

(a) Determinar el área de la región comprendida entre la parábola $y^2 = 4x$ y la recta 2x - y = 0. Des lejemos y $y^2 = 4x = 7$ y = 54x = 7 y = 2.5x = 6(x) $2X-y=0 \Rightarrow 2X=x$ = g(x)Vermos dorde se intersecen $2. \int X = 2. X = 7 \int X' = X = 0$ Vermos curl es meyor Evolvemos amber funciones en X=1/z $f(1/2) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{1} = 2 = 2^{1/1/2} = 2^{1/2} = \sqrt{2}$ 9(1/2) = 2. 1/2 = 1 .. flx = 9(x) \tau \in [0,1] Calculemos el area teniendo en cuente lo visto prevismente, tenomos que el crea entre su y glx es igual $\geq \int f(x) - g(x) dx$ Calculemos la integral $\int_{0}^{7} f(x) - g(x) dx = \int_{0}^{7} 2. \int x' - 2x dx = \int_{0}^{7} 2(\int x' - x) dx = 2. \left(\int_{0}^{7} x^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{7} x dx \right)$

$$\int_{0}^{7} f(x) - g(x) dx = \int_{0}^{7} 2. \int x' - 2x dx = \int_{0}^{7} 2(\int x' - x) dx = 2. \left(\int_{0}^{7} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{7} x dx \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{x^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{0^{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{3/2} - 0 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right)\right) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2.2 - 1.1 = 4 - 3 = 1$$

Conclusion

El creo entre flx) y g(x) es de 1/3 v2

(b) Calcular
$$\int \frac{6x^2 - 3x + 1}{(4x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} dx.$$

$$\frac{6x^{2} - 3x + 7}{(4x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)} = \frac{A}{4x + 7} + \frac{6x + 6}{x^{2} + 7}$$

$$= \frac{6x^{2} - 3x + 7}{(4x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)} = \frac{A.(x^{2} + 1) + Bx.(4x + 7) + C.(4x + 7)}{(4x + 1)(x^{2} + 1)}$$

$$=>6x^2-3x+1=A.(x^2+1)+Bx.(4x+7)+C.(4x+1)$$

Desperamos las variables eliziendo valores pare à

$$\times = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4} - \frac{3}{4} + 1 = A \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} + 1 + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} + C \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 6.\frac{1}{16} - 3.\frac{1}{4} + 1 = A.(\frac{1}{16} + 1) + 0 + 0$$

$$= 7 \quad \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} + 1 = A \cdot \frac{1+16}{16} = 7 \quad \frac{3+6}{8} + 1 = A \cdot \frac{17}{16} = 7 \quad \frac{9+8}{8} = A \cdot \frac{17}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{17}{8}.\cancel{46} = A.17 \Rightarrow \cancel{17}.2 = A \Rightarrow 2 = A$$

$$X = 0 \Rightarrow 6.0 + 3.0 + 1 = 2.(0 + 1) + 8.0.(4.0 + 7) + C.(4.0 + 1)$$

$$X=1=76.1-3.1+1=2.(1+1)+8.1.(4.1+7)+-1.(4.1+1)$$

$$=73+1=4+5.8-5=74-4+5=58=7\frac{1}{8}=8=71=8$$

$$6x^{2} - 3x + 1 = 2 + 7x - 1$$

$$(4x+1)(x^{2}+1) + 4x+1 + x^{2}+1$$

Integranos la primer fraccion

$$\int \frac{z}{4x+1} dx = 2 \cdot \int \frac{1}{4x+1} dx = 2 \cdot \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{4} = \frac{z}{4} \int \frac{1}{2} dy \qquad dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}$$

$$=\frac{1}{z}\cdot\left(Ln(v)\right)+C=\frac{2n(4x+1)}{z}+C$$

Integremos la segunda fracción

Factoricement la fracción

$$\frac{X-1}{x^2+1} = \frac{x_1 \cdot 2x + 0}{x^2+1} + \frac{7}{x^2+1}$$

$$K_1 = B_2 = \frac{1}{2}, K_2 = C - K_1 \cdot \alpha = -7 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = -1$$

