

3.

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$$a) \quad r(t) = \alpha + \beta(t)t + \frac{1}{2} \gamma(t)t^2$$

$$v(t) = r'(t) = \beta'(t)t + \beta(t) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma'(t)t^2 + \gamma(t)t$$

$$r''(t) = \beta''(t)t + \beta'(t) + \beta'(t) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma''(t)t^2 + \gamma'(t)t + \gamma'(t)t + \gamma(t)$$

$$r''(t) = \beta''(t)t + 2\beta'(t) + \frac{1}{2} \gamma''(t)t^2 + 2\gamma'(t)t + \gamma(t)$$

$$c) \quad 1. \quad \beta(t) = 2\sin(2\pi t) + t^2$$

$$\gamma(t) = -t$$

$$\beta'(t) = 4\pi \cos(2\pi t) + 2t$$

$$\gamma'(t) = -1$$

$$\beta''(t) = -8\pi^2 \sin(2\pi t) + 2$$

$$\gamma''(t) = 0$$

3. ~~El índice de error cuadrático se aproxima a 1, correspondiendo a~~

El índice de error lineal se encuentra < 0 , por lo que se trataría de una aprox. lineal.

1.

$$d) \beta(t) = 27 - 27t + 9t^2 - t^3$$

$$\beta'(t) = -27 + 18t - 3t^2$$

$$\beta''(t) = 18 - 6t$$

$$\gamma(t) = 0 = \gamma'(t) = \gamma''(t)$$

3.

