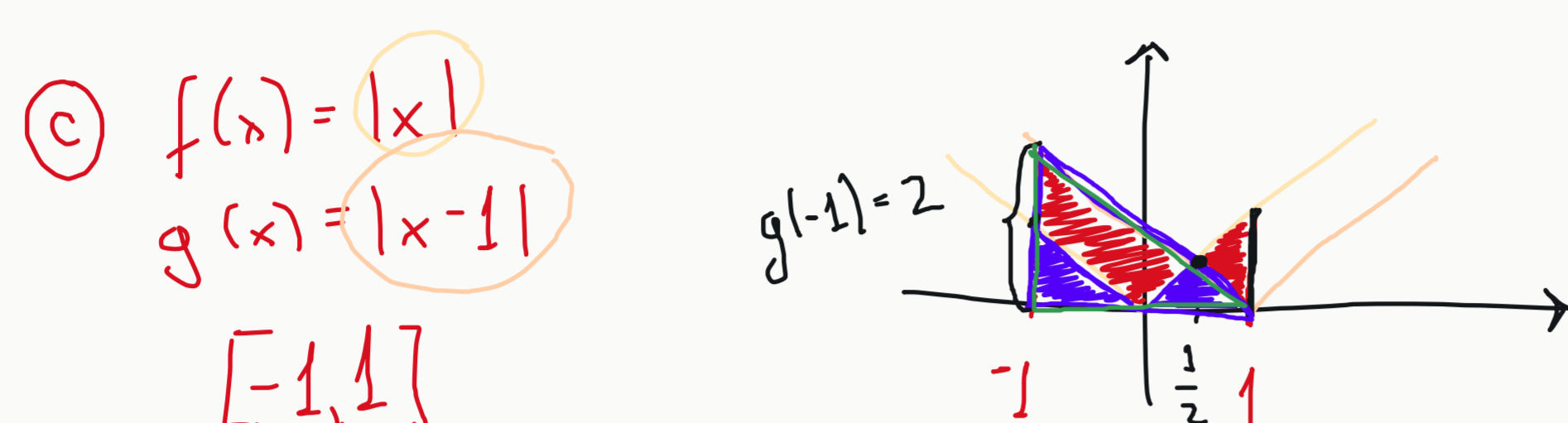
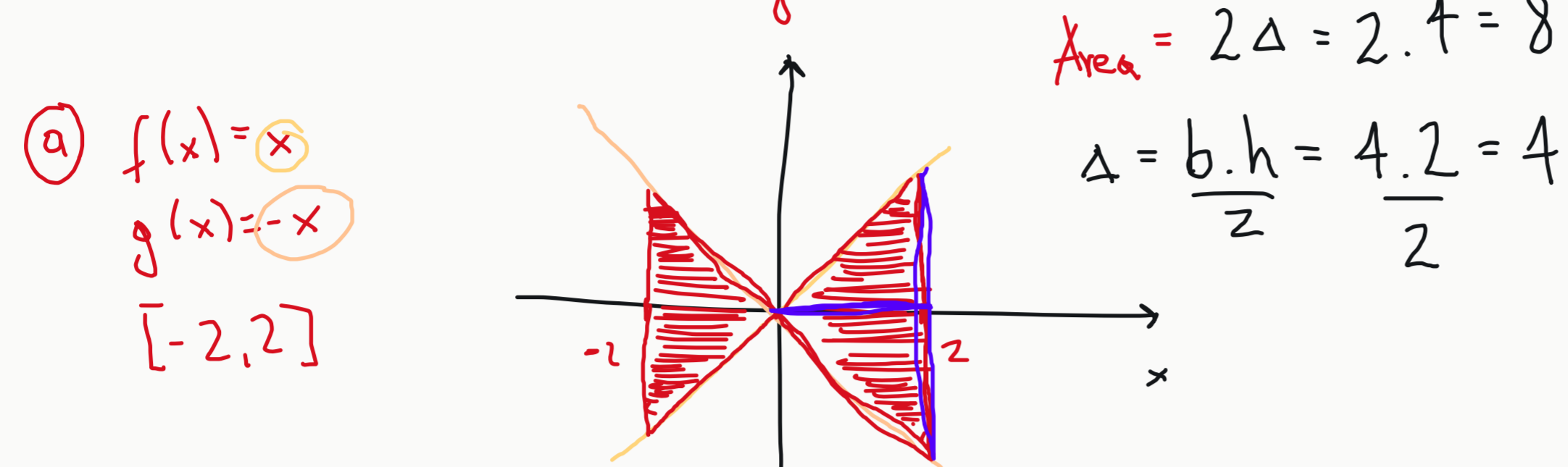


