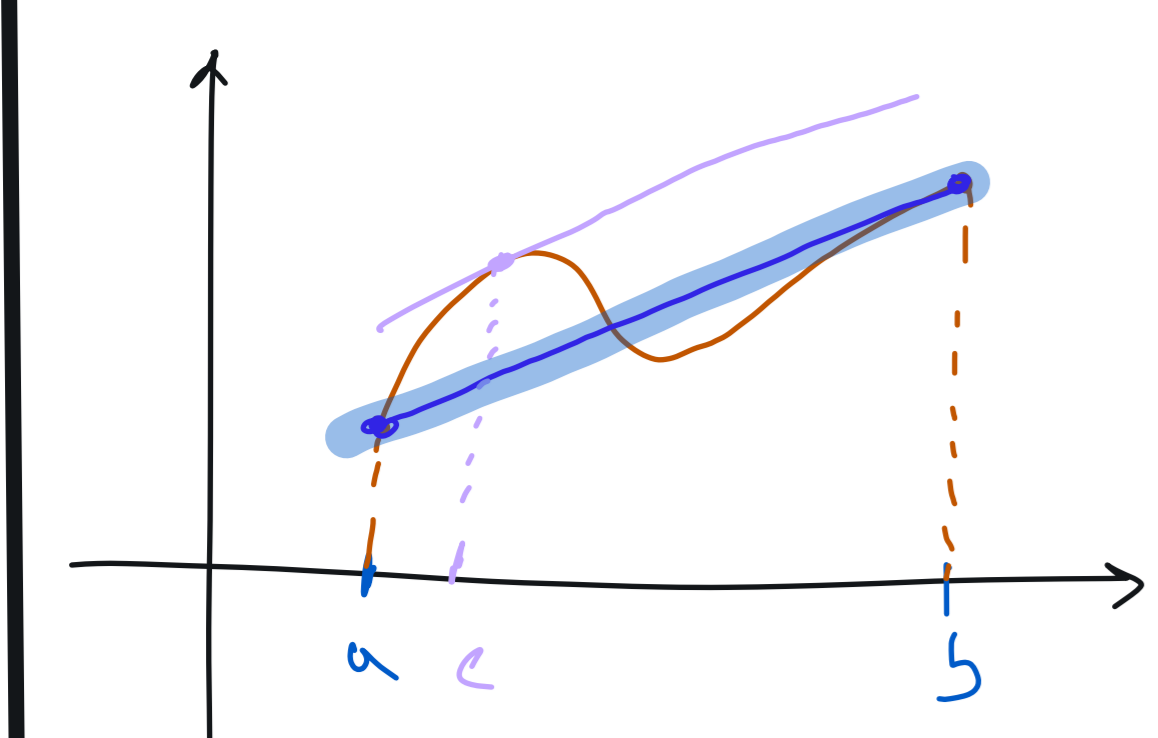
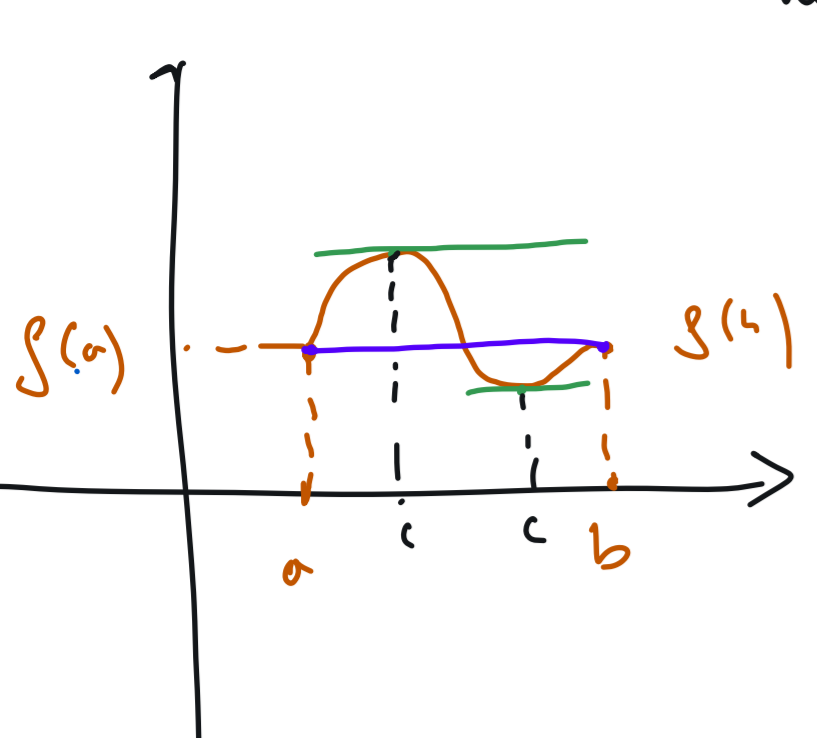


