

Ejerano 1 · Parte 1

a) Como A tikne más de un elemento, elegir $x \in A$, $x_0 \neq x^*$ Sea $x_1 = \frac{x + x^*}{2} \in A$, $x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x^*}{2} \notin A$, $x_n = \frac{x_{n-1} + x^*}{2} \in A$.

La sucesuón $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ no as constante, esta contenida en A y $x_n - x^* = \frac{x_{n-1} + x^*}{2} - x^* = \frac{x_{n-2} - x^*}{2} - \frac{x_{n-2} - x^*}{2}$.

Por tento

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} |X_n - X^4| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|X_0 - X|}{2^n} = 0.$$

- b) El conjorto A=(0,1) os abiesto y acotado y comple la condición del enunciado
- c) A < Res corrado si para toda sucesión d x n 3 n=1 < A

 con lim x = x ER se trore que x + A. La propreded del

 apartedo (a) no es suficiente para que A sea cerra do porque
 la convergencia debe ser para cualquier sucesión y no solo una

 en particular, como se ha encentrado en el apartado (a).

Parte 2

||M||| = sup ||M(
$$\frac{x}{y}$$
)|| = sup || ($\frac{x}{2y}$)|| = sup $\sqrt{x} + 4y^2 + (x + 2y)^2$
||M||| = sup ||M($\frac{x}{y}$)|| = sup $\sqrt{x} + 4y^2 + (x + 2y)^2$
||X| \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{2}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1} + 4 + 9 = \frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\)| = \(\frac{1}{1}\

Geruno 2.

- (a) $|\langle v, x_1 \rangle|^2 + |\langle v, x_2 \rangle|^2 + |\langle v, x_3 \rangle|^2 = y^2 + (\frac{12}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y)^2 + (\frac{12}{2}x \frac{1}{2}y)^2 = y^2 + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + \frac{12}{2}xy + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}xy + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 = \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{3}{2}||v||^2.$
- (b) $|||T||| = \sup_{\|y\|=1} |T(y)| = \sup_{\|y\|=1} |\langle v,y\rangle| \le \sup_{\|y\|=1} ||v|| ||y||=1$ Pox atom lado, ben $y = \frac{V}{\|v\|} (V \neq 0)$, que tiene norma 1, $|||T_V||| \ge |T_V(\frac{V}{\|v\|})| = \langle V, \frac{V}{\|v\|} \rangle = ||V||$. Por tanto |||T||| = ||v|| $\lesssim V \neq 0$. Si V = 0, la iqualdad $|||T_0||| = 0 = ||0||$ es trairel porque $T_0 = 0$.
- (C) Supongamos N>M. Teremos $||V_{N}-V_{M}|| = |||||||||||||| = \sup_{\|y\|=1} ||\langle V_{N}-V_{M}, y\rangle| = i$ $= \sup_{\|y\|=1} ||\langle \sum_{N=N+1}^{N} \langle V_{N}, x_{N}, y\rangle| \leq \sup_{\|y\|=1} \sum_{N=M+1}^{N} ||y||=1$ ||y||=1 $= \sup_{\|y\|=1} (\sum_{N=M+1}^{N} ||\langle V_{N}, x_{N}, y\rangle|^{2}) ||y||=1$ $= \sup_{\|y\|=1} (\sum_{N=M+1}^{N} ||\langle V_{N}, x_{N}, y\rangle|^{2}) ||y||=1$ $= (\sum_{N=M+1}^{N} ||\langle V_{N}, x_{N}, y\rangle|^{2}) ||y||=1$ $= \sup_{N=M+1} ||y|=1$ $= \sup_{N=M+1} ||y|=1$ =

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(f(x,y), 5x-y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (f(x,y), 5x-y) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x,y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} (f(x,y), 5x-y) \cdot 5.$$

Parte 2

(a)
$$P(x,y) = f(0,0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(0,0) \cdot x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0,0) \cdot y$$

 $+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(0,0) \cdot x^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) \cdot xy + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}(0,0) \cdot y^2 \right]$
 $+ \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^3}(0,0) \cdot x^3 + 3 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2 \partial y}(0,0) \cdot x^2y + 3 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y^2}(0,0) \cdot xy^2 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^3}(0,0) \cdot y^3 \right]$

Comparando un $P(x,y)=2+3x+(4xy-y^2)+(x^3+2x^2y)$ se obtorre

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = 4$, $\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial x \partial y} = 4$

(b) $g(x) = F(x, x^2)$. Como $P(x, x^2) = 2 + 3x + 4x^3 - x^4 + 2x^2x^2 + x^3$

el polinomio de Taylor de grado 3 de g abrededor de x=0es $P_g(x) = 2 + 3x + 5x^3$

Tambén se prede haver calculardo g(0) = F(0,0) = 2 y luego g'(0), g''(0) y g'''(0) usando la regla de la cadena y escribendo $P_{g}(x) = g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}g''(0)x^{2} + \frac{1}{6}g'''(0)x^{3}$.