

PRECIO:

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AÑO 2004

Universidad Nacional de La Matanza

DEPARTAMENTO DE INGENIERIA E
INVESTIGACIONES TECNOLOGICAS

CALCULO I

TRABAJOS PRACTICOS:

- * VARIACION DE FUNCIONES
- * FORMULA DE TAYLOR
- * TEOREMA SOBRE FUNCIONES DERIVABLES

AULAS 61 Y 65 -T.N.
CURSO DE VERANO

INGENIERIA INFORMATICA (Plan 97)

CÓDIGO MAT.

CÓDIGO AP

602

18

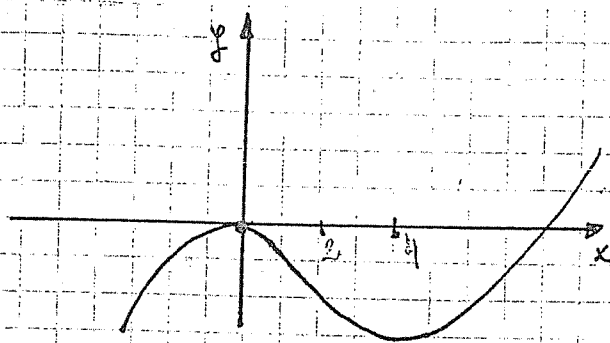
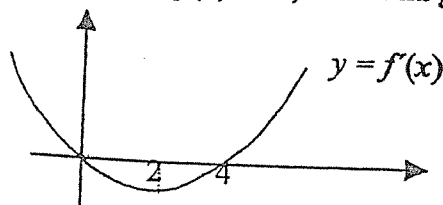
Liga Federal
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1^{er} CURSO DE VERANO

TRABAJO PRÁCTICO Nº 6

VARIACIÓN DE FUNCIONES

- 1.- Se muestra la gráfica de la derivada f' de una función f
- ¿En qué intervalos crece y decrece la función?
 - ¿En qué valores de x tiene f un máximo o un mínimo locales?
 - Si sabes que $f(0) = 0$, traza una gráfica posible de f .

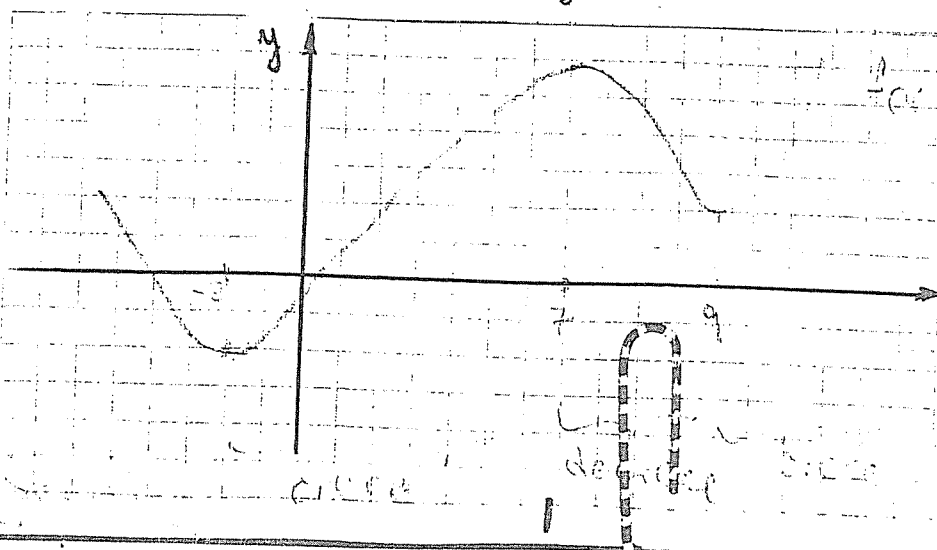
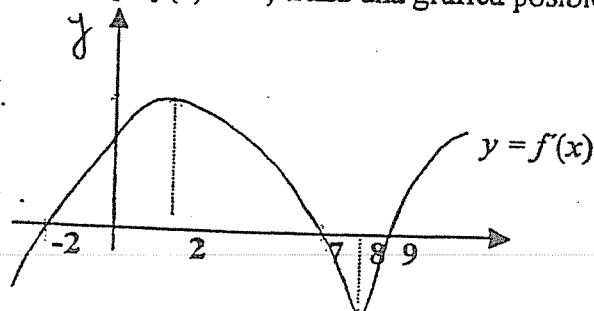


- i) crece : $(-\infty; 0) \cup (4; +\infty)$
decrece : $(0; 4)$
 ii) máximo o mínimo : $x=0$
 $x=4$

Máximo : $x=0$

mínimo : $x=4$

- 2.- Se muestra la gráfica de la derivada f' de una función f
- ¿En qué intervalos crece y decrece la función?
 - ¿En qué valores de x tiene f un máximo o un mínimo locales?
 - Si sabes que $f(0) = 0$, traza una gráfica posible de f .



- i) crece : $(-2; 7) \cup (9; +\infty)$
decrece : $(-\infty; 2) \cup (7; 9)$

ii) Máximo
 $x=7$

mínimo : $x=-2$
 $x=9$

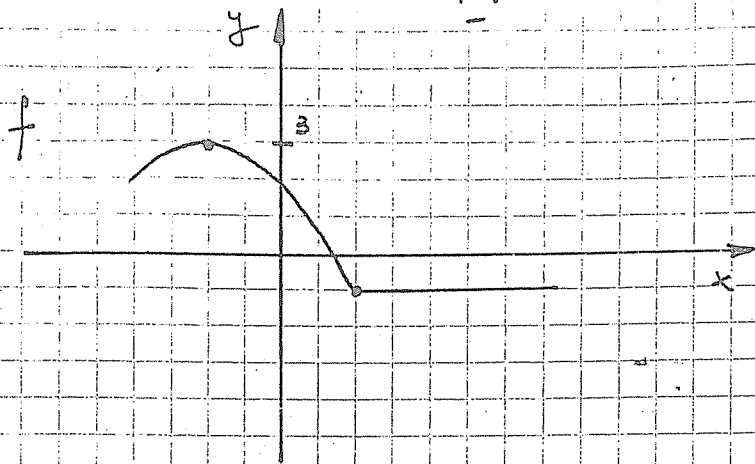
2a) f es C en \mathbb{R}

$$f(-2) = 3$$

$$f(2) = -1$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x > 2 \Rightarrow \underline{f(x) \text{ es cte.}}$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \quad \forall x < 2 \quad \cap$$



b) g es C en \mathbb{R}

$$g(-1) = 6$$

$$g(3) = -2$$

$$g'(x) < 0 \quad \text{si } x < -1 \quad \text{decreciente } \forall x < -1$$

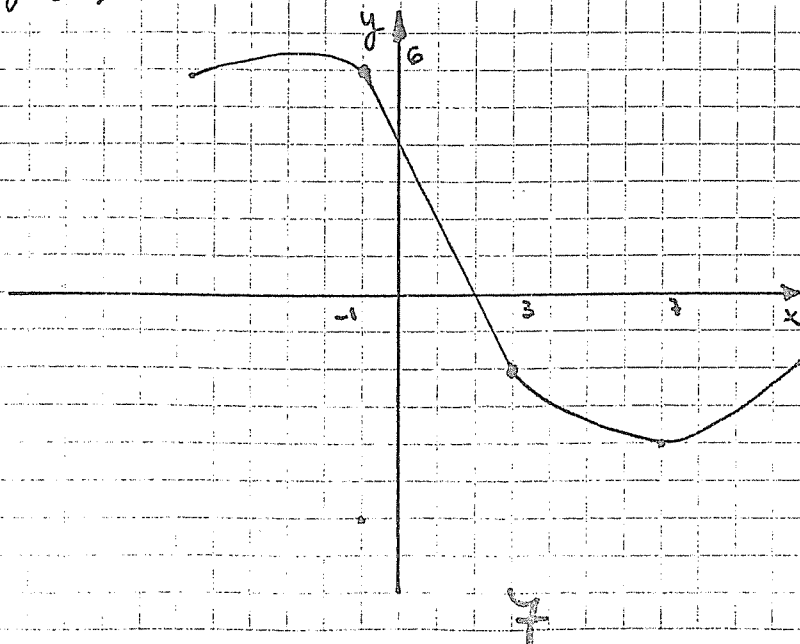
$$g'(-1) = g'(3) = -2$$

$$g'(7) = 0 \quad \text{mínimo } (7, g(7))$$

$$g''(x) < 0 \quad \text{si } x < -1 \quad \text{cóncava hacia } \cap$$

$$g''(x) = 0 \quad \text{si } x \in (-1; 3) \quad \text{y recta}$$

$$g''(x) > 0 \quad \text{si } x > 3 \quad \text{cóncava hacia } (+)$$



21.- Bosqueja la gráfica de una función tal que $\forall x$ se cumple:

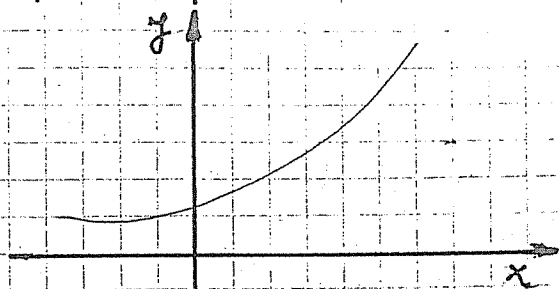
a) $f(x) > 0$; $f'(x) > 0$; $f''(x) > 0$ b) $f'(x) < 0$; $f''(x) < 0$

a) $f(x) > 0$

$f'(x) > 0 \rightarrow$ creciente

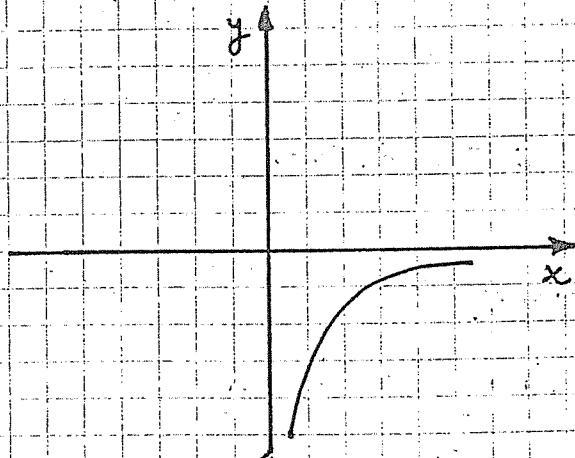
$f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow$ cóncava hacia arriba

f es positiva creciente y cóncava hacia arriba



b) $f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow$ decreciente

$f''(x) < 0 \rightarrow$ cóncava hacia abajo



22.- Representa las funciones f y g cuyas características son:

a) f continua en \mathbb{R} ; $f(-2)=3$; $f(2)=-1$; $f'(x)=0 \forall x > 2$; $f''(x) < 0 \forall x < 2$

b) g continua en \mathbb{R} ; $g(-1)=6$; $g(3)=-2$; $g'(x) < 0$ si $x < -1$; $g'(-1)=g'(3)=-2$; $g'(7)=0$; $g''(x) < 0$ si $x < -1$; $g''(x)=0$ si $x \in (-1,3)$; $g''(x) > 0$ si $x > 3$

c) $f'(-1)=f'(1)=0$; $f'(x) < 0$ si $|x| < 1$; $f'(x) > 0$ si $|x| > 1$

$f(-1)=4$, $f(1)=0$; $f''(x) < 0$ si $x < 0$, $f''(x) > 0$ si $x > 0$

d) $f(2)=-1$, $f(0)=0$;

$f'(2)=0$, $f'(x) < 0$ si $0 < x < 2$, $f'(x) > 0$ si $x > 2$

$f''(x) < 0$ si $0 \leq x < 1$ o si $x > 4$, $f''(x) > 0$ si $1 < x < 4$;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)=1$; $f(x)=f(-x) \forall x$

$$y' = e^x \cdot x^2 + e^x \cdot 2x$$

$$y'' = e^x \cdot x^2 + e^x \cdot 2x + e^x \cdot 2x + e^x \cdot 2$$

$$y'' = e^x x^2 + 4x e^x + 2e^x$$

$$y'' = \underbrace{e^x}_{\neq 0} (x^2 + 4x + 2) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 2}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 8}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-4 + 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x_1 = -2 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow x_2 = -2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$(-\infty; -2 - \sqrt{2}) \quad (-2 - \sqrt{2}; -2 + \sqrt{2}) \quad (-2 + \sqrt{2}; +\infty)$$



$$f''(-4) > 0$$

(+)

$$f''(0) < 0$$

(-)

$$f''(0) > 0$$

(+)

$$P_i \quad (-2 - \sqrt{2}; f(-2 - \sqrt{2}))$$

$$P_i \quad (-2 + \sqrt{2}; f(-2 + \sqrt{2}))$$

Abscisa del máximo = 2

$$\frac{-2 - \sqrt{2} - (-2 + \sqrt{2})}{2} = -2$$

$$\frac{-4}{2}$$

$$= -2$$

se verifica!