Teorema de Valor Medio de Lagrange: f continua en $[a,b]$ y derivable en (a,b) .



$$\exists c \in (a,b) / f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Caso particular: Teorema de Rolle: f continua en $[a,b]$, derivable en (a,b) , $f(a) = f(b)$.



$$\exists c \in (a,b) / f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{0}{b - a} = 0$$

$$1 - \sqrt{a^2}$$

Sección 5:

Ejercicio 3: Verificar si las siguientes funciones están en las hipótesis de Lagrange y en caso de estarlo, hallar c que verifique lo que dice el teorema.

a) $f(x) = x + 1/x$ en $[1,3]$

f es continua en $[1,3]$ y derivable en $(1,3)$.

\Rightarrow Está en las hipótesis de Lagrange.

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (1,3) \text{ tal que } f'(c) = \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{*) *): } \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} &= \frac{3 + 1/3 - (1 + 1/1)}{3 - 1} \\ &= \frac{1 + 1/3}{2} = \frac{4/3}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{f'(c) - f'(1)}{3 - 1} &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

*) $f'(c)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{2}{3}}{3 - 1} = \frac{2}{3} \leftarrow \text{Despejar } c.$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{c^2} \Leftrightarrow c^2 = 3 \Rightarrow c = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

Como $c \in (1,3) \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{3}$

b) $f(x) = x \log(x)$ en $[1, e]$

\Rightarrow está en las hipótesis de Lagrange

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (1, e) / f'(c) = \frac{f(e) - f(1)}{e - 1}$$

