/3} \frac{1 - 2 \cos x}{\pi - 3x} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2 \cos(h + \pi/3)}{\pi - 3(h + \pi/3)} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2(\cos h \cos \pi/3 - \sin h \sin \pi/3)}{\pi - 3h - \pi} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos h + \sqrt{3} \sin h}{-3h} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} + \sqrt{3} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} (-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: Si $f(x)$ es acotada en un entorno de x_0 el cual no pertenece γ_0 y si $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$

Entonces $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = 0$

Demostación

hipotesis f es acotada, existe $\delta_1 > 0$ $|M| > 0$ $|f(x)| < M$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0, \forall \epsilon > 0: \exists \delta_2 > 0 \forall x \in D_f, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ se tiene $|g(x) - 0| < \epsilon$

Sea $\epsilon > 0$, exista $\delta = \min \{ \delta_1, \delta_2 \} > 0, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$

implica

$|f(x)g(x) - 0| = |f(x)g(x)| = |f(x)| |g(x)| < M \cdot \epsilon$

Ejemplo Hallar el limite de

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Soluciones

9:43 AM Jue, 11 Ene 19

✓ Untitled Jam

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FUNCIÓN EXPONENCIAL

Uno de los números que surge en cuestiones básicas es el número natural

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

Se realizó un préstamo de 1bs con un interés anual 100%

Al final del año se devolverá

¿Estos adeudado y justo? ¿Porque?

Alguno razón, puede ser perdida del valor de la moneda. Seria más adecuado actualizar el capital cada seis meses Al final del sexto mes el nuevo capital será

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Ahora se actualiza continuamente (lo más adecuada) cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$, ello ocurre cuando $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$, al final del año se debe pagar

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e = 2.718281828459$$

•

⌂

Definición La función exponencial de base e ,
 $\exp: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 se define por $x \mapsto \exp(x)$

✏

+

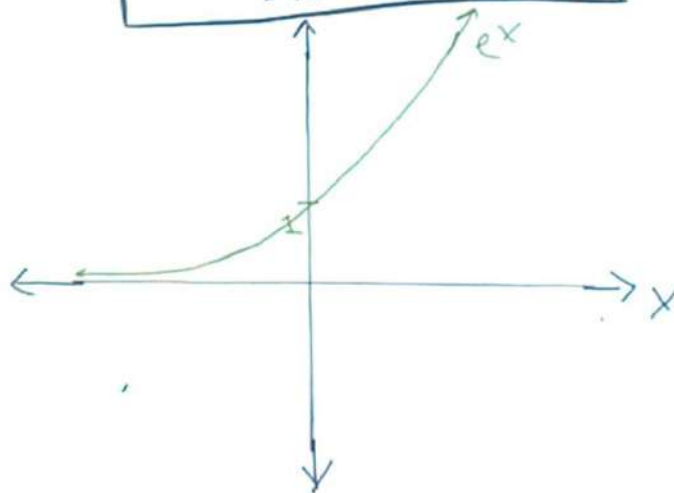
$$\exp(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$

5 ☰

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TEOREMA (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^x = 1$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$



5 ☰

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x))^{g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x)) = A \neq 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} (1+z)^{\frac{1}{z}} = e$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2+3}{x^2+4x} \right]^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{x^2+3}{x^2+4x} - 1 \right]^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{x^2+3-x^2-4x}{x^2+4x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{-4x+3}{x^2+4x} \right]^{\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+4x}{-4x+3}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+4x}{-4x+3}} \right]^{\frac{x^2+4x}{-4x+3}} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{x} \cdot \frac{-4x+3}{x^2+4x} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+4x}{-4x+3}} \right]^{\frac{x^2+4x}{-4x+3}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x^2-1)}{x} \frac{(-4x+3)}{(x^2+4x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^k}{b_n x^k} \begin{cases} n > m & \infty \\ m > n & 0 \\ n = m & \frac{a_n}{b_m} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right)^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1} - 1 \right]^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{x^2-1-x^2-1}{x^2+1} \right]^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{-2}{x^2+1} \right]^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+1}{-2}} \right]^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left[1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x^2+1}{-2}} \right] \frac{x^2+1}{-2} \right) \cdot \frac{x-1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{-2}{x^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x) \frac{(x-1)}{(x+1)} \cdot \frac{(-2)}{(x^2+1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2x-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-2}{x} = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{2n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{n}}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1+\frac{1}{\infty}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+0}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} //$$

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - 2x + 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$

Evaluate.