19.- Determina la ecuación de la parábola cúbica que pasa por $(-1;1)$ y tiene un punto de inflexión con tangente horizontal en $(-2;0)$.

$$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + c$$

Si pasa por el $(-1;1)$ $f(-1) = 1$

$$f(-1) = a(-1)^3 + b(-1)^2 + c = 1$$

$$-a + b + c = 1$$

$$f(-2) = 0$$

$$f(-2) = a(-2)^3 + b(-2)^2 + c = 0$$

$$-8a + 4b + c = 0$$

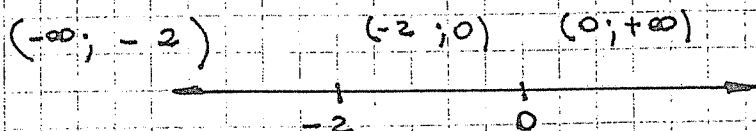
20.- Verifica que la abscisa del máximo de la curva $y = e^x x^2$ es la semisuma de los puntos de inflexión.

$$y = e^x x^2$$

$$y' = e^x \cdot x^2 + e^x \cdot 2x$$

$$\underbrace{e^x}_{\neq 0} (x^2 + 2x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0$$

$$x(x+2) = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 \\ x=-2 \end{matrix}$$



$$f'(-3) > 0$$

crece

$$f'(-1) < 0$$

decrece

$$f'(2) > 0$$

crece

máximo
en $(-2; f(-2))$

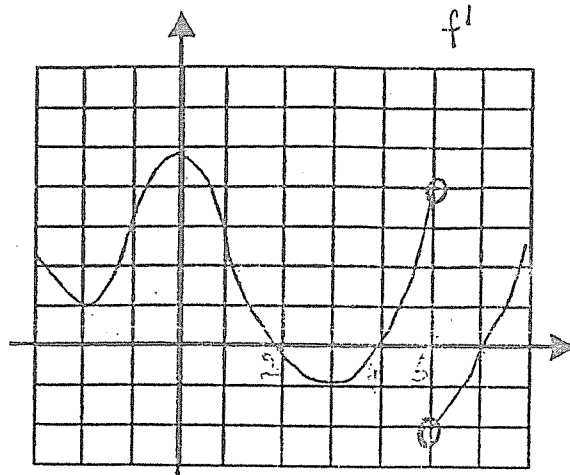
mínimo $(0; f(0))$

abscisa del máximo

$$x = -2$$

4.- Se muestra la gráfica de la derivada f' de una función f .

- ¿en qué intervalos crece y en cuáles decrece f ?
- ¿En qué valores de x la función tiene un máximo o un mínimo locales?
- ¿En qué intervalos la función tiene concavidad positiva y en cuáles negativa?
- Indica cuáles son los valores de x para los cuales existen puntos de inflexión.
- Gráfica f



a) crece : $(-3; 2) \cup (4; 5) \cup (6; 7)$

decrece : $(2; 4) \cup (5; 6)$

b) Máximo : $x = 2$

mínimo : $x = 4$
 $x = 6$

c) Concavidad positiva : $(-2; 0) \cup (3; 5) \cup (5; 7)$

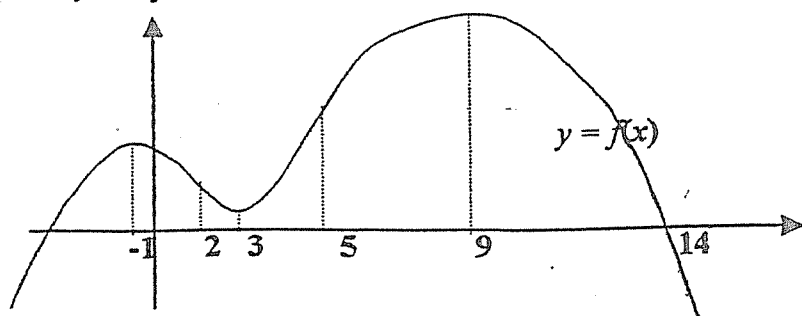
Concavidad negativa : $(-\infty; -2) \cup (0; 3)$

d) Puntos de inflexión : $x = -2$

$x = 0$

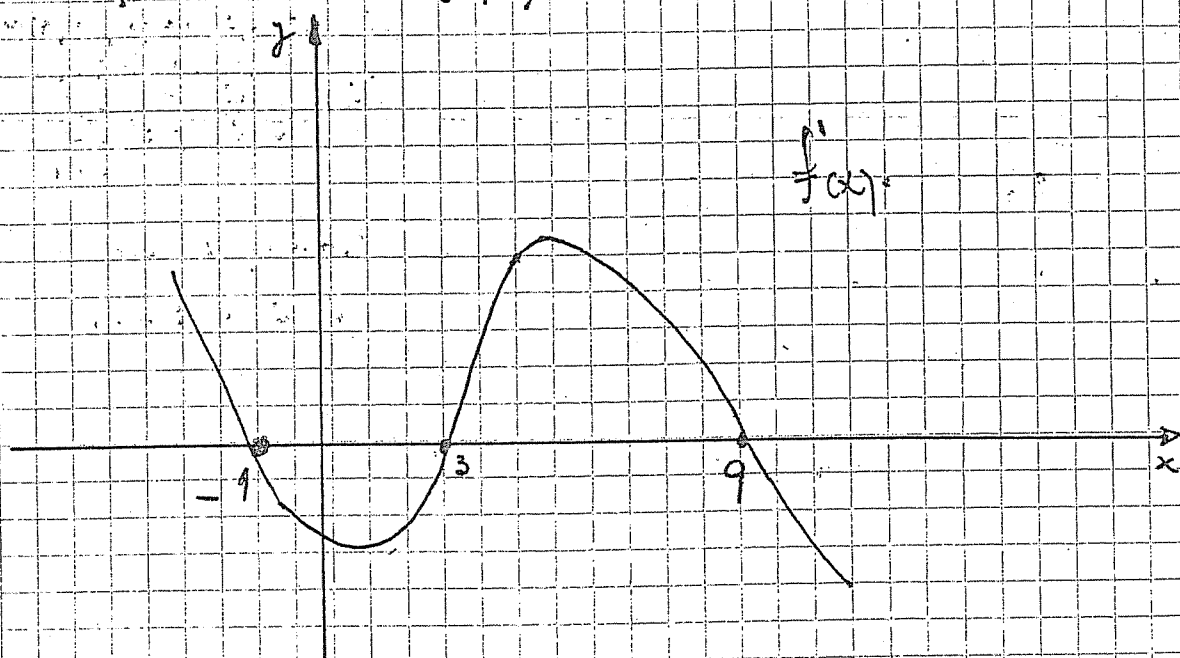
$x = 3$

3.- Utiliza la gráfica de f para estimar los intervalos de crecimiento y de decrecimiento de la derivada f' de f .

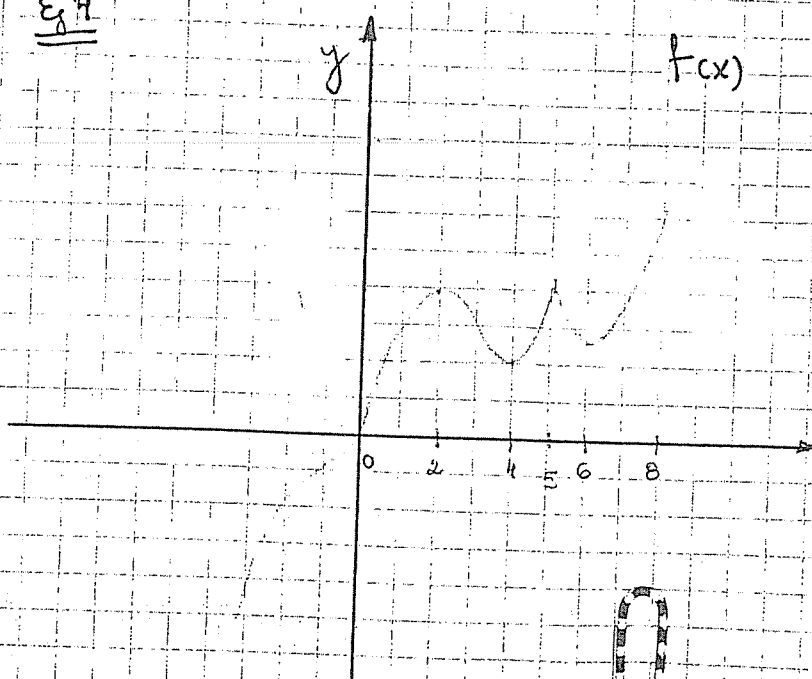


f' decrece: $(-\infty; 2) \cup (5; +\infty)$

f' crece: $(2; 5)$



Ej 4



22)

c) $f'(-1) = f'(1) = 0$

$f'(x) < 0$ si $|x| < 1$ decreciente

$f'(x) < 0$ si $-1 < x < 1$

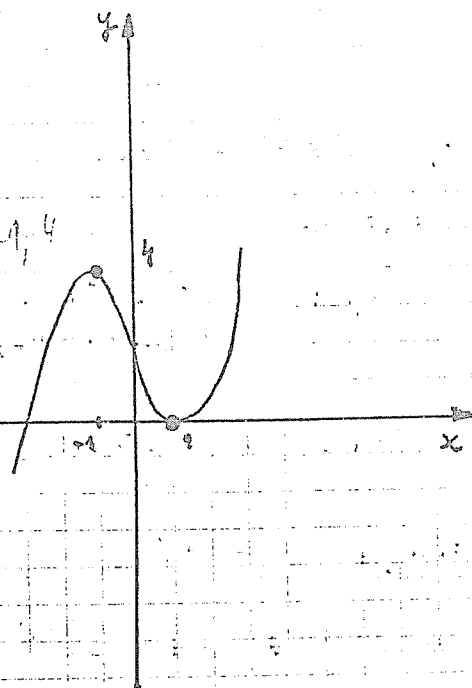
$f'(x) > 0$ si $|x| > 1$ creciente

$f'(x) > 0$ $x > 1$ \vee $x < -1$

$f(-1) = 4$, $f(1) = 0$

$f''(x) < 0$ si $x < 0$ (-)

$f''(x) > 0$ si $x > 0$ (+)



