PARCIAL 2 CALTI

TAYLOR

Si & deriable nieces y 8"(x1 to => 381 derivable nieces

Suna, producto y composición derivables

Sedeline Ch & Con HD Con(I) & ... & Ch(I) & ... & Ch(I) & C(I)

ex # 8"(x) = ex

podex => 3/1/cx1 = (-1),-1. (N-1)/. X_r

 $SEN(X) \implies S^{N}(X) = SEN(X + N\frac{\pi}{2})$ (analogo casero)

a estate de pixi con multiplicidad V => piai=piai=...=pi-1/ai=0 y piai+0

def: (Taylor) Polinauio de Taylor de arden n de g centrado en a:

Probix = Scal + Sian (x-a) + Sian (x-a) + Sian (x-a) (x-a) (x-a)

 $P_n(x) = P_{n-1}(x)$

Pn es d'unica polinavio que coircide can la Junian y los primeros n derivados en a.

 $e^{x} \stackrel{c=0}{\Longrightarrow} P_{n}(x) = 1 + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x}{4!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} = \frac{x^{n}}{2!} \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$

 $\log(x+1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P_n(x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot x^n}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \cdot x^k}{k}$

 $\omega_{S(X)} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \nabla P_{N}(X) = \Lambda - \frac{X^{2}}{2!} + \frac{X^{4}}{4!} - \frac{X^{6}}{6!} + (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{X^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{n}{n = 0} \frac{(-4)^{n} \cdot X^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ Sen(x) \Rightarrow $P_{u}(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = \frac{u}{u-n} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$

Formula infinitesimal del resto:

Sea, I, NEW, 8: I - R n-1 veces derivable en I y u veces derivable en a EI

1) lim 3/1 - P(x) =0 2) Sign comple for lim 8(x) - 9(x) =0 => g(x) = P(x)

dem:

1) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{3^{n-1}(x) - 3^{n-1}(x) - 3^{n-1}(a) - 3^{n}(a) \cdot (x-a)}{(x-a)^n} = \lim_{x \to a} \left(\frac{3^{n-1}(x) - 3^{n-1}(a)}{n!(x-a)} - \frac{3^{n}(a)(x-a)}{n!(x-a)} \right) =$ $=\frac{8^{n}(\alpha)}{n!}-\frac{8^{n}(\alpha)}{n!}=0$

2) Sea pixi = Prixi- qui 1=D lun pixi Prixi - ginigin - qixi 0 1=D piai = Priai - qui = giai - giai = giai - giai =

Supragamos pexito y K undiplicadad de a cono ráiz ID pexi = (x-a/m. rexi ID real \$0

0 = ku p(x) = lim (x-a) = lim (x-a) = lim (x-a) = +0 ED 0 #0 contradiction Se comple: lim g(x) - Pn-1(x) = g"(a)

Si & derivable for ED grimfor y viceversa

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (\lambda + x^2 + \dots + x^n) = P_n(\frac{1}{1-x})$$

I tiere an cero de arden & est a si lim (x-a) =0 => Sixi=Pn(x) +o(x")

Si
$$g(\alpha) = \dots = g^{n-1}(\alpha) = 0$$
 y $g''(\alpha) \neq 0$ \Longrightarrow $\begin{cases} n \text{ par } y \ g''(\alpha) > 0 \implies \text{ unions} \end{cases}$

Fórmula de Taylor (Resto de Lagrage)

deux:

See d(x1 = 8(x1-b*(x0) + K.(x-a1)***
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 $(x^0-a)^{n+\sqrt{1}}$ \Longrightarrow $(x^0-a)^{n+\sqrt{1}}$ \Longrightarrow $(x^0-a)^{n+\sqrt{1}}$ \Longrightarrow $(x^0-a)^{n+\sqrt{1}}$

Si 3n41)(XI=0 KxEI #> & escripolinación de grado u

Formula de Taylor alternativa (Resto de Courty).

