CHULETA AUTORIZADA PARA EL PRIMER PARCIAL

Normas, temario y ejemplos

Introducción

Este recurso está diseñado como una guía para estudiantes de primer curso en la asignatura de "Fundamentos de Programación" que tienen la oportunidad de llevar una chuleta autorizada al examen. La guía aborda la necesidad de reunir, en un solo documento, información clave que no se encuentra completamente en los recursos previos disponibles. Además, incluye ejemplos reales de chuletas elaboradas por alumnos, facilitando la comprensión de su estructura y contenido. Está orientado a estudiantes con conocimientos básicos en matemáticas, algoritmia y programación, y se recomienda revisar materiales previos relacionados para un mejor aprovechamiento del recurso.

Normas:

Para que la chuleta sea autorizada debe cumplir una serie de normas que se recogen a continuación. El no cumplimiento de estas normas resultará en la retirada inmediata de la chuleta y la prohibición de su uso en el examen. Las normas que debe cumplir son:

- Debe estar escrita a mano
- No se aceptan fotocopias de chuletas hechas a mano.
- Tiene que ser original, es decir, el autor de la chuleta debe ser el que hará uso de ella.
- Solo se permiten chuletas de un folio escrito por ambas caras
- Se permite escribir en ella cualquier cosa que el alumno considere oportuno para aprobar

Temario:

Es importante que lo primero que hagas es enterarte bien de qué temas se van a evaluar en el examen. No pierdas tiempo preparándote cosas que no entran en el primer parcial y pregunta a profesores y compañeros si tienes dudas.

En nuestro caso, se nos examinó de **algoritmia** (sumatorios, productorios, bucles, vectores, etc...) e **interpolación** (por sistema de ecuaciones, por Lagrange y por Newton; sólo la parte matemática).

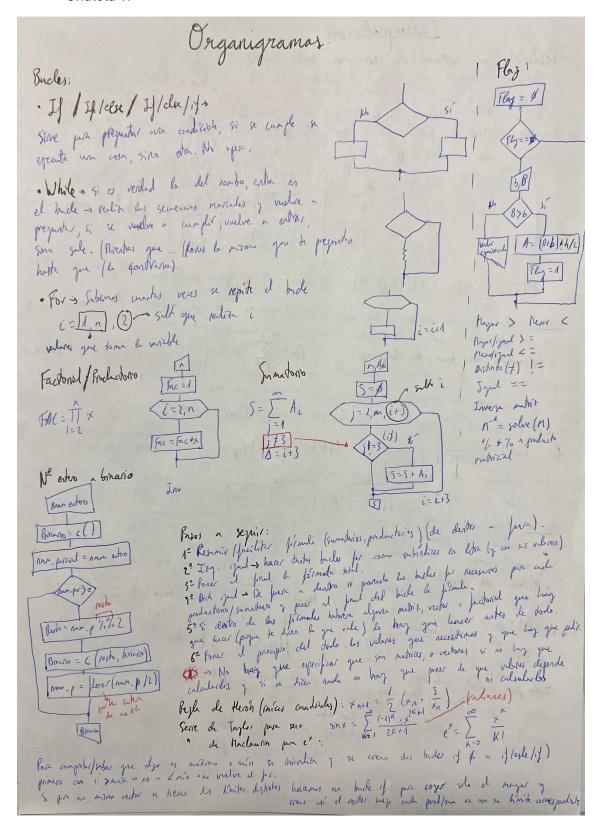
Te recomendamos que hagas todos los ejercicios propuestos en clase y por Moodle (a resolver por el alumno) relacionados con estos temas.

Si necesitas repasar este temario te recomendamos visitar <u>esta web</u> y buscar allí todos los recursos relacionados con lo que necesitas. También encontraras enlaces a algunos videos que ayudaron a algún integrante del equipo a prepararse este parcial.

Ejemplos:

A continuación, te compartimos una recopilación de algunos ejemplos de chuleta autorizada hechas por parte de miembros de nuestro equipo.