22 d) $f(2) = -1$ $f(0) = 0$

decrece

$f'(2) = 0$ $f'(x) < 0$ si $0 < x < 2$

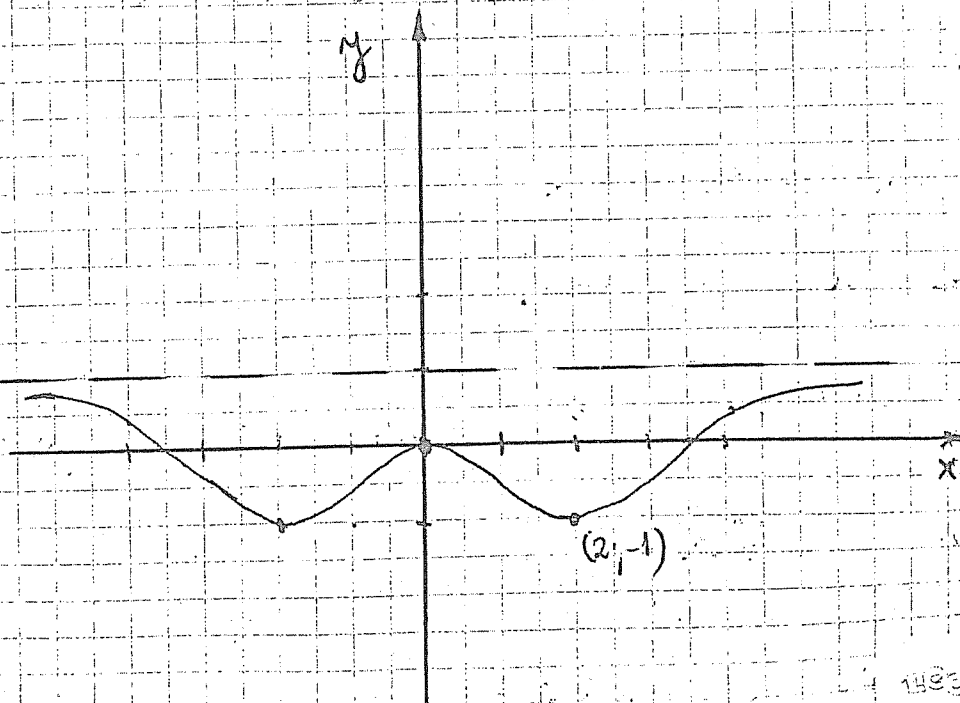
$f'(x) > 0$ si $x > 2$ crece

$f''(x) < 0$ si $0 \leq x < 1$ o si $x > 4$

$f''(x) > 0$ si $1 < x < 4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$

$f(x) = f(-x) \quad \forall x$



23.- Realiza el estudio completo de las siguientes funciones:

a) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$

b) $y = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3}$

c) $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x}$

d) $y = x e^x$

e) $y = x \ln x$

f) $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

a) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x$

• no tiene simetría.

Df: \mathbb{R}

Ceros: $x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x = 0$
 $x(x^2 - 3x + 3) = 0$

$x = 0$
 $x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3^2 - 4 \cdot 3}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 12}}{2}$ raíces complejas

Polos: no tiene

Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 3 = 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3}}{2}$

$x_{1,2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$ PC

$(-\infty; 1)$

$(1; +\infty)$

$f'(0) > 0$

$f'(2) > 0$

f es creciente

no tiene máximos ni mínimos.

$\forall x \in Df$

Intervalos de concavidad

$y'' = 6x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$

$(-\infty; 1)$

$(1; +\infty)$

$x = 1$ Pi en $(1; f(1))$

$f''(0) < 0$

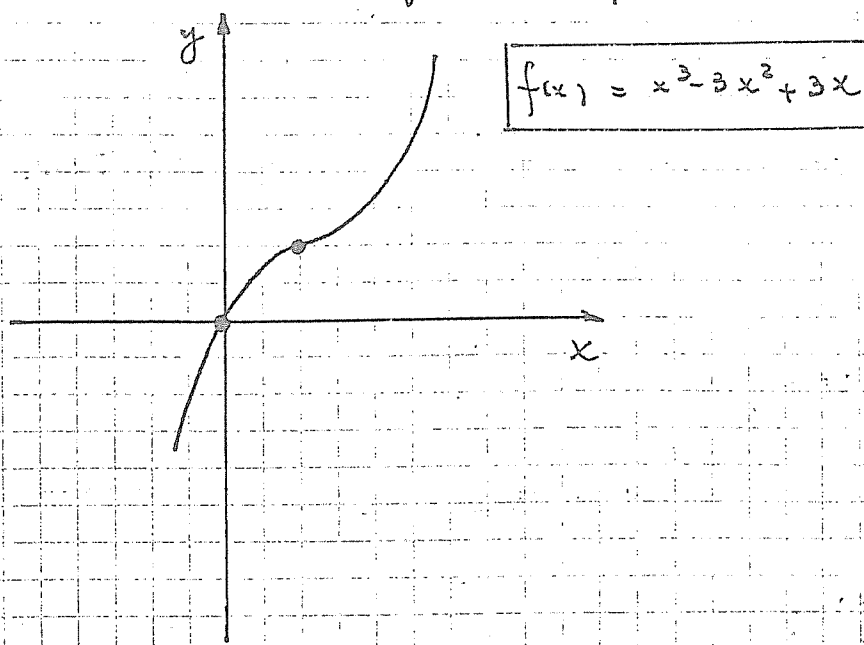
$f''(2) > 0$



cambia la concavidad.

Asintotas: no tiene

Continuidad: $f(x)$ es continua $\forall x \in Df$ pues es una función polinómica.



b) $y = \frac{1}{x^2+3} \Rightarrow y = (x^2+3)^{-1}$

Df: \mathbb{R} If: \mathbb{R}^+ • Intersección con los ejes
no tiene con el eje x
con el eje $y \Rightarrow x=0 \Rightarrow y=\frac{1}{3}$

CEROS: no tiene

POLOS: no tiene

• es función par pues $f(x) = f(-x)$

ASINTOTAS

VERTICAL: no tiene

OBLICUA: no tiene

HORIZONTAL

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+3} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+3} = 0$$

$$\boxed{y=0} \text{ AH}$$

CONTINUIDAD: $f(x)$ es continua $\forall x \in Df$.

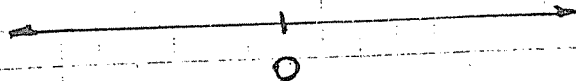
Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$$y' = -1 (x^2+3)^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{-2x}{x^2+3} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=0} \text{ P.C.}$$

$$(-\infty; 0) \quad (0; +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2+3)^2}$$



$$f'(-1) > 0$$

$$f'(1) < 0$$

crece

decrece

Tiene un máximo en $(0; f(0))$

CRECE: $(-\infty; 0)$

DECRECE: $(0; +\infty)$

Intervalos de concavidad

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x}{(x^2+3)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2+3)^2 - (-2x) \cdot 2(x^2+3) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+3)^4}$$

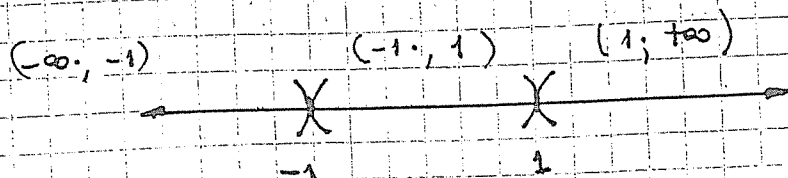
$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2+3) [+(x^2+3) - 4x^2]}{(x^2+3)^4}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(x^2+3-4x^2)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2(-3x^2+3)}{(x^2+3)^3}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6(x^2-1)}{(x^2+3)^3} = 0$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$



$$f''(-2) > 0$$

$$f''(0) < 0$$

$$f''(2) > 0$$

(+)

(-)

(+)

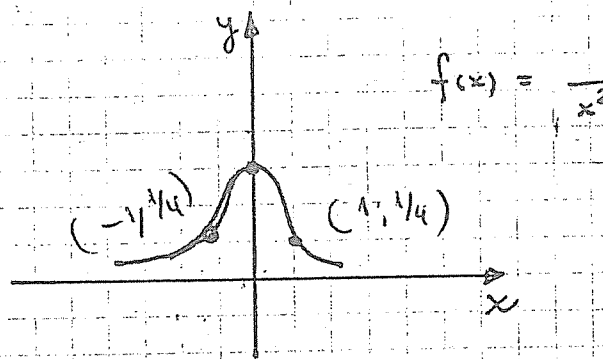
PUNTOS DE INFLEXIÓN :

$$P_i \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (-1; f(-1)) \Rightarrow (-1; \frac{1}{4}) \\ (1; f(1)) \Rightarrow (1; \frac{1}{4}) \end{array} \right.$$

INTERVALOS DE CONCAVIDAD

CONCAVA POSITIVA : $(-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$

CONCAVA NEGATIVA : $(-1; 1)$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

c) $y = \frac{x^2+1}{x}$

Df : $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

ceros : no tiene

Polos : $x=0$

CRECE : $(-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$

DECRECE : $(-1; 0) \cup (0; 1)$

Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

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

$$y' = \frac{2x^2 - x^2 - 1}{x^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$(-\infty; -1) \quad (-1; 0) \quad (0; 1) \quad (1; \infty)$



$$f'(-2) > 0$$

$$f'(-0.5) < 0$$

$$f'(0.5) < 0$$

$$f'(2) > 0$$

crece

máximo

decrece

decrece

crece

mínimo

Máximo en $(-1; f(-1))$

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

mínimo en $(1; f(1))$

$$f(1) = \frac{1^2 + 1}{1} = \boxed{2}$$

Intervalos de concavidad

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

$$y' = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{2x \cdot x^2 - (x^2 - 1) \cdot 2x}{x^4}$$

$$y'' = \frac{\cancel{2x^3} - \cancel{2x^3} + 2x}{x^4} \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{2x}{x^4} \neq 0$$

$(-\infty; 0)$

$(0; +\infty)$

0

$$f''(-1) < 0$$



$$f''(1) > 0$$



CONTINUIDAD: $f(x)$ es discontinua esencial para $x=0$

ASÍNTOTAS

AU. $x=0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x} = -\infty$$

$x=0$ es AU

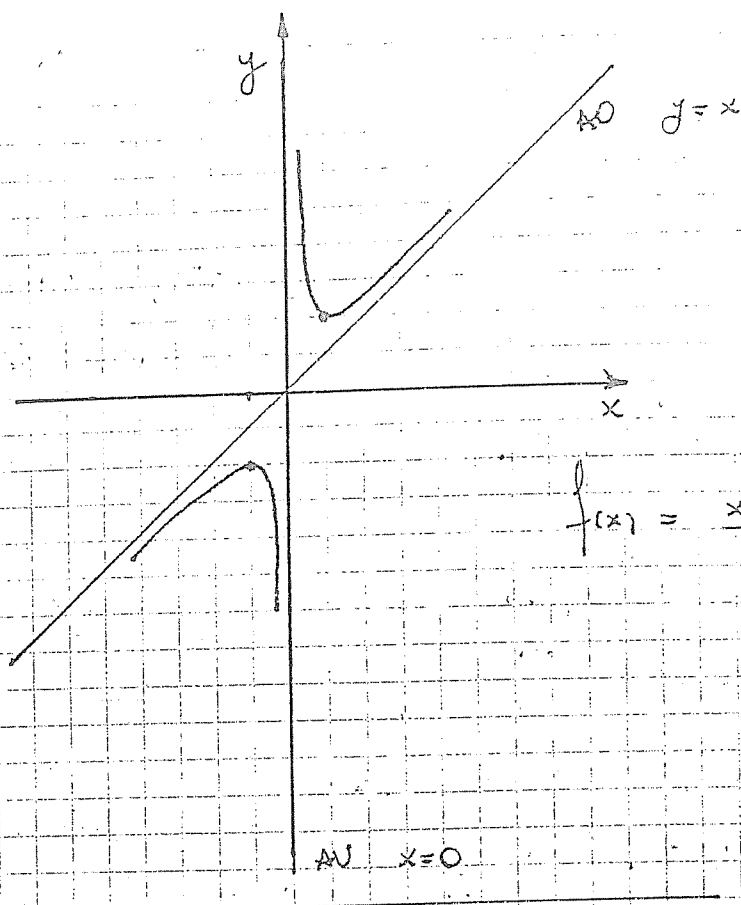
AH \rightarrow no tiene

AO: $y = mx + b \Rightarrow y = x$ es AO

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \Rightarrow m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2} = \boxed{1}$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x) - m \cdot x]$$

