

FUNCIONES ELEMENTALES. LA EXPONENCIAL

PROBLEMA 1: a) $f(x) = e^{e^x}$ $f'(x) = e^{e^x} \cdot e^x$

ARREGLO EN LA OBTENCIÓN DE LA DERIVADA

c) $f(x) = e^{\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt}$ $f'(x) = e^{\int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt} \cdot e^{-x^2}$

d) $f(x) = \text{sen}(x^{\text{sen}(x^{\text{sen} x}))$ PARA QUE TENGA

SIN TIPO EN LA FUNCIÓN COMO $x > 0$, Y PARA QUE TENGA

SIN TIPO ES LA DE DERIVADA

USAR QUE $x^a = e^{a \ln x}$ $(x^a)' = \frac{a}{x} e^{a \ln x} = a x^{a-1}$

$y b^x = e^{x \ln b}$ $(b^x)' = e^{x \ln b} \ln b = \ln b \cdot b^x$

$f'(x) = \cos(x^{\text{sen}(x^{\text{sen} x})) \cdot x^{\text{sen}(x^{\text{sen} x})} \left[\frac{1}{x} \text{sen}(x^{\text{sen} x}) + \right.$

$\left. \ln x \cdot \left[\cos(x^{\text{sen} x}) \cdot x^{\text{sen} x} \left[\ln x \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \text{sen} x \right] \right] \right]$

e) $f(x) = (\ln x)^{\ln x}$ PARA $x > 1$

$f(x) = e^{(\ln x) \ln(\ln x)}$ DER

$f'(x) = e^{\ln(x) \ln(\ln x)} \left[\ln x \cdot \ln[\ln x] \right]' =$

$= (\ln x)^{\ln x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(\ln x) + \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] =$

$= \frac{(\ln x)^{\ln x}}{x} \left[\ln(\ln x) + 1 \right]$

f) $f(x) = \ln_{e^x}(\text{sen} x) = \frac{\ln(\text{sen} x)}{\ln e^x} = \frac{\ln(\text{sen} x)}{x}$

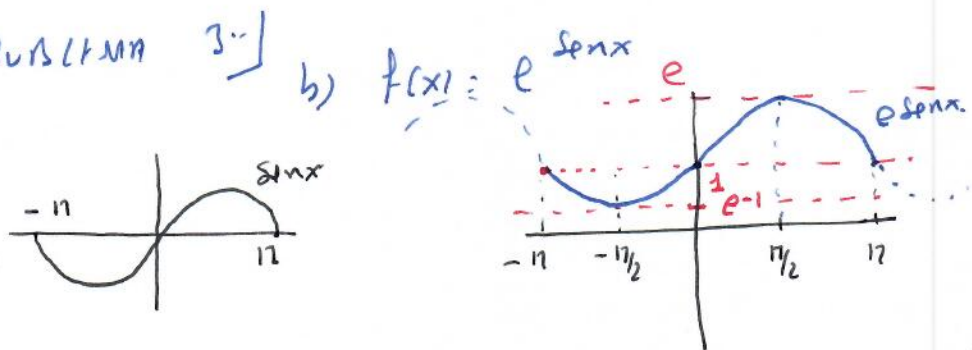
$f'(x) = \frac{x \left[\frac{\cos x}{\text{sen} x} \right] - \ln(\text{sen} x)}{x^2}$

5 UN RESUMOS FUNDAMENTAIS. CA 6x6 UNICAMP 2021.

PROBLEMA 2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x) - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^3} \stackrel{L'HÔPITAL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x} - 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2}}{3x^2} \stackrel{L'HÔPITAL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} + 1 - x}{6x} \stackrel{L'HÔPITAL}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

PROBLEMA 3)



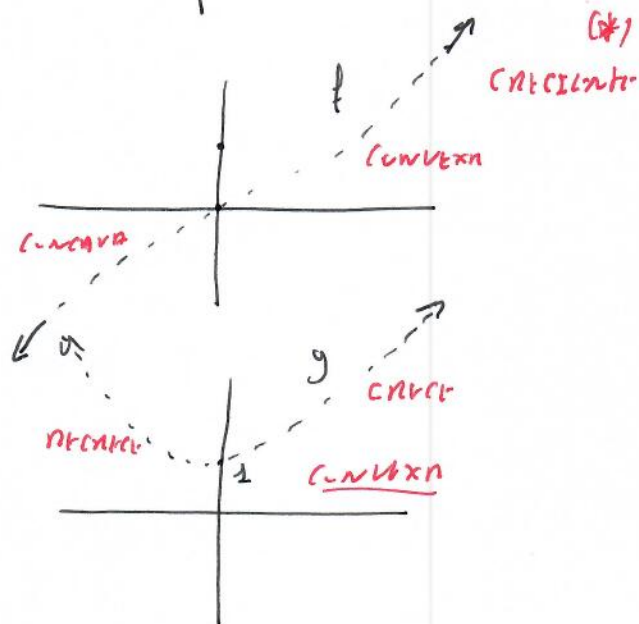
PROBLEMA 4)