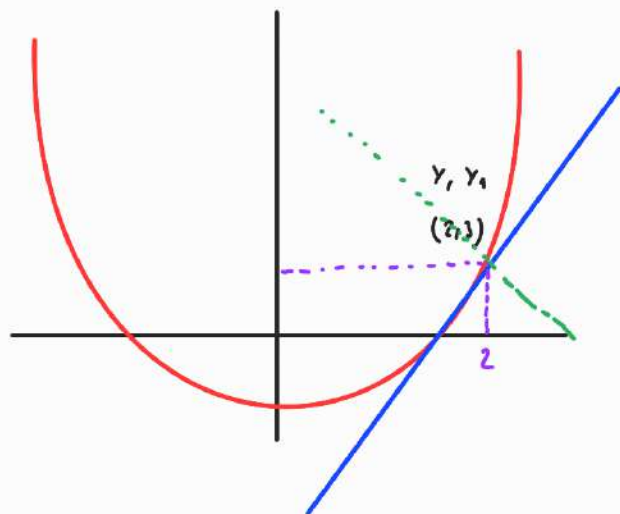
$$\frac{0^2 - 2(0) + 3}{0^2 - 3(0) + 2} \quad \frac{\sin(0)}{0}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} //$$

Ejemplo

Encuentre una ecuación de la recta tangente a la parábola $y = x^2 - 1$ en el punto $(2, 3)$. Dibuje la parábola y muestre un segmento de la recta tangente en $(2, 3)$.



$$L: y, y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2 + \Delta x) - f(2)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 + \Delta x)^2 - 1 - (2^2 - 1)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 + 4\Delta x + \Delta x^2 - 1 - 3}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\Delta x} (4 + \Delta x)}{\cancel{\Delta x}} = 4$$

$$y - 3 = 4(x - 2)$$

$$y - 4x + 5 = 0$$

Definición (De recta normal a una gráfica)

La recta normal a una gráfica en un punto donde es la recta perpendicular a la recta tangente en ese punto.

Ejemplo hallar en $(2, 3)$

Solución:

Del ejemplo anterior la recta tangente es $y - 4x + 5 = 0$ en $(2, 3)$
 $m = 4$

Por la recta normal la pendiente m debe ser perpendicular entonces nuestra pendiente es: $-\frac{1}{4}$

Perpendicular

$$m_1 m_2 = -1$$

$$4 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = -1$$

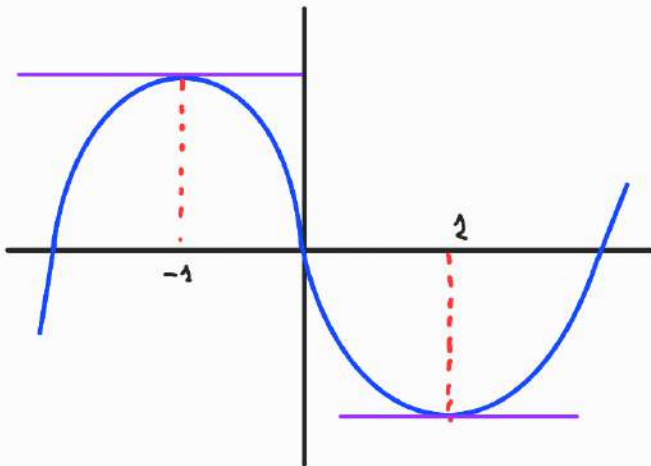
Ejemplo: graficar $f(x) = x^3 - 3x$

Sol:

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_1 + \Delta x) - f(x_1)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x_1 + \Delta x)^3 - 3(x_1 + \Delta x) - (x_1^3 - 3x_1)}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} x^3 + 3x^2 \Delta x + 3x \Delta^2 x + \Delta^3 x - 3x^2 - 3\Delta x - x^3 + 3x = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\Delta x} (3x^2 + 3x\Delta x + \Delta^2 x - 3)}{\cancel{\Delta x}}$$

$$= 3x^2 - 3$$



tangente es horizontal cuando

Ejemplo

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3}{x+\Delta x} - \frac{3}{x}}{\Delta x} \quad : x \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3x - 3(x+\Delta x)}{x(x+\Delta x)}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x - 3x - 3\Delta x}{\Delta x (x^2 + x\Delta x)} = -\frac{3}{x^2}$$

Ejemplos:

si $f(x) = \cos x$ $f'(x)$ y $f(0)$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x-\Delta x) - \cos x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos \Delta x - \sin x \cdot \sin \Delta x - \cos x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \Delta x) \cos x}{\Delta x} - \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \sin x$$

$$= \cos x \cdot 0 - \sin x \cdot 1$$

$$=$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^{2/3} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Demostación:

$$f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0 + \Delta x)^{2/3} - 0^{2/3}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x^{2/3}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta x^{1/3}} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty \in \mathbb{R}$$

no existe en 0

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|\Delta x + x| - |x|}{\Delta x} = \begin{cases} \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x + x - x}{\Delta x} = 1 \\ \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta x - x + x}{\Delta x} = -1 \end{cases} \neq$$

Teorema

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} \text{ existe}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

1) $\exists f'(x_0)$ por hipótesis

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) \cdot f(x_0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} (x - x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x - x_0) = f'(x_0) \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \\ f \text{ es continua.}$$

Definición derivada lateral

$$f'_+(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

Ejemplo: Sea f la función definida por $f(x) = |1 - x^2|$

$$\text{Sol: } |1 - x^2| = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & ; 1 - x^2 \geq 0 \\ 0 & 1 - x^2 = 0 \\ -(1 - x^2) & 1 - x^2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$|1 - x^2| = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & x = -1 \vee x = 1 \\ x^2 - 1 & x < -1 \vee x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & x \geq 0 \\ -x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1 - x^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 > x^2 \\ x^2 < 1 \vee \sqrt{} \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$$

$$-1 < x < 1$$

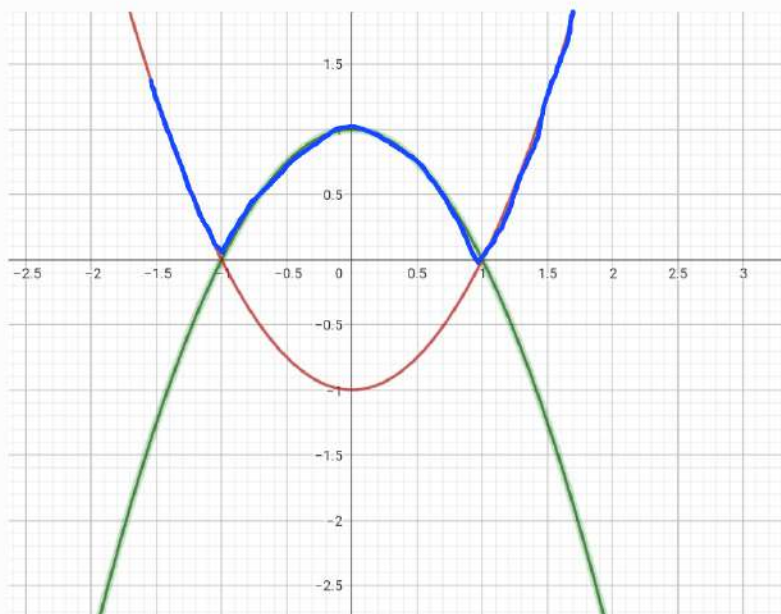
$$1 - x^2 = 0 : x^2 = 1 \\ |x| = 1 \quad x = \pm 1$$

$$1 - x^2 < 0$$

$$1 < x^2 \vee \sqrt{}$$

$$1 < |x|$$

$$1 < x \vee x < -1$$



$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad \text{Existe}$$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$