$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{x^2 + 1}{x} - x \right] \Rightarrow b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x} = \boxed{0}$$



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

d) $y = xe^x$

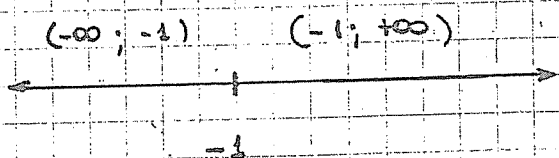
Ceros: tiene $x=0$ Df: \mathbb{R}

Polos: no tiene

Df: \mathbb{R}

Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$$y' = e^x + xe^x \Rightarrow y' = \underbrace{e^x}_{\neq 0} (1+x) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -1}$$



$$f'(-2) < 0$$

decrece

$$f'(2) > 0$$

crece

mínimo $(-1; f(-1))$

$$\boxed{(-1; -e^{-1})}$$

$$f(x) = xe^x$$

$$f(-1) = -1e^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{f(-1) = -e^{-1}}$$

CRECE: $(-1; +\infty)$

DECRECE: $(-\infty; -1)$

Intervalos de concavidad

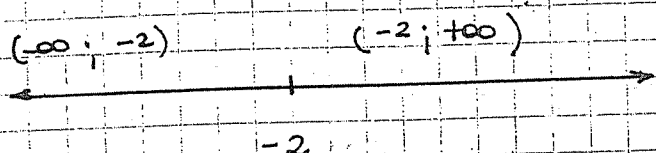
$$y' = e^x + x e^x$$

$$y'' = e^x + e^x + x e^x$$

$$y'' = 2e^x + x e^x \Rightarrow y'' = e^x (2+x) = 0$$

$$\neq 0$$

$$x = -2$$



$$f''(-3) < 0$$



$$f''(3) > 0$$



$$f(-2) = -2e^{-2}$$

CONCAVA POSITIVA: $(-2; +\infty)$

CONCAVA NEGATIVA: $(-\infty; -2)$

cambia la concavidad

$\therefore (-2; f(-2))$ es P_i^o

$$(-2; -2e^{-2})$$

ASÍNTOTAS

AU: no tiene (no tiene polos)

AH:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} x e^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{e^{-x}} \quad \text{Aplica L'Hopital}$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{-e^{-x}} = 0 \Rightarrow y=0$$

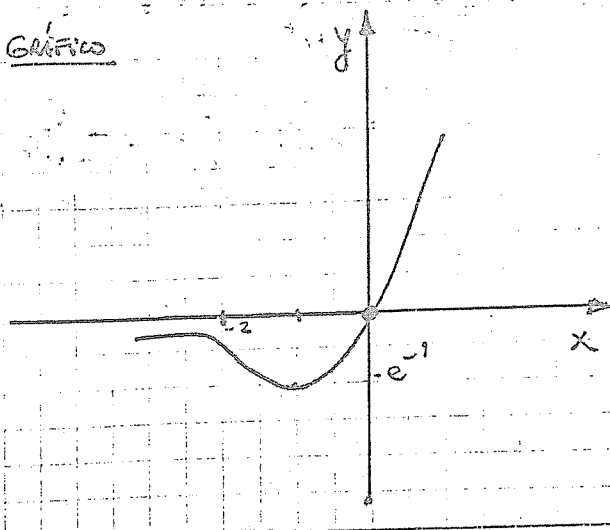
$$\frac{-1 e^{-x}}{(e^x)^2} = \frac{-e^{-x}}{(e^x)^2} = -e^{-3x}$$

AH por izquierda

AO: no tiene

CONTINUIDAD: es continua para todo $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Gráfico



$$f(x) = x e^{-x}$$

e) $y = x \cdot \ln x$

Def: \mathbb{R}^+

Ceros: no tiene

Polos: no tiene

• Simetría: no tiene

Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$$y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

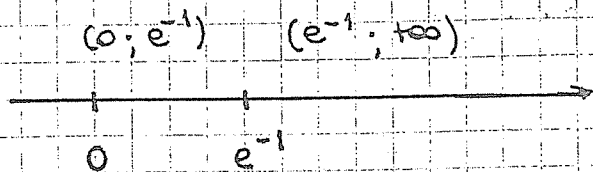
$$f'(e^2) = \ln e^2 + 1 = \boxed{-1}$$

$$f'(e) = \ln e + 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$y' = \ln x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln x = -1$$

$$\boxed{e^{-1} = x}$$



$$f(e^{-1}) = e^{-1} \cdot \ln e^{-1}$$

$$f'(e^{-2}) < 0$$

decrece

$$f'(e) > 0$$

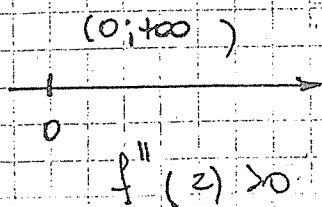
crece

mínimo $(e^{-1}; f(e^{-1}))$
 $(e^{-1}; -e^{-1})$

Intervalos de concavidad

CONCAVIDAD POSITIVA

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$f''(2) > 0$$

(+)

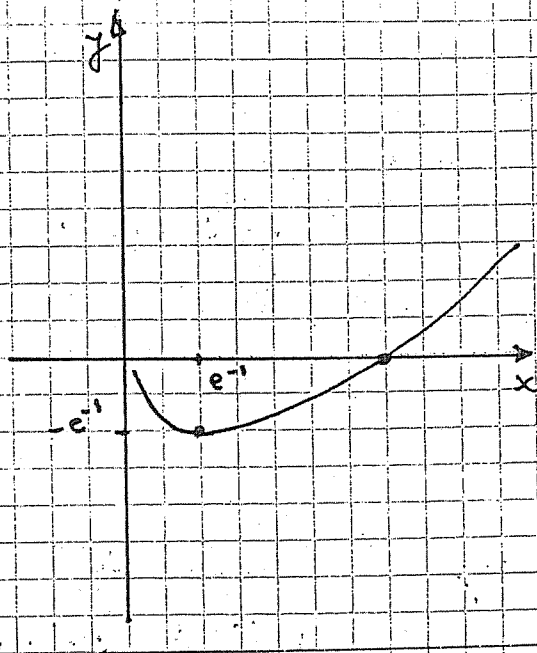
ASÍNTOTAS

AU: no tiene (no tiene polos) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}}$

AH: no tiene $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x) = 0$
no tiene.

AO: no tiene

Continuidad: es continua $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+$



$$f(x) = x \ln x$$

f) $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

Simetría: no tiene

Df. $x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$

Df: $(1; +\infty)$

Ceros: no tiene

Polos: $x = 1$

ASÍNTOTAS

AU: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} = +\infty$

AO: no tiene

AH: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

Intervalos de crecimiento y decrecimiento

$$f = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$Df: x > 1$$

CRECE: $(2; +\infty)$

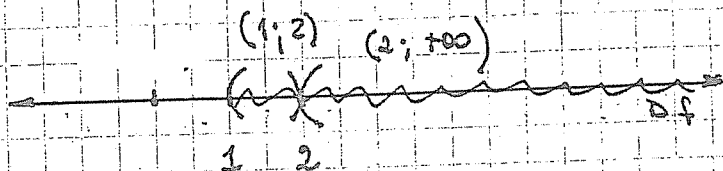
DECRECE: $(1; 2)$

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

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

$$f' = \frac{x-2}{2\sqrt{x-1} (x-1)} = 0 \Rightarrow x-2=0$$

$$\boxed{x=2}$$



$$f'(1.5) < 0$$

decrece

$$f'(3) > 0$$

crece

mínimo en $(2; f(2)) = (2; 2)$

$$f(2) = 2$$

Intervalos de concavidad

$$f' = \frac{x-2}{2\sqrt{x-1} (x-1)} = \frac{x-2}{2(x-1)^{3/2}}$$

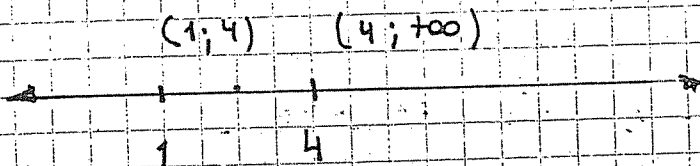
$$f'' = \frac{2(x-1)^{3/2} - (x-2) \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x-1)^{1/2}}{[2(x-1)^{3/2}]^2} = \frac{2(x-1)^{3/2} - 3(x-2)(x-1)^{1/2}}{4(x-1)^3}$$

$$f'' = \frac{(x-1)^{1/2} [2(x-1) - 3(x-2)]}{4(x-1)^3} = \frac{(x-1)^{1/2} (-x+4)}{4(x-1)^3}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (4-x)}{4(x-1)^3} = 0$$

$$(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 0 \quad \text{pues} \quad x=1 \notin Df.$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{x=4}$$



$$f''(2) < 0$$

⌒

$$f''(5) > 0$$

⌒

$$f(4) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4-1}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 2.3$$

cambia la concavidad en $x=4 \therefore (4; f(4)) P_i$



$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

Asintotas

FÓRMULA DE TAYLOR

- 1) Determinar el orden de contacto en el origen
para $f(x) = e^x$ $x_0 = 0$

$$g(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$g'(x) = 1 + \frac{2x}{2} + \frac{2x^2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(0) = 1 + 0 + 0^2 = 1$$

$$\boxed{f'(0) = g'(0)}$$

$$f''(x) = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$g''(x) = 1 + 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow g''(0) = 1 + 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$\boxed{f''(0) = g''(0)}$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$g'''(x) = 2$$

$$g'''(0) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(0) \neq g'''(0)$$

CONTACTO DE ORDEN 2

- 2) ¿Para qué valores de los coeficientes a , b y c las funciones:

a) $f(x) = ax + b$

$g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$

tienen contacto superior

a 1 ?

$$f(x) = ax + b \Rightarrow f'(x) = a$$

$$g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$-3 = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$g''(x) = 6x - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 6x - 6 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x = 1}$$

$$\boxed{a = -3}$$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$ax + b = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$$

$$-3 \cdot 1 + b = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1^2 + 2$$

$$-3 + b = 1 - 3 + 2$$

$$\boxed{b = 3}$$

b) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$g(x) = e^x$$

tienen contacto de 2º orden en x_0 !

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x)$$

$$2ax + b = e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} \cdot e^x x + b = e^x$$

$$\boxed{b = e^x - e^x x}$$

$$f''(x) = g''(x)$$

$$2a = e^x \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{a = \frac{e^x}{2}}$$

$$f'''(x) \neq g'''(x)$$

ORDEN 2º

$$0 \neq e^x$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = e^x$$

$$\frac{e^x}{2} x^2 + (e^x - e^x x)x + c = e^x$$

$$\frac{e^x}{2} x^2 + e^x x - e^x x^2 + c = e^x$$

$$e^x \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - x^2 + x \right) + c = e^x$$

$$c = e^x - e^x \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - x \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{c = e^x \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right)}$$

Serie de Taylor y Mac-Laurin
 Si una función f tiene derivadas de todo orden en $x=c$
 la serie:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n + \dots$$

2/8 se llama la serie de Taylor de $f(x)$ en c . $c=0 \rightarrow$ Mac-Laurin.