Chuleta 1:



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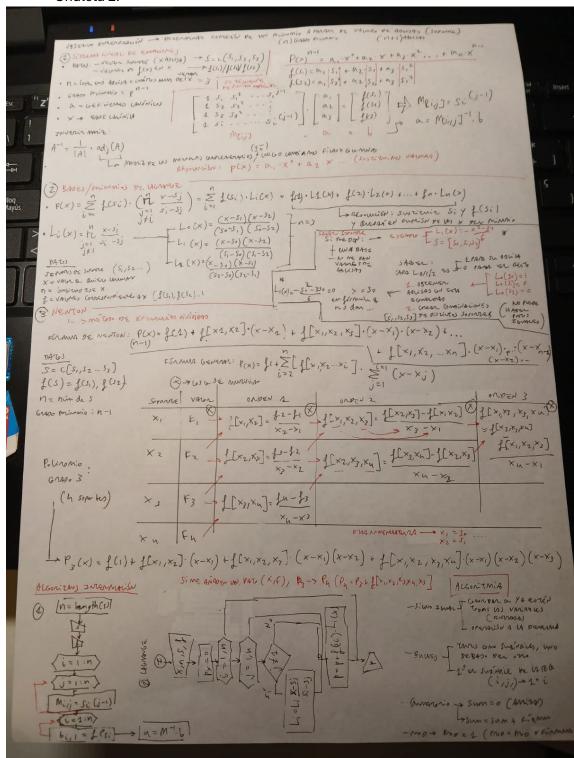
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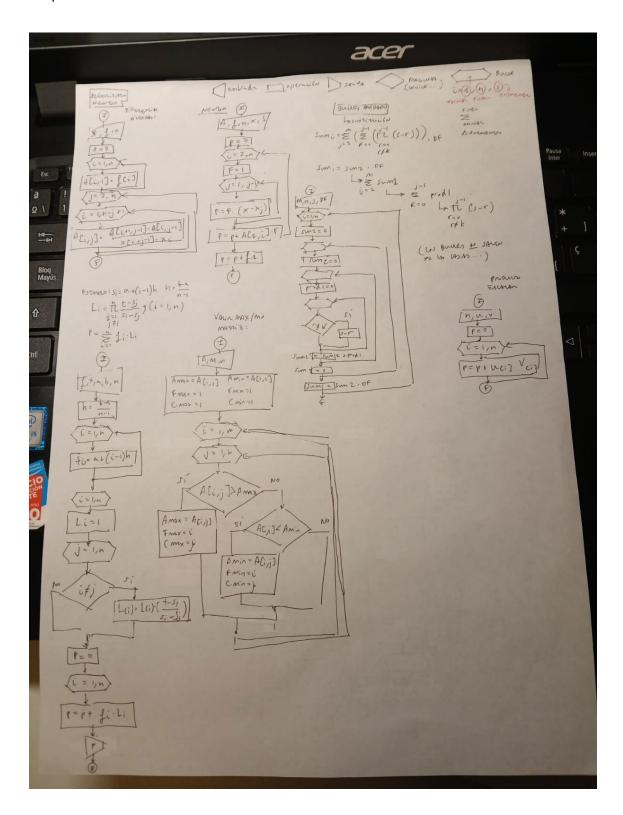
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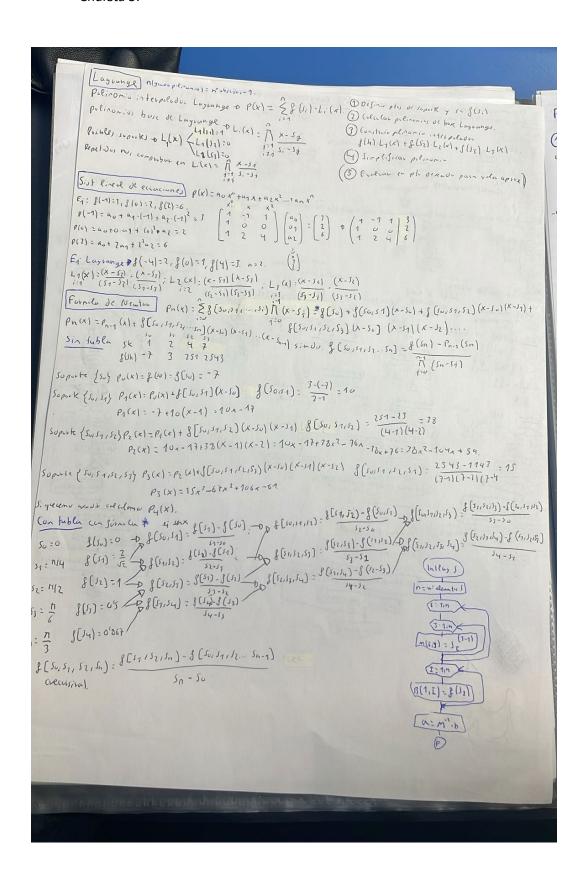
\frac{1}{1}\left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2},S_{3}\right] = \frac{1}{1}\left[S_{3}\right] - \rho_{2}\left(S_{3}\right) - \rho_{2}\left(S_{3}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right)\left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1},S_{2}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1}\right] \left(S_{0}-S_{1}\right) + \left[S_{0},S_{1}
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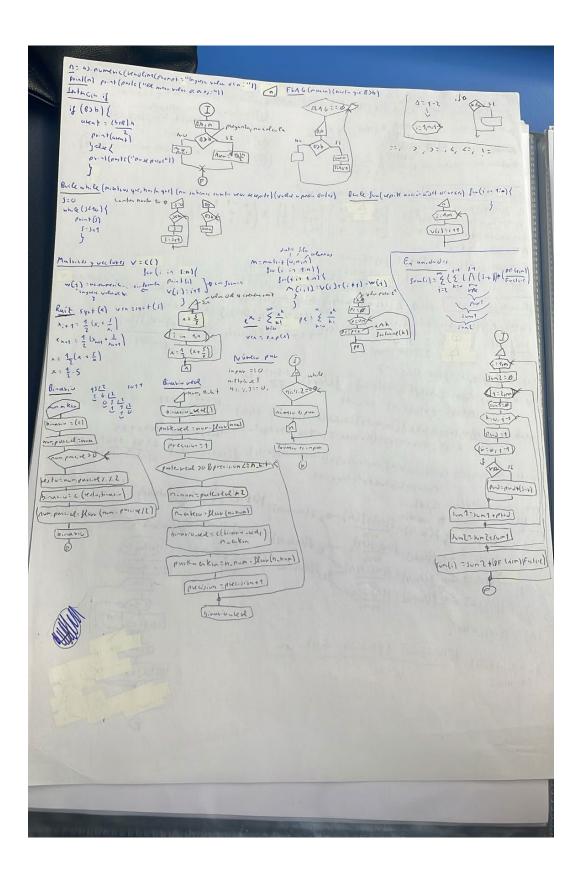
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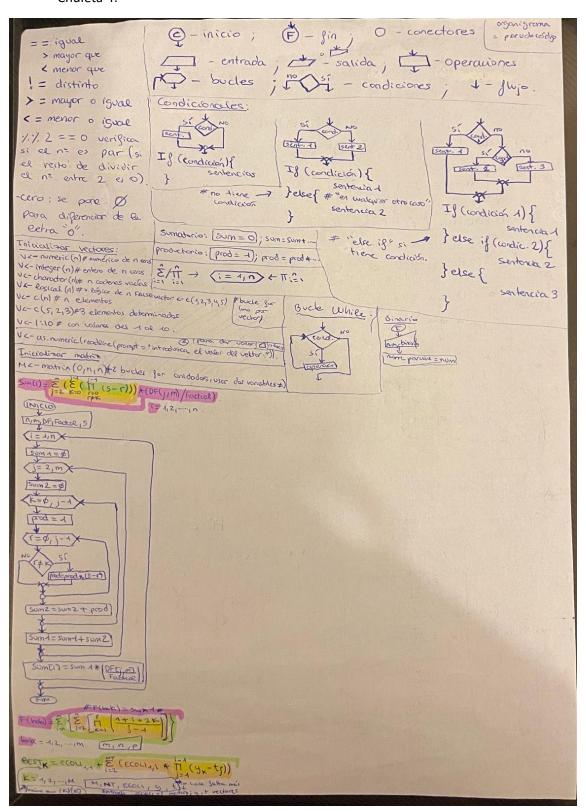


