

	202	A
1	$R_1(x) = \frac{1}{2!} (x-1)^2$	
1	Harrier Harrison Control of the Cont	
	C. C	
	f_2 $f(x) = (1+x^2)^{1/2}$	
Y		
1	5(x)= 1 (4+x251/2 (2x) = x (1+x2)-1/2	
	$f'(x) = 1(1+x^2)^{-1/2} + x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(1x^2)^{-3/2}(2x) \right]$	
7		
	$f'(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1/2} - x (1+x^2)^{-3/2} - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$	
	$-(1+x^2)^{3/2}$	
1		
	$\int f'(c) = \frac{1}{(1+C^2)^{3/2}}$	
	$R_1 = (x) = \frac{1}{2(1+c^2)^{3/2}} (x-1)^2 + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2(1+c^2)^{3/2}} $	
V	2(1+0)3/2 // 2(1+0)3/2 //	
	Pregental # 3	
	Tregonia # 3	B
7	a. Obtener la formula de Taylor de la fonción ln(x) en un	
TEL		
	entorno de as 1	
1	Foncion a = -1 valor	
	y= ln(x) = ln(-1) = 1,362	
	$Y = \ln(x)$ = 1,361	
	Y = 1 = 1 = -1	
1		
	$y'' = \frac{1}{x^3}$ $y''' = \frac{1}{61}$ $y''' = \frac{2}{x^3}$	
-	<u>[61]</u>	
	$y'''_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	
1		
1	(-1)4	
	y5 2.3.4 = 2.3.4 24	
	X 5 X-1/5	