3) Desarrollar el polinomio $P(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 1$
 en potencias de $(x-1)$ usando la fórmula
 de Taylor.

$$f(x) = x^5 - 2x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow f(1) = -2$$

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2 - 2x \Rightarrow f'(1) = -2$$

$$f''(x) = 20x^3 - 24x^2 + 6x - 2 \Rightarrow f''(1) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 60x^2 - 48x + 6 \Rightarrow f'''(1) = 18$$

$$f^{(IV)}(x) = 120x - 48 \Rightarrow f^{(IV)}(1) = 72$$

$$f^{(V)}(x) = 120 \Rightarrow f^{(V)}(1) = 120$$

$$f^{(VI)}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f^{(VI)}(1) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{f^{(IV)}(1)}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{f^{(V)}(1)}{5!}(x-1)^5$$

$$f(x) = -2 - 2(x-1) + 0 + \frac{18}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{72}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{120}{5!}(x-1)^5$$

$$f(x) = -2 - 2(x-1) + \frac{3}{1!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{3}{1!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{1}{1!}(x-1)^5$$

$$f(x) = -2 - 2(x-1) + 3(x-1)^3 + 3(x-1)^4 + (x-1)^5$$

4) Hallar los polinomios de Taylor de grado

$n = 1; 3; 5; 7$ en a , $x_0 = 0$ b) $x_0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 2$$

¿En qué casos son una representación exacta
 de $f(x)$?

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 2 \Rightarrow f(0) = -2 \quad f^{(IV)}(x) = f^{(V)}(x) = f^{(VI)}(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 2$$

$$f''(x) = 6x \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = 6 \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 6$$

Para $n=1$

$$P(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) \quad a=0$$

$$P(x) = -2 + 6x$$

$$P(x) = -2 + 6x \Rightarrow \boxed{P(x) = 6x - 2}$$

Para $n=3$

$$P(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)(x-a)^2}{2!} + \frac{f'''(a)(x-a)^3}{3!}$$

$$P(x) = -2 + 3x + 0 + \frac{6x^3}{6}$$

$$P(x) = -2 + 3x + x^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{P(x) = x^3 + 3x - 2}$$

Para $n=6$ e $n=9$

$$P_{6/9}(x) = P_9(x) = x^3 + 3x - 2$$

b) $x_0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x - 2$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1 + 3 - 2 = 2$$

$$f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 + 3 = 6$$

$$f''(1) = 6 \cdot 1 = 6$$

$$f'''(1) = 6$$

$$n=1 \quad P_1(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1)$$

$$P_1(x) = 2 + 6(x-1)$$

$$n=3 \quad P_3(x) = 2 + 6(x-1) + \frac{6(x-1)^2}{2!} + \frac{6(x-1)^3}{3!}$$

Para $m=6$ y $n=9$

$$P_3(x) = P_6(x) = P_9(x)$$

-x-

5) Hallar el polinomio de Taylor de orden 3 en x_0 para las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ $x_0 = 0$

$$f(x) = (x-1)^{-1} \Rightarrow f(0) = -1$$

$$f'(x) = -1 (x-1)^{-2} \Rightarrow f'(0) = -1$$

$$f''(x) = 2 (x-1)^{-3} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = -6 (x-1)^{-4} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -6$$

$$P_3(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3$$

$$P_3(x) = -1 - 1x + \frac{(-2)}{2}x^2 + \frac{(-6)}{6}x^3$$

$$P_3(x) = -1 - x - x^2 - x^3$$

-x-

b) $f(x) = \cos(x-2)$ $\Rightarrow f(2) = 1$ $x_0 = 2$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(x-2) \Rightarrow f'(2) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos(x-2) \Rightarrow f''(2) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin(x-2) \Rightarrow f'''(2) = 0$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + 0(x-2) + \frac{(-1)}{2!}(x-2)^2 + 0 \frac{(x-2)^3}{3!}$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 - \frac{(x-2)^2}{2}$$

$$1) f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} \quad x_0 = 0 \quad f(0) = 1$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} (1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8} (1+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P_3(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{6}x^3$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$P_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^3}{16}$$

2) Obtener el polinomio de Taylor para los siguientes casos:

$$a) f(x) = \sin \pi x \quad \text{orden } 5 \quad x_0 = 1$$

$$f(1) = \sin \pi = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \pi \cos \pi x \Rightarrow f'(0) = \pi$$

$$f''(x) = -\pi^2 \sin \pi x \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\pi^3 \cos \pi x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -\pi^3$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \pi^4 \sin \pi x \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \pi^5 \cos \pi x \Rightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = \pi^5$$

$$T_5(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{f'''(1)}{3!}(x-1)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(1)}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(1)}{5!}(x-1)^5$$

$$T_5(x) = 0 + \pi(x-1) + 0 + \frac{(-\pi^3)}{6}(x-1)^3 + 0 + \frac{\pi^5}{120}(x-1)^5$$

4/8

$$p_5(x) = \pi(x-1) - \pi^3 \frac{(x-1)^3}{6} + \pi^5 \frac{(x-1)^5}{120}$$

b) $f(x) = e^x$ orden n $x_0 = 0$

$$f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

$$p_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

c) $f(x) = e^{-x}$ $x_0 = 0$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$f''(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$f'''(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$p_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

$$p_n(x) = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

d) $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ orden n $x_0 = 0$

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

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

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

$$p_n(x) = 1 + 0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

1) Determinar el resto de qu de las siguientes identidades:

a) $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + R_4(x)$

RESTO:

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c) (x-c)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$f'(x) = f''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{e^c x^5}{5!}$$

$$0 < \xi < x$$

$$R_4(x) = \frac{e^2 x^5}{120}$$

b) $\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6 + R_6(x) \quad x_0 = 0$

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

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

$$f^{(10)}(x) = -5040 (x-1)^{-8}$$

$$f''(x) = 2 (x-1)^{-3}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -6 (x-1)^{-5}$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = 24 (x-1)^{-7}$$

$$f^{(8)}(x) = -120 (x-1)^{-9}$$

$$f^{(10)}(x) = 720 (x-1)^{-11}$$

5/8

$$R_0(x) = \frac{f^{(7)}(z)}{7!} x^7$$

$$R_0(x) = \frac{-5040}{(x-1)^8} x^7$$

$0 < z < x$

$$R_0(x) = -\frac{5040}{7!} \frac{x^7}{(x-1)^8}$$

$$R_0(x) = -\frac{x^7}{(x-1)^8}$$

-x-

c) $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + R_5(x)$ hasta la derivada 6^{ta}

$$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = 1$$

$$f^{(6)}(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f^{(6)}(0) = 0$$

$$R_5(x) = -\frac{\sin z}{6!} \frac{x^6}{x^2}$$

-x-

d) $\ln x = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 + R_3(x)$

$$f(x) = \ln x$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$R_3(x) = \frac{\frac{2}{z^3} x^3}{3!}$$

$$R_3(x) = \frac{x^3}{3z^3}$$

1) Las siguientes funciones admiten el desarrollo de Mac Laurin para todo x perteneciente a los reales. Hallar su desarrollo expresando también el resto.

a) $f(x) = e^x$
 $f'(x) = f''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$

$$P_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x^n}{n!}$$

$$R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi) (x-0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi) x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{e^{\xi} x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$0 < \xi < x$$

— x —

b) $f(x) = \sin x$

$$P_n(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$\left\{ P_n(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0) x^n}{n!} \right\}$$

6/8

$$R_n(x) = \frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \text{ en } \left[z + (n+1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$0 < z < x$$

9) ¿Cuántos términos es suficiente tomar en el desarrollo de Taylor de e^x en el origen de modo de obtener un polinomio que aproxime dicha función en todo el intervalo $[-1; 1]$ con un error menor que 10^{-4} ? A partir del cálculo hecho hallar las tres primeras cifras del desarrollo decimal del número e .

$$R_n(x) = \frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} (x-c)^{n+1} \quad \underline{c=0}$$

$$E < 10^{-4} \quad [-1; 1]$$

$$e^x = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

$$P_n(x) = \frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} < 10^{-4} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < z < x \\ x < z < 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} < 0,0001$$

$$\text{Por tanto: } |R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \right| = \frac{|e^z|}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$$

$$|R_n(x)| = \frac{e^z}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1} < 0,0001$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad |x| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |x|^{n+1} \leq 1$$

$$|R_n(x)| = \frac{e^{\xi}}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1} \stackrel{\text{acoto}}{<} \frac{3 \cdot 1}{(n+1)!}$$

Si x está $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow e^{-1} < e^x < e^1 = e < 3$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$e^x < 3$$

$$\frac{3}{(n+1)!} < \frac{1}{10000}$$

$$|x|^{n+1} \leq 1^{n+1} = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{(n+1)!} < \frac{1}{10000} \Rightarrow \frac{30000}{(n+1)!} < 1$$

$$8! = 40320$$

$$(7+1)! > 30.000 \Rightarrow n=7$$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \frac{x^6}{720} + \frac{x^7}{5040} \quad \text{en } [-1, 1]$$

Dame un valor mayor que 1 decimales

$$2^x = P_7(x) + R_7(x) \quad x=1$$

$$P_7(1) = 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{720} + \frac{1}{5040} = 685 \frac{1}{252}$$

$$P_7(1) \approx 2,18253968 \quad \Leftrightarrow 2,18281828$$

7/8

10) Sea $f(x) = 1 + 3x + \sin x$

2) Escribi el polinomio de Taylor en $x=0$ de orden 4.

$$f(x) = 1 + 3x + \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 3 + \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(0) = 1 + 3 \cdot 0 + \sin 0 = 1$$

$$f'(0) = 3 + \cos 0 = 4$$

$$f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$P_4(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{6}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{24}x^4$$

$$P_4(x) = 1 + 4x + 0 + \frac{(-1)x^3}{6} + 0$$

$$P_4(x) = 1 + 4x - \frac{x^3}{6}$$

b) Calcular, estimando el resto, el error que se comete al reemplazar $f(1/3)$ por $P(1/3)$

$$f(1/3) = 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \sin \frac{1}{3} = 2 + \sin \frac{1}{3} \approx 2.0058$$

$$P(1/3) = 1 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 6} = 2.339$$

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$R_4 \leq 0.000035$$

$$|R_n(x)| = |f(x) - T_n(x)| = \left| 1 + 3x + \sin x - \frac{x^5}{5!} \right|$$

Terminar.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{16+x}$$

 \Rightarrow

$$x = 0,5$$

$$f(16,5) = \sqrt{16+0,5}$$

Sea $f(x) = \sqrt{16+x}$, calcular aproximadamente $\sqrt{16,5}$ utilizando el polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 en $x=0$, acotando el resto para estimar el error que se comete.

$$f(x) = (16+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f(0) = 16^{\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (16+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{2} 16^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{\frac{1}{8}}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} (16+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -\frac{1}{4} (16)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{256}}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8} (16+x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow f'''(x) = \frac{3}{8 \sqrt{(16+x)^5}}$$

$$P_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$x < -1 < 0$$

$$R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{3!}x^3 \Rightarrow R_2(x) = \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6}x^3$$

con calculadora

$$\sqrt{16,5} = 4,062019202...$$

$$R_2(x) = \frac{3}{8 \sqrt{(16+c)^5}}$$

$$R_2(x) = \frac{\sqrt{(16+c)^{5/2}}}{16} x^3$$

$$P_2(x) = 4 + \frac{1}{8}x + \left(-\frac{1}{256}\right)\frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$P_2(x) = 4 + \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{512}x^2$$

$$P_2(0,5) = 4 + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0,5 - \frac{1}{512} \cdot 0,5^2 \approx 4,062019202$$

5 decimales exactos

$$\sqrt{16,5}$$

8/8

$$\sqrt{16+c} = P_2(x) + R_2(x)$$

$$\sqrt{16,5} = P_2(0,5) + R_2(0,5)$$

$$\varepsilon < 0,00001$$

$$0 < c < 0,5$$

$$R_2(0,5) = \frac{1}{16} (16+c)^{-\frac{5}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3$$

$$R_2(0,5) = \frac{1}{128} (16+c)^{-\frac{5}{2}} < \frac{1}{128} 16^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$R_2(0,5) = \frac{1}{128} (16+c)^{-\frac{5}{2}} < \frac{1}{128} \cdot \frac{1}{1024} = \frac{1}{131072}$$

$$\sqrt{16,5} \approx 4,0629394531106$$

$$0 < c < 0,5$$

Sumo 16

$$16 < 16+c < 16,5$$

$$16^{\frac{5}{2}} < (16+c)^{\frac{5}{2}} < (16,5)^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$(16,5)^{-\frac{5}{2}} < (16+c)^{-\frac{5}{2}} < 16^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

Para el resto:

$$R_2(0,5) < 8 \cdot 10^{-10} < 10 \cdot 10^{-10} = 10^{-9} < 0,00001$$

significa que tengo 5 decimales exactos

$$\sqrt{16,5} \approx 4,0620117$$

Con calculadora $\sqrt{16,5} \approx 4,062019202$

b) Sabiendo que $a \ln(bx+1) \cong \frac{15}{2}(2x+3x^2)$
hallar a y b .

