

3) Encontrar la primitiva F de $f(x) = x + \cos(x)$ que pasa por el punto $(0, 4)$.

$$* \int x + \cos(x) dx = \int x dx + \int \cos(x) dx = \boxed{x^2/2 + \operatorname{sen}(x) + C} \rightarrow \frac{0^2}{2} + \operatorname{sen}(0) + C = 4 \rightarrow C = 4$$

4) Calcular las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x) = (33 - 2x)^{\frac{4}{3}}$

b) $f(x) = e^{2x}$

c) $f(x) = 2^x$

d) $f(x) = \ln(7-x)$

e) $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3x + 4)$

f) $f(x) = \ln(e^x + e^{-x})$

g) $f(x) = \ln(\cos(x) + \operatorname{sen}(x))$

h) $f(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$

$$* f'(x) = (33 - 2x)^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot (-2) = \frac{4}{3} (33 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (-2) = -\frac{8}{3} (33 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{8}{3} \sqrt[3]{33 - 2x}$$

$$* f'(x) = e^{2x} = f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{2x} \cdot 2 = 2e^{2x}$$

$$* 2^x = 2^x \cdot \ln(2)$$

$$* \ln(7-x) = \frac{1}{7-x} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{7-x}$$

$$* f'(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \stackrel{r.t.}{\rightarrow} \boxed{\cot(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}} \Rightarrow \cot'(x) = \boxed{-\operatorname{cosec}(x^2)}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\cos(x)' \cdot \operatorname{sen}(x) - \cos(x) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(x)'}{\operatorname{sen}(x)^2} = \frac{-(\operatorname{sen}(x)^2 - \cos(x)^2)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)^2} = \boxed{\frac{-(1)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)^2}}$$

a) $y = 4x^2$, $y = x^2 + 3$

b) $y = \cos(x)$, $y = \sin(x)$, $x = 0$, $x = \pi/2$

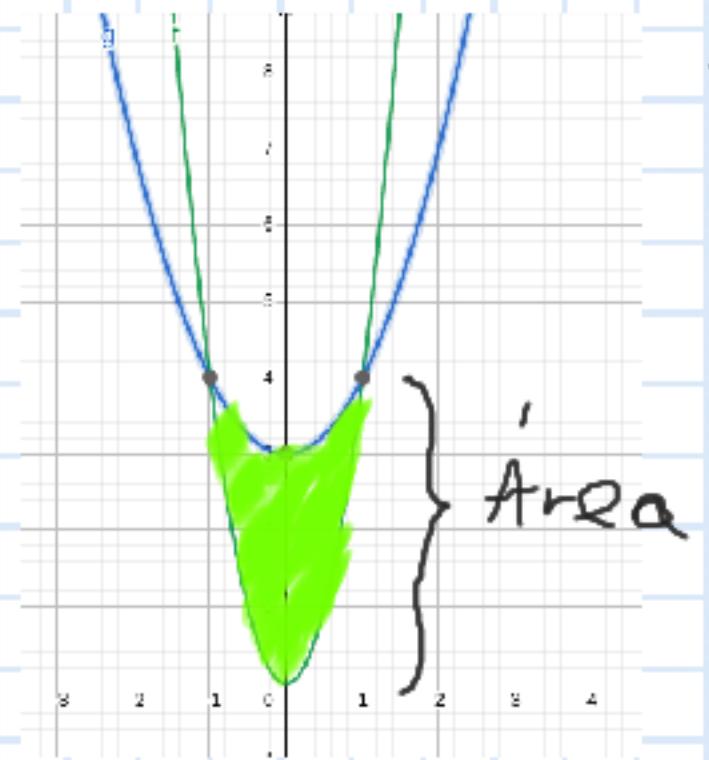
c) $y = |x|$, $y = (x+1)^2 - 7$, $x = -4$

d) $y = 1/x$, $y = 1/x^2$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$

e) $y = e^x$, $y = e^{-x}$, $x = -2$, $x = 1$

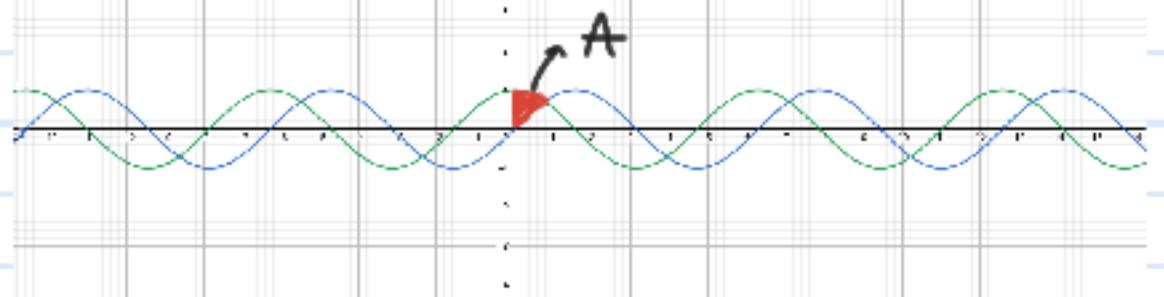
f) $y = x+6$, $y = x^3$, $x = -2$, $2y+x = 0$

a)

