AMPLIACIÓN DE CÁLCULO Grupo C Examen parcial (4-XII-09)

Nombre y apellidos

1.- Determina el origen de las siguientes expresiones:

1)
$$\sqrt{1 + x} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$$
 si $|x| \approx 0$

2)
$$(\log x)^2 \simeq (x - 1)^2 - (x - 1)^3$$
 si $|x| \simeq 1$

3) Prueba que si x > 0, entonces

$$1 \ + \ \frac{x}{2} \ - \ \frac{x^2}{8} \ \le \ \sqrt{1 \ + \ x} \ \le \ 1 \ + \ \frac{x}{2} \ .$$

Utiliza la desigualdad anterior para aproximar 1,2 y haz una estimación del error cometido.

2.- Prueba la igualdad:
$$sen(x)\chi_{[-\pi,\pi]}(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{sens\pi}{1-s^2} sensxds \quad x \in [-\pi,\pi].$$

PROBLE MA 1:]

1)
$$f(x) := \sqrt{1+x}$$
; $f(u) := \frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(x) := \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}}$; $f'(u) := \frac{1}{2}$
 $f'(x) := \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1+x}}$; $f'(u) := \frac{1}{2}$
 $f''(x) := \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1+x}}$; $f''(u) := \frac{1}{2}$

AST $f(x) := R_{1,0}(x)$ S5 $|x| = 0$.

2)
$$f(x) = (Lyx)^2$$
 $f(1) = 0$
 $f(x) = P_{3,1}(x) + P_{3,1}(u) = P_{1,1}(x) + P_{2,1}(u) = P_{1,1}(x) + P_{2,1}(u) = P_{1,1}(x) + P_{2,1}(u)$
 $f'(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \frac{1}{x^2} (yx - y) + P_{1,1}(u) = P_{1,1}(x) + P_{2,1}(u)$

$$f''(x) := 2\frac{1}{x^2} - 2\frac{1}{x^2}(y^{x}) + \frac{4}{x^3}(y^{x}) + \frac{4}{x^3}(y^{x}) = -6$$

$$ASI \ f(x) = 83,1(x)$$

$$SI \ |x| = 1$$

3) pon 1) PANA
$$f(x) : \sqrt{1+x}$$
 $\theta_{1,0}(x) : 1 + \sqrt{2}x \ Y$

$$R_{1,0}(x) : \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{4\sqrt{(1+x)^{3}}} (x-1) dt < 0$$

ASI
$$f(x) : \theta_{1}(x) + \theta_{110}(x) \le 1 + \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{for other limits} = (x - t)dt \le \int_{0}^{x} \frac{x - t}{4 \sqrt{1 + x}} dt = \frac{x^{2}}{8}$$

For other land $|R_{1,0}(x)| \le \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{1 + x}} \frac{(x - t)dt}{4 \sqrt{1 + x}} \le \frac{x}{4} dt = \frac{x^{2}}{8}$

LVE 60 $-\frac{x^{2}}{8} \le R_{1,0}(x)$

The formula of the proof of the pr

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PARA X = 0, 2
                1+0,2 - 0,04 < VI+viz = VI12 < 1+0,2 = 1,1
      LVE 60 VIIZ = 1,1 (un un tarion MENUR QUE | 0,04 |=0,005
      BRUBLEMA Z: | f(x) = Sen(x). X (x) ES VAR & VACION
        DE LI AMEMAS IMBAR, SI CALCUCAMU SU TORONSEUMA-
      DA OF FOURITR
       P(1) = Josenx X(-11,17) e - (x) dx = - (J) sen x - sen x - dx =
       = - z \in 1/2 \[ (\cup (x-)x) - (\cup (x+)x) \] dx =
Sen a senb = { [(-s(a-s)) - (-) (a+b)]
     = -4/2 \left[ \frac{Sen \times (1-3)}{1-3} \Big|_{-13}^{13} - \frac{Sen \times (1+3)}{1+3} \Big|_{-13}^{13} \right] =
     = -\frac{4}{2} \left[ \frac{2 \operatorname{Sen} x(1+)}{1-} \right] = \frac{2 \operatorname{Sen} x(1+)}{1+} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \frac{2 \operatorname{Sen} x(1+)}{1+} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}
    = -2 \left[ \frac{(1+)}{1-} \frac{5 \ln 3\pi}{1-} + \frac{(1-)}{2} \frac{5 \ln \pi}{1-} \right] = -2 \frac{2 5 \ln 3\pi}{1-}
     ASS P(S) ES MA FUNCTION CONTINUA EN TODO 112
                \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} l_{1} & -2 & \frac{2 \text{ Sen} S \Pi}{1-2} & = & -2 \\ & & & & & \\ \end{array}\right]
          y f e 41
       BOR EL HEONEMA DE INVERSIÓN
          f(x) = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-\omega}^{\infty} f(s) e^{z > x} ds = \frac{1}{2n} \int_{-\omega}^{\infty} -z \frac{2sm > n}{1 - > 2} z son > x ds = \frac{1}{1 - > 2}
           =\frac{1}{17}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{2\sin 2\pi}{1-2} \sin 2\pi dx = \frac{2}{17}\int_{0}^{\infty}\frac{\sinh 3\pi}{1-2} \sinh 3\pi dx.
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