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 = -15x - \frac{75}{2}x^2$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = -15$$

$$f''(0) = -75$$

$$f(x) = a \ln(1+bx) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{ab}{1+bx} \Rightarrow f'(0) = a \cdot b = -15$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-ab^2}{(1+bx)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = ab^2 = -75$$

$$a = -3$$

^

$$b = 5$$

$$f(x) = a \ln(1+bx)$$

$$f(x) = -3 \ln(1+5x)$$

8/8

12) a) Si $f(x) = \sin(ax+b)$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$
 determinar a y b si la polinomial
 de MacLaurin de grado uno es $P(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+4x)$
 $[x_0=0]$

$$f(x) = \sin(ax+b) \Rightarrow f(0) = \sin b$$

$$f'(x) = a \cos(ax+b) \Rightarrow f'(0) = a \cos b$$

$$P(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot x$$

$$P(x) = \sin b + (a \cos b) x$$

$$P(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1+4x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 4x$$

$$P(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2\sqrt{2}x$$

Igualemos:

$$\sin b + (a \cos b) \cdot x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 2\sqrt{2}x$$

$$\sin b = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow b = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{b = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$a \cos b = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = 4}$$

Luego

$$\boxed{f(x) = \sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

Resolver utilizando polinomios de Mac Laurin

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \dots \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2!} + \frac{x^2}{3!} - \dots \right) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \ln(1+x) \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = -(1+x)^{-2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -2$$

$$g(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow g(0) = 0$$

$$g'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow g'(0) = 1$$

$$g''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow g''(0) = 0$$

$$g'''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow g'''(0) = -1$$

$$\sin x \approx g(x) + g'(x)x + \frac{g''(x)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{g'''(x)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+x) \approx f(x) + f'(x)x + \frac{f''(x)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(x)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

9/8

$$e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+\dots) - (1-x+\frac{x^2}{2!}-\frac{x^3}{3!}+\dots)}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x + 2x^3/3! + \dots}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cancel{x} (2 + 2x^2/3! + \dots) = 2$$

$$f(x) = e^x \approx 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$f'(x) = f''(x) = f'''(x) = \dots = e^x$$

$$g(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$g'(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$g''(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$g'''(x) = -e^{-x}$$

$$e^{-x} \approx 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

RECORDAR

ORDEN DE CONTACTO

Si $f(x)$ y $g(x)$ tienen contacto de orden n

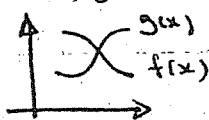
en x_0 si:

$$1) \quad f^{(n)}(x_0) = g^{(n)}(x_0)$$

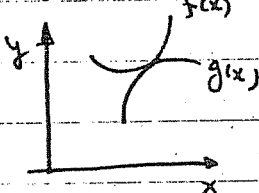
$$2) \quad f^{(n+1)}(x_0) \neq g^{(n+1)}(x_0)$$

Si $n=0$

$$f(x) = g(x)$$



Si $n=1$



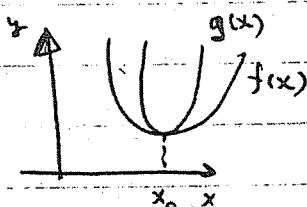
Las curvas son

tangentes

Comparten hasta la

1ª derivada el crecimiento.

Si $n=2$



comparten crecimiento

y concavidad

Contacto de orden 2:

$$\begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) \\ f''(x_0) = g''(x_0) \\ f'''(x_0) \neq g'''(x_0) \end{cases}$$

DEFINICIÓN DE LAS SERIES DE TAYLOR Y MAC LAURIN

Si una función f tiene derivadas de todo orden en $x=c$, la serie

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n + \dots$$

se llama la serie de Taylor de $f(x)$ en c .

Si $c=0$, tal serie se conoce como la serie de Mac Laurin.

TRABAJO PRÁCTICO Nº 5 TEOREMAS SOBRE FUNCIONES DERIVABLES

1) Compruebe si el Teorema de Rolle es válido para las funciones indicadas, hallando cuando sea posible los valores de c correspondientes:

a) $y = \sin^2 x$ en $[0; \pi]$; b) $y = \frac{2-x^2}{x^4}$ en $[-1; 1]$; c) $y = |x^2 - 1|$ en $[-1; 1]$

no es cont. en $x=0$
... no cumple Rolle

Rolle

- f es cont. en $[a; b]$
 - f es diferenciable en $(a; b)$
 - $f(a) = f(b)$
- $\rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b) \mid f'(c) = 0$

- $\sin^2 x$ es continua en $[0; \pi]$
- $\sin^2 x$ es diferenciable en $(0; \pi)$

$$\begin{matrix} f(0) = 0 \\ f(\pi) = 0 \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} f(0) = f(\pi) \rightarrow \exists c \mid 0 < c < \pi \\ f'(c) = 0 \end{matrix} \right.$$

$$f'(c) = 2 \sin c \cos c = 0$$

$$\sin c \cdot \cos c = 0$$

$$\sin c = 0$$

✓

$$\cos c = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

$$\notin (0; \pi)$$

— x —

$$c = \frac{\pi}{2} \in (0; \pi)$$

b) $y = \frac{2-x^2}{x^4}$ en $[-1; 1]$

$$\frac{2-x^2}{x^4}$$

no es continua en $[-1; 1]$

\therefore no cumple Rolle.

c) $f = |x^2 - 1|$ en $[-1; 1]$

$$|x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \\ -(x^2 - 1) & \text{si } x^2 - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$x^2 \geq 1$$

$$|x| \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 1 \vee x \leq -1$$

$$x^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$x^2 < 1$$

$$|x| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < x < 1$$

$$|x^2 - 1| = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x \geq 1 \vee x \leq -1 \\ -x^2 + 1 & \text{si } -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

f est continue en $[-1; 1]$

f est dérivable en $(-1; 1)$

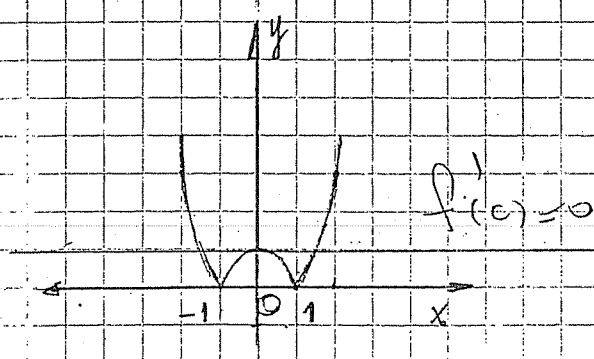
$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= 0 \\ f(1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \text{et} \quad f(-1) = f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (-1, 1) / f'(c) = 0$$

$$f(x) = -x^2 + 1$$

$$f'(c) = -2c = 0$$

$$\boxed{c = 0}$$



$$\frac{4}{6-2\sqrt{5}} - 1 = c$$

$$\frac{4 - 6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{6-2\sqrt{5}} = c$$

$$\frac{-2+2\sqrt{5}}{6-2\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{6+2\sqrt{5}} = c \Rightarrow \frac{(-2+2\sqrt{5}) \cdot (6+2\sqrt{5})}{6^2 - 4 \cdot 5}$$

$$c = \frac{-12 - 4\sqrt{5} + 12\sqrt{5} + 4 \cdot 5}{36 - 20}$$

$$c = \frac{8+8\sqrt{5}}{16} = \frac{8}{16} + \frac{8}{16}\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5}$$

$$f = \ln x \quad [1; e]$$

f es cont. $[1; e]$

f es diferenciable en $(1; e)$

$$f(1) = 0$$

$$f(e) = 1$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(e) - f(1)}{e - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1 - 0}{e - 1} \Rightarrow$$

$$c = e - 1$$

$$d) \quad f = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad [1; 2]$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

f es cont. $[1; 2]$

f es dif. $(1; 2)$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{c^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 1}{1} \Rightarrow$$

$$c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

4) sea $y = x^{\frac{2}{3}}$, determine el punto c del Teorema del Valor Medio de Lagrange en $[0,1]$ y en $[-2,2]$. Fundamente su respuesta y realice la gráfica correspondiente.

en $[0;1]$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{2}{3}-1}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

f es cont. en $[0;1]$

f es derivable en $(0;1)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \mid f'(c) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{1 - 0}{1 - 0}$$

↓

$$\frac{2}{3} c^{-1/3} = 1$$

⇒

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{c}} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \sqrt[3]{c}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = c \Rightarrow c = \frac{8}{27}$$

— x —

en $[-2;2]$

f es cont. en $[-2;2]$

f es deriv. en $(-2;2)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \mid f'(c) = \frac{f(2) - f(-2)}{2 - (-2)}$$

↓

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{c}} = 0 \quad \text{absurdo}$$

∴ ~~∃~~ c.

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{3} 2^{2/3}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{2^2} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{(-2)^2}$$

$$f(-2) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt[3]{4}$$

2) Sea $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$, demostrar que la ecuación $f'(x) = 0$ tiene tres raíces reales distintas.

$$f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - x)(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 6x^2 - x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x$$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 11x^2 - 6x$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 - 18x^2 + 22x - 6 = 0$$

$$x^3 - \frac{18}{4}x^2 + \frac{22x}{4} - \frac{6}{4} = 0$$

$$x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{2}x - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \text{ es raíz}$$

Ya que:

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{9}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{11}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - \frac{3}{2} = 0$$

$$\left(x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{11}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}\right) : \left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) = x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + 1$$

	1	$-\frac{9}{2}$	$\frac{11}{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$
$-\frac{3}{2}$	\downarrow	$\frac{3}{2}$	$-\frac{18}{4}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
	1	$-\frac{6}{2}$	1	0

$$x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 1}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Las raíces son:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{3}{2} \\ x &= \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ x &= \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3) Compruebe si el teorema del Valor Medio de Lagrange es válido para las funciones siguientes, hallando cuando sea posible, los valores de c correspondientes:

- a) $y = 2x - x^2$ en $[0;1]$ b) $y = \sqrt{x+1}$ en $[0;4]$
 c) $y = \ln x$ en $[1;e]$ d) $y = 1/x$ en $[1;2]$

Lagrange

f es cont. en $[a; b]$

f es derivable en $(a; b)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (a; b) \quad / \quad f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