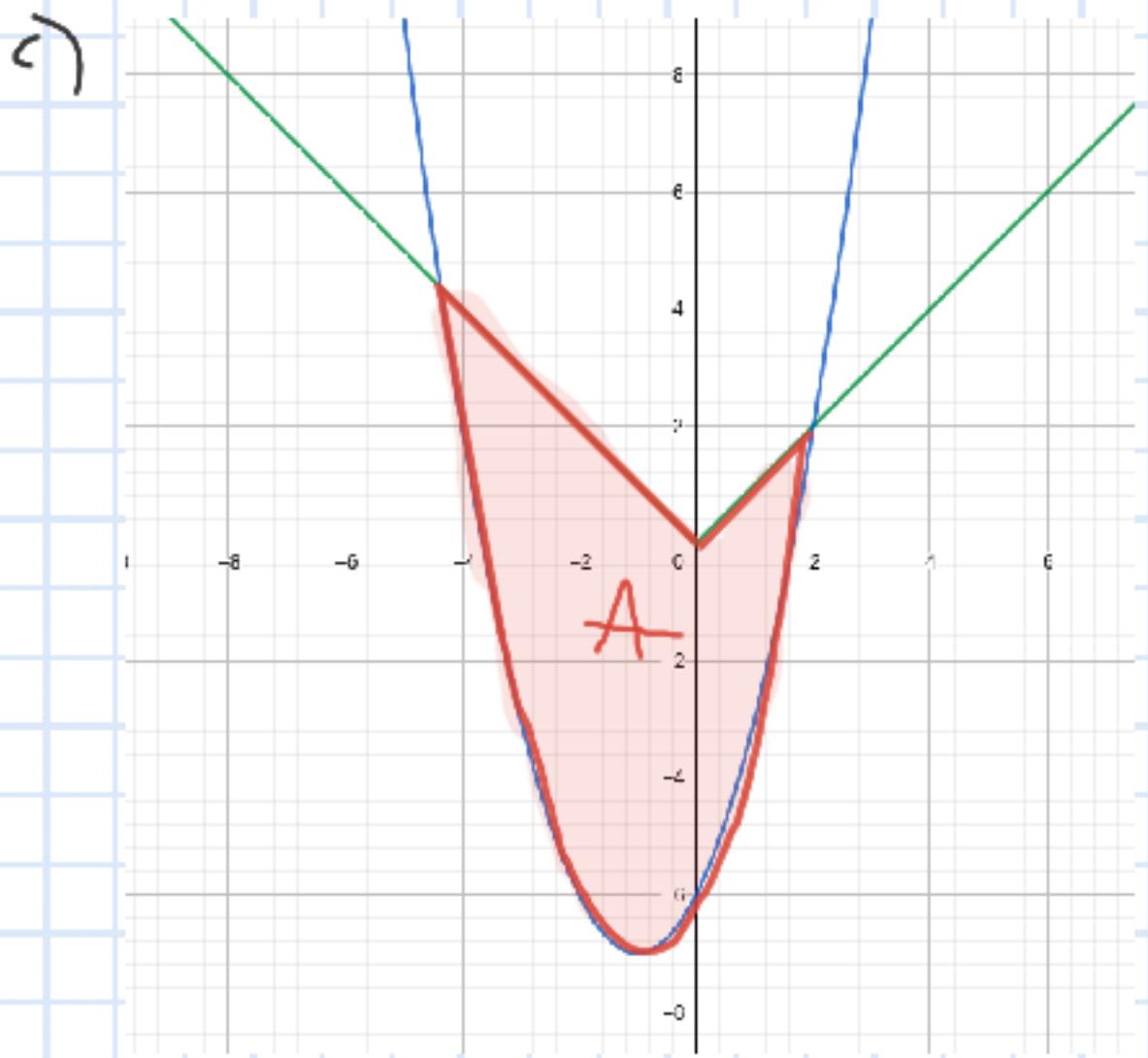


$$\begin{aligned} * \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 3) - (4x^2) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 + 3 dx - \int_{-1}^1 4x^2 dx = \left(\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 3 dx \right) - 4 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \\ &\quad \bullet \left. \frac{x^3}{3} + 3x \right|_{-1}^1 - \left. 4 \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} - (-1) \right) + 3(1 - (-1)) - 4 \left(\frac{1}{3} - (-1) \right) \\ &= 2/3 + 6 - 8/3 = 20/3 - 8/3 = \boxed{12/3 \text{ u}_2} \end{aligned}$$

b)



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x) - \sin(x) dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x) dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) dx = \left. \sin(x) \right|_0^{\pi/2} + \left. \cos(x) \right|_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= (\sin(\pi/2) - 0) + (\cos(\pi/2) - 1) = \sin(\pi/2) - 1 = 1 - 1 = \boxed{0 \text{ u}_2} \end{aligned}$$



$$R_{\text{tot}} \doteq ① + ② \doteq 24 + \frac{16}{3} \doteq$$

$$\boxed{\frac{88}{3} \text{ } M_2}$$

* $\int_{-4}^2 |x| - (x+1)^2 + 7 \, dx$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-4}^0 -x - (x+1)^2 + 7 \, dx \quad ① \\ \int_0^2 x - (x+1)^2 + 7 \, dx \quad ② \end{array} \right.$

① $\int_{-4}^0 -x \, dx - \int_{-4}^0 (x+1)^2 \, dx + \int_{-4}^0 7 \, dx \doteq - \int_{-4}^0 x \, dx - \int_{-4}^0 (x+1)^2 \, dx + 7 \int_{-4}^0 1 \, dx \quad (*)$

$\star -\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_{-4}^0\right) - \left(\int_{-4}^0 x \, dx + \int_{-4}^0 2x \, dx + \int_{-4}^0 1 \, dx\right) + 7\left(x\Big|_{-4}^0\right) \doteq$

$-(-8) - \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_{-4}^0 + 2\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_{-4}^0\right) + x\Big|_{-4}^0\right) + 7(4) \doteq$

$8 - \left(0 - \frac{(-4)^2}{2}\right) + 2\left(0 - \frac{(-4)^2}{2}\right) + 4 + 28 \doteq$

