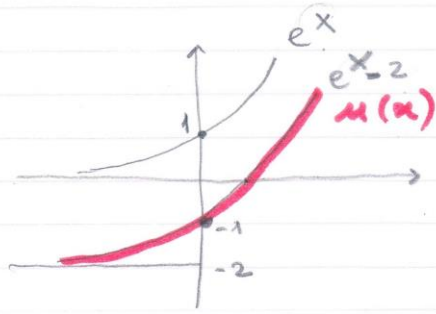
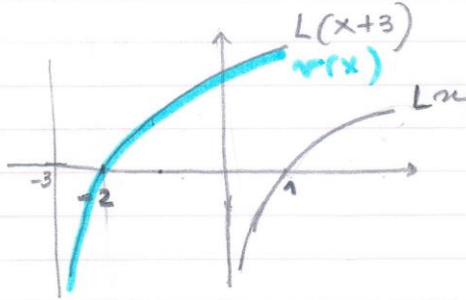


Clase Discord – 10 de junio- Método de Ábacos

• $g(x) = \underbrace{e^x - 2}_{u(x)} - \underbrace{L(x+3)}_{v(x)} \quad || \quad \underbrace{e^x}_{u} - \underbrace{(2 + L(x+3))}_{v}$



$\frac{e^x - 2}{u} + \frac{L(x+3)}{-L(x+3)}$

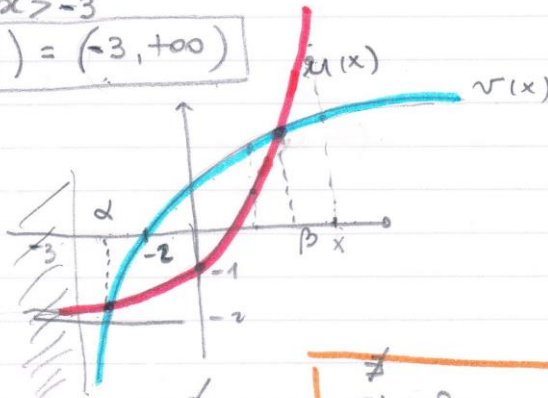


- $f(x) + K \uparrow \downarrow$
- $f(x+c) \leftarrow \rightarrow$

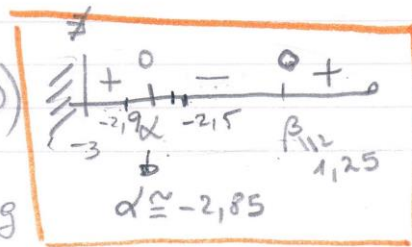
⊖ $x+3 > 0$
 $x > -3$

$\log a \quad a > 0$
 $b > 0$
 $b \neq 1$

$D(g) = (-3, +\infty)$



$Sg \ g(x) = Sg \ (u(x) - v(x))$



α	x	$g(x)$
	-2,5	-1,22
	-2,8	-0,32
	-2,9	0,35
	-2,85	-0,04

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{+} & \textcircled{-} \\ & -2,9 < \alpha < -2,8 \\ & \alpha \approx -2,85 \end{aligned}$$

β	x	$g(x)$
	1,2	-0,11
	1,25	0,04

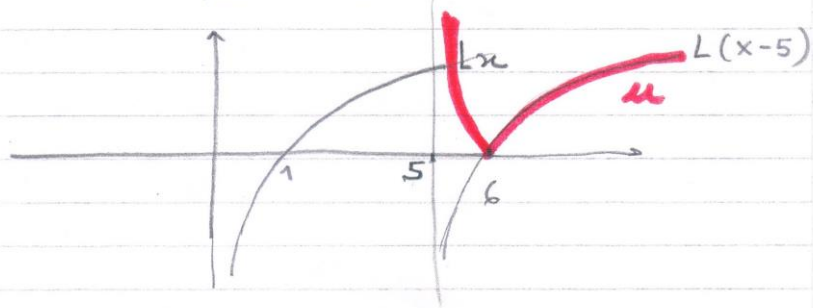
$$\begin{aligned} & 1,2 < \beta < 1,25 \\ & \beta \approx 1,25 \end{aligned}$$

• $f(x) = e^x + x + 1$

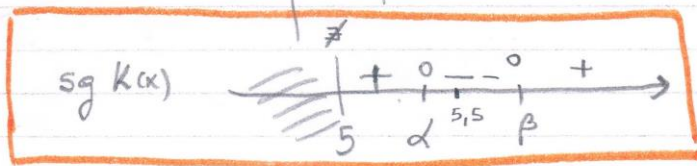
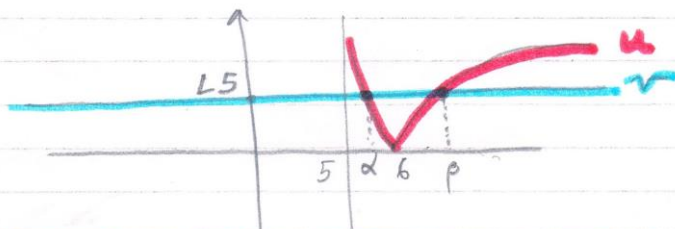
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x - (-x-1)}{0}$$

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

• $K(x) = \underbrace{L(x-5)}_u - \underbrace{L5}_v$



③ $x-5 > 0$
 $x > 5$
 $D(K) = (5, +\infty)$



α	x	K(x)
	5,5	-0,91
	5,3	-0,4
	5,1	0,6
	5,2	0
	$5,1 < \alpha < 5,3$	
	$\alpha = 5,2$	

β	x	K(x)
	6,5	-1,2
	7,5	-0,69
	9	-0,22
	10	0
	11	0,18
	$\beta = 10$	
	$9 < \beta < 11$	

$$|L(x-5)| = L5 = 0$$

$$|L(x-5)| = L5$$

$$L(x-5) = L5$$

$$\text{or } L(x-5) = L5$$

$$x-5 = 5$$

$$\boxed{x = 10}$$

$$L(x-5) = L5^{-1}$$

$$x-5 = 5^{-1}$$

$$x-5 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} + 5$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{26}{5} = 5,2}$$