

ANÁLISIS (ING. Y EX.) (66)

2^{do} PARCIAL

1^{er} CUATRIMESTRE DE 2023

Tema 2

APELLIDO [REDACTED]

NOMBRES [REDACTED]

DNI [REDACTED]

NOTA del 1^{er} parcial: 6

INSCRIPTO EN:

SEDE: Ciudad Uni	DÍAS: [REDACTED]
HORARIO: [REDACTED]	AULA: [REDACTED]

1	2	3	4	NOTA
B-	B-	B	B	9 ⁺ (Nueve)

PROMOCIONA	RECUPERA: Jueves 13-07
INSUFICIENTE	1 ^o 2 ^{do}
	FINAL:
	- 6 -

Los razonamientos usados para la resolución de los problemas deben figurar en la hoja.

1. Sea $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una función dos veces derivable y $p(x) = 1 + x - 3x^2$ su polinomio de Taylor de orden 2 centrado en $x_0 = 1$. Encontrar el polinomio de Taylor de segundo orden en $x_1 = 0$ de la función $g(x) = f(x^2 - x + 1) + \int_1^{2x+1} f(t) dt$.
2. Hallar una función f que satisfaga $f'(x)f^6(x) = 5x \cos(x)f^4(x)$ y $f(0) = -3$.
3. Calcular el área de la región encerrada por los gráficos de $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{x}$ y $g(x) = x(x-4)$ para $x \geq 1$.
4. Hallar todos los valores de $x \in \mathbb{R}$ para los cuales la serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5^n \binom{n}{n+4} x^n$ es convergente.

① T₂ de f(x) en (x=1) ⇒ p(x) = 1 + x - 3x² ⇒ p' = f'

Buscamos T₂ en (x₁=0) de g(x) = f(x² - x + 1) + ∫₁^{2x+1} f(t) dt.

Con p(x) sabemos que

$$f(1) = -1$$

$$f'(1) = -5$$

$$\frac{f''(1)}{2!} = -6 \Rightarrow -3 \Rightarrow f''(1) = -6$$

$$g(x) = g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{g''(0)}{2!}x^2$$

$$g(0) = f(0^2 - 0 + 1) + \int_1^{2 \cdot 0 + 1} f(t) dt$$

② Sabemos que f(x) = p(x) y p'(x) = f'(x) y p''(x) = f''(x)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p'(x) &= 1 - 6x \text{ entonces } f'(x) = 1 - 6x \\ p''(x) &= -6 \text{ entonces } f''(x) = -6 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ o p, solo en } x=1.$$

$$g'(x) = f'(x^2 - x + 1) \cdot (2x - 1) + f'(2x + 1) \cdot 2$$

$$g'(0) = f'(0^2 - 0 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 0 - 1) + f'(2 \cdot 0 + 1) \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$g'(0) = f'(1) \cdot -1 + f'(1) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow -5 \cdot -1 + (-1) \cdot 2 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$g''(x) = f''(x^2 - x + 1) \cdot (2x - 1)^2 + f''(x^2 - x + 1) \cdot 2 + f''(2x + 1) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + f''(2x + 1) \cdot 0$$

$$g''(0) = f''(0^2 - 0 + 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 0 - 1)^2 + f''(0^2 - 0 + 1) \cdot 2 + f''(2 \cdot 0 + 1) \cdot 4$$

$$g''(0) = f''(1) \cdot 1 + f''(1) \cdot 2 + f''(1) \cdot 4$$

$$g''(0) = (-6) \cdot 1 + (-6) \cdot 2 + (-6) \cdot 4 = -6 + (-12) + (-24) = -42$$

$$g(x) = f(x^2 - x + 1) + \int_1^{2x+1} f(t) dt$$

$$g(0) = f(1) + \int_1^1 f(t) dt$$

$$g(0) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

T₂ en (x₁=0) de g(x) es $\left[-1 + 3x + \frac{-42}{2}x^2 \right]$

$$② \quad \underbrace{f'(x) \cdot f(x)^6}_{(A)} = 5x \cos(x) \cdot \underbrace{f(x)^4}_{(B)} \quad f(0) = -3$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x) \cdot f(x)^6}{f(x)^4} dx = \int 5x \cos(x) dx$$

$$(A) \quad \int \frac{f'(x) \cdot f(x)^6}{f(x)^4} dx = \int \frac{1}{f(x)^4} \cdot f'(x) \cdot f(x)^6 dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot u^{2c} du = \int u^2 du$$

Sustitucion

$$u = f(x)$$

$$du = f'(x) dx$$

$$\int u^2 du = \frac{u^3}{3} + C = \frac{f(x)^3}{3} + C$$

$$(B) \quad \int 5x \cos(x) = 5 \int x \cos(x) = 5 \left(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x - \int 1 \cdot \text{Sen}(x) dx \right)$$