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

ÍMPAR $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sinh x = -\infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sinh x = \infty$

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

PAR



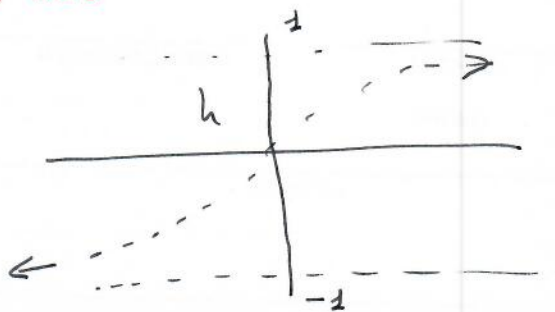
(*) $f'(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = \cosh x > 0$
 $g'(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \sinh x \begin{cases} > 0 \text{ se } x > 0 \\ < 0 \text{ se } x < 0 \end{cases}$

$h(x) = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$

ÍMPAR

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

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



LA FUNÇÕES

PROBLEMA 4: b)

$$1) \operatorname{tanh} x = \frac{\operatorname{senh} x}{\operatorname{cosh} x} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = 1 - \frac{2e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = 1 - \frac{2}{\frac{e^x}{e^{-x}} + 1} = 1 - \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$2) \operatorname{cosh}^2 x - \operatorname{senh}^2 x = \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x} - e^{2x} + 2 - e^{-2x}}{4} = 1$$

$$3) \operatorname{tanh}^2 x + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x} = \operatorname{tanh}^2 x + \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x} = \operatorname{tanh}^2 x + \frac{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x - \operatorname{senh}^2 x}{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x}$$

$$= \operatorname{tanh}^2 x + 1 - \operatorname{tanh}^2 x = 1$$

$$4) (\operatorname{senh} x)' = \operatorname{cosh} x \quad 5) (\operatorname{cosh} x)' = \operatorname{senh} x$$

$$6) (\operatorname{tanh} x)' = \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}\right)' = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})' - (e^x - e^{-x})'}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} =$$

$$= 1 - \operatorname{tanh}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosh}^2 x}$$

$$7) \operatorname{senh}(x+y) = \operatorname{senh} x \operatorname{cosh} y + \operatorname{cosh} x \operatorname{senh} y$$

PROVA LA PROVA IS ANÁLISE GA AL (NSU $\operatorname{sen}(x+y) = \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} y + \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sen} y$)

1) $\operatorname{sen} h x$ SATISFAZ $f'' - f = 0$

2) $f'' - f = 0$ $\Rightarrow f(x) = b \operatorname{senh} x + a \operatorname{cosh} x$
 $f(0) = a$
 $f'(0) = b$

PROVA $y(x) = f(x) - b \operatorname{senh} x - a \operatorname{cosh} x$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ASS } y(x) - y''(x) = \\ = f(x) - f''(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$

Além disso $0 = f(x) - f''(x) = f'(x)f'(x) - f'(x)f''(x) = 2f'f' - (f'^2 + f^2)'$

$\Rightarrow f^2 + f'^2 = k$ $\text{ss } f(0) = f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$

Como $y(0) = f(0) - a = 0$ \wedge $y'(0) = f'(0) - b = 0$
 st ss bnt. ou $y \equiv 0$.

3) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} h(x+y)$
 verificamos $f'' - f = 0$
 $\wedge f(0) = \operatorname{sen} h y$ $\wedge f'(0) = \operatorname{cosh} y$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{sen} h(x+y) = \operatorname{cosh} y \operatorname{senh} x + \operatorname{senh} y \operatorname{cosh} x$

PROBLEMA 4) 8) Analise a f) y nre mssm tiso out
 $(v(x)) = (v(x)) - \sin x \sin y$

c) - $\sinh x$ is monotona crecator y e continua
 pe tranch in y bctiva

- nre mssm m. d. $(v) h [0, \infty) \rightarrow (1, \infty)$
 continua e in y bctiva
 (nre d. d. a)

d) 3) $\sinh (c_1 h^{-1} x) = \sqrt{c_1^2 (c_1 h^{-1} x)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$

2) $(\sinh^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh'(\sinh^{-1}(x))} =$
 (nre d. d. a)