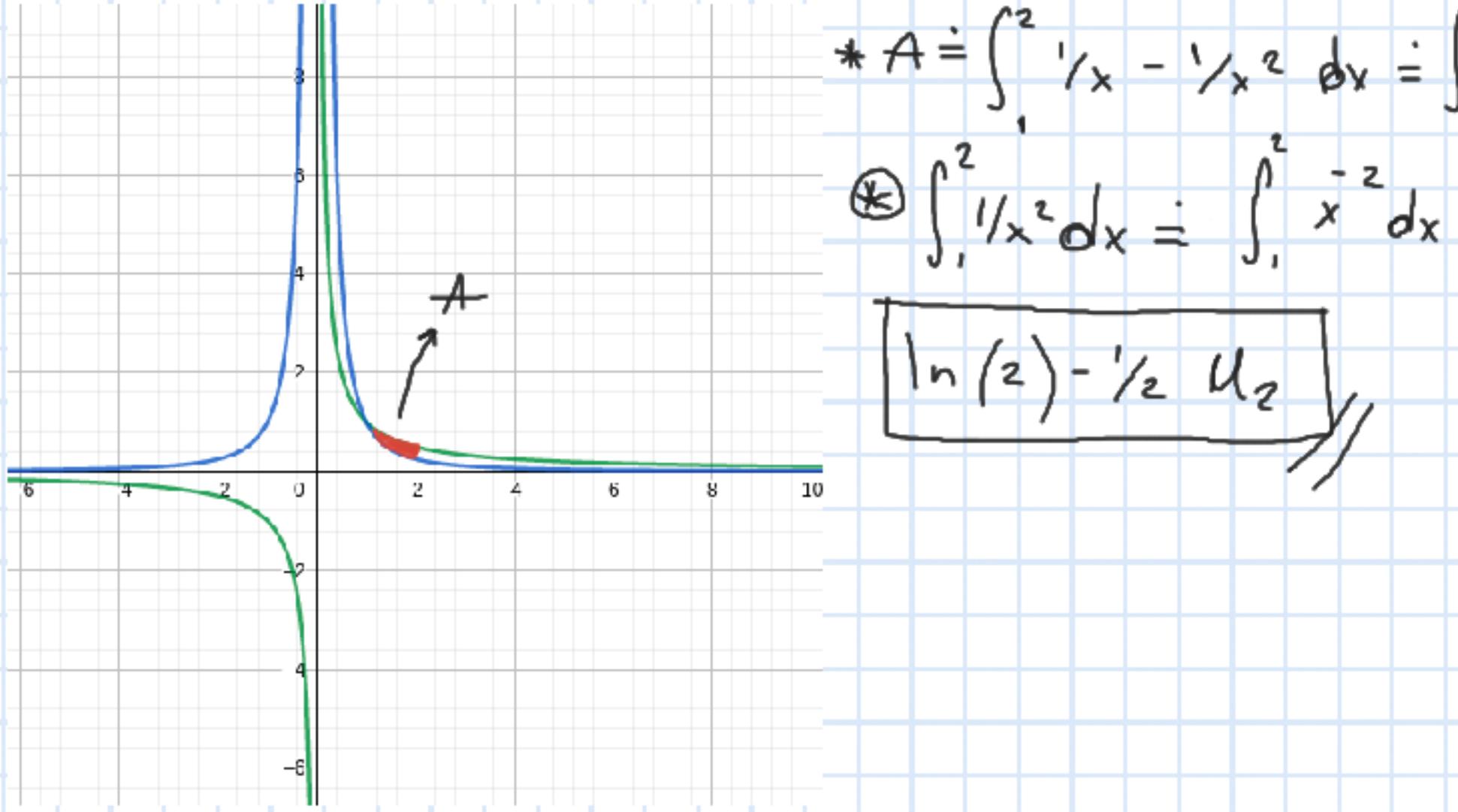
$8 - (-8 + (-8)) + 4 + 28 = 8 - 16 + 28 \doteq \boxed{24 \text{ } M_2}$

② $\int_0^2 x - (x+1)^2 + 7 \, dx \doteq \int_0^2 x \, dx - \int_0^2 (x+1)^2 \, dx + 7 \int_0^2 1 \, dx$

$\doteq \left.\frac{x^2}{2}\right|_0^2 - \left(\int_0^2 x \, dx + 2\int_0^2 x \, dx + \int_0^2 1 \, dx\right) + 7(2)$

$= 2 - \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\Big|_0^2 + 2\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_0^2\right) + x\Big|_0^2\right) + 14$

$= 2 - \left((8/3) + 2(2) + 2\right) + 14 \doteq 2 - (32/3) + 14 \doteq \boxed{16/3 \text{ } M_2}$



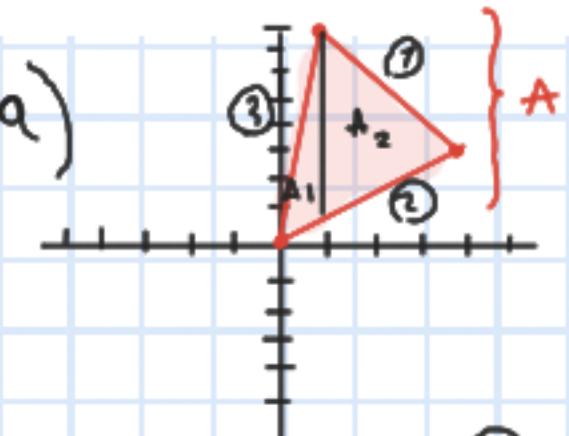
$$* A \doteq \int_1^2 (1/x - 1/x^2) dx \doteq \int_1^2 1/x dx - \int_1^2 1/x^2 dx \doteq [\ln(x)]_1^2 - \int_1^2 1/x^2 dx \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \int_1^2 1/x^2 dx \doteq \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \doteq -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\ln(2) - \frac{1}{2}}$$

12) Usar el cálculo integral para calcular el área de los triángulos con vértices:

a) $(0,0); (1,8); (4,3)$.



$$m \doteq \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$m \doteq \frac{y - y_1}{x - x_1}$$

b) $(-2,5); (0,-3); (5,2)$.