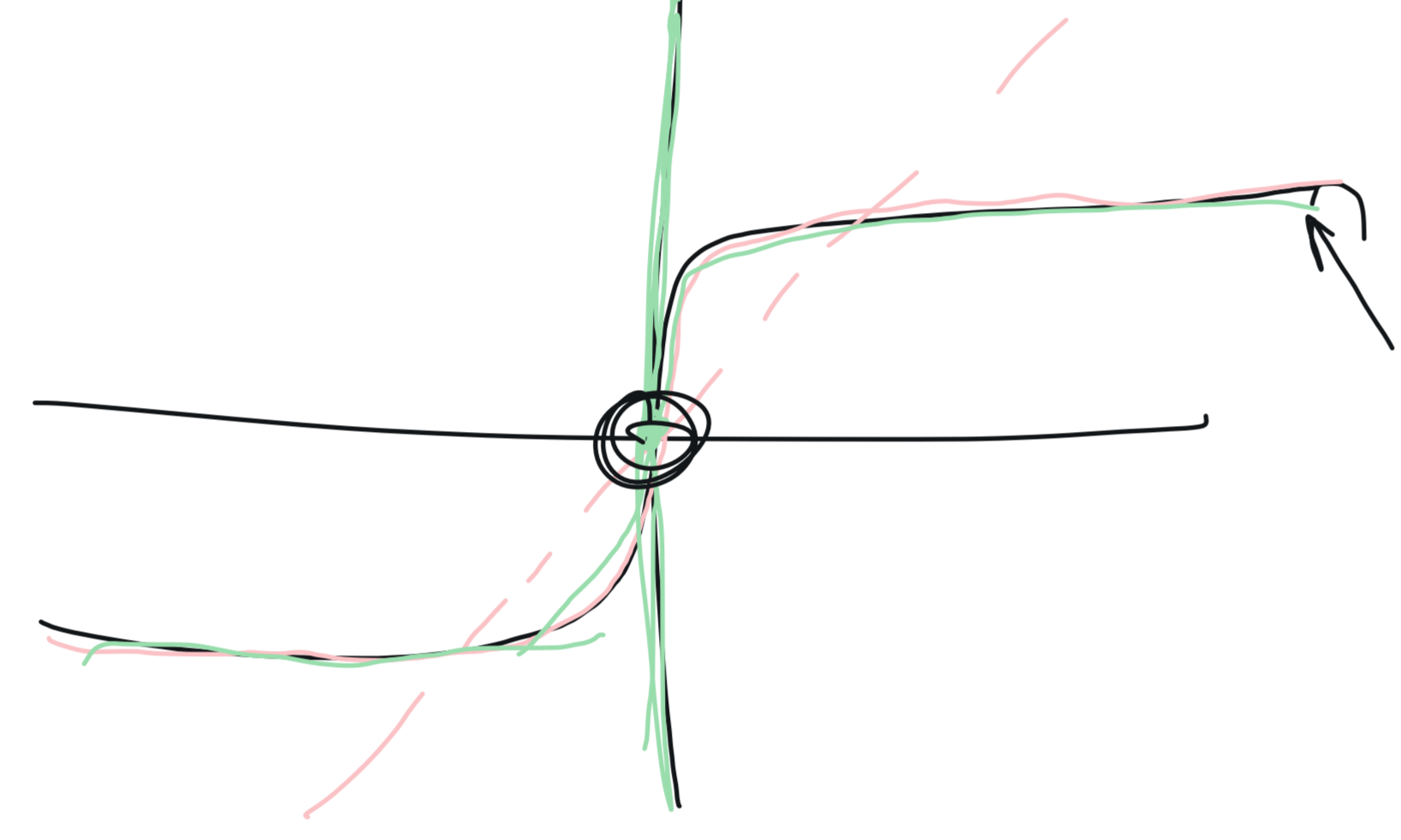
$$\begin{aligned} \text{*) } f'(x) &= (x \log(x))' = (x)' \log(x) + x (\log(x))' \\ &= 1 \log(x) + x \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \log(x) + 1 \\ \Rightarrow f'(c) &= \log(c) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{*) : } \frac{f(e) - f(1)}{e - 1} &= \frac{e \log(e) - 1 \log(1)}{e - 1} = \frac{e}{e - 1} \\ \Rightarrow \log(c) + 1 &= \frac{e}{e - 1} \Leftrightarrow \log(c) = \frac{e}{e - 1} - 1 = \frac{e - (e - 1)}{e - 1} \\ &= \frac{e - e + 1}{e - 1} = \frac{1}{e - 1} \\ \Rightarrow \log(c) &= \frac{1}{e - 1} \Rightarrow e^{\log(c)} = e^{\frac{1}{e - 1}} \\ c &= e^{\frac{1}{e - 1}} \end{aligned}$$

c) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ en el intervalo $[-1, 1]$.

$\sqrt[3]{x}$ no es derivable en 0

$\Rightarrow f$ no está en las hipótesis de Lagrange.



Ejercicio 4: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ dada por $f(x) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2}$

Mostrar que $f(1) = f(-1) = 0$ pero sin embargo, su derivada no se anula en el intervalo $(-1, 1)$.

