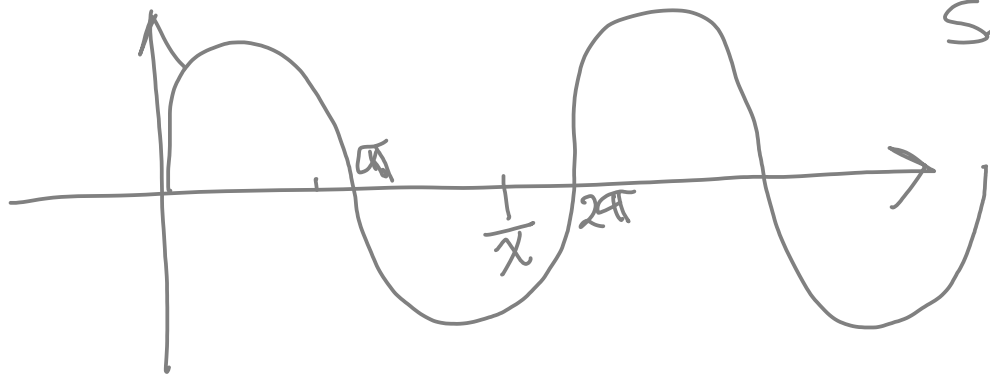


9. P.D.  $\left( \int_0^x \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt \right) > 0. \quad \forall x > 0.$

sen(t) tiene cambios de signo.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int_0^{\bar{x}} \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt = \\ \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt + \\ \int_{\pi}^{\bar{x}} \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt. \end{array} \right\}$$

Paso 1:  $-\int_{\pi}^x \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt < \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\text{sen}(t)}{t+1} dt.$

si  $x \in (\pi, 2\pi]$

Paso 2: Si  $x > 2\pi$ :

Caso 1:  $x \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi]$

Caso 2: Si  $x \in [(2k+1)\pi, 2k\pi]$ .

En este paso: expresar

$$\int_0^x \underbrace{\frac{\sin(t)}{t+1}}_{f(t)} dt = \underbrace{\int_0^\pi f + \int_\pi^{2\pi} f + \dots + \int_{m\pi}^x f}_{\text{con } x \in [m\pi, (m+1)\pi]}$$

Aquí, ver los casos Si  $m$  es par o  $m$  es impar.

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$$16(i) F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt. \text{ no depende de } x.$$

Sugerencia: Derivar con respecto a  $x$ .

17. F t.g.  $F'''(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(x)}}$

Der G t.g.  $G'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(x)}}$

$$G(x) := \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(t)}} dt$$

¿ G es continua? Sí Por T.F.C.II.

$$\underbrace{\int_0^y \left( \underbrace{\int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(t)}} dt}_{G(x)} \right) dx}_{H(y)}$$

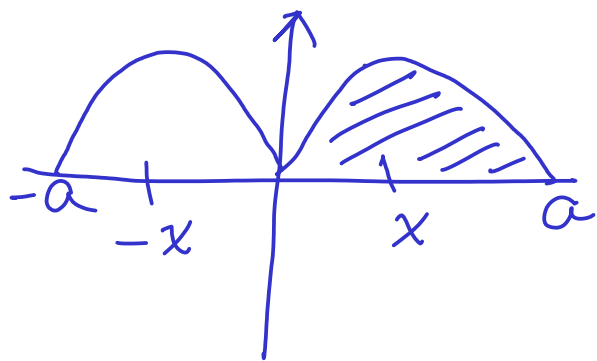
$$H'(y) = G(y)$$

$$= \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2(t)}} dt$$

8. (a) Si  $f$  es par, ent.

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx.$$

Como  $f$  es par  $f(x) = f(-x)$ .



$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$$

$$\leq S(f, P) = S(f|_{\tilde{P}}) +$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P \text{ con el origen : } 0 \in P. \\ P \text{ simétrica.} \end{array} \right.$

$$S(f|_{\tilde{P}})$$

$$= (*)$$

$$\tilde{P} = P \cap [-a, 0], \quad P \cap [0, a] = P_2$$

$P$  también debe ser tal que

$$\iint S(f, P) - I(f, P) < \varepsilon.$$

Se puede lograr que

$$S(f|, \tilde{P}) < I(f|, \tilde{P}) + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{y } S(f|, \tilde{P}^2) < I(f|, \tilde{P}^2) + \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{Ent. } (*) < I(f|, \tilde{P}) + I(f|, \tilde{P}^2) + 2\varepsilon$$

$$< \int_{-a}^0 f + \int_0^a f + 2\varepsilon$$

=

13. Sup.  $f$  es ind. entre  $ca$  y  $cb$ .

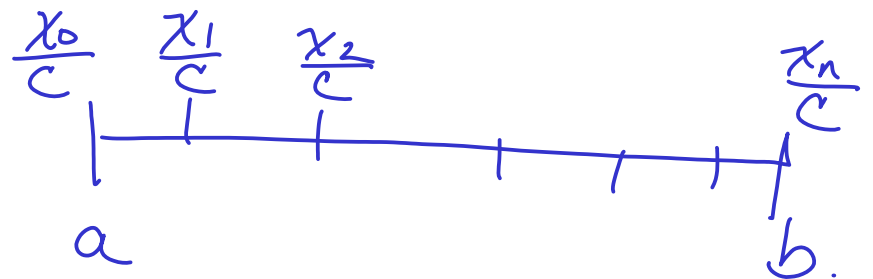
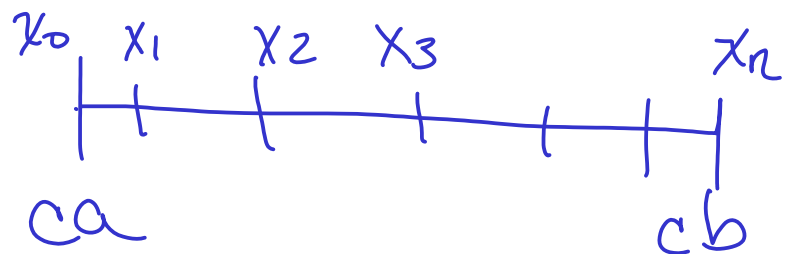
Caso 1:  $c = 0$ .

Caso 2:  $c > 0$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists P_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{P}[ca, cb]$  t.q.

$$S(f, P_\varepsilon) - I(f, P_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon \dots \dots (1)$$

Sea  $\varepsilon > 0$  arbitraria. Tomemos  $P \in \mathcal{P}[ca, cb]$  t.q. se cumpla (1).



Si  $f : [ca, cb] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , la función

$g(x) = f(cx)$  está def. en  $[a, b]$

P.D.  $\int_{ca}^{cb} f = c \int_a^b f(cx) dx = c \int_a^b g(x) dx.$

$$\int_{ca}^{cb} f(x) dx \leq S(f, P_\varepsilon)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n M_k (x_k - x_{k-1}) = \dots$$

$$M_k = \sup \{ f(x) : x \in [x_{k-1}, x_k] \}.$$

¿Cómo se relaciona  $M_k$  con  $\tilde{M}_k$ , donde

$$\tilde{M}_k = \sup \{ f(cx) : x \in \left[ \frac{x_{k-1}}{c}, \frac{x_k}{c} \right] \} ?$$