3. o) se escribe 8-P en la bose ortanormal tuedro de Frencet. colemos 117-P11=2, derivordo (x-6/2-6)=0=552,2-6/=) => <8-P, t>=0 0 en la coordenge t. ∠ x', t>+2 γ-P, t'>=0= 1+28-P, κ·~>=> V olcemos - derivo $= > \langle 3 - P \rangle \wedge > = -\frac{1}{K} / -\frac{1}{K} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^$ V olvenos a peritor 28/200 + 28-P, n'>= 会(-な) -= <8-P,-KI-TB>= W28-P/t>+T8-P, 6> => < 8-P(5) = \$ (\$) \$? Arique 8-P= 0.1+ 1 n(1)+ d(1) 10 (1). B) ハアートリアことなれる(会) キャノシャ会(品)キャシ ~16011011=1n11=1 小人(会(文)子)=~~. c) $x^2 = \frac{1}{n^2 - (\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^2)^2} \ge \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |n| \ge \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1$ 2) K3A

Volenzuelo

Simplishords, $k, k', \uparrow \pm 0$ $\frac{1}{k} + \frac{k'' k''^2 - k' (2 k''^3 k' + k k''^2)}{k''^3 \gamma^3} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{k''}{\gamma} \cdot \left(\frac{k''}{k''^2 \gamma^3}\right)^{-1} \times \left(\frac{k''}{k''^$

=> 0 = 2 + [7 (2)] 6 + [1] (2) n + (1) n = = 2 => 2 = Concide por(1)

tolores 10 - 01 = 11 - 2 + (2) 4 611 = 2 , Vesto

conterior en 1 espero, de certo c.

$$\frac{3!}{\sqrt{2000}} = \frac{4}{1000} + \frac{4}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} +$$

117017= 6007 1 + 1

My y 1 = 3 cos 1+5

Arique k(1) = 6 cos 1

Arique k(1) = \(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{