Sea
$$g(x) = \left(3(x) + \frac{8(x)}{11}(x)(x^{0} - x) + \frac{5(x)}{11}(x^{0} - x)^{2} + \dots + \frac{8(x)}{11}(x^{0} - x)^{2}\right) - 8(x^{0}) - 8(x^{0})$$

T.V.M a g en [aixo] #> = de]aixo[tq g(xo)-g(a) = g(d)(xo-a) = \frac{2^{n(1)}(d)}{n!} (xo-d)^n (xo-a)

Si JMER to 12 "(XI) = M VXEI, VNEIN => La sire de Taylor representa a & en todo I

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

$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x)^{n+1}$$

arc sen(x) =
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} {\binom{-1/2}{n}} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

sixe [a,b] => x=(1-t)a+tb

Si & convexa => &((1-E)a+Eb) ≤ (1-E)-&(a)+E-&(b)

si 8 estr.convexa 😑 des estricta

of courses 4=12-8 consise

Si Sid conside A 0 = 0 FD) or 8 consider 8 country 4=D-8 consider 8 country 4=D-8 consider

16.8 bary A sances as a grad 8.8 : YLCM " " 112

si g:[a,b] → R convexa #> g awtada

Lema delas 3 secontes:

Sea 8: I - IR camera y sear XACX2CX3 E I \ \ \frac{\gamma(x_2) - \gamma(x_1)}{\x2 - \x4} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_3) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4)} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4)} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4)} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4)} \leq \frac{\gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4) - \gamma(x_4)}{\x3 - \x4 - \gamma(x_4) - \g

den:

3(x1-8(x1) < 8(x3)-8(x1) x2-x1 = 8(x3)-8(x1) x3-x1 = 8(x2) < 8(x1) + (x2-x1) 8(x3)-8(x1) x3-x1

= $\frac{x_3 - x_2}{x_3 - x_4} \cdot g(x_4) + \frac{x_2 - x_4}{x_3 - x_4} \cdot g(x_3)$, diento pardel de convexa

Si & convexa en I => Sa: I/(a) -> R Sa(x) = San-Sian VXEI/(a) escreciente

Teoreura de Stolz:

Sea I intervals objects & S:I > R convexa H> /8 tien derivadas laterales en todos los puntas y 8 continua /8+ y 8- san crecientes

Sea a u E I y o cu #D g(x1-g(a) & g(u) - g(a) #D ga austada superiormente y creciente 3 tiene dicinadas laterales en todo I HD = lim 30x1-3001 & 3101-3001 Vu>a Arrilago dela. y si xxy +> 8'-(x) = 8'-(x) = 8'-(y) = 8'+(y)

Si & convexa => el conjunto de puntos dinde 8 no es derivable es nucuerable

& carvexor y desirable => & continua

Si S: I → R, derivoble, equivalen. 8' creaente (3cx) \$ (axx-a) (8 par debaja delatg)

& convexor <=>> g"(x)≥0

CONT. UNIFORME

```
3 mig. continua en A 4=1> VE>0, 3500 tol que si 1x-y155 => 18(x1-8(y)1<E
```

8+9 unil. continue y si 8 y g acotadas => 8:9 unil. continuas

Si & unif. cont. en A, &(A) =B, g unif. cont. en B =D g. & unif.cont. en A

Si S:A > R Surión, equivalen { Surión continua Para dos aresiares 1xm3, 1 xm3 de A tales que lieu (xm-ym) = 0 \(\text{less (8(xm) - 8(ym)} = 0 \)

Teorema de Heire:

Sea g: [a,b] - R contina => g unig.cont.

dem:

Abordo #0 360 y dxu319/43 € [a16] tg [Xu7/4] < Nu y 18(xu) - 8(xu1) ≥ E. YNEN) Cause a = Xu = b TB-W oxocust -> xo y dyornit -> xo = 18(xu) -8(xu) -> 0, Abardo

& unis cent. If a lleve se de Courly en at de Courly It Si A acotado I bleva sc. conv. en sx. conv.