1) $\exists f(1) = 0$

2) $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

3) 1) = 2)

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} x^2 - 1 = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 1 - x^2 = 0$

3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 0 = f(1)$
 f es continua en 1

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1 - 0}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = 2 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1 - x^2}{x - 1}$$

$$= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{1-x} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$= -2$$

Si $f'(1) = f'_{-}(1) \Leftrightarrow \exists f'(1)$

$$2 \neq -2$$

$$\nexists f'(1)$$

9:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2a & \text{si } x < -2 \\ 3ax+b & \text{si } -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 6x-2b & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 3ax+b = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 6x-2b$$

$$3a+b = 6-2b$$

$$3a+3b = 6 \quad // \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a+b = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} x+2a = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} 3ax+b$$

$$-2+2a = 3a \cdot -2+b$$

$$-2+2a = -6a+b$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 &= -8a+b \quad // -1 \\ 8a-b &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= 2 \\ 8a-b &= 2 \\ \hline 9a &= 4 \\ a &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$3a+b = 6-2b$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{4}{9} + b = 6-2b$$

$$\frac{12}{9} + b = 6-2b$$

$$\frac{4}{3} + b = 6-2b$$

$$\frac{4+3b}{3} = 6-2b$$

$$4+3b = 3(6-2b)$$

$$4+3b = 18-6b$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9b &= 18-4 \\ 9b &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$f(x) = \left((x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)' + \left((1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)'$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

Integral Indefinida

$$\textcircled{1} \int (0x^2 + 5x - 2) dx = x^3 + \frac{5x^2}{2} - 2x$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int = x^9 + e^x$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int e^{\frac{1}{5}x} dx = 5 e^{\frac{1}{5}x} \sim e^{\frac{1}{5}x}, \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{1} a) \int 5\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx$$

$$\int 5\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2} dx = \int 5x^{1/2} x^{2/3} dx$$

$$= 5 \int x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}} dx$$

$$= 5 \int x^{\frac{7}{6}} dx$$

$$= 5 \int x^{\frac{7}{6}} dx$$

$$= 5 \frac{x^{\frac{7}{6} + 1}}{\frac{7}{6} + 1} + C = \frac{15x^{\frac{13}{6}}}{8} + C$$

$$b) \int x^2 (3 - 5bx) dx =$$

$$= \int (3x^2 - 5bx^3) dx =$$

$$= \int 3x^2 dx - \int 5bx^3 dx$$

$$= 3 \int x^2 dx - 5b \int x^3 dx$$

$$= 3 \frac{x^3}{3} - 5b \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

Cambio de variable

$$\textcircled{1} \int (x^2 - 5x)(3x^2 - 5) dx = \int u du = \frac{u^2}{2} + C = \frac{(x^3 - 5x)^2}{2} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{2x - 4x^3}{x^2 - x^4} dx = \int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C = \ln|x^2 - x^4| + C //$$

C.V

$$u = x^2 - x^4$$

$$du = (2x - 4x^3) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int (x+7)^2 dx = \int u^2 du$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{c.v} \\ u = x+7 \end{array} = \frac{u^3}{3} + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} dx = (1+0)dx \\ du = dx \end{array} = \frac{(x+7)^3}{3} + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int e^{7x+6} dx = \int e^u \frac{du}{7}$$

c.v

$$u = 7x+6 = \frac{1}{7} \int e^u du$$

$$du = (7) dx$$

$$\frac{du}{7} = dx = \frac{1}{7} e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int \frac{3x + \ln x}{x} dx = \int \frac{(3 + \ln x + x)}{x} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Solución} \\ u = 3 + \ln x \end{array} = \int u^2 du$$

$$du = (0 + \frac{1}{x}) dx = \frac{u^2}{2} + C$$

$$du = \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$2) \int \frac{1 dx}{x^2 - 4x + 13}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 13 = x^2 - 4x + 4 + 9$$

$$= (x-2)^2 + 9 = (x-2)^2 + 3^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 dx}{x^2 - 4x + 13} &= \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2 + 3^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 3^2} du = \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{u}{3}\right) + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \arctan\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-2x+x^2}}$$

