ANEXO de las teárica 17,18. For mules de Lagrange del resto I

Formula del Rosto (de orden m) en I variable:  $f: I \rightarrow R$ , (n+1)-veces derivable.  $a \in I$ ,  $x \in I$ .

interval:  $f(x) = f(x) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2} \cdot (x-c)^2 + \frac{f''(a)}{3!} (x-a)^3 + \cdots + \frac{f''(a)}{n!} (x-q)^n + f''(x)$   $R_m(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x)}{(m+1)!} (x-a)^m ; c en el intervalo absorbo de extiences

<math>g: I \rightarrow R$   $g: I \rightarrow R$ 

gII > R es deivable y antinua. miremen y on el intervalo J de extremer a y x, JCI: en J g. es continue, J= intervelo abieto con extrems a, x g er J es dervable. t=a: g(a) =0. t = x : g(x) = f(x) - f(x) - 0 = 0TEOrema: (Rolle): g:[x,B] > R continua, dervable a (x,B) y ademón  $g(x) = g(\beta) \Rightarrow \text{hay } e(x,\beta) / g'(c) = 0$ Usando Rolle: has a estratamente entre a z x. (c = a, c = x) g'(c) = 0 $\frac{1}{9'(t)} = 0 - \frac{1}{2}(x-t) + \frac$ 

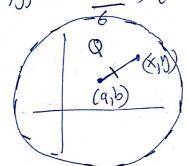
$$\frac{-\frac{k}{(n+1)!}(n+1)(x-t)^{n}(-1)}{\text{Gredia:}} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)!}(x-t)^{n} + \frac{k}{(n!)!}(x-t)^{n}}{\text{The proof of the pro$$

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$$-P(x) = P_{m}(x) + P$$

Förmula de Lagrange del rodo  $R_2(x)$  y pera f = f(x,y).  $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$  , D es un dis us absortor contrador en P = (a,b) $f \in C^2$  en D.  $f(x,y) = P_2(x,y) + R_2(x,y)$ 

 $R_{2}(x,y) = \int_{-6}^{6} (x-q)^{3} + \int_{-2}^{6} (y-b)^{2} (y-b)^{2} + \int_{-2}^{6} (y-b)^{2}$ 



(9,16) (x,10) Q en el segmente de extremo (9,16) y (x,10)
(9,16)

Proble:  $P = (a_1b)$ ,  $(x_1b)$   $f_{11}o$ . Somewhold function auxiliar  $g(t) = f((a_1b) + \frac{1}{2}((x_1b) - (a_1b)))$ ;  $t \in [a_1t]$ parametriza el segmento de extrema  $(a_1b)$   $g(x_1b)$   $g(x_1b)$ 

$$g''(t) = \left( f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + f_{x y_{y}} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \right) (x-a) + 6$$

$$+ \left( f_{y_{y} \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + f_{y_{y}} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \right) (y-b)$$

$$g''(t) = \left( f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)^{2} + 2 f_{x y_{y}} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) (y-b) + f_{y_{y} y_{y}} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} - \frac{1}{2} f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)^{2} + f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)^{2} + f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)^{2} + f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \right) (x-a)^{2} + f_{x \times} (x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) +$$

 $g^{11}(t) = f_{xxx}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-q)^{3} + 3 f_{xxy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-b)^{3} + 3 f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{3}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)(y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{3}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a)(y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{3}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{3}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) + g_{yy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (x-a) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2}$   $f_{xyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_{yyy}(x(t), y(t)) \cdot (y-b)^{2} + f_$ 

Quedo:  $P(x,y) = P_z(x,y) + R_z(x,y)$ con la exposión gre habienno dicho.