& continua

8 lipschitziana si ZK>0 tq 8(x1-8(y) < K 4x, y EA => constante de Lipschitz es la mayor de todos

A>N is chitecothas &

Lipschitziona FD lanis, cartinua

Si & derivable => & lipeditioner => & ocatada y K = sup / 18/18/1 : XEI

Si & [a16] - R y & EC1 H & Ripsdittioner

si & contraction = 3/c to &co:c (ponto &ijo)

```
LUTEGRAL DE RIEMANN
 Una partición de [a,b] es un canjunto de puntos de Ca,b], más puntos #> más giva
  SI S:[a,b] → iR acolaide => / sum experior 5(8;7) = = = supg([xi,1,1xi])(xi-xi-1)
                                (Sur inferior I (3,17) = 2 ing & (CK:-1,1X)). (X1-X1-1)
                            H> Si P, mas grage P2, I (3,72) & I (8,72) & S(8,71) & S(8,72)
                                > I (8,Px) < S(8,P2)
                            # Integral superia de Dubax = 10 genila = ing 15 (8,19)
                               Integral infaior de Datos = 16 gentex = 30 $ I (8,7) {
                            #> & integrable => \( \frac{1}{2} & = \int_{\alpha} & = \int \I = \int_{\alpha} & \text{SixNAK} \quad \text{Rismonum} \)
                                             3+I>(F,8)2=I=(F,8)1== 0+34 CI=1
 Criterio de Courly:
    Liferio ge Cangri.

Sea 8: [a1p] → B ampager 'ethingan { & interlupps

{ & interlupps

{ & interlupps

} & interlupps
                                             (317,3 tg live (S(8,7,1)-I(8,7,1)=0
   deu.
   11 =>2)
      I-E/2 < I(8,P2) < I(8,P1) < I < S(8,P) < S(8,P1) < I+E/2 ( S(8,P)-I(8,P) < E
  2) #>3)
      Dado nEN (sea E = 1/N FD Exentramos & Pubning to SUSIPN) - I(81PN) <1/N -> 0
  3) #>11
      0 \le \int_0 \& - \int_0 \& \le \integrable \& \text{Darboux}
Si g continua à integrable morotora => & integrable
Una patición etiquidada estur pa 1P, til ED((a,63)
La sura de Ricuram de gasariada a una partición es E(3,P) = E g(til(x; -x;-1)
    ing & ((xi=1,1xi)) < & (ti) 5 and & ((xi=1,1xi)) > I (8,17) < Z(8,17) < S(8,17)
La rosur de Pes: 11711 = wax of 1x; -x; -(1) (ways supplied)
 Si CE Jaip[ P'=PU/CF y Bekilsk 1=> |S(8,P') - S(8,P)| ≤ 2K11P11 (see 2Kn.11P11
 Terrema de Dorboux:
    Sea g: [a,6] → R vortada = VE>0 ∃$>0 tq si 11P11<8 => [8-E< I(82) ≤ [8 ≤ [8 ≤ [8]] ( 81)
  Jeu:
    SEAK to 18 x11 EK , YE = 0 = Bo to 518 (80) < [8+ E/2 , si Po tiene on pontos => 8= E/4 m.K
    Sea Pcon 11P11 < S, P1=PUPO => S(3)71) = S(8)P) -2rk·11P11 ≥ S(8,P) -2mk/11P11 ≥ S(8,P) -2mk/11P11 ≥ S(8,P) - E/2
   Como Po@P1 => S(g,P1) (S(g,P0) < \frac{1}{2}g+\end{2} \D S(g,P) - \end{2} < \frac{1}{2}g+\end{2} \D S(g,P) - \frac{1}{3} < \end{2}
3> [I-(6,8)] = R autada, egnulu JVE 3> [ 25 0 62 5 PEDX(a,6)] con 11916 [ => [ 2(8,7)-I ] & i
```