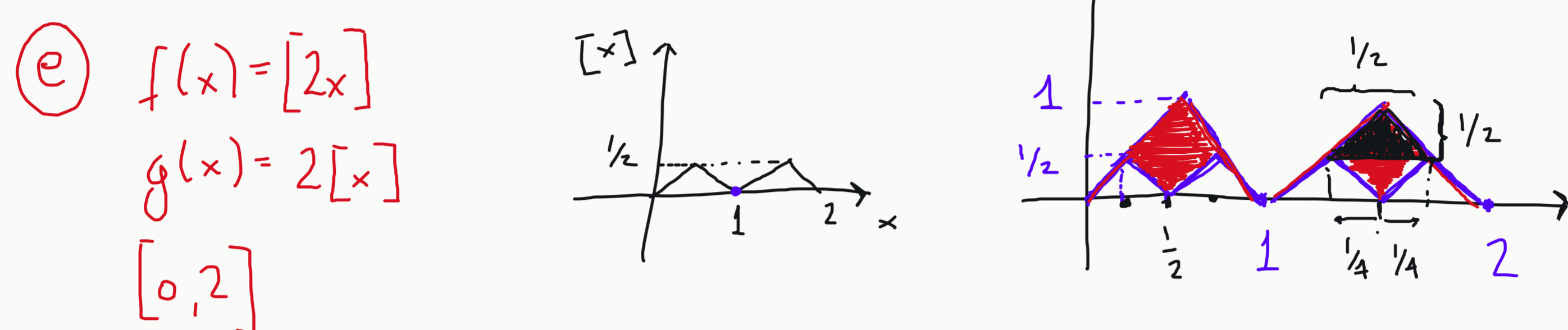
7. Calcular el area en la region S



Area = triangulo + figura =  $\frac{6}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$

triangulo =  $\frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot (1/2)}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

figura =  $\frac{2 \cdot 2}{2} - \left[ \frac{1 \cdot 1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot (1/2)}{2} \right] = \frac{6}{4}$

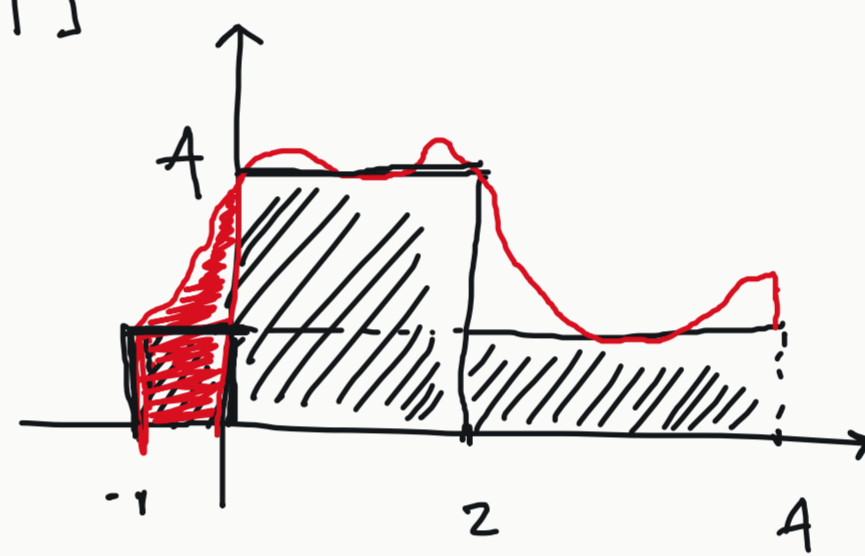


Area =  $4 \cdot \frac{(1/2)(1/2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Anotaciones

2. a)  $f(x) \geq 2 \quad \forall x \in [-1, 0] \cup [2, 4]$   
 $f(x) \geq 4 \quad \forall x \in [0, 2]$

