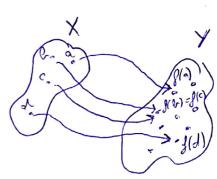
CLASE 3

· Funciones

Una función origna es un relación entre dos conjentos que a cada elemento del prômero le asigne un insica elemento del segundo:

 $X \xrightarrow{f} Y$



Ljemplo

3(2)

IR - PIR

an glass!

 $z\mapsto 2\cdot z$, es dech

f(x)=2x

Gráfica: {(20,4) & IR2 / 4= g(2)}

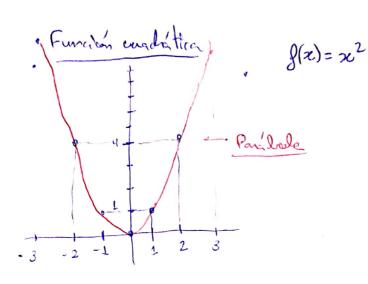
Non interesan las funciones IR -> IR.

· Fundans lineals:

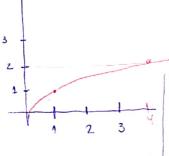
orderade a d'order Son de le forma f(x)= a + bx

> Hablan mad salve & producte (= \frac{f(x_1)-f(x_1)}{x_1-x_1}.

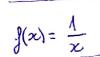
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- · Raiz audrada
- f(x)= \x (le position)



"Function racional

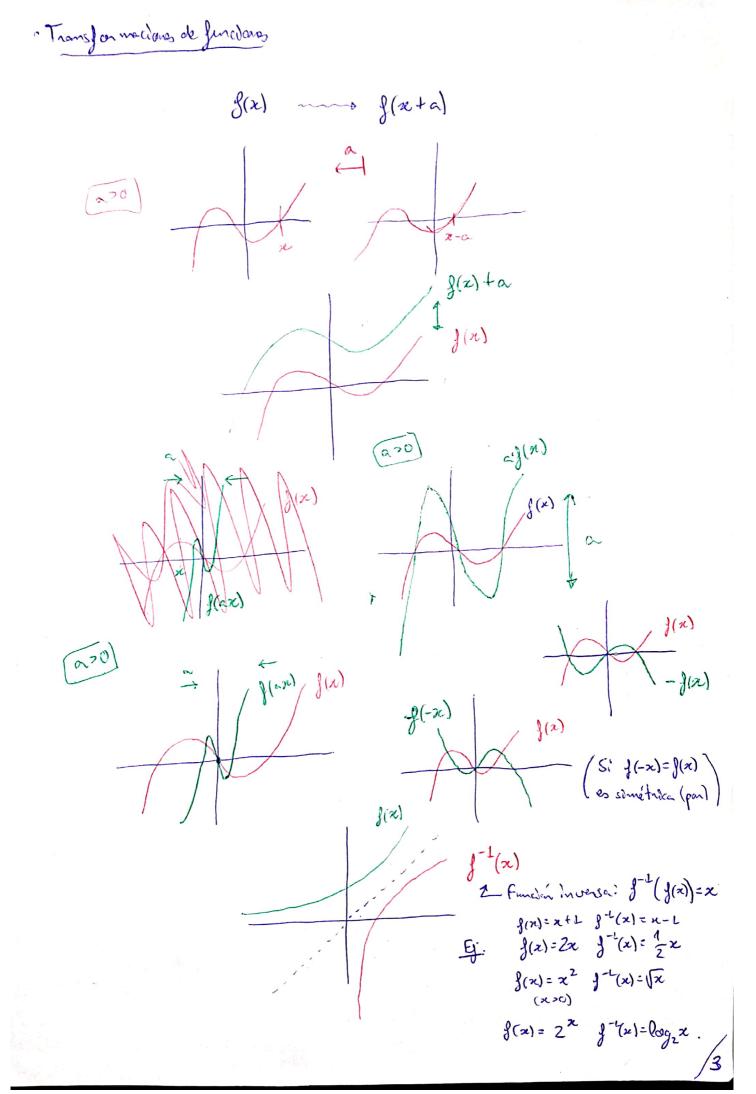




· Euponemidal (lane 2)