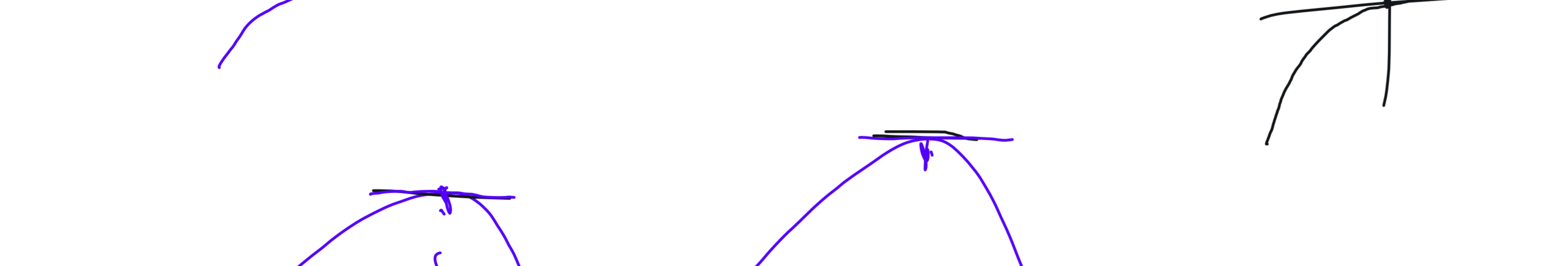
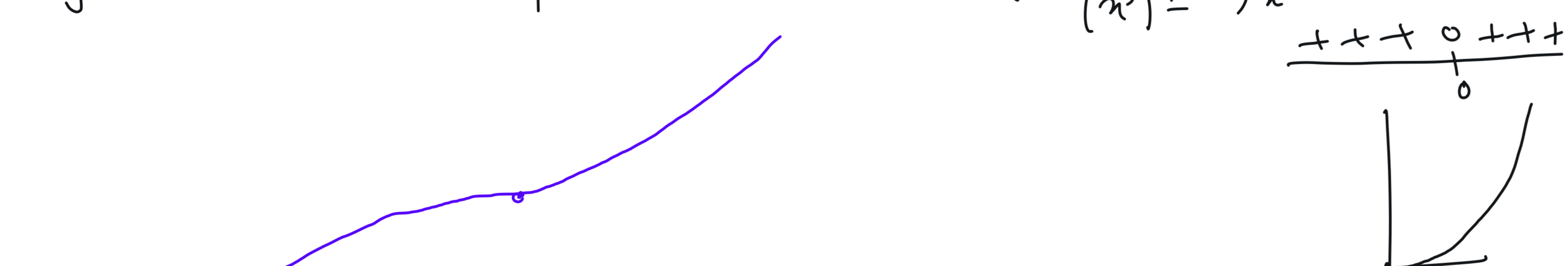
