1.
$$\alpha_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha_{n}}{1-\alpha_{n}}} - 1$$
, $n \in \mathbb{N}$

a) Toussiferre tiple ungjungen ge ane(-1,0)

Sona: NEM

an ELMO) tro youly sagartino

 $α_n ∈ (-Λ,0)$ (αμηγατινων σαντοιώσε)

uansforo go u antr ∈ (-1,0)

$$a_{N2N} = \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda + a_N}{\Lambda - a_N}} - \Lambda > 0 - \Lambda = -\Lambda$$

$$> 0, \text{ Get be } \sqrt{> 0}, \text{ u } \Lambda + a_N \neq 0$$

$$volume a_N \in (-\Lambda, 0)$$

$$(=) \frac{1+a_{N}}{1-a_{N}} \wedge (=) \frac{1+a_{N}}{1-a_{N}} - 1 \wedge (=)$$

(=)
$$\frac{\Lambda + a_N - \Lambda + a_N}{\Lambda - a_N}$$
 (0) (=) $\frac{2(a_N)}{\Lambda - a_N}$ (0) (1) $\frac{1}{\Lambda - a_N}$ (0) (1)

=> -1< an+1 <0 tup. an+1 ∈(-1,0)



Caga tronsplens ga pe handnen pacingte.

$$(1 + 2n)^{2} < \frac{\Lambda + 2n}{\Lambda - 2n} = \frac{(1 + 2n)^{2} (\Lambda - 2n)}{\Lambda - 2n} - \frac{\Lambda + 2n}{\Lambda - 2n} < 0$$

$$(1 + 2n)((1 + 2n)(1 - 2n) - 1)$$

$$(2) (3)$$

$$(=) \frac{(\Lambda + \alpha n)(\Lambda - \alpha n^2 - 1)}{\Lambda - \alpha n} < 0 \qquad (=) - \frac{(\Lambda + \alpha n) \cdot \alpha n^2}{\Lambda - \alpha n} < 0$$

$$(=) \frac{(N+2n)\cdot (2n^2)}{(N-2n)} > 0 \quad (D) \quad (Meg) \quad ane(-N_10)$$

Hus hannem le pacompteu a ogosto orparomen region. To pe to Theoperu on nonlepierman.

$$a = \lim_{N \to 0} a_N$$

$$Q_{N+N} = \sqrt{\frac{1+Q_N}{1-Q_N}} - 1$$

$$V \to \infty$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}} - 1$$

$$1 + 2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 2}}$$

$$\frac{(\Lambda + \alpha)^{2}(\Lambda - \alpha)}{\Lambda - \alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\Lambda + \alpha)((\Lambda + \alpha)(\Lambda - \alpha) - \Lambda)}{\Lambda - \alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\Lambda + \alpha)((\Lambda + \alpha)(\Lambda - \alpha) - \Lambda)}{\Lambda - \alpha} = 0$$

$$\frac{(\Lambda + \alpha)((\Lambda + \alpha))}{\Lambda - \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \quad \forall \alpha = \Lambda$$

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$$\frac{(\Lambda + \alpha)((\Lambda + \alpha))((\Lambda + \alpha))(($$

 $= \sqrt{+\frac{\alpha y}{2} + \frac{3}{8}\alpha x^2 + \frac{\alpha y}{2} + \frac{\alpha x^2}{4} - \frac{\alpha x^2}{8} + o(\alpha x^2) - \sqrt{=}}$ Scanned with CamScanner

$$= a_{N} + \frac{a_{N}^{2}}{2} + o(a_{N}^{2}), N - o^{2}$$

$$= a_{N} + \frac{a_{N}^{2}}{2} + o(a_{N}^{2})$$

$$= a_{N} + o(a_{N}^{2})$$

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$$= a_{N} + a_{N} + o(a_{N}^{2})$$

$$= a_{N} + a_{$$

ruge ganto gepurman, no ruge un contentenman.