Partes

$$g(x) = \text{Sen}(x)$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$g'(x) = \text{Cos}(x)$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

$$5(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + C$$

~~$$5(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + C$$~~

Sigo $\rightarrow A=B$

$$\frac{f(x)^3}{3} + C_1 = 5(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + C_2$$

$$\frac{f(x)^3}{3} = 5(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + k$$

$$f(x)^3 = (5(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + k) \cdot 3$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{15(\text{Sen}(x) \cdot x + \text{Cos}(x)) + H}$$

Auxiliar

$$k = C_1 + C_2$$

$$H = k \cdot 3$$

Buscamos H

$$\sqrt[3]{15(\text{Sen}(0) \cdot 0 + \text{Cos}(0)) + H} = (-3)^3$$

$$15(0 + 1) + H = -27$$

$$15 + H = -27$$

$$H = -42$$

$$H = k \cdot 3$$

$$-42 = k \cdot 3$$

$$-4 = k$$

Respuesta

$$H = -12$$

$$k = -4$$

Buen.

$$(9) \quad f(x) = \frac{x-4}{x} \quad g(x) = x(x-4)$$

Busca intersecciones

$$\frac{x-4}{x} = x(x-4)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \cdot (x-4) - x \cdot (x-4) = 0$$

$$(x-4) \left(\frac{1}{x} - x \right) = 0$$

$$x-4=0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{x} - x = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=4}$$

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

$$1 = x^2$$

$\rightarrow x = -1$ no lo tenemos
por $x \geq 1$?

$$\boxed{1=x}$$

Busca techo y piso \rightarrow Bolson

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(2) = -1 \\ g(2) = -4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f \text{ es techo} \\ g \text{ es piso} \end{array}$$

Busca el Area

$$\int_1^4 \frac{x-4}{x} - x(x-4) dx = \underbrace{\int_1^4 \frac{x-4}{x} dx}_{(A)} - \underbrace{\int_1^4 x(x-4) dx}_{(B)}$$

$$(A) \quad \int_1^4 \frac{x-4}{x} dx = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} (x-4) dx = \int_1^4 \frac{x}{x} - \frac{4}{x} dx = \int_1^4 1 dx - \int_1^4 \frac{4}{x} dx \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \quad x \Big|_1^4 - 4 \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} = x \Big|_1^4 - 4 \cdot \ln(x) \Big|_1^4 = (4 - 4 \cdot \ln(4)) - (1 - 4 \cdot \ln(1)) \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad 4 - 4 \cdot \ln(4) - 1 = 3 - 4 \cdot \ln(4) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{B} \int_1^4 x(x-4) \cdot dx = \int_1^4 x^2 - 4x = \int_1^4 x^2 - 4 \int_1^4 x = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{4x^2}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{X} \left(\frac{4^3}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{4^2}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{1^2}{2} \right) = \frac{64}{3} - \frac{64}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{2} = -9$$

Aren total $\rightarrow A - B$

$$3 - 4 \cdot \ln(4) - (-9) = \underbrace{3 - 4 \cdot \ln(4) + 9}_{\approx 6,4548}$$

Exercice

5(4)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} x^n$$

C. Cauchy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{5^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} x^n}$$

Ca

$$\frac{5}{8} = 0$$

$$(1+0)^5 = 1^5 = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5 \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^5 |x|$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^5}{1} \cdot |x| \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \cdot 5|x|$$

Por el C. Cauchy

Por el C. Cauchy

$$-1 \leq 5 \cdot |x| \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{5}$$

Vemos extremos

$$x = -1/5$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \left(-\frac{1}{5} \right)^n \rightarrow -\frac{5}{5} \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \rightarrow (-1)^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n}$$

Criterio de Leibniz

① es no negativo:

② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

③ \rightarrow

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{n}{n+4} - 1 \right)^{5n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n}{n+4} - \frac{n+4}{n+4} \right)^{5n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{n - (n+4)}{n+4} \right)^{5n}$$

Siigo en otra hoja

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{n+4}{-4}} \right)^{\frac{n+4}{-4}} \right]^{-4 \cdot 5n} = e^{-20}$$

CA

$$\frac{-4}{n+4} \cdot 5n = \frac{-20n}{n+4} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -20 = 20$$

Entonces por criterio de Leibniz
 $x = -\frac{1}{5}$ diverge.

$$x = \frac{1}{5}$$

MB

$$5^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^n \rightarrow 1^n \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} \cdot \frac{1^n}{(n+4)^{5n}} = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{4}{n})^{5n}}$$

MB

$$\frac{1}{(1 + \frac{4}{n})^{5n}} = 1 \rightarrow \text{por convergencia necesaria } x = \frac{1}{5} \text{ diverge}$$

Monstrados cuando poner "condición"?

CA

$$1^\infty = 1 \quad \text{y} \quad \left(1 + \frac{4}{n} \right)^{5n} \rightarrow (1+0)^{\infty} = 1^\infty = 1$$

MB

$$5^n \left(\frac{n}{n+4} \right)^{5n} x^n \text{ converge entre } \left[-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

Maybren