(Análogo)

* Rta. $T = A_1 + A_2$

$$\longrightarrow T \doteq 2^1/8 + 15/8 \doteq 35/8$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad m_1 \doteq \frac{8-3}{1-4} = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$-\frac{5}{3} \doteq \frac{y-3}{x-4} \doteq -5(x-4) = 3(y-3) \doteq -5x+20 = 3y-9 \doteq \boxed{\frac{-5x+20}{3} = y} \text{ } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad m_2 \doteq \frac{3-0}{4-0} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \doteq \frac{y-0}{x-0} \doteq 3(x-0) = 4(y-0) \doteq 3x = 4y \doteq \boxed{\frac{3x}{4} = y} \text{ } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad m_3 \doteq \frac{3-0}{1-0} = 3$$

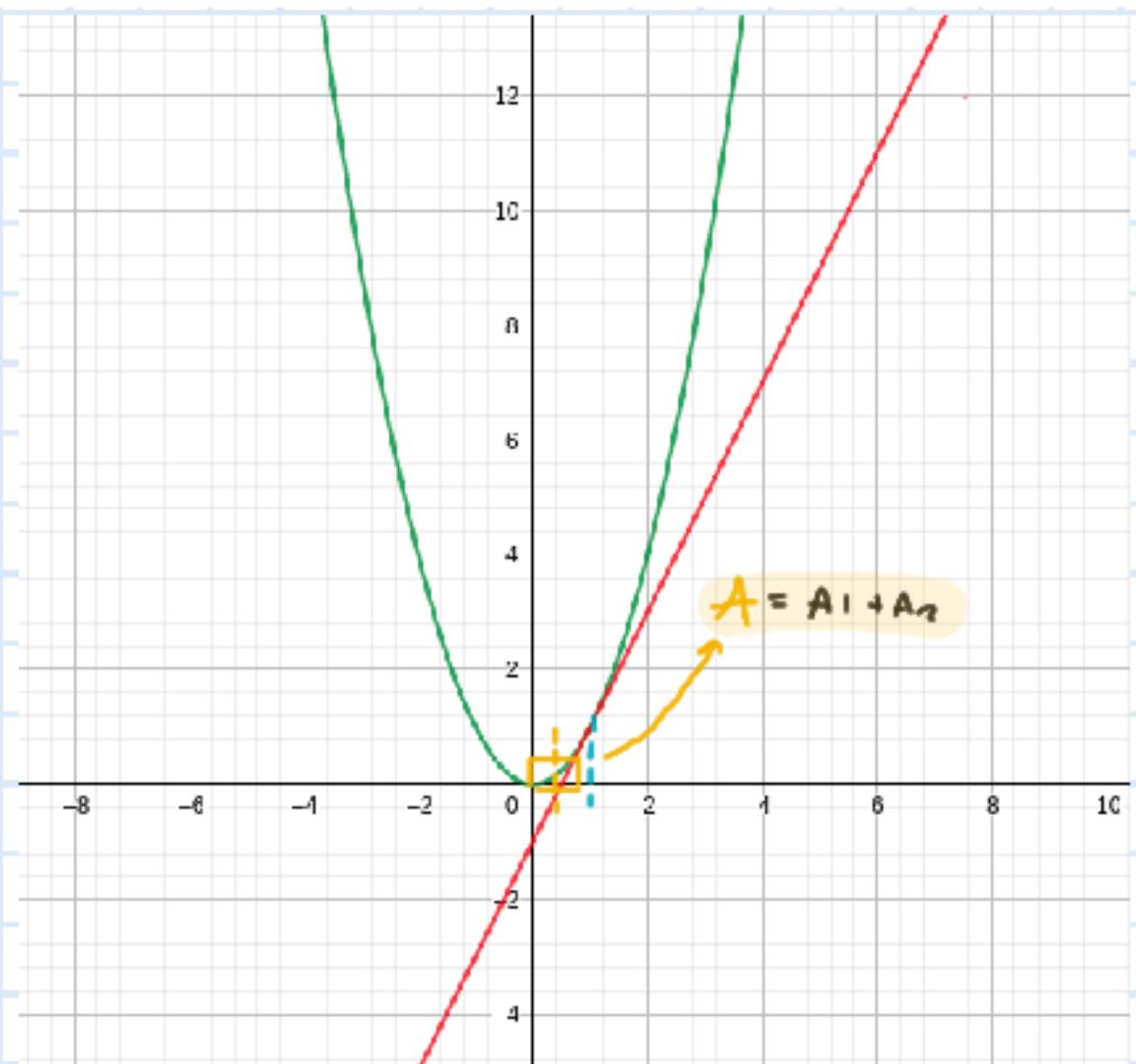
$$3 \doteq \frac{y-0}{x-0} \doteq 3(x-0) = y \doteq \boxed{3x = y} \text{ } \textcircled{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * A_1 &= \int_0^1 (8x - 3x/4) dx = \int_0^1 8x dx - \int_0^1 3x/4 dx = 8 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right) - 3/4 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right) = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - 3/4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= 4 - 3/8 = \boxed{2^1/8} \text{ } \textcircled{A_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * A_2 &= \int_{-2}^5 (-5x+20/3 - 3x/4) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-2}^5 (-5x+20) dx - \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^5 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-5 \int_{-2}^5 x dx + 20 \int_{-2}^5 dx \right) - 3/4 \left(\frac{25}{2} - \frac{4}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(-5 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^5 \right) \right) \\ &+ 20 \left(x \Big|_{-2}^5 \right) - 3/4 \cdot (15/2) = 1/3 (-25/2 + 65) - 3/4 \cdot 15/2 = 15/2 - 45/8 = \boxed{15/8} \text{ } \textcircled{A_2} \end{aligned}$$

- 13) Calcular el área de la región limitada por la parábola $y = x^2$, la tangente a ella en el punto $(1,1)$ y el eje x .

pendiente



$$* \text{Rta} = A = A_1 + A_2 = \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}$$

$$*\text{tangente en } (1,1) \doteq f(x)' \rightarrow f'(x) = x^2 \doteq f'(x)' = 2x$$

$$\text{pendiente en } (1,1) \doteq f'(1) = 2 \rightarrow m = 2$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$*\quad y - 1 = 2(x - 1) \doteq y - 1 = 2x - 2 \doteq \boxed{y = 2x - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{1/2}^2 x^2 - (2x - 1) dx &= \int_{1/2}^2 x^2 - 2x + 1 dx = \int_{1/2}^2 x^2 dx - 2 \int_{1/2}^2 x dx + \int_{1/2}^2 1 dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{1/2}^2 - 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{1/2}^2 \right) + x \Big|_{1/2}^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{8/3} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4/2} \right) \\ &+ \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{7}{24} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{24}} \quad \text{A1} \\ \int_0^{1/2} x^2 - 0 dx &\doteq \int_0^{1/2} x^2 dx - \int_0^{1/2} 0 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{1/2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 / 3 - \frac{0^3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{24}} \quad \text{A2} \end{aligned}$$