PROPIEDADES DELA INTEGRAL

Secon 3, g. [a, b] -> R acatudos 1=> \ \(\(\cappa \), \(\cappa \) = \(\cappa \) \(\cappa \) \(\cappa \) \(\cappa \), \(\cappa \) \(\cappa \

#> 1/2 integrable y /2/8 = 1.5/28

#> 8+3 integrable y /2/8 = 1/8+5/9

Sear 8,2: [a,b] -> PR integrables => si 3(x) = g(x) => (8xx) x 5/2 g(x) dx

=> 131 interreptor 1 / gengx = 1 gengx

=> 3.7 integrable

H> ([28)] < ([282). ([22] (Conthh - 3chmors)

 $\Rightarrow \left(\int_{a}^{b} (3+3)^{2} \right)^{1/2} \leq \left(\int_{a}^{b} 3^{2} \right)^{1/2} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} 3^{2} \right)^{1/2}$ (Hinkowski)

Si g:[a16]-iR integrable y infallfinils > > > 1/2 integrable

Si 8 integrable y a continua o marótera => 208 integrable

Si & acetaste y CE I a, bC, equivalen { & integrable en (a, b) } las = [a + [&

Si & acotada tiere un número de discontinuidades de medida rula (<0) > > 8 integrable

TFC

2 es lacobremte integrable en I si la es en cooligier subirtetrales compacto de I

Si & locinteg. #> Fix = 1 & Sith At BXEI & la integral indeficiola de 8 consigen en a

36

TFC:

JEC 2: Ca, b] - R integrable y Fix = { Sith it indes. It } { Si gardinus en c E Ca, b], F de avable en c y Fici son

11 Sec dxug = = = = = = = | (2/18/11 = | F(xn) - F(c)| = | (2/18/14) = | (3/11) = | (4/10-xn) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (3/11) = | (

2) Como & continua VE=0 =8:0 to si |x-c| (8 => 18xx1-8cc) (E/2 =>) (8xx1-8cc) = | (8xx1-8cc) dt = E. |x-c|

Si Fex) = Sunt = Fixi = Schexil. Picxi - Sidexil. Bicxi

Fes primitive de 8 si Frexi= geri

Tate of continue lieve primitive

Rega de Barow:

Sea & integrable / F 3x primitiva # (& sixidx = F(b) - F(a)

deux:

Sea P $\stackrel{\text{TH}}{=}$ $3c_i$ to $f(x_i) = g(x_i) \cdot (x_i - x_{i-1}) \Rightarrow f(b) \cdot f(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(x_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} g(x_i)(x_i$

 $\int \alpha \cdot dn = \alpha n - \int A \cdot d\alpha \qquad (B^2 + \epsilon B^2)$

 $\int_{0}^{b} (8 \circ 2) 2' \pm \int_{2(0)}^{2(b)} 9 = F(2(b)) - F(2(0)) \qquad (Sustitizión)$

Teorema del Valor Medio:

Sean Sig integrapor & dix150 AD = h= Six fd / 3/2 KAGIXIGX = h: 1/2 dix10x

Y si & continue, Ic to Jesusardx = Scc1. Laixidx

1,1

demi

Subandone $\int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx > 0$ $\lim_{n \to 0} \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx \leq \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx \leq \int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx \leq \frac{\int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx}{\int_{0}^{\pi} dx \, dx} \leq H$

Si & continua H> &([a,b]) = [m, M] y =ce[a,b] to M=&(c)

Sig: [a,b] - R continue => = = = = = = = = = Secr(b-a)

Si Zig integrables y quantitara => 3ce[aib] to fringerisk = gich frindx +gib) friedrak Resto integral de Tayla.

Sea $8 \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$, $P_n \implies 8(x_1 - P_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \int_0^x g^{n+1}(t)(x - t)^n dt$