## MA-2115: Matemáticas 4

## Semana 5

## 5.1 Series de potencias

1. Series de potencias notables

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

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

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots$$

$$\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots$$

2. Serie de Taylor

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = f(a) + f'(a)x + \frac{f''(a)}{2} (x-a)^2 + \cdots$$

3. Polinomio de approximación y residuo

$$f(x) \approx P_n(x) = \sum_{n=0}^n \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n = f(a) + f'(a)x + \frac{f''(a)}{2} (x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f(n)(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n.$$

$$R_n(x) = f(x) - P_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} (x-a)^{n+1}$$

$$f(x) = x^2 \operatorname{arccot}(x^2).$$

$$f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3+x}{4-x}\right).$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(2-x)^3}.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{x}.$$

## 5.2 EDO de primer orden

1. Ecuación differencial ordinarias

$$F(x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0.$$

- 2. Clasificación
  - $\bullet \ \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$
  - $\bullet \ \frac{dy}{dx} + y + x = 0$
  - $\bullet \ \frac{dy}{dt} + e^{-t}y = \sin(t)$
  - $dx + tx^2 = 0$
  - $y \frac{dy}{dx} + e^x \ln y = 0$
  - $\bullet (x+y)\frac{dy}{dx} (x^2 + y^2) = 0$
  - $y' + e^t y = \sin(t)y^3$
  - $2\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dt} y = 0$
  - $\bullet \begin{cases}
    \frac{dx}{dt} = -x + y \\
    \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 2y
    \end{cases}$
  - $2y'' + 4y' y = e^{-2t}$
  - $y'' + e^x y + y = 0$
  - $(y'')^2 + 2yy' + \sin(y) = 0$
  - y''' y'' + y' y = 0