Recta + tangente
en $(1,1)$

14) Calcular las siguientes integrales:

a) $\int_2^4 \frac{x^2 + 4x + 24}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx$

b) $\int_0^1 \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx$

c) $\int_0^2 \frac{x-1}{x^2+4} dx$

d) $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} dx$

e) $\int_2^4 \frac{x}{x^3-3x+2} dx$

f) $\int \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)^3} dx$

Ayuda: en el inciso (f) sustituya $u = x^2 + 1$.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = \sqrt{f(x)^2 - g(x)^2} \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{No tiene r raíces} \\ \text{caso } \# 4 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{a}) \quad \int_2^4 \frac{x^2 + 4x + 24}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx \stackrel{\text{P(x)} / \text{Q}(x)}{=} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 24}{x^2 - 4x + 8} = \int_2^4 \frac{x^2 - 4x + 8 + 8x + 16}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx =$$

$$\int_2^4 \frac{x^2 - 4x + 8}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx + \int_2^4 \frac{8x + 16}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx \quad \text{1}$$

$$\blacktriangle \quad \frac{8x + 16}{x^2 - 4x + 8} \stackrel{Bx + C}{=} \frac{4(2x - 4) + 32}{x^2 - 4x + 8} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{4(2x - 4)}{x^2 - 4x + 8} + \frac{32}{x^2 - 4x + 8}$$

$$\textcircled{+} \quad \int \frac{4(2x - 4)}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx + \int \frac{32}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx = 4 \int \frac{2x - 4}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx + 32 \int \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx = \int \frac{2x - 4}{x^2 - 4x + 8} dx + 32 \int \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{2x - 4}$$

$$b) \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx \stackrel{*}{=} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \stackrel{u=x^2+1}{=} \int \frac{2x}{u} \frac{du}{2x} = \int \frac{1}{u} du = \ln|u| =$$

~~$\int \frac{2x}{u} \frac{du}{2x}$~~

~~$\int \frac{1}{u} du$~~

~~$\ln|u|$~~

~~$\ln(x^2+1)$~~

~~$\arctan(x)$~~

$\ln(x^2+1) + \arctan(x) + C$

$$c) \int \frac{x-1}{x^2+4} dx = \int \frac{x}{x^2+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{u} \frac{du}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(u) + \frac{\arctan(x/2)}{2} + C$$

• Caso 1: Busco A_1, \dots, A_k por cada polinomio de grado 1. $\int \frac{7x-1}{x^2-x-6} dx = \int \frac{7x-5}{(x-3)(x+2)} dx = \int \frac{A_1}{(x-3)} dx + \int \frac{A_2}{(x+2)} dx = \int \frac{A_1(x+2) + A_2(x-3)}{(x+2)(x-3)} dx$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \int \frac{A_1(x) + 2A_1 + A_2(x) - 3A_2}{(x-2)(x+3)} dx = \int \frac{x(A_1+A_2) + (2A_1-3A_2)}{(x-2)(x+3)} dx = \boxed{x(A_1+A_2) + (2A_1-3A_2) = 7x-1} \stackrel{*}{=} A_1 + A_2 = 7 \rightarrow A_1 = 7 - A_2 \rightarrow A_1 = x - 3 = \boxed{4},$$

$$* \int \frac{4}{(x-3)} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x+2)} dx = \boxed{4 \cdot \ln|x-3| + 3 \ln|x+2| + C}$$

$$* 2A_1 - 3A_2 = -1 \rightarrow 2(7 - A_2) - 3A_2 = -1 = 14 - 2A_2 - 3A_2 = -1 \stackrel{*}{=} 14 - 5A_2 = -1 \stackrel{*}{=} -5A_2 = -15 \stackrel{*}{=} A_2 = -15/-5 = \boxed{3},$$

• Caso 2: \neq producto de polin. todos iguales, de nuevo busco A_1, \dots, A_k . $\int \frac{1-2x}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int \frac{1-2x}{(x+2)^3} dx \stackrel{*}{=}$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \int \frac{A_1}{(x+2)} dx + \int \frac{A_2}{(x+2)^2} dx + \int \frac{A_3}{(x+2)^3} dx = \int \frac{A_1(x+2)^2 + A_2(x+2) + A_3}{(x+2)^3} dx$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \int \frac{x(4A_1 + A_2) + A_1 + 2A_2 + A_3 + A_1(x^2)}{(x+2)^3} dx = \boxed{A_1 = 0}$$

$$* 4A_1 + A_2 = -2 \stackrel{*}{=} A_2 = -2$$

$$* A_1 + 2A_2 + A_3 = 1 \stackrel{*}{=} 0 + 2(-2) + A_3 = 1 \stackrel{*}{=} A_3 = 5$$

$\frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{5}{x^2+2x+4} + C$

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

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

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

17) Determinar si las siguientes integrales impropias convergen y en tal caso calcularlas.

$$a) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} ds$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$b) \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(1-y)^{2/3}} dy$$

$$d) \int_{-1}^7 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}$$

$$e) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$f) \int_0^1 \ln(x) dx$$

$$a) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{s+1}} ds \right) = \begin{aligned} & u = s+1 \quad \therefore du = 1 ds \\ & \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} du = 2\sqrt{u} \Big|_0^t = 2\sqrt{t+1} \end{aligned} = 2\sqrt{t+1} - 2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt{t+1} - 2) = \text{Diverge} // \quad \int x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \int x e^u du$$

$$c) \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\int_t^0 x e^{-x^2} dx \right) = \begin{aligned} & u = -x^2 \quad \therefore du = -2x dx \\ & \int_t^0 x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_t^0 e^u du = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^u \Big|_t^0 \right) \end{aligned} \oplus$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \oplus \quad -\frac{1}{2} \left(e^u \Big|_t^0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(e^0 - e^{-t^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - e^{-t^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - e^{-t^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^{t^2}} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \rightarrow [-\frac{1}{2}] // \rightarrow \text{Converge}$$