$= \frac{1}{c_1 h(\sinh^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

1) $c_1 h(\sinh^{-1}(x)) = \sqrt{1 + \sinh^2(\sinh^{-1}(x))} = \sqrt{1+x^2}$

b) cum 2)

e) $(\sinh^{-1})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Rightarrow \sinh^{-1}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt$

$(\cosh^{-1})' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \Rightarrow \cosh^{-1}(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$

otaa fun m. d. $\ln h \sinh^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{\sinh(\sinh^{-1}(x))} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
 $\ln h \cosh^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{\cosh(\cosh^{-1}(x))} = \frac{x}{x}$

pe nre t. d. d. 7 (nre d. d. a) $\ln h^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right)$

$\sinh^{-1}(x) = \ln h^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}} \right)$

$\cosh^{-1}(x) = \ln h^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}} \right)$

LA FUNCIÓN LOGARÍFMO

PROBLEMA 5: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} & \text{si } x > 0 \text{ y } x \neq 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 0 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

Límites: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\ln x + 1}{1} = 1$ (L'Hôpital)

LA FUNCIÓN ES CONTINUA EN $x=1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{\ln x}{1/x} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x-1} = -1$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/x}{-1/x^2} = 0$ (L'Hôpital)

LA FUNCIÓN ES CONTINUA EN $x=0$

DERIVADA si $x > 0$ $x \neq 1$

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

si $x < 0$

$f'(x) = 0$

$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}$

o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

o) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{x \ln x}{x-1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x-1} = \infty$

f NO ES DERIVABLE EN 0

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

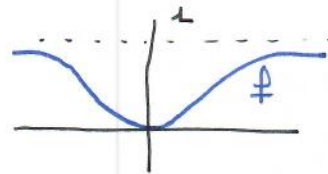
$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x - x + 1}{(x-1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 1 - 1}{2(x-1)} =$ (L'Hôpital)

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1/x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ (L'Hôpital)

f ES DERIVABLE EN $x=1$

LA EXERCITACIÓ 2

PROBLEMA 6: $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$



- $f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-1/x^2}$ si $x \neq 0$

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

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

($\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'HOSPITAL}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$)

ANALITIC $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \frac{1}{x^4} e^{-1/x^2} = 0$

($\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'HOSPITAL}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0$)

Com que existeix f' i és contínua en $x=0$.

- $f''(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4} e^{-1/x^2} + \frac{4}{x^6} e^{-1/x^2}$

Per altra banda

$f''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) - f'(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x^3} e^{-1/x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x^4} e^{-1/x^2} = 0$

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

com hem vist anteriorment.

b) OBTENIR VALORS DE β PER ALS quals $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/x} \cdot \beta(1/x) = 0$

RES $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta(1/x)}{e^{-1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta(x)}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{L'HOSPITAL}}{=} \dots = 0$

- SUPONEM (MÉTODE DE L'INDUCCIÓ) QUE $f^{(n-1)}(x) = e^{-1/x^2} p_{n-1}(1/x)$ si $x \neq 0$ i $f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ PER A p_{n-1} ESTARÀ DETERMINADA

ASSÍ $f^{(n)}(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} p_{n-1}(1/x) e^{-1/x^2} = 0$

HA QUE $\frac{1}{x} p_{n-1}(1/x) = Q(1/x)$ SERA 0 EN ALTRE CAS.

PROBLEMA 7:

$$a) (\tanh^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{(\tanh)'(\tanh^{-1}x)} =$$

↑
inversion
derivation

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

PROBLEMA 4 b) 3)

$$b) \text{ ¿ } \tanh^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) ?$$

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

$$\text{Sia } y = \tanh(x) = \frac{A - \frac{1}{A}}{A + \frac{1}{A}} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad y\left(A + \frac{1}{A}\right) = A - \frac{1}{A}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A(y-1) = \frac{1}{A}(-y-1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^2(1-y) = 1+y \quad \text{Lutbo } A = \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{1-y}}$$

$$A = e^x = \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{1-y}}$$

$$\text{Lutbo } x = \tanh^{-1}y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{1-y}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+y}{1-y}$$

$$c) \int_a^b \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \int_a^b (\tanh^{-1})'(x) dx =$$

$$= \tanh^{-1}(x) \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \Big|_a^b =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \frac{1+b}{1-b} - \ln \frac{1+a}{1-a} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+b)(1-a)}{(1-b)(1+a)}$$

$$\text{PROBLEMA 8: } \int_a^b \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln(1-x) + \ln(1+x) \right) \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \Big|_a^b$$

SALT LU MSSHU GUT KA 7: c)

LA Ex Funktion (IAL)

Beweis: MA 9: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^n} > \frac{e^n}{n^n}$ SS $x > n$?