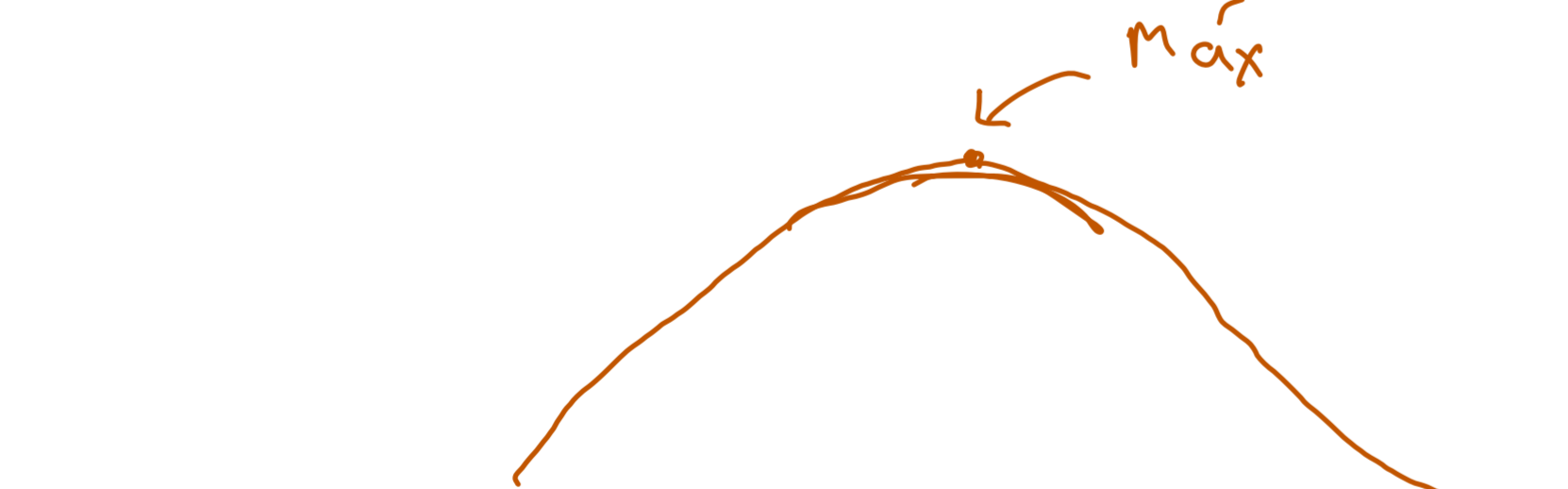
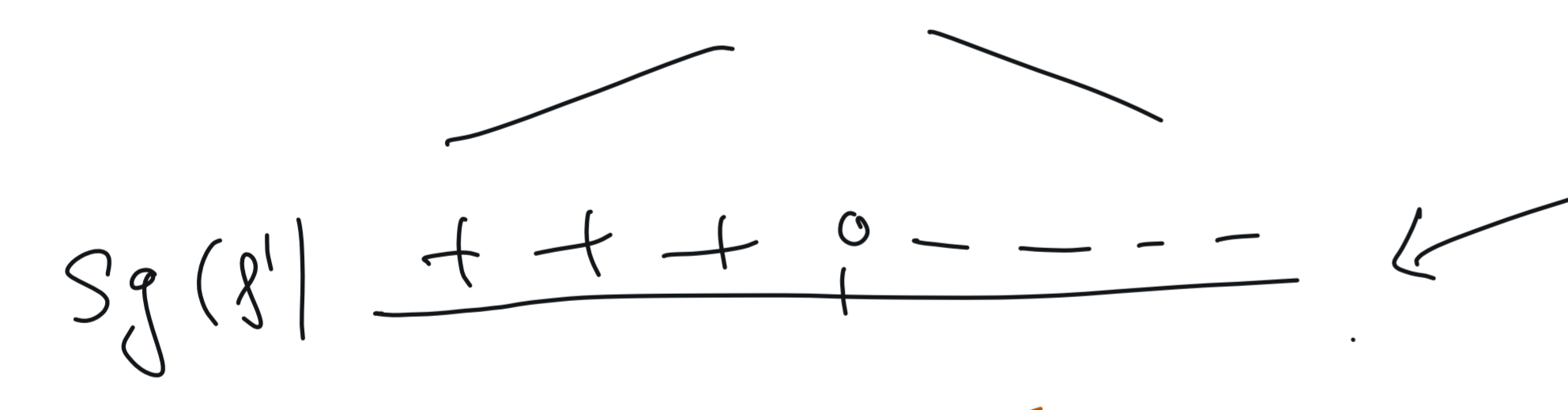
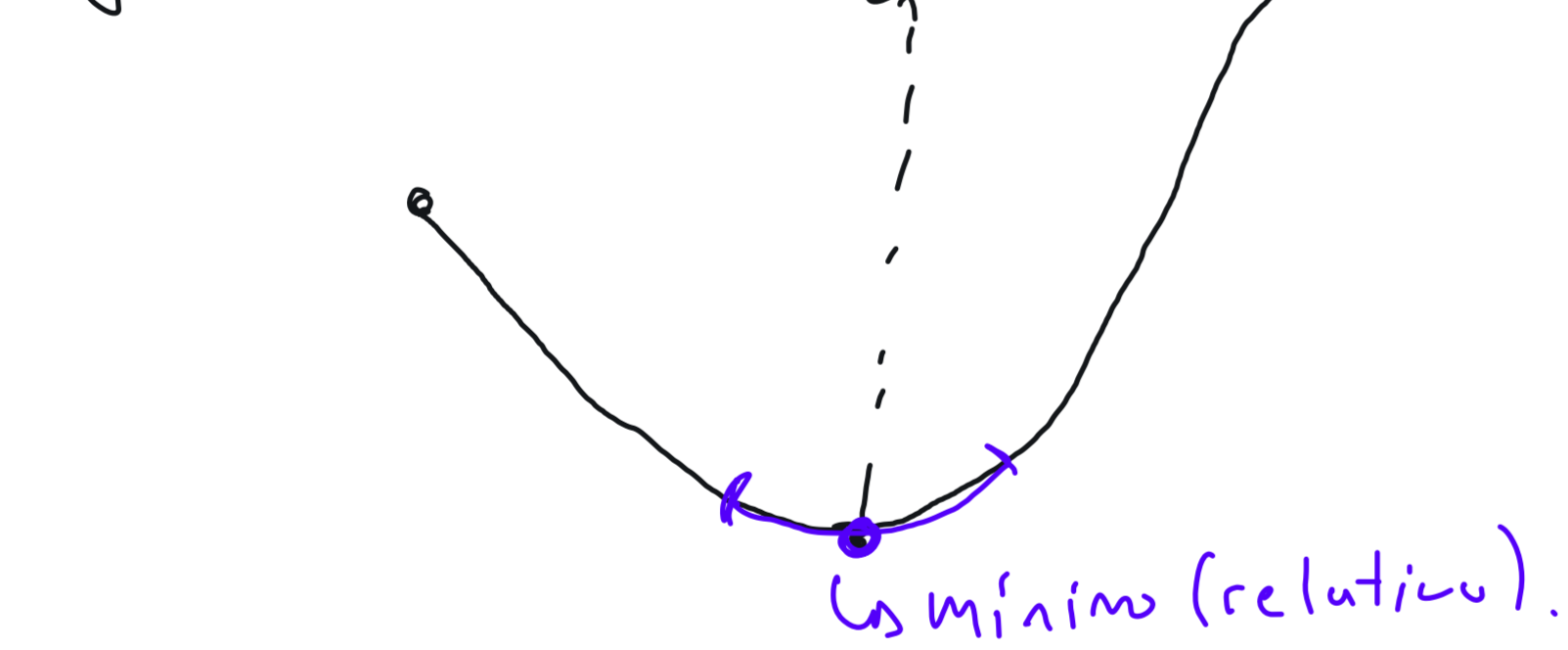