$\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx \geq 14$



$\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx \geq 1 \cdot 2$

+  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx \geq 4 \cdot 2$

$\int_2^4 f(x) dx \geq 2 \cdot 2$

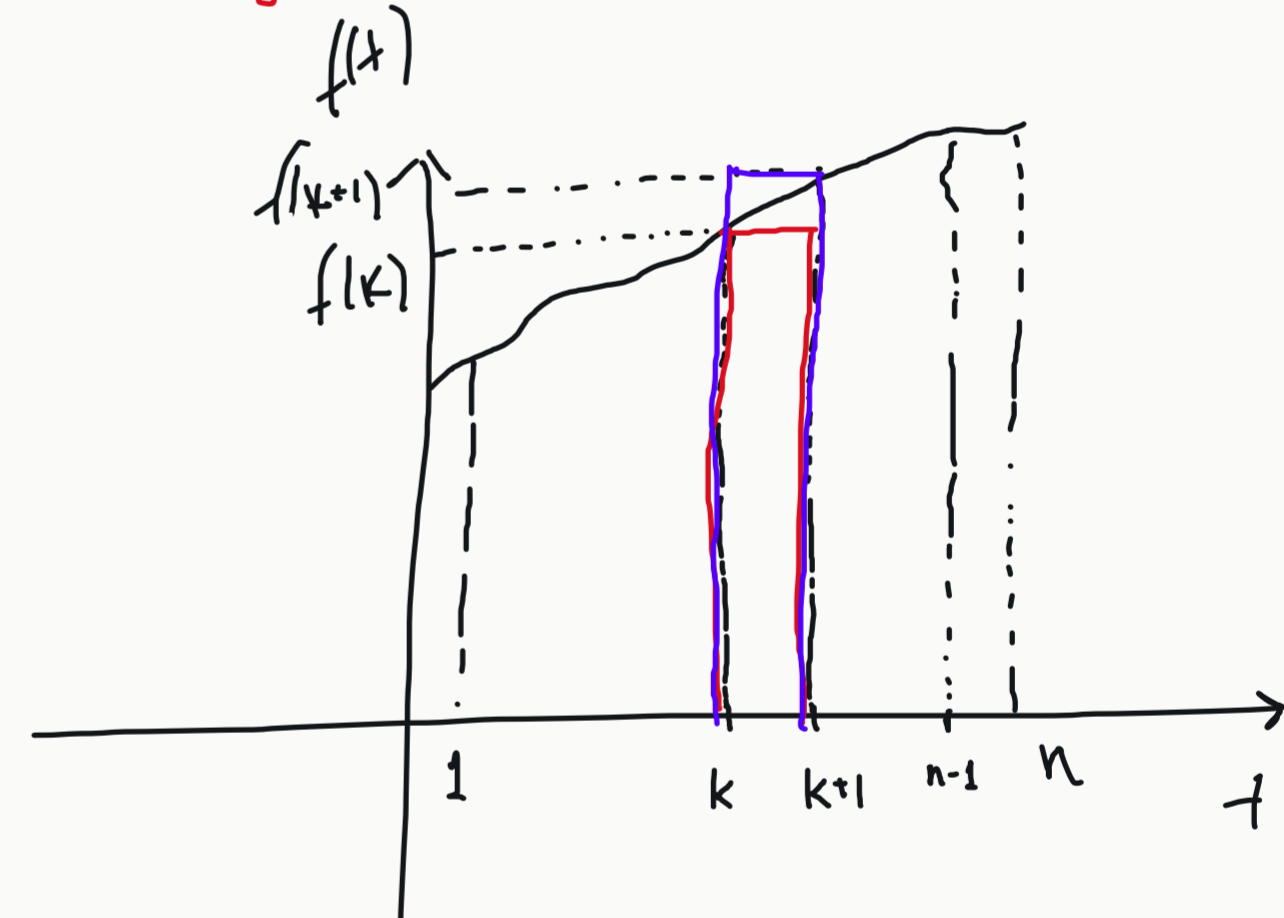
$\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx \geq 14$

3. f monotonamente creciente

$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k) \leq \int_0^n f(t) dt \leq \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)$

