

FE DE ERRATAS

Dice	Debe decir
Página 11: Definición 1.1.8	
Se llaman <i>coeficientes métricos</i> de una p.l. de una s.r. a...	Se llaman <i>coeficientes métricos</i> de una s.r. a...
Página 12: Definición 1.2.1	
Dado un $n \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo, se define un <i>polinomio de Berstein de grado k</i> como	Dado un $n \in \mathbb{N}$ fijo, se define un <i>polinomio de Bernstein de grado k</i> como
Página 13: Lema 1.2.6	
$B_i^{n-k}(t) = \sum_{l=0}^k \frac{\binom{n-i-l}{k-l} \binom{i+l}{l}}{\binom{n}{k}} \binom{n}{k} B_{i+l}^n(t)$	$B_i^{n-k}(t) = \sum_{l=0}^k \frac{\binom{n-i-l}{k-l} \binom{i+l}{l}}{\binom{n}{k}} B_{i+l}^n(t)$
Página 23: Proposición 2.1.2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle u, v \rangle$ • $\langle u + v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$ • $\langle u + v, w \rangle = \langle u, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle$
Página 25: Observación 2.1.6	
Al haber demostrado que índice de un espacio no depende de la base escogida,...	Al haber demostrado que el índice de un espacio no depende de la base escogida, ...
Página 27	
$\mathbf{x}^*(\langle, \rangle_p)(u, v) = \langle d\mathbf{x}_p(u), dtexb_x_p(v) \rangle$	$\mathbf{x}^*(\langle, \rangle_p)(u, v) = \langle d\mathbf{x}_p(u), d\mathbf{x}_p(v) \rangle$

Fórmula corregida:

$$c_E = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \left[\sum_{k=0}^i \sum_{l=0}^j \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{i-k} \binom{m}{l} \binom{m}{j-l}}{\binom{2n}{i} \binom{2m}{j}} \right. \\ \left. \left([(n-k)x_{kl}^{(1,0)} + kx_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(n-i+k)x_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(1,0)} + (i-k)x_{(i-k-1),(j-l)}^{(1,0)}] \right. \right. \quad (3.1.2) \\ \left. \left. + [(n-k)y_{kl}^{(1,0)} + ky_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(n-i+k)y_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(1,0)} + (i-k)y_{(i-k-1),(j-l)}^{(1,0)}] \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. - [(n-k)z_{kl}^{(1,0)} + kz_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(n-i+k)z_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(1,0)} + (i-k)z_{(i-k-1),(j-l)}^{(1,0)}] \right) \right],$$

$$c_G = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \left[\sum_{k=0}^i \sum_{l=0}^j \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{i-k} \binom{m}{l} \binom{m}{j-l}}{\binom{2n}{i} \binom{2m}{j}} \right. \\ \left([(m-l)x_{kl}^{(0,1)} + lx_{k,l-1}^{(0,1)}][(m-j+l)x_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)x_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right. \\ \left. + [(m-l)y_{kl}^{(0,1)} + ly_{k,l-1}^{(0,1)}][(m-j+l)y_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)y_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right. \\ \left. - [(m-l)z_{kl}^{(0,1)} + lz_{k,l-1}^{(0,1)}][(m-j+l)z_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)z_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right) \right], \quad (3.1.3)$$

$$c_F = \sum_{i=0}^{2n} \sum_{j=0}^{2m} \left[\sum_{k=0}^i \sum_{l=0}^j \frac{\binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{i-k} \binom{m}{l} \binom{m}{j-l}}{\binom{2n}{i} \binom{2m}{j}} \right. \\ \left([(n-k)x_{kl}^{(1,0)} + kx_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(m-j+l)x_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)x_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right. \\ \left. + [(n-k)y_{kl}^{(1,0)} + ky_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(m-j+l)y_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)y_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right. \\ \left. - [(n-k)z_{kl}^{(1,0)} + kz_{k-1,l}^{(1,0)}][(m-j+l)z_{(i-k),(j-l)}^{(0,1)} + (j-l)z_{(i-k),(j-l-1)}^{(0,1)}] \right) \right], \quad (3.1.4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P}) = \int_R |E - G| du dv.$$

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$$P_{00} = (-1, 1, 0)$$

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