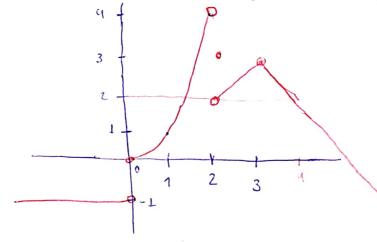
- 2
- · Lagaritmica (lesse 2)



· Functions definites a trovas

$$\beta(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{si } x < 0 \\ x^2 & \text{si } 0 \le x < 2 \\ x & \text{si } 2 < x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6-x & \text{si } x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$



Limita
parking. " + parling. lim f(x)
x+a

Limste
por le deseda: " + par le daseda lim g(2)
2+c+

 $\lim_{x\to 2^{-}} f(x) = -1$ $\lim_{x\to 2^{-}} f(x) = 4$ $\lim_{x\to 2^{-}} f(x) = 3$

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = 2$ $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x) = 3$.

· Continuidad:

Una fundar es continue sen un punto a si esta

lim $f(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = f(a)$.

Tonena de Balzano!

· Promer idea : Invenent

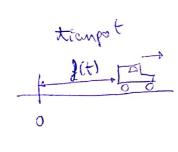
Velocidad media:

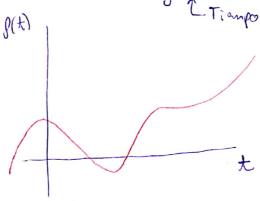
Un ceache recorre 100 Km en 30 monta,

I gré velæaded mede bleve?

100 Km/2. (~ Reyes)

Idea: Vote Posicion del cools: d(t) o- (Desde un arigen)

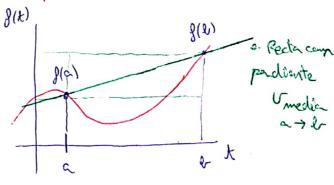




i Velocided medic entre t=a yt=b. g(2) - g(a) Distance reconde

WEDIA = It-a transportions turnedo

Geométricamente:



JMEDIA (MEDIA Definición de derivada. xtxll () continue) $f'(x) = \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(x+k) - f(x)}{k}$ En al limite Función desirada: 1:1R ->1R $g': \Gamma R \longrightarrow \Gamma R$ $z \longmapsto f'(z)$ Le derive de g'(x) el le pendente · Cálculo de derivadas · Funciones Unedes: tengente es elle /x=a+bx => f'(x)= b $g'(x) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{\alpha + lr(x+l) - (\alpha + lrx)}{2}$ Veamonlo: 2 lin lox+loh-lox 2 lr · Fundares anadráticas: $f(x)=x^2$ $f'(x)=\lim_{k\to 0}\frac{(x+k)^2-x^2}{k}=\lim_{k\to 0}\frac{3x^2+k^2+2xk-x^2}{k}$ = lim L+2x = 2x

* Patancias
$$\begin{cases}
g(x) = x^{K} \\
g'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^{K} - x^{K}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-n} - x^{k}}{2} \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-n-1}}{2} \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k} x^{k-1}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} {K \choose n} x^{k}}{2} = \lim_{k=0}^{K-1} x^{k} x^{k} x^{k}$$

Expanentales
$$f(x) = a^{x} = e^{\ln a \cdot x}$$

Lo reduteo al coro:
$$f(x) = e^{ax}$$

$$\int g'(x) = \frac{e^{\alpha(x+2)} - e^{\alpha x}}{2} \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{\alpha x} - e^{\alpha x}}{2}$$

$$e^{2n} e^{2n} = e^{2n} - 1$$

$$e^{2n} = e^{2n} = e^{2n} = e^{2n}$$

$$e^{2n} =$$

FUNCION(8/2)