SIA $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x^n}$; $f'(x) = \frac{e^x x^n - n x^{n-1} e^x}{x^{2n}}$
 $= \frac{e^x x^{n-1} [x - n]}{x^{2n}} > 0$ SS $x > n$.

LVLGO f cresce prima $x > n$.

ASS $f(x) - f(n) = f'(z) (x - n) > 0$
 $z \in (n, x)$

LVLGO $\frac{e^x}{x^n} - \frac{e^n}{n^n} > 0 \quad \forall x > n$.

Beweis: MA 10: $f(x) = \ln x$, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

ASS $|f'(x)| = \frac{1}{x} \leq 1 \quad \forall x > 1$

LVLGO für die Heuristik mit Wahl Mittelw.

SS $x, y \in [1, \infty) \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| = f'(z) |x - y| \leq |x - y|$
 $z \in (x, y)$

Es Lipschitz y für tanke Wahl Mittelw.
 con tanke.

in CAUSE SS $\frac{1}{e^n}, \frac{1}{e^{n+1}} \downarrow 0$ st tanke Wahl.

$|\ln \frac{1}{e^{n+1}} - \ln \frac{1}{e^n}| = |\ln \frac{e^n}{e^{n+1}}| = |\ln \frac{1}{e}| = 1$

Außerdem $|\frac{1}{e^n} - \frac{1}{e^{n+1}}| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

Beweis: MA 11: $e^{\frac{-1}{(1-x^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$

(\Leftrightarrow) $\frac{-1}{(1-x^2)^2} = \ln \frac{1}{2}$ (\Leftrightarrow) $\frac{1}{(1-x^2)^2} = \ln 2 > 0$

ASS $1 - x^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln 2}}$ (\Leftrightarrow) $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln 2}} = x^2$

obstruktiv $\Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln 2}} > 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln 2}}}$.

L'A TROUVA LA

PROBLEMA 12) $f(x) = \ln|x|$ $x \neq 0$

ASS $f'(x) = \frac{\text{sig } x}{|x|} = \frac{1}{x}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \ln -x & \text{ss } x < 0 \\ \ln x & \text{ss } x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} & \text{ss } x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} & \text{ss } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

PROBLEMA 13) $f' = cf$

SEA $y(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{cx}}$ ASS

$$y'(x) = \frac{f'(x)e^{cx} - f(x)ce^{cx}}{e^{2cx}} = \frac{cf(x)e^{cx} - f(x)ce^{cx}}{e^{2cx}} = 0$$

nt l'ent sr s'obt qd $y(x) = k$ FVZ

ASS $f(x) = k e^{cx}$

PROBLEMA 14) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{x})^x$

SEA $\ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x = x \ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})$

tu m'annu limitu $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \ln(1 + \frac{a}{x}) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})}{1/x}$

L'Hospital $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{a}{x}} \cdot (-\frac{a}{x^2})}{-1/x^2} = a$

Comme l'ln is une fonction injective y continue

ss $(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x \rightarrow y \Rightarrow \ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = a$

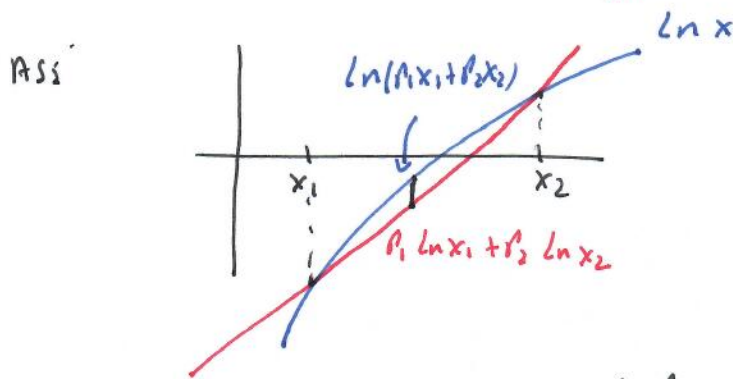
0 n'ann nt utro mure si $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x = a$
Comme e^x is continue $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\ln(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{a}{x})^x = e^a$

L'Hospital $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(b^{1/x} - 1)}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x(e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln b} - 1)}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln b} - 1}{\frac{1}{x^2} \ln b \cdot e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln b}} = \ln b$

LA EXERCITACION

PROBUSTURA 15: a) $\ln x$ ES UNA FUNCION CONCAVA

$$((\ln x)'' = \frac{-1}{x^2} < 0)$$



Así: $p_1 \ln x_1 + p_2 \ln x_2 = \ln x_1^{p_1} x_2^{p_2} \leq \ln (p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2)$

