

# Pauta Aux Extra intro Cálculo.

$$P2) \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$PDQ: -((-a) + b) = a - b.$$

Recordamos que probar esto es análogo a justificar  $(-a) + b + (a - b) = 0$  entonces tomamos

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{=} [(-a) + b] + [a - b] \quad / \text{definición y conmutatividad } | \oplus \\ & = [b + (-a)] + [a + (-b)] \quad / \text{Asociatividad.} \\ & = [b + [(-a) + a]] + (-b) \quad / \exists \text{ neutro } / \text{Com mut } -a + a = a + (-a) \\ & = b + [a + (-a)] + (-b) \quad / \exists \text{ neutro } | \oplus \\ & = b + 0 + (-b) \quad / \exists \text{ opuesto} \\ & = b + (-b) \\ & = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Entonces recordamos que dijimos que ~~es~~  $a - b$  es el opuesto aditivo de  $(-a) + b$ , pero el opuesto aditivo de  $(-a) + b$  es  $-((-a) + b)$ , entonces decimos el opuesto aditivo es único. Así que es un impostor!!  $\Rightarrow -((-a) + b) = a - b \quad \square$

$$b) |x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{m-1} + x_m| \leq |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_{m-1}| + |x_m|$$

Si  $m=1$

Caso base

$$|x_1| \leq |x_1|, \quad \forall x_1 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

Hipótesis de inducción.


Para algún  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Se cumple.

$$|x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{k-1} + x_k| \leq |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_{k-1}| + |x_k|$$

Demostremos para caso  $k+1$

$$|x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{k-1} + x_k + x_{k+1}| \leq$$

Usamos 

$$|a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$\Rightarrow | \text{🍉} + x_{k+1} | \leq | \text{🍉} | + |x_{k+1}|$$

$$\leq |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_{k-1}| + |x_k| + |x_{k+1}|$$

↳ Paso inductivo.

Lo cual demuestra lo pedido!  $\Downarrow$



Lo importante  
Es mostrar que  
significa Asumir  
hasta un  $k \in \mathbb{N}$   
o alguien

c) Dem:  $\frac{1}{x+1} \leq |x| + \frac{1}{|x-1|}$

A Partir de

$$\frac{1}{x+1} \leq \left| x + \frac{1}{x-1} \right|$$

Usando Parte b)

$$\left| x + \frac{1}{x-1} \right| \leq |x| + \left| \frac{1}{x-1} \right| = |x| + \frac{1}{|x-1|}$$

transitividad

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} \leq |x| + \frac{1}{|x-1|}$$

Ahora queremos ver el conjunto solución

Vemos lo siguiente:

$$\frac{1}{x+1} \leq |x| + \frac{1}{|x-1|}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x+1} - |x| - \frac{1}{|x-1|} \leq 0$$

# Vemos los puntos críticos de los ~~frac~~  $|x|$  Así podemos trabajar con una mejor expresión.

Primo  
 $x \neq 1$   
 $x \neq -1$   
 $\text{DOM} = \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\}$

$$|x| \rightarrow \text{si } x > 0 \vee x < 0$$

$$|x-1| \rightarrow \text{si } x > 1 \vee x < 1$$

trabajamos

|                |              |       |    |
|----------------|--------------|-------|----|
| -∞             | 0            | 1     | ∞+ |
| (-x)           | (x)          | (x)   |    |
| (1-x) = -(x-1) | -(x-1) = 1-x | (x-1) |    |



Caso 1 |  $(-\infty, 0]$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - (x) - \frac{1}{-(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + x + \frac{1}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(x-1) + x(x^2+1) + x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

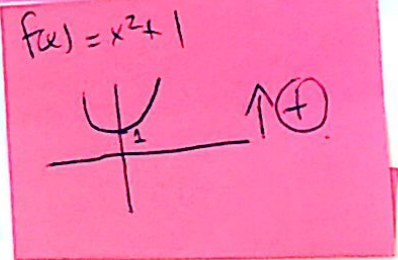
$$\frac{x - x + x^3 - x + x + 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x^3 + x}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x(x^2+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

Recordar  $x^2 \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x^2 + 1 \geq 1 \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Cambio signos