$$z^2$$
 $2x$

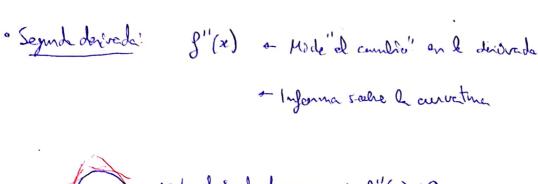
$$a^{m}$$
 nx^{m-1}

lu x

Linealoded:
$$(g+g)'=g'+g'$$

 $(Kg)'=Kg'$

Marino global Marine local · Minimes locales y pedades miximus Minlus locales Minimo glabal 020: - + Pendicule pasition Fundin accounte g(x) >0 Function de ceconte g'(x) < 0 Extreme local g'(x)=0 g(x) = 0 pueda teran: · Maximo docal: · Mínimo lescal · Punto inflescion



Le dejunde de crace : g''(x) < 0

to be desirade crece: g''(21)70

PINTO OF, INFLEXION

4- La couvetire combie, la derdrede promos decreso y luege crèce

g"(z)=0

CÓNCAYA CONVEXA

OPTIMITACION: Objettero: Minimitan ca maximitan una función f(x).

Es dein, lolla suo máximos p mínimos glabeles.

PASOS:

1. Calcular f(x)

2. Consideran las pintos com f'(x)=0.

3. Caladon g''(x).

4. Entre les puistes cen f'(x/20;

Maximitan & Himitan - f

- Si g"(x) <0 , MÁXIMO LACAL

· Si g"(x1 >0, minimo LOCAL

· Si J''(se)=0, punta de inflexión.

5. Evaluar of an los MÁXIMOS/MÍNIMOS LOCALES of Rollar el MÁXIMO/MÍNIMO GLOBAL entre ellos.

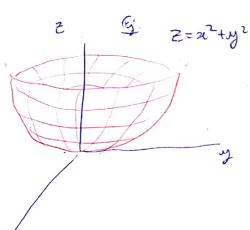
· Generalización a variables:

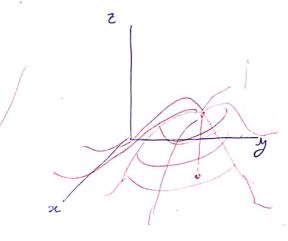
(La lamos para 2 y se generalita fécilemente a méi)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \\
\frac$$

Función de 2 vandebles

Gráfica: {(x,y,2) E/R3 | Z= J(x,y)}





· Derivados pueblos:

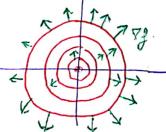
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(xy) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(x+k,y) - f(x,y)}{k}$$

dy (x,y) = him g(x,y+2)-g(x,y)

"Como cherivan respecto de me sale, treitorda a le atre conser una constante"

· Gradiente:
$$\nabla f(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)\right)$$

- Curvas de nivel;



· El gradiente indèca la dirección de méxime oreed moento de la junción.

· Optimozen na función de vandas variables!

- Métude analítico (exacto pero complicado en le positica)



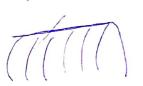
1. Hallon los puntos con $\nabla f(u,y)=0$.



2. Discutir si son méselmes a minimes a atri

cose estadiendo le metrit heriana.

(328/3x2 329/3x3y





Se estradia su signatura ~ ALGEBRA

no Métado numérico (- hablar algo de métados numérilas)

El métedo de la pendiente més pronunciada (guadrent descent a steepest descent)

- 1. Emperances en un punto a
- 2. Je decrece más rapidos en la dirección del graduento: Pf(a0)
- 3. Figames un pisco o (ej. of=0,01)

4

Sart

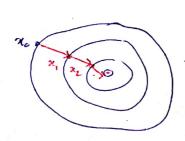
a = a - 8 7/ (a)

-> f(a) < f(a)

Repetimos

ants = an - of (an)

f(cm) = f(cn-s) = ...



- Lo programmeno

Convegenda am minha læcel Garantizade Ethacesco huenes

of concea

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