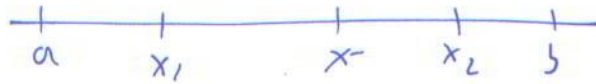


PROBLEMA 1



$$x_1 \leq x \leq x_2 \implies f(x_1) \geq f(x) \geq f(x_2)$$

f monotonamente  
decreciente

como  $A = \{ f(x) : x_2 > x > x_1 \}$  esta acotada por  $f(x_1)$

existe  $\sup A = \alpha$

como  $B = \{ f(x) : x_2 < x < x_1 \}$  esta acotada por  $f(x_2)$

existe  $\inf B = \beta$

claramente  $\beta \leq \alpha$ .

veremos que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_1^+} f(x) = \alpha$  y que  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_2^-} f(x) = \beta$

•) Si  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $\alpha - \epsilon$  no es mayor que  $\beta$ .  
 Luego  $\exists x_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$  con  $\alpha > f(x_0) \geq \alpha - \epsilon$

Si  $\delta = \frac{|x_1 - x_0|}{2}$  es  $0 < x - x_1 < \delta = \frac{|x_1 - x_0|}{2}$   
 $(\implies x_1 < x < x_0)$  entonces

$$f(x_1) \geq \alpha \geq f(x) \geq f(x_0) \geq \alpha - \epsilon$$

Luego  $|f(x) - \alpha| < \epsilon$

••) Si  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $\beta + \epsilon$  no es menor que  $\alpha$ .  
 Luego  $\exists y_0 \in (x_1, x_2)$  con

$$\beta + \epsilon \leq f(y_0) \leq \beta$$

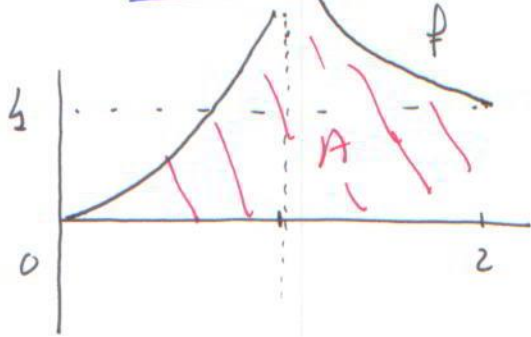
Si  $\delta = |y_0 - x_2|$  es  $0 < x_2 - y < \delta = |y_0 - x_2|$

$(\implies y_0 < y < x_2)$  entonces

$$\beta + \epsilon < f(y_0) < f(y) \leq \beta \implies |f(y) - \beta| < \epsilon$$

PROBLEMA 2: SIA

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



$$\text{Area } A = \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{|1-x|}} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

in rangka cari istilah: substitusi integrasi

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2 \int x^2 \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} dx =$$

$$y = \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$dy = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$1-y^2 = x$$

$$= -2 \int (1-y^2)^2 dx = -2 \int y^4 - 2y^2 + 1 dy =$$

$$= -2 \left( \frac{y^5}{5} + \frac{4}{3} y^3 - 2y \right) =$$

$$= -2 \left( \frac{(\sqrt{1-x})^5}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{(\sqrt{1-x})^3}{3} - 2\sqrt{1-x} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{3} + 2 =$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = 2 \int x^2 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \frac{6}{15} - \frac{20}{15} + \frac{20}{15} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int (1+y^2)^2 dy = 2 \int y^4 + 2y^2 + 1 dy = 2 \left( \frac{y^5}{5} + \frac{4}{3} y^3 + 2y \right) =$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{(\sqrt{x-1})^5}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{(\sqrt{x-1})^3}{3} + 2\sqrt{x-1} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{3} + 2 =$$

$$= \frac{56}{15}$$

Jumlah ke dua bagian adalah  $\frac{16}{15} + \frac{56}{15} = \frac{72}{15} = \frac{24}{5}$

### PROBLEMA 3:

Sea  $y$  fijo  $y(x) = f(x, y) \Rightarrow y'(x) = y f'(x, y)$   
 $h(x) = f(x) f(y) \Rightarrow h'(x) = f'(x) f(y)$

AMAR) nros va nros sin  $\int$  bntw  $\int$  v b.