1) $y = 2x - x^2$ en $[0; 1]$

f es cont. en $[0; 1]$

f es derivable en $(0; 1)$

$$y' = 2 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (0; 1) \quad / \quad f'(c) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0}$$

$$f(1) = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$2 - 2c = \frac{1 - 0}{1 - 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2 - 1}{1} = 2c$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$c = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) $f = \sqrt{x+1}$ en $[0; 4]$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(4) = \sqrt{5}$$

f es cont $[0; 4]$

f es derivable en $(0; 4)$

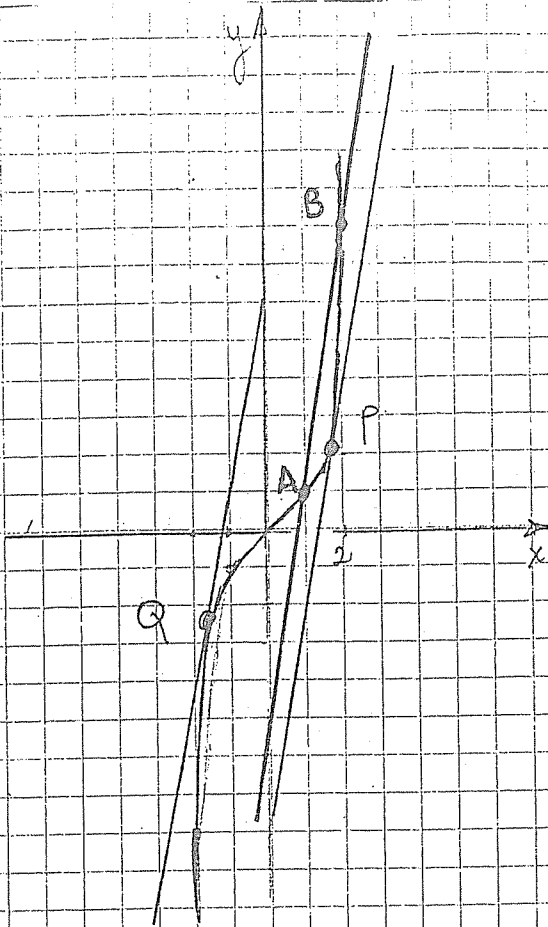
$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (0; 4) \quad / \quad f'(c) = \frac{f(4) - f(0)}{4 - 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{c+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^2}{(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2} = (\sqrt{c+1})^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5 - 2\sqrt{5} + 1} = c + 1$$

us

5) Hallar sobre la curva $y = x^3$ un punto en el cual la recta tangente sea paralela a la cuerda que une los puntos $A(1;1)$ y $B(2;8)$



$$\begin{aligned} A(1;1) \\ B(2;8) \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} m &= \frac{8-1}{2-1} \\ m &= 7 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$y = mx + b$$

$$1 = 7 \cdot 1 + b \Rightarrow b = -7$$

$$y = 7x - 7 \quad \text{recta } AB$$

$$y = x^3$$

$$y' = 3x^2$$

$$m = 7$$

$$7 = 3x^2$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = x^2$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$x_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$$

$$P\left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}; \left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}\right)^3\right)$$

$$Q\left(-\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}; \left(-\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}\right)^3\right)$$

6) Dados los siguientes pares de funciones, halle el punto c del Teorema de Cauchy.

$$a) \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3} \\ g(x) = 2x^3 \end{cases} \text{ en } [0,1], b) \begin{cases} f(x) = 4 \sin x \\ g(x) = 2 \cos x \end{cases} \text{ en } [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], c) \begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 + 2 \\ g(x) = x^3 - 1 \end{cases} \text{ en } [1,2]$$

f y g continuas en $[a,b]$

diferenciales en (a,b)

$$g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a,b) \Rightarrow \exists c \in (a,b) \quad /$$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

TEOREMA DE CAUCHY.

$$a) \begin{cases} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3} \\ g(x) = 2x^3 \end{cases} \text{ en } [0,1] \quad \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{2}{3}x \\ g'(x) &= 6x^2 \end{aligned}$$

f y g continuas en $[0,1]$

f y g diferenciables en $(0,1)$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{g(1) - g(0)}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{3}c}{6c^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} - 0}{2 - 0} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3 \cdot 9c} = \frac{1}{6 \cdot 2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = c$$

$$b) \begin{cases} f(x) = 4 \sin x \\ g(x) = 2 \cos x \end{cases} \text{ en } [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\frac{\pi}{2}) &= 4 \\ f(0) &= 0 \\ g(\frac{\pi}{2}) &= 0 \\ g(0) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

f, g cont en $[0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$

f, g deriv. en $(0; \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cos x$$

$$g'(x) = -2 \sin x$$

$$\frac{4 \cos c}{-2 \sin c} = \frac{4 - 0}{0 - 2}$$

$$\frac{4 \cos c}{-2 \sin c} = \frac{4}{-2}$$

$$\frac{\cos c}{\sin c} = 1$$

— x —

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{\pi}{4} \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$c) \begin{cases} f(x) = x^2 + 2 \\ g(x) = x^3 - 1 \end{cases} \text{ en } [1; 2]$$

$$f(2) = 6$$

$$g(2) = 7$$

$$f(1) = 3$$

$$g(1) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(c) = 2c$$

$$g'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(c) = 3c^2$$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{6 - 3}{7 - 0} \Rightarrow \frac{2c}{3c^2} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$c = \frac{14}{9}$$

7) Verificar los siguientes límites indeterminados aplicando la Regla de L'Hopital.

0/0:

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = -4$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - \sqrt{2-x}}{x^5 - \sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{33}{28}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

d) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = 1$

e) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = 2$

f) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = -\frac{1}{6}$

g) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^x}{\ln x} = +\infty$

h) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin 2x)}{\ln(\sin x)} = 1$

i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \ln x}{e^{1/x}} = 0$

j) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x + \ln x}{x+2} = 2$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 5x + 6} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{2x - 5} = \frac{4}{-1} = \boxed{-4}$

b) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^5 - \sqrt{2-x}}{x^5 - \sqrt[3]{x}} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^4 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2-x}}{5x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^{\frac{1}{3}-1}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{5x^4 + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2-x}}{5x^4 - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}} = \frac{5 + \frac{1}{2}}{5 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\frac{11}{2}}{\frac{14}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{33}{28}}$

c) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$d) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x-1}{\ln x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x = \boxed{1}$$

$$e) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{\cos x} = \boxed{2}$$

$$f) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{\sin x}{x}}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{6}$$

corrigir o exercício

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos x)(1 + \cos x)}{3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x (1 + \cos x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\sin^2 x}}{3 \cancel{\sin^2 x} \cdot \cos x (1 + \cos x)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

$\frac{1}{2}$

0.∞

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln(\sin x) = 0$

l) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x \cdot \cot g(1-x) = -1$

m) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x(e^{1/x} - 1) = 1$

n) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x e^{1/x} = \infty$

∞-∞

o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x^2-x-6} \right) = 1/5$

p) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = 1/2$

q) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} \left(\frac{1}{x-\pi/2} - \tan x \right) = \infty$

r) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = 1/2$

Verificar por L'Hopital las indeterminaciones exponenciales siguientes

s) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3+x)^{2/x} = 1$

t) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3x+1}{3x-4} \right)^x = e^{4/3}$

u) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = 1$

v) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{x \lg x} = 1$

k) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln(\sin x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\sin x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2}{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} \quad \frac{0}{0}$

→ Aplico LH.

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x}{\frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x \rightarrow 0}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \rightarrow 1} = \boxed{0}$

0. ∞.

$$l) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \ln x \cdot \cotg(1-x) = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{\cotg(1-x)}} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\tg(1-x)} = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\sec^2 x} = \boxed{-1}$$

$$m) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x(e^{1/x} - 1)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{\frac{1}{x}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{1/x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x e^{1/x} = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1/x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1/x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \boxed{\infty}$$

20-00

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{5}{x^2-x-6} \right) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot (-6)}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{5}{(x-3)(x+2)} \right)$$

$$\frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = \boxed{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2-5}{(x-3)(x+2)}$$

$$\frac{1-5}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = \boxed{-2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{x-3}}{(\cancel{x-3})(x+2)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\ln x} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x - 1}{(x-1) \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 1 - 1}{\ln x + (x-1) \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x+1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x}{x+1} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} - \tan x \right) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \tan x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\tan x - (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \sec^2 x}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\overbrace{-\sin x}^1 \cdot \overbrace{\cos x}^0 - \overbrace{x + \pi/2}^{\pi/2}}{\cos^2 x} \right]$$

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x) - 1}{2 \cos x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1}{2 \cos x \cdot \sin x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x}{2 \cos x \sin x} = 0 \quad \text{no no da}$$

$$n) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1 + x e^x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^x + x e^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{2e^x + x e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{e^x(2+x)} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{(3+x)^{2/x}}_y = 1$$

$$y = (3+x)^{2/x}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{2}{x} \ln(3+x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x} \ln(3+x)$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(3+x)$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(3+x)}{x}$$

$$= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3+x}}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3+x} = 0$$

$$\ln y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{e^0 = 1} \quad \text{se verifica}$$

$$6) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\left(\frac{3x+1}{3x-4} \right)^x}_y = e^{5/3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln \frac{3x+1}{3x-4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(3x+1) - \ln(3x-4)}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{3x+1} - \frac{3}{3x-4}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3(3x-4) - 3(3x+1)}{(3x+1)(3x-4)} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-(9x-12-9x-3)x^2}{(3x+1) \cdot (3x-4)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{15x^2}{9x^2 - 12x + 3x - 4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cancel{15x^2}}{\cancel{9x^2} - \cancel{9x} - \frac{4}{x^2}} = \frac{5}{\frac{18}{9} - 3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $0 \quad 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = e^{5/3}$$

— x —

u) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{y} = 1$

$$x^x = \left(e^{\ln x} \right)^x = e^{x \ln x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x \ln x}}{y} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln e^{x \ln x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = 0 \Rightarrow \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = e^0 = 1$$

$$v) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^{\tan x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \tan x \ln \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{\tan x}}$$

$$(\tan x)' = \frac{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$= \cos^2 x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^3}}{-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin^2 x}{x^2} \rightarrow 1 = \boxed{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln y = 0$$

$$\ln \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 0 \Rightarrow e^0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = 1}$$

8) ¿Cómo deben ser $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ / $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$ siendo $f(x) = \frac{e^{ax} - bx + c}{x^2}$?

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{ax} - bx + c}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{ax} - bx + c}{x^2} = 2$$

$$1 + c = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = -1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \cdot e^{ax} + b}{2x} = 2$$

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = -b}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^2 e^{ax}}{2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{2} = 2$$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$|a| = 2 \begin{matrix} \nearrow 2 \\ \searrow -2 \end{matrix}$$

$$(a, b, c) = (-2, 2, -1)$$

$$\checkmark (a, b, c) = (2, -2, -1)$$

TRABAJO PRÁCTICO N° 7 LINEALIZACIÓN Y DIFERENCIALES

Obtén la linealización de $f(x) = \cos x$ en $x = \pi/2$ ✓

Linealización : $L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$ $a = \pi/2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$L(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)(x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$L(x) = \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 + \underbrace{\left(-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}_{-1} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$L(x) = - (x - \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \boxed{L(x) = -x + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

2.- Encuentra la aproximación lineal de la función $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x}$, en $a = 0$, y utilízala para hallar aproximaciones de los números $\sqrt[3]{0,95}$ y $\sqrt[3]{1,1}$ ✓

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x} \Rightarrow f(x) = (1+x)^{1/3}$$

$$f(0) = \sqrt[3]{1+0}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x)^2}} \Rightarrow f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a)$$

$$a = 0$$

$$L(x) = f(0) + f'(0)(x-0)$$

$$\boxed{L(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{0,95} = \sqrt[3]{1+(-0,05)} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}(-0,05)$$

$$\boxed{x = -0,05}$$

Luego $\sqrt[3]{0,95} \approx 0,9833$

$$\sqrt[3]{1,1} = \sqrt[3]{1+0,1} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{3}(0,1)$$

$$\boxed{x = 0,1}$$

Luego: $\sqrt[3]{1,1} \approx 1,033$

- 3.- Sea f una función tal que $f(1) = 2$, y cuya derivada se sabe que es $f'(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 1}$, utiliza una aproximación lineal para estimar el valor de $f(1,1)$.

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x^3 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \sqrt{1^3 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(1) = \sqrt{2}$$

Aproximación lineal:

$$f(x) \approx f(1) + f'(1) \cdot (x-1)$$

$$f(x) \approx 2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot (x-1)$$

Si $x = 1,1$

$$f(1,1) \approx 2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot (1,1 - 1)$$

$$\underline{f(1,1) \approx 2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot (0,1) \approx 2,1414}$$

- 4.- ¿Para qué valores de x la aproximación $\sqrt{x} \approx \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ es exacta con una diferencia menor que 0,5?