Anora integremos

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

$$= \int \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{z} - \operatorname{arctan}(x) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} \cdot \ln(v) - \operatorname{arctan}(x) + C = \ln(x^2+1) - \operatorname{arctan}(x) + C$$

Ahore revoluemos la primer integral

$$\int \frac{6x^2 - 3x + 1}{(4x + 1)(x^2 + 1)} = \int \frac{2}{4x + 1} \frac{dx + \int \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 1} dx}{4x + 1}$$

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

4) Determinar el intervalo de convergencia de la serie de potencias dada por
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n \ln n}{n \cdot 3^n}$$
.

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n \ln n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln (n)}{\ln (n)} - (x+2)^n$
 $\frac{1}{n \cdot 3^n}$

Userner Unit del Cociento

 $L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 \ln (n+1)}{\ln (n)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln (n+1)}{\ln (n+1)} - \frac{n \cdot 3^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln (n+1)}$
 $\frac{\ln (n)}{n \cdot 3^n}$
 $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln (n+1)}{\ln (n+1)} - \frac{\ln (n+1)}{\ln (n+1)} - \frac{n \cdot 3^n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} - \frac{1}{n \cdot n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} - \frac{1}{n \cdot n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+$

(b) Demostrar que la serie dada por $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ es condicionalmente convergente.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ (b) Demostrar que la serie dada por $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ es condicionalmente convergente.	
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Planteo	
lere demostres que le serte es conditionsmente convergente debema.	r demostrs que
En=1 dn converge y que En=1 dn diverge	
Demostremos que Enza da converse	
$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{m}}$	
Usemos crit. para series alternantes	
Veznos si el linite es 0	
$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} = 0$ $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{n\to\infty} \int_{n} \frac{1}{n} \int_{n} $	
Vermos si on es creciente y positivo	
$b_{n} \geq b_{n+1} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} > 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \leq \sqrt{n+1} > 0$	
=7 M < M+1 >0	
so se compe 4n > 0	
Conclusion criterio	
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es decreciente y poritivo, tenemos que la serie En: 1(-1)". by c	
	arrespe x
$\sum_{n=7}^{\infty}(-7)^{n+1}b_n$ tambien converge	
Demostremos que Ensolan diverse	
$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \partial n = \sum_{n=7}^{\infty} (-7)^{n+7} \cdot b_n = \sum_{n=7}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=7}^{\infty} \frac{1}{ x ^7} = \sum_{n=7}^{\infty}$	1 = 5 0 1
	x ⁿ x ^e
: la criterio de serie e, como e= 1/2, sobemos que la scrie div	ierse
Conclusion final	
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convergente condiciono, quedo domostrolo que Emenon es condicione	
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- (a) Calcular la ecuación del plano tangente y el vector normal al gráfico de $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ en el punto $(1,2,\frac{1}{5})$.
- a oj: Metro

Obtener euro i on de plano tangente

Planteo

El paro targente e f(x,y) en el punto es el plano que perz por (1,2,1/5) y es generado por los vectores $(1,0,f_{\chi}(1,z))$ y $(0,1,f_{\chi}(1,z))$

Colculemos derivodos parciales

$$f_{x}(x,y) = \frac{(x)^{1} \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2}) - x \cdot (x^{2} + y^{2})^{1}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} (x,y) = (x)' \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - x \cdot (x^2 + y^2)' \\ (x^2 + y^2)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\chi^2 + \gamma^2\right)^2}{\left(\chi^2 + \gamma^2\right)^2} = \frac{-2\chi\gamma}{\left(\chi^2 + \gamma^2\right)^2}$$