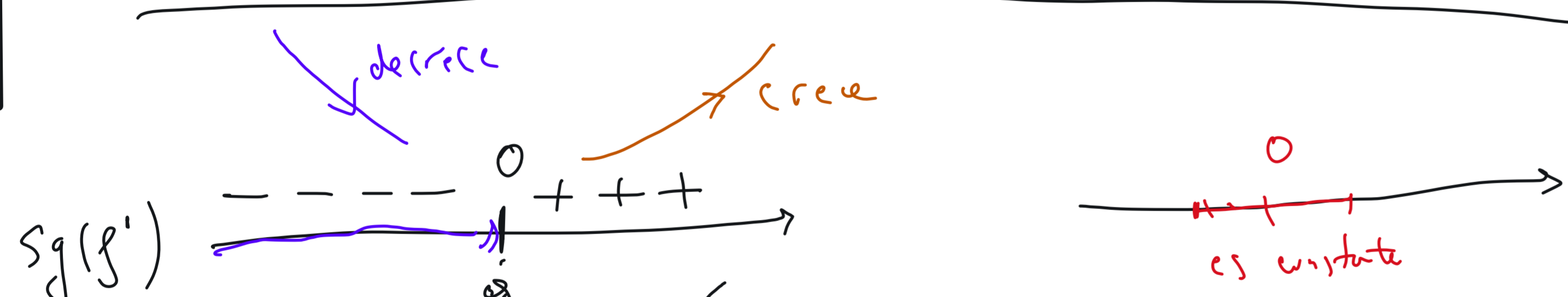
Explicar por que esto no contradice el teorema de Rolle.