Chuleta 3:





- Chuleta 4:



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· Polinomio interpolador: Datos: f(-1)=3, f(0)=2; f(2)=6 [P(X) de grado ne ptis -1
    - Resolvierab on s. lineal de evaciones.
James P(x) = ao · xº + a1 · x' + a2 · x2 · .... (= f(x)
Sor P(-1) = ao · (-1)° + a, · (-1)' + az · (-1)² = ao · 1+a, · (-1)+az · 1 = (ao - a, +az = 3)
Sitp(0) = a. . (0) + a. . (0) + az . (0) = a. . 1 + a. . 0 + az . 0 = a. = 2
52-P(2) = ao (2)0+a, (2)+az (2)2 = ao · 1+a, ·2+az · 4=ao + 2a, +4az = 6
              -> Sistema de evaciones:
   \mathfrak{O}P(-1) = \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 3 \mathfrak{O} \alpha_1 = \alpha_0 + \alpha_2 - 3
     (2) P(0) = a_0 = 2
     3 P(2) = a0 + 2a1 + 4a2 = 6 ) 3 2 + 2 · (a0 + a2 - 3) + 4a2 = 6 ; a2 = 1
               \Rightarrow sustituting on P(X) say a_{n-1} pero no x , quedondo: P(X) = X^2 + 2
              : Resolviendo por lagrange:
                                                                                                                                                                       \begin{cases} P(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} P(s_i) \cdot L_i(x) \end{cases}
             n (nº coordenados x) = 3
              i(\text{desde }0 \text{ a } n-1) = 0_1 n_1 2  S_1 = 0  i(s_1) = 2  i(s_2) = 6
                                                                                                                                                         So = -1 ; f(s)=3
           \frac{i + con (s - 1)}{i = 0 \quad j + i} \left( \frac{L_0(x) = (x - S_1) \cdot (x - S_2)}{(s_0 - S_1)} \right) = \frac{(x - 0) \cdot (x - 2)}{(-1 - 0) \cdot (-1 - 2)} = \frac{x \cdot (x - 2)}{(-1) \cdot (-3)} = L_0(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{3}
            • iteration 3:

(x-(-1))\cdot(x-0)
            P(x) = g(s_0) \cdot L_0(x) + g(s_1) \cdot L_1(x) + g(s_2) \cdot L_2(x) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - 2x}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{-2}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right) + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{3}\right)
                                                                                                                                                             P(x)=a0+a1. (x-50)+a2. (x-50). (x-51)+.....+an-1. (x-50). (x-51).....(x-5n-2)
                                                                                                                                                                                          0+1 = -1 = -1 = -1 = [01]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         -= 3 = 1 = |QZ
                                                                                                 g(s,) = g(s,) = 2
                                                                                                                                                                                             . f CS1, SZ] = f CSZ] - f CSI]
                                                                                                  g(S2)=g(S2)=6
                                                  52 = 2
                   P(x) = a_0 + a_1 \cdot (x - S_0) + a_2 \cdot (x - S_0) \cdot (x - S_1) = 3 + (-1) \cdot (x - (-1)) + 1 \cdot (x - (-1)) \cdot (x - o) = 3 + (-1) \cdot (x - o) = 
                  =3-x-1+((x+1)·x)=3-x-1+x2+x= x2+2= P(x) - (on probado V
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Conclusión:

Aquí van algunas recomendaciones.

Lo importante es que trabajes los ejercicios y hagas la chuleta tuya. De nada sirve copiar los ejemplos de las chuletas de otras personas si no lo entiendes o luego no encuentras lo que necesitas el día del examen.

Hazlo conciso, claro y ordenado. Escribe con letra pequeña para que te quepa todo pero que se entienda.

Y, por último, queremos animarte y decirte que se puede sacar, aunque parezca que no. Es algo nuevo y es normal que te parezca abrumador, pero tú puedes si lo trabajas y practicas mucho.

Videos recomendados:

- Expresiones con sumatorio y productorios anidados
- Algoritmo con anidamiento de sumatorios y productorios
- Interpolacion de Lagrange. Ejemplo Resuelto
- Interpolacion de Newton