

b) Utilizar el polinomio de Taylor de grado 10 de la función  $e^x$  para aproximar

a)  $e^{-2}$

b)  $1/e^2$

empleando aritmética de punto flotante con redondeo a tres dígitos decimales. El valor correcto en 3 dígitos es 0,135. ¿Cuál es la mejor aproximación y por qué?

$$e^{-2} = 1/e^2 \approx 0,135 \dots$$

$$a) \cdot e^{-2} \approx \sum_{k=0}^{10} \frac{1}{k!} (-2)^k = 1 + \frac{(-2)^1}{1!} + \frac{(-2)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\bullet 1 = 0,1 \times 10^1$$

$$\bullet 0,1 \times 10^1 + \frac{(-2)^1}{1!}$$

$$0,1345 \times 10^3$$

$$0,135 \times 10^3$$

$$0,1 - 2 = 0,1 \times 10^1 - 0,2 \times 10^1 = -0,1 \times 10^1$$

$$\bullet -0,1 \times 10^1 + \frac{(-2)^2}{2!} = -0,1 \times 10^1 + 2$$

$$= -0,1 \times 10^1 + 0,2 \times 10^1$$

$$b) e^2 \approx \sum_{k=0}^{10} \frac{1}{k!} 2^k$$

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

$$\frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{A}{2n+1} + \frac{B}{2n+3}$$

$$= \frac{(2n+3)A + (2n+1)B}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{2n(A+B) + 3A+B}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$

$$\text{pedimos } \begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 3A+B=1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=-B \\ -2B=1 \Rightarrow B=-1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\underbrace{(2n+1)}_{a_n}} - \frac{1}{\underbrace{(2n+3)}_{a_{n+1}}}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(2(n+1)+1)} = \frac{1}{(2n+3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2 \cdot 1 + 1)} - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 1/3$$

$$|r| < 1, \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} r^n = \frac{1}{1-r}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r}$$

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-r}$$

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

$$e) a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$\text{Queremos ver } \frac{n!}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

Inducción en  $n$ .

$$\triangleright n=1, \frac{1}{1} \leq \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\triangleright \text{paso inducción. (H12) } \frac{n!}{n^n} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n! \leq \frac{n^n}{n} = n^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!(n+1)}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{(n+1)^n} \stackrel{(H1)}{\leq} \frac{n^{n-1}}{(n+1)^n} = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \stackrel{\leq 1}{\leq} \frac{1}{n+1} \checkmark$$

$$f) a_n = \frac{n^p}{e^n}, p > 0,$$

$$g) a_n = \sqrt[n]{n}.$$

$$f) a_n = \frac{n^p}{e^n} = e^{p \cdot \ln(n) - n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} p(\ln(n) - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left( p \cdot \frac{\ln(n)}{n} - 1 \right)$$

$$\stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n \left( p \cdot \frac{\frac{1/n}{1}}{1} - 1 \right) = -\infty$$

$$g) a_n = \sqrt[n]{n} = n^{1/n} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(n)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(n)}{n} \stackrel{L'H}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = 0$$

$$f) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right),$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n$$

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

$$b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{|b|^n}{n(1+a^n)}, a > 1, |b| \neq a,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{|b|^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+a^{n+1})}}{\frac{|b|^n}{n(1+a^n)}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|b|^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot (1+a^n)}{|b|^n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (1+a^{n+1})}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |b| \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1+a^n}{1+a^{n+1}} \quad a > 1$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |b| \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1/a^n + 1}{1/a^{n+1} + 1}$$

$$= |b| \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{a} = \frac{|b|}{a} < 1 \text{ la serie converge}$$

$a > 1$  diverge  
 $a \neq |b|$  por ejerc.

geom.  
 $|r| < 1$  en ambos casos