

HOJA 2:

PROBLEMA 1:] SS P es un polinomio de grado n .

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{P^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$$

$$\text{SS } P(0)=1, \quad P'(0)=P''(0)=0 \quad \text{y} \quad P'''(0)=2$$

$$P(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^4 \left(\sum_{k=4}^n \frac{P^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^{k-4} \right) =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^4 Q(x) \quad \text{donde } Q(x) \text{ es}$$

un polinomio de grado $n-4$.

Luego de tomar el polinomio P de grado mínimo es $P(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3$, de grado 3.

PROBLEMA 2:]

$$2) f(x) = \arctan x \quad f(0)=0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$f'(0)=1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$f''(0)=0$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{-2(1+x^2)^2 + 2x[2(1+x^2)2x]}{(1+x^2)^4} \quad f'''(0) = -2$$

$$\text{Luego } P_{3,0}(x) = x - \frac{2}{3!} x^3 = x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

Otra forma de proceder es la siguiente:

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

Integrando

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

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

No es difícil converger de que $P_{3,0}(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3}$
y que $R_{3,0}(x) = \int \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} dx$.

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PROBLEMA 2:] 8) USANDO LO VISTO EN EL

CASO ANTERIOR

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{1+x^2} = 1 - x^2 + \frac{x^4 + x^6}{1+x^2} - \frac{x^6}{1+x^2} =$$

$$= 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \frac{x^8}{1+x^2} = \dots =$$

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

y $P_{2n,0}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k}$.

yA QUE SI $|x| < 1$ $\frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+2}}{1+x^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

7:] $\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1+x}{x+1} - \frac{x}{x+1} = 1 - \frac{x+x^2}{x+1} + \frac{x^2}{x+1} =$

$$= 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{x+1} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2+x^3}{x+1} - \frac{x^3}{x+1} - \dots$$

OBSERVACION: $\ln(1+x)$ VERIFICA QUE $\frac{1}{1+x}$ ES

SV DERIVADA; PROCESANDO COMO EN 2) SE PUEDE CALCULAR FÁCILMENTE LOS COEFICIENTES DE TAYLOR DE $\ln(1+x)$ CENTRADO EN $x=0$

PROBLEMA 4:] LA DERIVADA DE $\text{Arctg } x$ ES $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$\text{SI } f(x) = \text{Arctg } x = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^{n+1} t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt.$$

INTEGRANDO
LA EXPRESIÓN $\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k x^{2k} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+2}}{1+x^2}$

ACOTANDO EL RESTO

$$\left| \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^{n+1} t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt \right| \leq \int_0^x t^{2n+2} dt = \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \quad \text{SI } x = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{2n+3}} < 10^{-5} \quad \text{SIEMPRE QUE } n \geq 1 \quad \text{ASI}$$

$$\text{Arctg } 1/10 \approx \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{3}.$$

PROBLEMA 5:

$$S) f(x) = \ln(x+1) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1+x}{1+x} - \frac{x}{1+x} =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x+x^2}{1+x} + \frac{x^2}{1+x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2+x^2}{1+x} - \frac{x^3}{1+x} =$$

$$= 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} x^{n-1} + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{1+x}$$

$$\text{INTEGRANDO} \quad \ln(x+1) = \int \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \int \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k x^k dx + \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{1+x} dx$$

$$\text{LUEGO} \quad \left| \ln(x+1) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \right| =$$

$$= \left| \ln(x+1) - \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} \right) \right| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{1+x} dx \right| \leq$$

$$\leq \int_0^x x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ & x \in [0, 1] \\ & \text{ASS } \frac{1}{1+x} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ASS } P_{1,0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\text{POR OTRO LADO } R_{1,0}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}}}{1} (x-t) dt < 0$$

ya que $t \in [0, x]$

$$\text{COMO } f(x) = P_{1,0}(x) + R_{1,0}(x) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{Y } -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}} < 0$$

$$\leq P_{1,0}(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x \quad \text{POR OTRO LADO } R_{1,0}(x) \leq 0$$

$$\text{POR OTRO LADO } \left| \int_0^x \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}} (x-t) dt \right| \leq \int_0^x \frac{(x-t)}{2} dt = \frac{x^2}{8}$$

$t > 0$

$$\text{LUEGO } f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} \geq P_{1,0}(x) - \frac{x^2}{8} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

$$S) x=1 \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} < \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} < 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S) x=0,2 \quad 1 + \frac{0,2}{2} - \frac{0,04}{8} < \sqrt{1,2} = \sqrt{1,2} < 1 + \frac{0,2}{2}$$

HOJA 2:

PROBLEMA 7:

$$a) \operatorname{tg}(x+y) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(x+y)}{\operatorname{cos}(x+y)} = \frac{\operatorname{sen}x \operatorname{cos}y + \operatorname{sen}y \operatorname{cos}x}{\operatorname{cos}x \operatorname{cos}y - \operatorname{sen}x \operatorname{sen}y} =$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{cos}x \operatorname{cos}y (\operatorname{tg}x + \operatorname{tg}y)}{\operatorname{cos}x \operatorname{cos}y - \operatorname{sen}x \operatorname{sen}y} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}x + \operatorname{tg}y}{1 - \operatorname{tg}x \operatorname{tg}y} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{ASS} \quad \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{Arctg}x + \operatorname{Arctg}y) = \frac{x+y}{1-xy}$$

APLICANDO (*)

$$\text{LUEGO} \quad \operatorname{Arctg}x + \operatorname{Arctg}y = \operatorname{Arctg}\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right) + k\pi \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b) EN PARTICULAR PARA

$$x = 1/2 \quad y = 1/3$$

$$\frac{1/2 + 1/3}{1 - 1/2 \cdot 1/3} = \frac{5/6}{1 - 1/6} = 1 \quad y \quad \operatorname{Arctg}1 = \operatorname{Arctg}\frac{1/2 + 1/3}{1 - 1/2 \cdot 1/3} = \pi/4$$

$$\text{LUEGO DE A)} \quad \pi/4 = \operatorname{Arctg}1/2 + \operatorname{Arctg}1/3 \quad (**)$$

$$\text{COMO} \quad \operatorname{Arctg}x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{2k+1} (-1)^k}{2k+1} + (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt$$

VER EJERCICIO 2) 8)

$$\text{CON} \quad \left| (-1)^{n+1} \int_0^x \frac{t^{2n+2}}{1+t^2} dt \right| \leq \frac{|x|^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \leq \frac{1}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n+3}}$$

$$\text{SI } n=4 \quad \frac{1}{(2 \times 4 + 3)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2 \times 4 + 3}} = \frac{1}{11 \times 2^{11}} = \frac{1}{22 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} < \frac{1}{10^{-4}}$$

$$\text{ASS DE } (***) \quad \pi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(1/2)^3}{3} + \frac{(1/2)^5}{5} - \frac{(1/2)^7}{7} + \frac{(1/2)^9}{9} \right) + \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{(1/3)^3}{3} + \frac{(1/3)^5}{5} - \frac{(1/3)^7}{7} + \frac{(1/3)^9}{9} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{CON UN ERROR} \quad \left| \frac{1}{2} \left(\pm \frac{1}{10^{-4}} \pm \frac{1}{10^{-4}} \right) \right| \leq \frac{8}{10^{-4}} < \frac{1}{10^{-3}}$$

HUJIA 2:

PROBLEMA 8:]

1) VER PROBLEMA 6

2) SI $f(x) = (\lg x)^2$ $f(1) = 0$

$f'(x) = 2 \lg x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$ $f'(1) = 0$

$f''(x) = 2 \frac{1}{x^2} - 2 \lg x \frac{1}{x^2}$ $f''(1) = 2$

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

ASS $p_{3,0}(x) = \frac{2}{2!} (x-1)^2 - \frac{6}{3!} (x-1)^3 = (x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3$

CERCA NEL $x=1$, EL POLINOMIO DE TAYLOR

$(x-1)^2 - (x-1)^3$ APROXIMA A LA FUNCIÓN $(\lg x)^2$.

PROBLEMA 9:] $\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{2k!} = p_{2,0}(x) + r_{2,0}(x) =$

$= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^3(t)}{2!} (x-t)^2 dt$

VEGO $|\cos x - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})| = \left| \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^3(t)}{2!} (x-t)^2 dt \right| \leq \frac{|x|^3}{3!}$

SI QUEREMOS APROXIMAR $\cos x$ CON $p_{1,0}(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$

CON UN ERROR MENOR QUE $0,0004 = 10^{-4}$

ENTONCES $\frac{|x|^3}{3!} \leq \frac{1}{10^4} \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{3!}{10^4}}$

PROBLEMA 10:] SI f ES DESARROLLABLE EN SENSE DE TAYLOR CENTRADA EN CERO $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$

ALORA $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$

CON $0 = f(x) + f''(0)$ DESVANECIENDO $0 = f'(x) + f'''(x)$

Y ASS $0 = f'(0) + f'''(0) \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$. DEZ MESMO

MODO DESVANECIENDO $f' + f''' = 0$ VEMOS QUE $f^{(4)}(0) = 0$ Y POR SUCESSION $f^{(k)}(0) = 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

VEGO $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{0}{k!} x^k \equiv 0$.