$y f'(x, y) = f'(x) f(y)$  nss

$y \frac{f'(x, y)}{f(y)} = f'(x)$

tum nros  $x=1$   $y \frac{f'(x)}{f(y)} = f'(1) = \rho$   $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$   
↓  
nros nros

AMAR  $y \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = \rho \Rightarrow \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = \frac{\rho}{y}$

sin  $\int$  bntw  $\int \frac{f'(y)}{f(y)} = \int \frac{\rho}{y}$

$(\Rightarrow) \ln |f(y)| = \rho \ln |y| + k$

$\int$  v b  $|f(y)| = e^{\ln(|y|^\rho) + k} = |y|^\rho \cdot e^k$

c.m.  $f(y) > 0 \quad y > 0$  trazm

$f(y) = y^\rho e^k$

AMAR  $f(x, y) = (xy)^\rho e^k = f(x) f(y) = x^\rho y^\rho e^k e^k$

$\Rightarrow e^k = e^{2k} \quad \int$  v b  $k=0$

— o —

Probleme 4:  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniform on  $[0, 1]$

$(\Rightarrow)$   $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : n > n_0 \text{ ist } \forall x \in [0, 1]$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon \quad \forall x > 0$$

(in anderen Worten  $x \in [0, 1]$ ,  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : n > n_0$ )

$$\text{La den die } |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$$

$(\Rightarrow)$   
 alle  $n$   
 konvergenz  
 mit einer success

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

Probleme 5:  $f$  ist limit funktion

Sei  $x \in \mathbb{R}$   $y$  sei  $n_0 > x$

(in dem Fall  $\forall n > n_0$ )

$$f_n(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Wobei  $f \equiv 1$  ist limit funktion  
 in success

$\Rightarrow$  Sei  $|x| \leq M$  ( $\because x \in [-M, M]$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $|x|^2 \leq M^2$

$$|x|^2 \leq M^2 \Rightarrow n^2 - M^2 \leq n^2 - x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2} \leq \frac{1}{(n^2-M^2)^2}$$

$$\forall \text{ Qu. } -\frac{1}{(n^2-M^2)^2} \leq -\frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2}$$

Wobei  $e^{-\frac{1}{(n^2-M^2)^2}} \leq e^{-\frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2}}$

Beitrag  $1 - e^{-\frac{1}{(n^2-x^2)^2}} \leq 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{(n^2-M^2)^2}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

Limit funktion mit  $f(x) \equiv 1$  uniform on  $[-M, M]$

3:  $f_n(n) = 0$   $\forall n$   $\forall n$   $|1 - f_n(n)| = 1$   $\forall n$ ,  $\forall n$   $n$   
 Punkt  $n$  ist konvergenz nicht

PROBLEMA 6:  $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

SABEMOS QUE  $f(0) = 2 \Rightarrow d = 2$   
 (Y A QUE LA GRÁFICA NO PASA POR  
 $(0, 2)$ )

ADemás  $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$  y  $f'(0) = 0$

Como  $c = 0$  (Y A QUE LA FUNCIÓN NO  
 $y = 0$  ES CERO).

$f''(x) = 6ax + 2b$  y como  $x = 1$  es un

punto de inflexión  $0 = f''(1) = 6a + 2b$

Por otro lado  $S = \int_0^2 (ax^3 + bx^2 + 2) dx =$

$= a \frac{x^4}{4} + b \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \Big|_0^2 = 4a + \frac{8b}{3} + 4$

Como  $\begin{cases} a + \frac{2b}{3} + 1 = 2 \\ 6a + 2b = 0 \end{cases}$

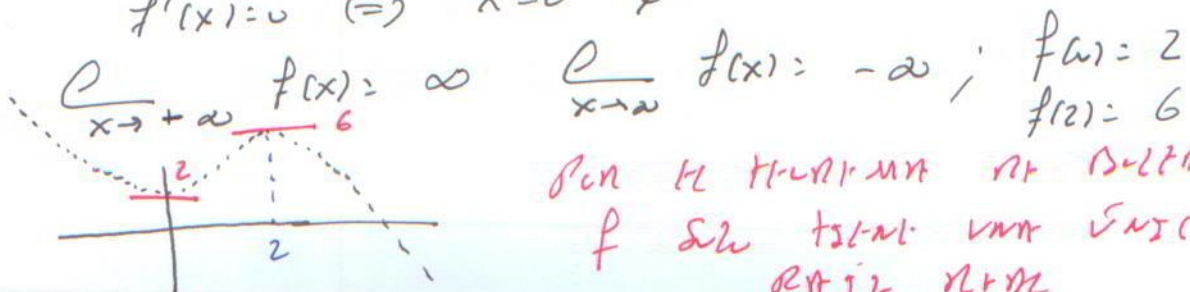
$b = -3a$  así  $a - \frac{2(3a)}{3} = 1$

$\Rightarrow a = -1, b = 3$

La función es  $f(x) = -x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$

Por lo tanto  $f'(x) = -3x^2 + 6x = 3x(-x + 2)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$  o  $x = 2$



Por lo tanto la función  
 f solo tiene una única  
 raíz real