Engliewar or gov; ragge

$$f_{X}(1,2) = \frac{-1^{2}+2^{2}}{(1^{2}+2^{2})^{2}} = \frac{-1+4}{(1+4)^{2}} = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$f_{y}(1/2) = -2.1.2 = -4 = -4$$

$$(1^{2} + 2^{2})^{2} = 5^{2}$$

$$5^{2}$$

Ewacion de plano tengente

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X \in \mathbb{R}^{3} / X = (1, 2, 1/5) + t(1, 0, f_{x}(1, 2)) + s(0, 1, f_{y}(1, 2)), \text{ for } s, t \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$= \{ X \in \mathbb{R}^3 / X = (1, 2, 1/5) + t(1, 0, 3/25) + s(0, 1, -4/25), \text{ con s, } t \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

Colculor vector normal Planteo Per encontrar el vector normal al plano debemos encontrar un vector que sea paralelo a ambos vertores que generan e plano, pera ello, podemos calculas o prod. vertor al de los vectores que generan à plano Colculemos el producto vectoria $(1,0,3/25) \times (0,1,-4/25) = (0-3/25,-(4/25),1)$ (0,1,-425) = (-3/25, +4/25, 1)Conclusion El veutor normal el grafico de f(x) en el punto (1,2,1/5) es (3/25,+4/25,1)

(b) Calcular la derivada direccional de la función $f(x,y)=3x^2-2y^2$, en el punto $(-\frac{3}{4},0)$ en la dirección del segmento que va de $P=(-\frac{3}{4},0)$ a Q=(0,1).

Calculemor gradiente

$$\nabla f(x_i y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} 3x^2 - 2y^2, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} 3x^2 - 2y^2 \right) = \left(3.2x, -2.2y \right)$$

 $=(6\times,-4y)$

Colulemos vector dirección

$$U = P - Q = (-3/4,0) - (0,1) = (-3/4,-1)$$

Calculemas norma

$$||U|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||(||3/4,-1)|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-1|| = ||3/4,-$$

$$U = \frac{(-3/4, -1)}{||(-3/4, -1)||} = \frac{(-3/4, -1)}{5} = \frac{(-3/4, -1)}$$

Colculemos derivadadireccional

$$\nabla \left(\frac{3}{4}, 0 \right) = \left(\frac{3}{4}, 0 \right), \sqrt{2} = \left(\frac{3}{6}, \frac{3}{42}, -40 \right), \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$=\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle = \frac{-9}{2} \cdot \frac{-3}{5} + 0$$

Conclusion

Por ende, le derivode directional de f(x, x) en el punto (3/4,0) es 27

Ejercicio 3 (20 pts.)

(a) Determinar los puntos extremos (máximos y/o mínimos), si los hubiere, de la función f definida por $f(x,y) = 3x^3 + y^2 - 9x + 4y$.

La culemos el gradiente

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (3.3x^2 - 9, 2y + 4) = (9x^2 - 9, 2y + 4)$$

Vosmos en que parto se hacon o

$$Q X^{2} - Y = 0 \Rightarrow Q X^{2} = Q \Rightarrow X^{2} = \frac{Q}{Q} = X^{2} = 1 \Rightarrow X_{2} = 1$$

$$2y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = -4 \Rightarrow y = -4 = y = -2$$

Puntos Criticos

Clasifiquemos los cuntos criticos

Uremor test de la derivada regundo

Colculemos der vodes

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} q x^2 - y = q.zx = 18x$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} 2y + 4 = 2.1 = 2$$

$$f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} q x^2 - q = 0 - 0 = 0$$