$\Downarrow$

$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(k) \leq f(k+1)$



$\underbrace{(k+1-k)}_{f(k+1)} f(k+1) \geq \int_k^{k+1} f(t) dt \geq \underbrace{(k+1-k)}_{f(k)} f(k)$

$f(1) + \dots + f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(t) dt \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k)$

$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) \geq \int_0^n f(t) dt \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k)$

Sumas superiores e inferiores

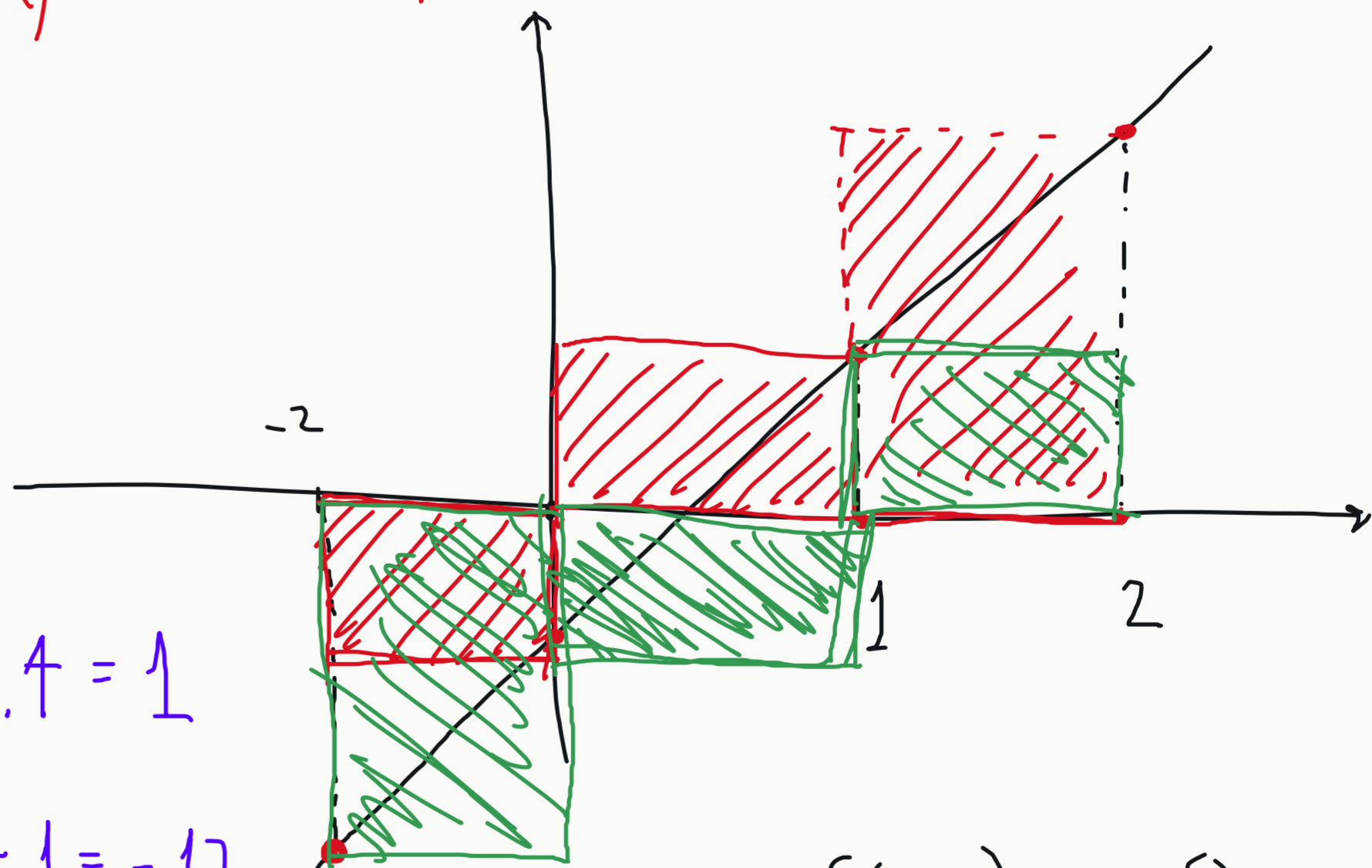
1. Calcular  $S^*(t, P)$  y  $S_*(t, P)$