Como $\ln x$ es creciente

$$x_1^{p_1} x_2^{p_2} \leq p_1 x_1 + p_2 x_2$$

Ahora probamos por inducción

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1^{p_1} x_2^{p_2} \dots x_n^{p_n} = \left(x_1^{\frac{p_1}{1-p_n}} x_2^{\frac{p_2}{1-p_n}} \dots x_{n-1}^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{1-p_n}} \right)^{1-p_n} x_n^{p_n} \leq \\
 & \leq (1-p_n) \left[x_1^{\frac{p_1}{1-p_n}} + \dots + x_{n-1}^{\frac{p_{n-1}}{1-p_n}} \right] + p_n x_n^{p_n} \leq \\
 & \leq 1-p_n \left[\frac{p_1}{1-p_n} x_1 + \dots + \frac{p_{n-1}}{1-p_n} x_{n-1} \right] + p_n x_n^{p_n} = \text{MISMA EN INDUCCION DE} \\
 & = p_1 x_1 + \dots + p_{n-1} x_{n-1} + p_n x_n^{p_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) tomamos $p_i = \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall i = 1 \dots n$ y obtenemos a)
 tenemos el resultado

PROBLEMA 16:] MIRA LA FIGURITA b) f)

a) $f'' - f = 0$ por método de variación de constantes, así

$2f'f'' - 2f'f = 0 \Leftrightarrow (f'^2 - f^2)' = 0$

luego $f'^2 - f^2 = k$ c.m. $f(1) = f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$

luego $f'^2 - f^2 = 0$

b) $f'^2 - f^2 = (f' + f)(f' - f) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f' - f = 0 \\ f' + f = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Ej 13} \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} f(x) = ce^x \\ f(x) = ce^{-x} \end{matrix} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$

c) $f(1) = 0$ y $f(x_0) \neq 0$; sea

$A = \{x \in [0, x_0) : f(x) = 0\}$

A es no vacío, y $x_0 \notin A$, luego

$\exists a = \sup A < x_0$. Por continuidad $f(a) = 0$
 y $f(x) \neq 0$ para $x > a$, por definición de a.

d) por b) sabemos que $f(x) = ce^x + ce^{-x}$
 como $f(1) = f'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$.

PROBLEMA 17:] IGUAL A LA FIGURITA b) f)

se $f'' - f = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = ae^x + be^{-x}$ u.s.f.m.

Además $f(x) = A \cdot \cosh x + B \cdot \sinh x =$
 $= A \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + B \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} =$
 $= \frac{A+B}{2} e^x + \frac{A-B}{2} e^{-x}$

por tanto $\frac{A+B}{2} = a$
 $\frac{A-B}{2} = b$

Sistema 2: ecu. 2.

comparando con
 $A = f(1)$ y
 $B = f'(1)$

LA EXERCÍCIOS

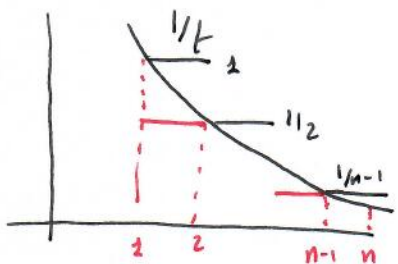
PROBLEMA 18: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = C.$

VAMOS A VER QUE LA SUCESSION

$$(x_n) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n \right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

ESTA ACOTADA Y ES DECRECIENTE, POR TANTO TIENE LÍMITE.

1: $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ ACOTADA



$$\ln n = \int_1^n \frac{1}{t} dt, \text{ ASS}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \ln n \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\text{LUEGO } -\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) > -\ln n > -\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)$$

ASS $0 < \frac{1}{n} \leq x_n \leq 1$ PARA TODO $n.$

2: $x_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln x$ ES DECRECIENTE

VAMOS $x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln \frac{n}{n+1}$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[1 + \frac{\ln \frac{n}{n+1}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \right]$$

CONSEGUIMOS $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \ln \frac{x}{x+1}$

a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+1} + \ln \frac{x}{x+1} = 0$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \left[-1 + \frac{x+1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

ASS f ES DECRECIENTE PARA $x > 0$ Y $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

LUEGO SE SIGUE QUE $\frac{1}{x+1} + \ln \frac{x}{x+1} < 0 \quad \forall x > x_0$

EN PARTICULAR

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln \frac{n}{n+1} < 0 \quad \text{PARA } n \geq n_0 > x_0$$

Y ASS $x_{n+1} < x_n$