(1) Determinar si cada una de las siguientes sucesiones es convergente o no. Si la sucesión converge, calcular su límite.

$$(a) a_n = \frac{5 - 2n}{3n - 7}$$

$$(b) a_n = \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)}$$

$$(c) a_n = n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}$$

$$(d) a_n = 20(-1)^{n+1}$$

$$(e) a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$(f) a_n = n^3 e^{-n}$$

$$(g) a_n = \cos(n\pi)$$

$$(h) a_n = n \sin(6/n)$$

$$(i) a_n = \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right)^n$$

$$(j) a_n = \pi/4 - \arctan(n)$$

$$(k) a_n = \frac{\sin^2(n)}{4^n}$$

$$c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n} \cdot \frac{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(n - \sqrt{n^2 - 4n})^2}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2 - (\sqrt{n^2 - 4n})^2}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n^2 - n^2 + 4n}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4n}{n + \sqrt{n^2 - 4n}} \right) =$$

$$4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n + (\sqrt{n^2(1-4/n)})} \right) = 4 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n + \sqrt{n^2(1-4/n)}} \right)$$

$$4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n(\sqrt{1-4/n})} \right) = 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1-4/n})} \right)$$

$$4/2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{1-4/n})} \right) = 1/2 \cdot 1 = \boxed{1/2} \text{ (Converge)}$$

$$a) a_n = \frac{5 - 2n}{3n - 7} \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5 - 2n}{3n - 7} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5/n - 2}{3n/n - 7/n} \right) =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5/\cancel{n} - 2}{3 - 7/\cancel{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{2}{3} = \boxed{-2/3}, \text{ Converge}$$

$$b) a_n = \frac{n}{\ln(n+1)} \stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{\ln(n+1)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{\ln(n+1)} \right) =$$

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

$$d) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (20 \cdot (-1)^{n+1}) = \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (20)}_{\text{Serie alternante}} \cdot \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n+1}}_{(\text{Diverge})}$$

= Diverge

Converge

(2) Determinar si cada una de las siguientes sucesiones es: (i) acotada superior y/o inferiormente; (ii) positiva o negativa (a partir de cierto n_0); (iii) creciente, decreciente o alternante; (iv) convergente, divergente, divergente a ∞ o $-\infty$.

$$(a) a_n = \frac{2n}{n^2 + 1}$$

$$(b) a_n = \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$(c) a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{e^n}$$

$$(d) a_n = \frac{2^n}{n!}$$

$$(e) a_n = \ln\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)$$

$$(f) a_n = \frac{2^{2n}(n!)^2}{(2n)!}$$

$$(g) a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$(h) a_n = \frac{\ln(n+3)}{n+3}$$

$$(i) \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}}}, \dots$$

$$c) a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{e^n} \doteq a_n < 0 \text{ (Acotada sup)}$$

→ Es decreciente $a_n \geq a_{n+1}$

$$\ast \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n n}{e^n} \right) \doteq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left((-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{e^n} \right) \doteq \underbrace{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n}_{\text{Diverge}}$$

a_n Diverge

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{e^n}$$

Diverge

$$\left\{ a) a_n = \frac{2n}{n^2 + 1} \doteq 1 \leq a_n \text{ (Acotada inf.)} \right.$$

→ Es decreciente

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

$$\ast 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1/\infty}{1 + 1/\infty} \right) \doteq 2 \left(? \right) \doteq \boxed{0} \text{ (Converge)}$$

$$\left\{ b) a_n = \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \doteq \sin(1) \leq a_n \leq 1 \text{ (Acotada inf y sup.)} \right.$$

→ Es oscilante

$$\ast \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right) \doteq \sin\left(\frac{1}{\infty}\right) \doteq \sin(0) = \boxed{0}$$

Converge

(3) Dadas las siguientes series, calcular su suma o demostrar que divergen.

$$(a) 4 + \frac{8}{5} + \frac{16}{25} + \frac{32}{125} + \dots$$

$$(b) \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{27} - \frac{2}{81} + \dots$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{10^{3n}}$$

$$(e) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \pi^{j/2} \cos(j\pi)$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$(g) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^n}{8^{2n}}$$

$$(h) \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^{k+3}}{e^{k-3}}$$

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

$$(j) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 7n + 12}$$

$$(k) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n - 1}{4^n}$$

$$(l) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (10^{-n} + 9^{-n})$$

$$(m) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+3} + 3^n}{6^n}$$

Definición: dado $r \in \mathbb{R}$, la serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n = 1 + r + r^2 + \dots$ se llama serie geométrica.

Teatrma:

(i) Si $|r| < 1$, la serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n$ es convergente y además $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n = \frac{1}{1-r}$

(ii) Si $|r| \geq 1$, la serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n$ es divergente.

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad & 4 + \frac{8}{s} + \frac{16}{s^2} + \frac{32}{s^3} = 2^2 + \frac{2^3}{s} + \frac{2^4}{s^2} + \frac{2^5}{s^3} = \frac{2^{1+n}}{s^{n-1}} + \frac{2^{n+1}}{s^{n-1}} + \frac{2^{n+1}}{s^{n-1}} \\ & + \frac{2^s}{s^{s-1}} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+2}}{s^n} \\ * \quad & \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^h}{5^h} = 2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{5^n} = 2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^h \\ * \quad & |r| = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow |2/5| < 1 \end{aligned}$$

Converge a $\frac{1}{1 - 2/5}$

$$D) \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{27} - \frac{2}{81} = \frac{2}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{2}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{2}{3^{n+1}} - \frac{2}{3^{n+1}} \quad *$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2}{3^{n+1}}$$

$$* 2 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^{n+1}}$$

Teorema (Criterio para series alternantes). Si $a_n > a_{n+1} > 0$ y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. Entonces, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ converge (y por lo tanto $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$ también converge)

$$= (-1)^n \cdot a_n \rightarrow R_n = 1/3^{n+1} \quad (a_n \geq a_{n+1})$$

y $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1/3^{n+1} = 1/\infty = 0$ Por teorema, la serie converge.

$$c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} = 3 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -4 = 3 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \cdot -4 = -12 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$$

* Por teorema de series geométrica: $r = -1/4 \rightarrow | -1/4 | < 1 \rightarrow$ Converge a $\frac{1}{1+1/4}$

$$f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 + 2n - 2n - 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2 - 1} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n^2 - 1} \right) = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{\infty} = 0 \quad \boxed{D}$$

Teorema (Criterio de la divergencia). Si $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge, entonces $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. Equivalente, si $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ o $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq$ entonces $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ diverge.