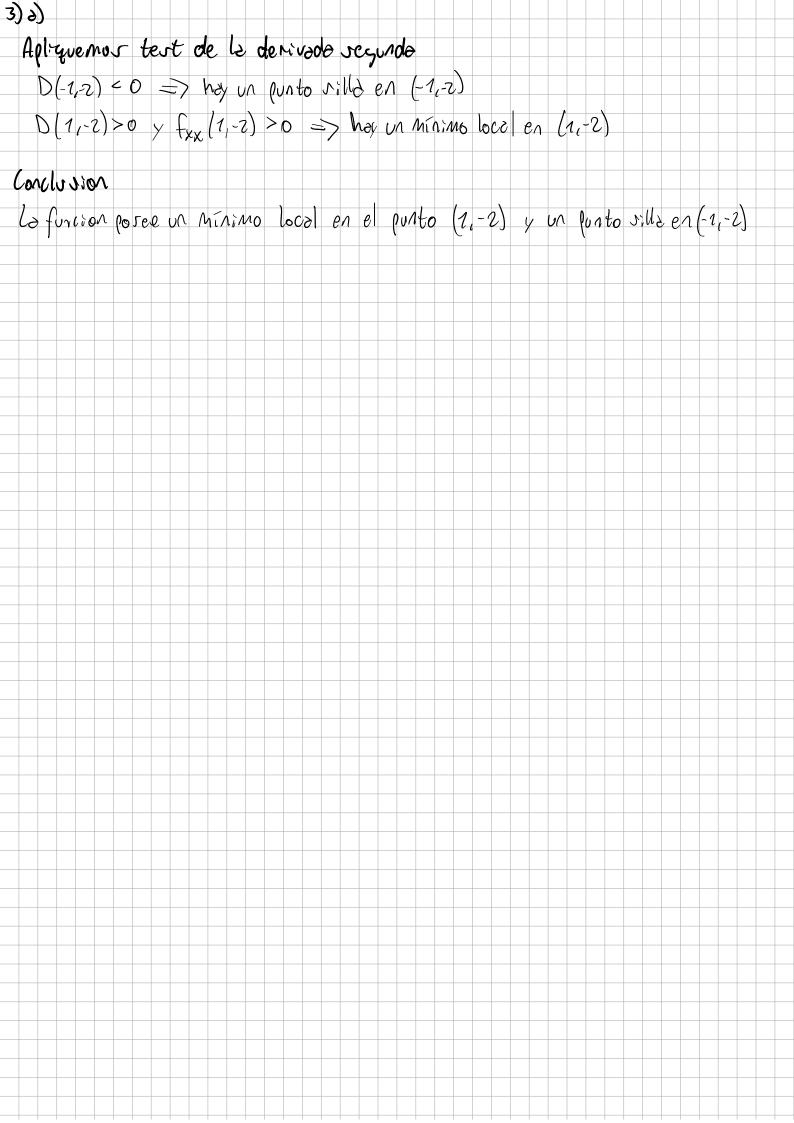
Definamos D(xo, yo)

$$D(x,y) = f_{xx}(x,y) \cdot f_{yy}(x,y) - (f_{xy}(x,y))^{2}$$

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$$D(-1,-1) = 18,-1 \cdot 2 = -36$$

$$D(1,-2) = 18.1 \cdot 2 = 36$$



3)

(b) Usar la Regla de la cadena para calcular $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial s}$ y $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t}$ para $\omega=2xy$ donde $x=s^2+t^2$ e y=s/t.

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial w}(z^{t}) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}(x^{t}\lambda) \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}(z^{t}) + \frac{\partial y}{\partial w}(x^{t}\lambda) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(z^{t}\lambda)$$

$$= 2y \cdot 2S + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{t} = 2 \cdot (\frac{5}{t}) \cdot 2S + \frac{2 \cdot (S^2 + t^2)}{t}$$

$$-\frac{45^{2}+25^{2}+2t^{2}}{t}=\frac{45^{2}+25^{2}+2t^{2}}{t}=\frac{65^{2}+2t^{2}}{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial m}(z^{i}f) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial m}(x^{i}f) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z^{i}f) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial m}(x^{i}f) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(z^{i}f)$$

$$= 2.(\xi) \cdot 2t + 2.(S^{2}+t^{2}) \cdot S = \frac{4St}{t} + 2S^{2}.S + 2t^{2}.S$$

$$= 4S + 2S^3 + 2St^2$$