Sea la función f(x): $\log(x^2+1) - \int_0^x \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$, probar que para $x \ge 1/2$ la función s creciente. Si b 7a 7 1/2, d ES cierto que $\log\left(\frac{b^2+1}{a^2+1}\right) \ge \int_a^b \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt$.

รอบเช่ง:

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

Si $x > 1/2$ $2x-1>0$ $y = f'(x)>0$ lue yo la función es creciente.
Si $b>a>1/2$ cultures $f(a) \le f(b)$ y

log(b2+1)- 16 1 dt > log(a2+1)-10 1 dt

y pur rant

log (62+1) > 16 1 dt.

Calcular Jax dx
secución

Hacemos el cambrio to x=t =D x=arctot =D $\Rightarrow \int dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$ $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$

per Touto

I= \((1+t2)^2 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int (1+t^2) dt = t + \frac{t^3}{3} + K

Otro método: tec?x = 1 = 1+tg?x

 $J = \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega^2 x} = \int \frac{1}{\omega^2 x} (1 + t \phi^2 x) dx =$

Desarrollar la serie de proteccias la función f(x) = deux y studiar la convergencia de deda serie.

Solvation: fea $f(x) = fen \times f(0) = 0$ $f'(x) = con \times f'(0) = 1$ $f''(x) = -jen \times f''(0) = 0$ $f''(x) = -jen \times f''(0) = 0$ $f'''(x) = -jen \times f'''(0) = 0$ $f'''(x) = -jen \times f'''(0) = 0$ $f'''(x) = -jen \times f'''(0) = 0$

luego la serie 3 \(\int_{0}^{00} (-1)^{11} \) \(\times^{2u+1} \)!

 $|f^{(m)}(x)| \le 1$, luego stá uniformemente aco lodo y por el troremo de convergencio $\text{den} x = \sum_{0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ Calcular el l'unite de la sucesión definida por

$$a_1 = \frac{u}{u^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \cdots + \frac{u}{n^2 + n^2}$$

Solución:

$$a_{h} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n^{2}}{n^{2} + 1} + \frac{n^{2}}{n^{2} + 2^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{n^{2}}{n^{2} + n^{2}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{n})^{2}} + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2}{n})^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{n}{n})^{2}} \right)$$

pero eto s lo sumo remanu de la función

1 avociade a la partición 304 (1 2... 21/2

lim an =
$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arcolq}(x) \Big|_0^4 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Hallar $\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^{5}} dx$ Solvaion: Hacemos at combin $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dt$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-4/5} dx$ $x^{6} = t \implies \int_{0}^{1} dx = \frac{1}$

Desanoller en serie de protencies de x la función log (x²+4x+3)

91' derivation log (x^2+4x+3) resulta $\frac{2x+4}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{1}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1/3}{(1+x/3)} = \sum_{0}^{\infty} (-1)^{1/3} \times 1 + \sum_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} (-1)^{1/3} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{1/3} = \frac{1}{1+x}$

 $= \sum_{0}^{0} (-1)^{n} \times^{n} (1 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}})$ cumpo intervalo de convergación s (-1,1) pres $\frac{1}{\rho} : l' \mid \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n}} \mid :$ $= l' \frac{3^{n+2} + 1}{3^{n+2}} : \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}} = 1$ $\frac{3^{n+1} + 1}{3^{n+1}} : \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}} = 1$

Integrando pue

 $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{2x+4}{x^{2}+4x+3} = \log(x^{2}+4x+3) - \log(3) =$ $= \sum_{0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right) \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$

per Fanti

log (x2+4x+3)= log3+ \(\frac{50}{0}(-1)^{\mathbb{n}}\left(\frac{1}{3}u+1\right) \frac{\times (4+1)}{\times (4+1)} \\
\times \(\x \in (-1, 1) \).