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

$P = \{-2, 0, 1, 2\}$

$S^*(t, P) = 2(-2) + 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

$S_*(t, P) = 2(-8) + 1(-2) + 1 = -17$



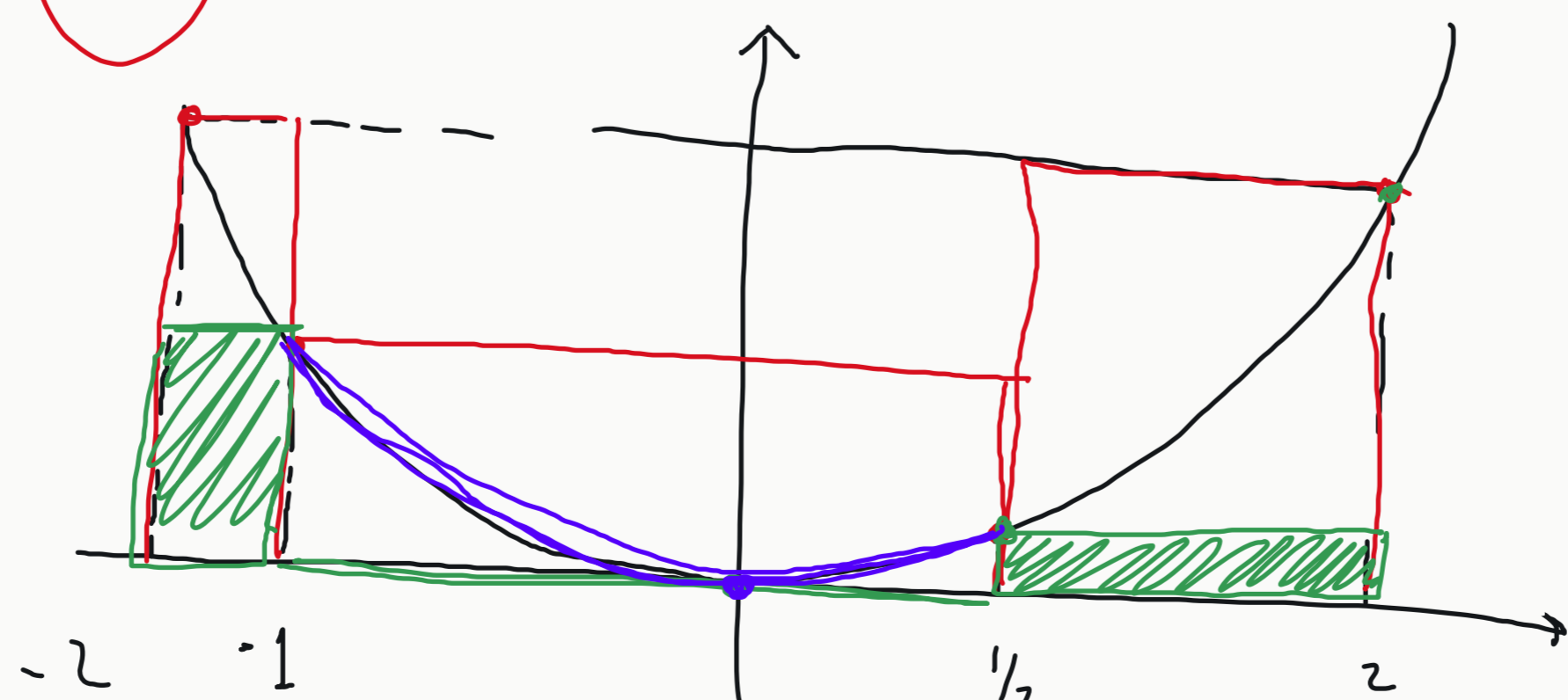
$f(-2) = -8$

$f(0) = -2$

$f(1) = 1$

$f(2) = 4$

b)  $f(x) = x^2 \quad P = \{-2, -1, 1/2, 2\}$



$f(-2) = 4$

$f(-1) = 1$

$f(1/2) = 1/4$

$f(2) = 4$

$S^*(t, P) = 1 \cdot 4 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 = 6 + \frac{3}{2}$

$S_*(t, P) = 1 \cdot 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 1 + \frac{3}{8}$