* Como $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$, r.h.s. serie converge.

$$i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n(n+2)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + 2n} \right) = \frac{1}{\infty + 2} = \text{converge a } 0.$$

* Teorema (Criterio de la integral para series)

Sea f una función continua, positiva y decreciente en $[3, \infty)$. Si $a_n = f(n)$, entonces $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge $\Leftrightarrow \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$ converge.

$$* a = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \stackrel{?}{=} f(x) = \frac{1}{x(x+2)} \quad (*)$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{x(x+2)} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^x \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x} dx \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \int \frac{1}{2x} dx - \int \frac{1}{2(x+2)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1x) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1x+2) \right] = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(3) \right)$$

$$* \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(3) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(1) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln(3)$$

(5) Usar los tests de convergencia para determinar si las siguientes series convergen o divergen.

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^4 - 2}$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2 + n + 1}$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n + 5}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{1+n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n!}$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}$$

$$(g) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^2 e^n}$$

$$(h) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{3^n \ln n}$$

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

$$(j) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^{2n+1}}{n^n}$$

$$(k) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n$$

$$(l) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n}$$

$$b) \sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n + 5} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Teorema (Criterio de comparación para series)}$$

Si $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, para algún $n > n_0$, entonces $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$ converge $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ converge.
Equivalentemente, $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ diverge $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$ diverge.

* Planteo $b_n = 1/\pi^n$, que cumple $0 \leq a_n \leq b_n$, ya que

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{\pi^{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{\pi^n}. \text{ Ahora, veamos r:}$$

* $\sum_{n=8}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi^n} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Utilizo el teorema del cociente.}$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{\frac{1}{\pi^{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{\pi^n}} \right| \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{\pi^n}{\pi^{n+1}} \right| \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{\cancel{\pi}^n}{\cancel{\pi}^{n+1} \cdot \pi} \right| \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{\pi}}$$

* $r = 1/\pi < 1 \rightarrow a_n$ converge absolutamente

$$a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^4 - 2} =$$

* Utilizo la serie $1/n^3$
(ya que se comportan similarmente)

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

$$* \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 - 2/n^4} \right) = \boxed{1} \rightarrow c > 0, y b_n = 1/n^3 \text{ converge, entonces, } a_n \text{ converge.}$$

Teorema (criterio de comparación en el infinito)

Siem. $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ y $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$ series de términos positivos. Entonces

i) Si $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = c > 0$, ent. $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ converge $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$ converge

ii) Si $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$, ent. $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ diverge. ($\text{explic. } \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ div.} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$)

iii) Si $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \infty$, ent. $\sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n$ diverge. ($\text{explic. } \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ div.} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=n_0}^{\infty} b_n$)

Teorema (criterio del cociente). Sean $a_n \neq 0$ y $r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$.

i) Si $r < 1$, entonces la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converge absolutamente (y por tanto es convergente).

ii) Si $r > 1$, entonces la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ es divergente. (puede ser $r = \infty$).

iii) Si $r = 1$, entonces no se puede asegurar nada.

c) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}$ Utilizo teorema del cociente: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{(n+1)^3 + 1}}{\frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}} \right) = \left(\frac{\frac{(n+1)^2 + 1}{(n+1)^3 + 1}}{\frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{n^2 + 2n + n^3 + 2}{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1} \right| \right) = \left(\frac{n^3 (1/n + 2/n^2 + 3)}{n^3 (1 + 3/n + 3/n^2 + 1/n^3)} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{1/n + 2/n^2 + 3}{1 + 3/n + 3/n^2 + 1/n^3} \right| \right) = \left(\frac{1/\infty + 2/\infty + 3}{1 + 3/\infty + 3/\infty + 1/\infty} \right) = 3 \quad \text{④}$$

* $3 < c \rightarrow c > 0 \rightarrow$ Converge

d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n =$

Teorema (Criterio de la raíz): Dada la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, sea $r = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$. (48)

- (i) Si $r < 1$, entonces la serie es absolutamente convergente (y por tanto es convergente).
- (ii) Si $r > 1$, entonces la serie diverge.
- (iii) Si $r = 1$, no se puede asegurar nada.

$$\begin{aligned} &= r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2n} \right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n^n}{(2n)^n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n} \right) = \frac{n/n}{2n/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = r = 1/2 \end{aligned}$$

* Convergente

e) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^{2n+1}}{n^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^{2n} \cdot 5}{n^n} = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^{2n}}{n^n} = 5 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5^2}{n} \right)^n = 5 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n]{\frac{25}{n}} \right)^n =$

$$5 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{25}{n} \right) = 125 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1/n) = 125(0) = r = 0$$

* $r < 1 \equiv 0 < 1 \rightarrow$ La serie converge absolutamente

(7) Utilizar el criterio de la integral para series numéricas y determinar si las siguientes integrales convergen o no.

$$(a) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^x} dx$$

$$(b) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\log x)^x}$$

a) Por el criterio, sabemos que:

$$\sum a_n \text{ converge} \iff \int f(x) dx \text{ converge}$$

b) $\int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\log x)^x}$

→ A priori, bastaría ver si la integral converge.

$$* \int_e^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{e^x}{x^x} dx = \int_1^{\infty} e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x^x} dx \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \int e^x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = u = e^x \quad du = e^x dx \quad \therefore u \cdot v - \int v du = \\ dv = 1/x \quad v = \ln(x)$$

$$\rightarrow e^x \cdot \ln(x) - \int \ln(x) \cdot e^x dx \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \int \ln(x) \cdot e^x dx = u = \ln(x), \quad du = 1/x dx \quad \therefore \\ dv = e^x dx \quad v = e^x$$

$$\ln(x) \cdot e^x - \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx = e^x \cdot \ln(x) - \ln(x) \cdot e^x - E_i(x) \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$E_i(x)$$

$$* -E_i(x) \Big|_1^{\infty} = -E_i(\infty) + E_i(1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-E_i(t) + E_i(1))$$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-E_i(t)) + E_i \doteq$ Analizando "E_i", concluyo que diverge.

