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pregunta 1.

Sea
$$g \in C([0,1])$$
; $g(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$

como
$$g(0) = 1 + \sqrt{2} = g(1)$$
 entonces

$$g(0) = \frac{g(x)}{g(x)}$$

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Lea h: [0,1] $\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dada por h(x) = q(x) - g(x)h es una función continua, ya que es la resta de 2 funciones continuas, además como g(x) < q(x) para toda x+(0,1) edonces h(x) > 0, $\forall x+(0,1)$. Tenenos que:

$$h(0) = g(0) - g(0) = g(0) - g(0) = 0$$

$$h(1) = q(1) - g(1) = g(1) - g(1) = 0$$

$$h(0) = 0 = h(1)$$

Por el ejemplo visto en close sabernos que el conjunto de nejones aproximantes de h es $MA(h) = \begin{cases} \frac{\|h\|_{\infty}}{2} \end{cases}$

$$h(x) \approx \frac{11h11}{2}$$

$$\exists$$

$$\frac{h(x) \approx \frac{11h11}{2}}{2}$$

$$g(x) - g(x) \approx \frac{119 - 911}{2}$$

$$9(x) \approx 9(x) - 119 - 911$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot MA(9) = \begin{cases} q(x) - \frac{119 - 91}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Preguta 2'.

Sea
$$P^* = q(x) - \frac{114 - 910}{2}$$
 donde $q \in P_1(r_0, r_1)$, $q(0) = q(0)$, $q(1) = q(1)$

Calcularos q explicitmente y obterens que:

$$q(x) - g(1) = (g(1) - g(0))(x - 0)$$

$$q(x) - g(1) = [g(1) - g(0)](x - 0)$$

$$= q(x) - 1 = [\sqrt{2} - 1]x$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad q(x) = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \chi + 1$$

Por lo que:

$$q(x) - g(x) = (\sqrt{2} - 1)x + 1 - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

Calcularos los purtos críticos:

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$g(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[q(x) - g(x) \right] = 0 \iff \overline{z} - 1 - \frac{x}{(1+x^2)} = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1) | \overline{1+x^2} = x \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 (1+x^2) = x^2 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 + 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \iff (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 - 1 | x^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2 + (\overline{z} - 1)^2 = 0 \implies (\overline{z} - 1)^2$$

.. $p^* \approx (\sqrt{2} - 1) \times + 1 - \frac{.08982028}{2} = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \times + .95508986$

El nejor aproximante en P, ([0,1]) de g(x)= \(\text{II} + x^2 \) est a dado

por:

P* ≈ (12-1) x + .95508986

Pora calcular el error podemos utilizar el mismo punto X^* . $E[g] = \|P^* - g\| \approx (P^* - g)(x^*) =$

 $=(172-1)(0.45508986)+.95508986-\sqrt{1+(0.45508986)^2} \approx .04491014$

. E,(9) ≈ .04491014 \