5.- Dada la función $y = x^2$, completa el siguiente cuadro:

	x_0	Δx	Δy	dy	$\Delta y - dy$
a)	1	0,1	0,21	0,2	0,01
b)	1	0,01	0,0201	0,02	0,0001
c)	1	0,001	0,002001	0,002	0,000001
d)	1	0,0001	0,00020001	0,0002	0,00000001
e)	1	0,00001	0,0000200001	0,00002	0,0000000001

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) dx \quad dx \approx \Delta x$$

$$dy = 2x_0 dx$$

a) $\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$

$$\Delta y = f(1 + 0,1) - f(1)$$

$$\Delta y = f(1,1) - f(1)$$

$$\Delta y = (1,1)^2 - 1^2$$

$$\Delta y = 0,21$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) dx$$

$$dy = 2x_0 dx \quad dx \approx \Delta x = 0,1$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,1$$

$$dy = 0,2$$

b) $\Delta y = f(1 + 0,01) - f(1)$

$$\Delta y = f(1,01) - f(1)$$

$$\Delta y = 0,0201$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,01$$

$$dy = 0,02$$

c) $\Delta y = f(1 + 0,001) - f(1)$

$$\Delta y = f(1,001) - f(1)$$

$$\Delta y = 0,002001$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,001 \Rightarrow dy = 0,002$$

$$d) \quad \Delta y = f(1 + 0,0001) - f(1)$$

$$\Delta y = 0,00020001$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,0001 = 0,0002$$

$$e) \quad \Delta y = f(1 + 0,00001) - f(1) = 0,0000200001$$

$$dy = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0,00001 = 0,00002$$

6.- Calcula Δy ; dy para $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ si a) $x_0 = 8, \Delta x = 0,1$; b) $x_0 = 64, \Delta x = 0,1$ ✓

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow f = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f' = x^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \Rightarrow f' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$dx \approx \Delta x$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) \cdot dx$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x_0^2}} \cdot dx \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{8^2}} \cdot 0,1$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{64}} \cdot 0,1$$

$$dy = 0,008\bar{3}$$

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$\Delta y = f(8 + 0,1) - f(8)$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt[3]{8,1} - \sqrt[3]{8}$$

$$\Delta y \approx 0,008298$$

$$b) \quad x_0 = 64$$

$$\Delta x = 0,1$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) \cdot dx$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{64^2}} \cdot 0,1 \Rightarrow \boxed{dy = 0,002083}$$

$$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)$$

$$\Delta y = f(64 + 0,1) - f(64)$$

$$\Delta y = \sqrt[3]{64 + 0,1} - \sqrt[3]{64} \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta y = 0,002822492}$$

7.- Halla las diferenciales de las siguientes funciones:

a) $y = \operatorname{arctg}(x/a)$

b) $y = x e^x$

c) $y = \ln \operatorname{sen} x$

d) $y = \ln \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)$

$$dy = f'(x) dx$$

a) $y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{a} dx$

$$\boxed{dy = \frac{a^2}{x^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} dx}$$

b) $y = x e^x$

$$dy = (e^x + x e^x) dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{dy = (1+x) e^x dx}$$

c) $y = \ln(\operatorname{sen} x)$

$$dy = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x} \cdot \cos x dx \Rightarrow dy = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx$$

$$\boxed{dy = \cotg x dx}$$

d) $y = \ln \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right) \Rightarrow dy = \frac{1}{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \cdot \left[\frac{(-1)(1+x) - (1-x)}{(1+x)^2} \right] dx$

$$dy = \frac{-1-x-1+x}{1-x^2} dx \Rightarrow \boxed{dy = \frac{-2}{1-x^2} dx}$$

3.- Calcula en forma aproximada usando diferenciales y verifica con calculadora:

a) $\sqrt{82}$

b) $\sqrt{127}$

c) $e^{0,03}$

d) $\text{tg } 46^\circ$

e) $\text{sen } 29^\circ$

1) $\sqrt{82}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $x_0 = 81$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $\Delta x = 1$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$\sqrt{82} = f(81 + 1) \approx f(81) + f'(81) \cdot 1$$

$$\sqrt{82} \approx \sqrt{81} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{81}} \cdot 1$$

$$\sqrt{82} \approx 9 + \frac{1}{18} \approx \frac{163}{18} \approx \underline{9,0555}$$

2) $\sqrt{127}$ $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$$x_0 = 121$$

$$\Delta x = 6$$

$$L(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) dx \quad dx = \Delta x$$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$f(121 + 6) \approx f(121) + f'(121) \cdot 6$$

$$\sqrt{127} \approx \sqrt{121} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{121}} \cdot 6 \approx \underline{11,2727}$$

3) $e^{0,03}$ $f(x) = e^x$
 $x_0 = 0$ $f'(x) = e^x$
 $\Delta x = 0,03$

$$e^{0,03} \approx f(0) + f'(0) \cdot 0,03$$

$$\underline{e^{0,03}} \approx e^0 + e^0 \cdot 0,03 \approx \underline{1,03}$$

$$e^{0,03} \approx 1,0304545$$

$$d) \quad \operatorname{tg} 46^\circ = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \quad f(x) = \operatorname{tg} x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$x_0 = 45^\circ \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Delta x = 1^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta x = 0,017453292$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$1^\circ = \frac{1^\circ \cdot \pi/4}{45^\circ} = 0,017453292$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\sec \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 46^\circ \approx 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 46^\circ \approx 1, \quad \text{---}$$

--- x ---

$$\sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\sec^2 \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$$

$$\sec \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$\sec \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sec \frac{\pi}{4} = 2$$

$$e) \quad \operatorname{sen} 29^\circ$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$x_0 = 30^\circ$$

$$\Delta x = -1^\circ$$

$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Delta x = -\frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{180}\right) \approx f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 29^\circ \approx \operatorname{sen} \frac{\pi}{6} + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 29^\circ \approx 0,5 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{180}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} 29^\circ \approx 0,515114994$$

9.- Da una interpretación geométrica del incremento y la diferencial de la función $y = x^2$ (área del cuadrado de lado x).

10.- a) Utilizando diferenciales obtén la derivada primera de las funciones definidas paramétricamente, y calcula su valor para el parámetro indicado.

i) $\begin{cases} x = \operatorname{arctg} t \\ y = \ln(1+t^2) \end{cases} \quad t = 3$

ii) $\begin{cases} x = a \cdot \cos t \\ y = a \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

iii) $\begin{cases} x = e^{-2t} \\ y = e^{2t} \end{cases} \quad t = 0$

iv) $\begin{cases} x = e^t \cdot \cos t \\ y = e^t \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \end{cases} \quad t = \frac{\pi}{6}$

b) Obtén las coordenadas del punto donde la curva tiene una tangente horizontal.

i) $\begin{cases} x = \operatorname{arctg} t \\ y = \ln(1+t^2) \end{cases} \quad t = 3$

$$dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t dt$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t dt}{\frac{1}{1+t^2} dt} = 2t$$

$$y' = 2t$$

$$y'(3) = 6$$

$$\text{ii)} \quad \begin{cases} x = a \cos t & \Rightarrow dx = -a \sin t \, dt \\ y = a \sin t & \Rightarrow dy = a \cos t \, dt \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{a \cos t \, dt}{-a \sin t \, dt} \Rightarrow y'_{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{-\cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$y' = -\cot t \Rightarrow y'_{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -\cot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$y'_{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = -1$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \begin{cases} x = e^{-2t} & \Rightarrow dx = -2e^{-2t} \, dt \\ y = e^{2t} & \Rightarrow dy = 2e^{2t} \, dt \end{cases}$$

$$t=0$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2e^{2t} \, dt}{-2e^{-2t} \, dt}$$

$$y' = -\frac{e^{2t}}{e^{-2t}} \Rightarrow y' = -e^{2t} \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$y' = -(e^{2t})^2$$

$$y' = -e^{4t}$$

$$y'_{(0)} = -e^{4 \cdot 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'_{(0)} = -1$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad \begin{cases} x = e^t \cdot \cos t & \Rightarrow dx = [e^t \cos t + e^t (-\sin t)] \, dt \\ y = e^t \cdot \sin t & \Rightarrow dy = (e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t) \, dt \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$dy = e^t (\sin t + \cos t) \, dt$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{e^t (\sin t + \cos t) \, dt}{e^t (\cos t - \sin t) \, dt}$$

$$y'_{\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{0,5 + \sqrt{3}/2}{\sqrt{3}/2 - 0,5} = 3,73$$

b) coordenadas del punto donde la curva tiene tangente horizontal

i) $y' = \frac{1}{2t} \neq 0$ no tiene tg horizontal

ii) $y' = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = 0$

$$\cos t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$t = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

iii) $y' = -\frac{4t}{e} \neq 0$ no tiene tg horizontal

iv) $y' = \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\cos t - \sin t} = 0$

$$\sin t + \cos t = 0$$

$$\sin t = -\cos t$$

$$\frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = -1$$

11.- a) Utilizando diferenciales halla la derivada segunda de las funciones definidas paramétricamente:

i) $\begin{cases} x = \ln t \\ y = t^2 \end{cases}$

ii) $\begin{cases} x = \sec t \\ y = \tan t \end{cases}$

iii) $\begin{cases} x = e^{-t} \\ y = t^3 \end{cases}$

b) Halla las coordenadas de los puntos de las funciones dadas donde se anula la segunda derivada.

i) $x = \ln t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$

$y = t^2 \Rightarrow dy = 2t dt$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2t dt}{\frac{1}{t} dt} \Rightarrow y' = 2t^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \ln t \\ y' = 2t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} dx = \frac{1}{t} dt \\ dy' = 4t dt \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{4t dt}{\frac{1}{t} dt}$$

$$\{y'' = 4t^2\} \Rightarrow y'' = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{t=0}$$

— x —

$$\text{ii) } \begin{cases} x = \sec t & \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sec t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ y = \tan t & \Rightarrow dy = \sec^2 t dt \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\sec^2 t}{\frac{\sec t}{\cos^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sec t} = (\sec t)^{-1}$$

$$[(\sec t)^{-1}]' = -1 \sec t \cos t$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cancel{\cos^2 t} \cdot \frac{\sec t}{\cancel{\cos^2 t}}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sec t} = \boxed{\cos t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \sec t & \Rightarrow dx = \frac{\sec t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\ y' = \cos t & \Rightarrow dy' = -\sec t \cos t dt \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\cancel{-\sec t \cos t} dt}{\frac{\sec t}{\cos^2 t} dt} \Rightarrow y'' = \cos^3 t$$

$$y'' = 0 \Rightarrow \cos^3 t = 0$$

$$\cos t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$t = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

$$\text{iii) } \begin{cases} x = e^{-t} & \Rightarrow dx = -e^t dt \\ y = t^3 & \Rightarrow dy = 3t^2 dt \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2 dt}{-e^t dt} \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{3t^2}{e^t}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = e^{-t} & \Rightarrow dx = -e^t dt \\ y' = -\frac{3t^2}{e^t} & \Rightarrow dy' = \frac{-6t e^t + 3t^2 e^t}{e^{2t}} \end{cases}$$

$$dy' = \frac{3t e^t (-2 + t)}{(e^t)^2} \Rightarrow dy' = \frac{3t(t-2)}{e^t}$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{3t(t-2)e^t}{-e^t}$$

$$f'' = \frac{\frac{3t(t-2)}{e^t}}{-e^t}$$

$$f'' = \frac{3t(t-2)}{-(e^t)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$t=0$$

$$t=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= e^t \\ y &= t^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= e^t dt \\ dy &= 2t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-e^t dx}{-3t^2 dx} = \frac{t e^t}{3t^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = e^t \\ y = \frac{-e^t}{-3t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dy &= \\ dy &= \end{aligned}$$