Solución

$$5 - 2x + x^2 = x^2 - 2x + \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2 + 5 = (x-1)^2 + 4$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5-2x+x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 2^2}} = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 + 2^2}}$$

$$= \ln |u + \sqrt{u^2 + 2^2}| + C$$

$$= \ln |x-1 + \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + 4}| + C$$

$$\int \sin(x^2 - 4x + 5)(x-2) dx = \int \sin u \frac{du}{2}$$

Solución

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{c.v} \\ u = x^2 - 4x + 5 \end{array}$$

$$du = (2x-4) dx$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = (x-2) dx$$

$$\frac{du}{2} = (x-2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin u du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos u + C$$

Teorema del valor medio

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Ejemplo: Sea $f(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x$
para $a=1$ y $b=3$ determinar c en el intervalo abierto $(1,3)$

- 1) f es continua en $[1,3]$
- 2) f es diferenciable en $(1,3)$

existe $c \in (1,3)$ t.q. $f'(c) = \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1}$

Reemplazamos

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(3^3 - 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3) - (1^3 - 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1)}{3 - 1} \\ &= \frac{27 - 9 - 6 - (1 - 1 - 2)}{2} \\ &= \frac{12 + 2}{2} = \frac{14}{2} = 7 \end{aligned}$$

= 7 Pendiente

Calculo de " c "

$$f'(x) = x^3 - x^2 - 2x = 7$$

$$3c^2 - 2c - 2 = 7$$

$$3c^2 - 2c - 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(3)(-9)}}{2(3)} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 108}}{6}$$
$$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{112}}{6}$$

$c_1 = 2.09$
 $c_2 = -1.43 \notin (1,3)$

\therefore Para $c_1 \in (1,3)$

Funcion Creciente: $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$ siempre que $x_1 < x_2$

Funcion Decreciente: $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$ $\Rightarrow x_1 < x_2$

TEOREMA CRITERIO DE LA PRIMERA DERIVADA PARA EXTREMOS RELATIVOS

Sea f una función continua en (a,b) y $c \in (a,b)$ un número crítico y $f'(x)$ está definida para todos los puntos de (a,b) excepto posiblemente en c . Entonces:

i) si $\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (a,c) \\ f'(x) < 0, \forall x \in (c,b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(c)$ es un valor máximo relativo de f

ii) si $\left. \begin{array}{l} f'(x) < 0, \forall x \in (a,c) \\ f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (c,b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(c)$ es un valor mínimo relativo de f

iii) Si $f'(x)$ no cambia de signo, cuando x pasa por c , entonces $f(c)$ no es un valor máximo ni mínimo relativo

Ejemplo: Utilice un polinomio de Maclaurin para determinar el valor de $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ con una exactitud de 4 cifras decimales

$$x = 1/2 \quad e^x \approx ?$$

$P_n(x)$ se denomina **polinomio de Taylor de n -ésimo grado** de la función f en el número a , y $R_n(x)$ se llama **residuo**. El término $R_n(x)$, dado en (5), se denomina **forma de Lagrange** del residuo, llamada así en honor al matemático francés **Joseph L. Lagrange** (1736-1813).

El caso especial de la fórmula de Taylor que se obtiene al considerar $a = 0$ en (2) es

$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(z)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

donde z está entre 0 y x . Esta fórmula recibe el nombre de **fórmula de Maclaurin**, en honor al matemático escocés **Colin Maclaurin** (1698-1746). Sin embargo, la fórmula fue obtenida por Taylor y por otro matemático inglés, **James Stirling** (1692-1770). El **polinomio de Maclaurin de n -ésimo grado** para una función f , obtenido a partir de (4) con $a = 0$, es

$$P_n(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n \quad (6)$$

De este modo, una función puede aproximarse por medio de un polinomio de Taylor en un número a o por un polinomio de Maclaurin.

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{-3+4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