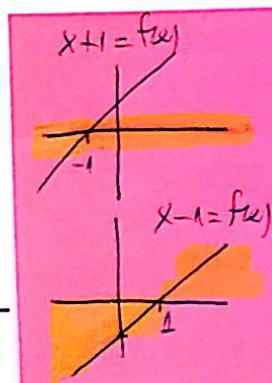
$$x=0$$

$$x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

|         |    |    |   |   |    |
|---------|----|----|---|---|----|
|         | -∞ | -1 | 0 | 1 | ∞+ |
| x       | -  | -  | + | + |    |
| $x^2+1$ | +  | +  | + | + |    |
| (x+1)   | -  | +  | + | + |    |
| (x-1)   | -  | -  | - | + |    |

Sol inicial:  $(-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 1)$



$$S1] = [(-\infty, -1) \cup [0, 1)] \cap (-\infty, 0] = (-\infty, -1) \cup \{0\}$$



Caso  $x \in (0, 1)$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - x - \frac{1}{-(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - x + \frac{1}{(x-1)} \leq 0$$

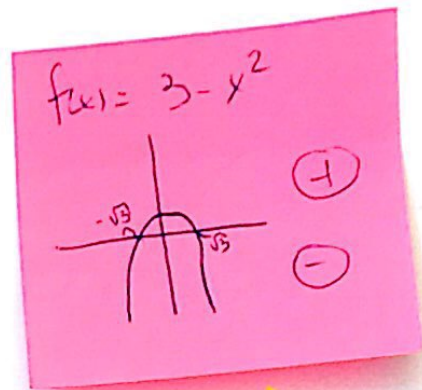
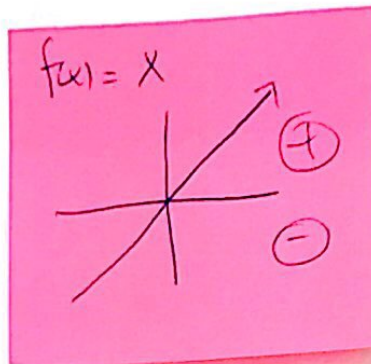
$$\frac{x-1 - x(x^2-1) + x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x-x-x^3+x+x+1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{3x-x^3}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x(3-x^2)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x(\sqrt{3}-x)(\sqrt{3}+x)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$



$$x=0$$

$$3-x^2=0 \Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

|         |           |             |      |     |     |            |          |
|---------|-----------|-------------|------|-----|-----|------------|----------|
|         | $-\infty$ | $-\sqrt{3}$ | $-1$ | $0$ | $1$ | $\sqrt{3}$ | $\infty$ |
| $x$     | -         | -           | -    | +   | +   | +          |          |
| $3-x^2$ | -         | +           | +    | +   | +   | -          |          |
| $x+1$   | -         | -           | +    | +   | +   | +          |          |
| $x-1$   | -         | -           | -    | -   | +   | +          |          |
|         | +         | -           | +    | -   | +   | -          |          |

Solución inicial.  $[-\sqrt{3}, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup [\sqrt{3}, \infty)$

$$S_2 = [ [-\sqrt{3}, -1) \cup (0, 1) \cup [\sqrt{3}, \infty) ] \cap (0, 1) = (0, 1)$$

Caso  $x \in (1, \infty)$

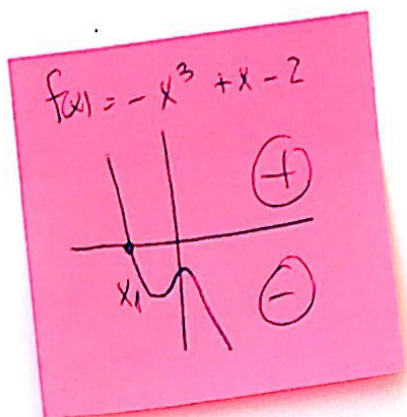
$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - x - \frac{1}{x-1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(x-1) - x(x^2-1) - (x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{x-1 - x^3 + x - x - 1}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{-x^3 + x - 2}{(x+1)(x-1)} \leq 0$$



$$x+1=0 \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x-1=0 \Rightarrow x=1$$

|            |           |       |      |     |          |
|------------|-----------|-------|------|-----|----------|
|            | $-\infty$ | $x_1$ | $-1$ | $1$ | $\infty$ |
| $-x^3+x-2$ | +         | -     | -    | +   | -        |
| $x+1$      | -         | -     | +    | +   | +        |
| $x-1$      | -         | -     | -    | +   | +        |
|            | +         | -     | +    | -   |          |

Solución inicial:  $(x_1, -1) \cup (1, \infty)$

$$S_3 = [(x_1, -1) \cup (1, \infty)] \cap (1, \infty) = (1, \infty)$$

$$S_T = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$$

Terminamos !

Walquier duda a mi correo

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