No contradice el teorema de Rolle porque f no es derivable en 0:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2} - (1 - \sqrt[3]{0^2})}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^{2/3}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^{-1/3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{x^{1/3}} = -\infty \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ no es derivable en 0.

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \sqrt[3]{x^2})' &= -(\sqrt[3]{x^2})' = -(x^{2/3})' = -\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} - 1 \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} \end{aligned}$$



Ejercicio 3

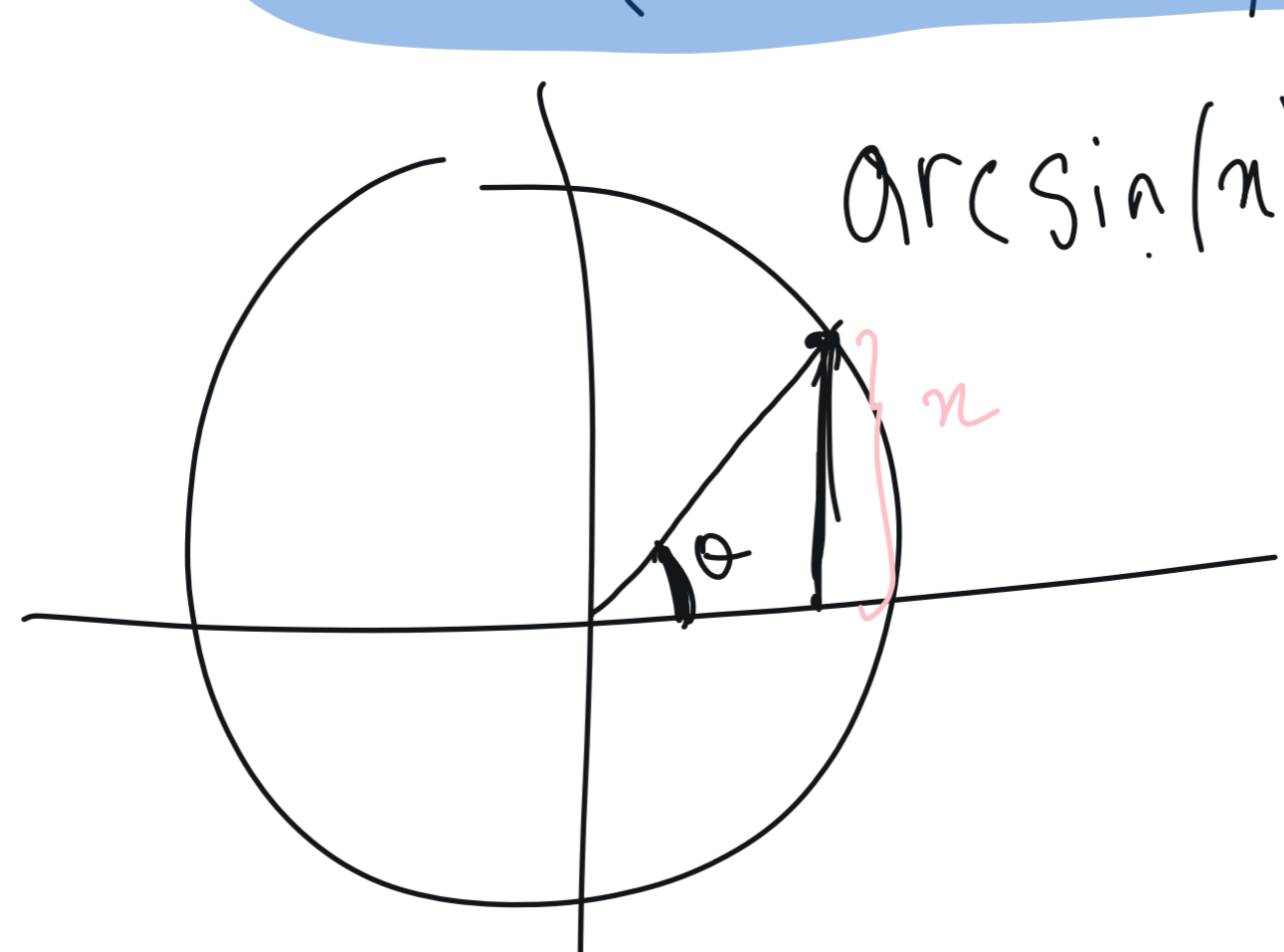
a) Probar las siguientes igualdades entre funciones trigonométricas

a) $(\arctan(x))' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ b) $(\arcsin(x))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

c) $(\arccos(x))' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

b) ¿ $(\arcsin(x))'$?

$$\sin(\arcsin(x)) = x \Rightarrow (\sin(\arcsin(x)))' = (x)' = 1$$



$$\sin'(\arcsin(x)) (\arcsin(x))' = 1$$

$$\cos(\arcsin(x)) (\arcsin(x))' = 1$$

$$(\arcsin(x))' = \frac{1}{\cos(\arcsin(x))} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\cos(\arcsin(x)) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$1 = \sin^2(\theta) + \cos^2(\theta) \Rightarrow 1 = x^2 + (\cos(\arcsin(x)))^2$$

$$(\cos(\arcsin(x)))^2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$\cos(\arcsin(x)) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