(1) ¿Qué es una serie de potencias?

(2) (a) ¿Cuál es el radio de convergencia de una serie de potencias? ¿Cómo se determina?

(b) ¿Cuál es el intervalo de convergencia de una serie de potencias? ¿Cómo se calcula?

A continuación veremos un criterio que nos permite calcular el radio de convergencia ⁽⁵⁵⁾

Teorema (Criterio del cociente para series de potencias): Dada la serie de potencias $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n$, con $c_n \neq 0 \forall n \geq 0$ y R su radio de convergencia. Escribimos:

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|c_{n+1}|}{|c_n|}.$$

(i) Si $0 < L < \infty$, entonces $R = \frac{1}{L}$

(ii) Si $L = \infty$, entonces $R = 0$

(iii) Si $L = 0$, entonces $R = \infty$.

*Serie de potencias: series las cuales sus términos dependen de una variable

o sea, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n$, con $a \in \mathbb{R}$ fijo y $x \in \mathbb{R}$

→ Son una generalización de los polinomios

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-a)^n = a_0 + a_1(x-a) + a_2 \dots$$

centrado en "a"

Definición: Sea $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n$ una serie de potencias.

A) Decimos que la serie tiene radio de convergencia $R = \infty$ si solo converge en $x=a$.

B) Decimos que la serie tiene radio de convergencia $R = 0$ si converge $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

C) Si obtiene (iii) en el teorema anterior decimos que R es su radio de convergencia.

Definición: Llamamos intervalo de convergencia al conjunto

$$I = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x-a)^n \text{ converge}\}$$

(3) Determinar el radio de convergencia y el intervalo de convergencia de las siguientes series de potencias.

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}x^n$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n+1}$$

$$(e) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3}$$

$$(f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^n x^n$$

$$(g) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2 x^n}{2^n}$$

$$(h) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n x^n}{n^3}$$

$$(i) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1+5^n}{n!} x^n$$

0) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot (x-0)^n$ *

$$*\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right|}{\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right|} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cancel{\sqrt{n}/n}}{\sqrt{n/n+1}/n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1/\infty}} = \boxed{1} \rightarrow L, \text{ por teo. (i)}$$

$$0 < 1 < \infty \rightarrow R = 1/L = \boxed{1}$$

* $|x| < 1 \hat{=} -1 < x < 1$

→ $I = \{-1, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b) \quad & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)+1}}{\frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n+1}} \right| \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)}{((n+1)+1) \cdot (-1)^n \cdot x^n} \right| \right) = \left(\left| \frac{(-1)^n \cdot (-1) \cdot x^n \cdot x \cdot (n+1)}{(n+2) \cdot (-1)^n \cdot x^n} \right| \right) \\
 & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{-1 \cdot x \cdot (n+1)}{(n+2)} \right| \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(|x| \cdot \left| \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right| \right) = |x| \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right| \right) = x \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left| \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right| \right) \\
 & L = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{R=1} * I = |x| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1 \Rightarrow I = \{-1, 1\}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) Suponga que $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ es convergente cuando $x = -4$ y diverge cuando $x = 6$. ¿Qué puede decir con respecto a la convergencia o divergencia de las series siguientes?

(a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$

(b) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 8^n$

(c) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-3)^n$

(d) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n c_n 9^n$

(6) Usar la expansión $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$, válida en el rango $-1 < x < 1$, para representar las siguientes funciones:

(a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$, en potencias de x .

(b) $f(x) = \frac{3}{1-x^4}$, en potencias de x .

b) $f(x) = \frac{3}{1-x^4} = \text{mismo razonamiento que en a)}$

$$*\frac{3}{1-x^4} \stackrel{*}{=} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^4} \stackrel{*}{=} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{1-y} * y = x^4 \quad (*)$$

$$(*) 3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y)^n \stackrel{*}{=} 3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^4)^n \leftrightarrow |x^4| < 1$$

(c) $f(x) = \frac{2}{3-x}$, en potencias de x .

(e) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, en potencias de $(x+2)$.

(d) $f(x) = \ln x$, en potencias de $(x-4)$.

(f) $f(x) = x \ln(1-x)$, en potencias de x .

c) $f(x) = \frac{2}{3-x} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2}{3-x} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2}{3(1-\frac{x}{3})} \stackrel{*}{=}$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{x}{3}} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-y} \stackrel{*}{=} * y = \frac{x}{3} \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y)^n \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n \leftrightarrow \frac{x}{3} < 1$$

a) $* \frac{1}{1-f(x)} \stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(x)^n \quad \text{si } |f(x)| < 1$

$$*\frac{1}{1+x} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{1-(-x)} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{1-y} * y = -x$$

$$*\frac{1}{1-y} \stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y)^n \stackrel{*}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n \leftrightarrow |x| < 1$$

d) $f(x) = \ln(x)$ en potencias de $(x-4)$

* teniendo en cuenta, $\ln(x) \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{x}$ y usando el mismo razonamiento que antes, tengo que

$$f(x) \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{x}, \text{ tiene que ser en potencias de } (x-4) \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \frac{1}{x-4+y} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{(x-4)+y} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{4\left(\frac{x-4}{4}+1\right)} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-4}{4}+1\right)}$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(-\left(\frac{x-4}{4}\right)\right)} \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-y} * y = -\frac{x-4}{4} \quad (*)$$

$$(*) \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-x+4}{4}\right)^n \stackrel{*}{=} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x+4)^n}{4^n} \stackrel{*}{=}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{4^n} \cdot (x-4)^n \leftrightarrow \left|\frac{x-4}{4}\right| < 1$$