2. a)
$$t_0 x = \frac{s_1 w x}{\omega_2 x} = \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)} =$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)^{-1} =$$

$$= \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)\right) \left(1 + \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)\right)\right)^{-1} = \left(1 + t_0\right)^{-1} = 1 - t + o(t_0)$$

$$= \left(1 + t_0\right)^{-1} = 1 - t + o(t_0)$$

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$$=$$

$$\frac{5}{x - 30} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) \right) - \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) \right) - \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) \right)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) + o(x^{3}) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) + o(x^{3}) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) + o(x^{3}) + o(x^{3}) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + o(x^{3}) + o(x^{$$

 $\frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_3} + O(\chi_3)$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3) + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3) - x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^2)}{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3 + o(x^3)} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

4.
$$\frac{f(x)}{2\sqrt{x}} = -\sqrt{x} f'(x) = 0$$

$$(5x \cdot f(x))' = 0$$

Some flagure wonstray $\phi f y = F:(0,+\sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ going co F(x) = Jx F(x) is the unit of the ray is not ogno agraphen unimplied to \mathcal{O} . Experiences Jouly theoremy.

F pe, rapolino, gupeperujújasuma ma (0,+0) nav na missurguja insuluse oppo.

Mpsmuns aub m.g. Flat=F(G).

Mpunetuuro go pe F(4)= 14. F(4)=2.6=12 u

 $F(16) = \sqrt{16} \cdot F(16) = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$, to nomeno petro $q = 4 \cdot 0 = 16$.

Larve, Tymeron Ponde Trespone na \$13 F 100 unit exhang [4,16], unano ga Tochiegy Hew (E(2,4),

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$$\frac{f(c)}{2\sqrt{c}} = -\sqrt{c} f'(c).$$

$$F(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2}$$

$$0f = 12/(\frac{3}{2}) = (-0, \frac{3}{2}) \cup (\frac{3}{2}, +0)$$

- 2) roprocin (menoprocin / reproportion
- 3) Atyre a shore reactinge
- 4) menterangue na meren general more introduction the memberangue na menterangue no menterangue dia
- 5) großer ernerfabrina un

$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{x+1}{2x-3})^2} \cdot (\frac{x+1}{2x-3})^1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(x+1)^2}{(2x-3)^2}} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (2x-3) - (x+1) \cdot 2}{(2x-3)^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(x+1)^2}{(2x-3)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot (2x-3)^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(x+1)^2}{(2x-3)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot (2x-3)^2} = \frac{1}$$

$$= \frac{2x-3-2x-2}{(2x-3)^2+(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-5}{4x^2-12x+9+x^2+2x+1} - \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$=\frac{-5}{5x^2-10x+10}-\frac{1}{2}=-\frac{1}{x^2-2x+2}-\frac{1}{2}=-\frac{2+x^2-2x+2}{2(x^2-2x+2)}=$$

$$= - \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{2(x^2 - 2x + 2)}$$

Towns be
$$x^2-2x+2=(x-n)^2+n>0$$
, uspos $f'(x)$ be gastro general sa classo $x \in D_f$, va be $f(x) = \frac{1}{2(x^2-2x+2)}$.

$$f'(x) = -\frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{2(x^2 - 2x + 4)} = -\frac{(x-1)^2 + 3}{2((x-1)^2 + 3)} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{D}_{+} = \left(-\infty, \frac{3}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

=>
$$f$$
 strage the $(-\sigma, \frac{3}{2})$ is orage the $(\frac{3}{2}, +\sigma)$,
the Herra invariance exemperative

7) nonlectuo au (noncolito au

$$F''(x) = -\left(\frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{2(x^2 - 2x + 2)}\right)' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x - 2)(x^2 - 2x + 2) - (x^2 - 2x + 4)(2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x - 2)(x^2 - 2x + 2) - (x^2 - 2x + 4)(2x - 2)}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(2x-2)(x^2-2x+2-x^2+2x-4)}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-2(2x-2)}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{2(x-1)}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} = 5 + \frac{7''(x) \cdot 0}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} = 5 + \frac{7''(x) \cdot 0}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} = 5 + \frac{7''(x) \cdot 0}{30} = 5 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot$$

8) acusumome

$$\int_{x\to +\infty}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |x| = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \operatorname{arcto}_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - (+\infty) = -\infty$$

=> Mag X >> +00 Herrorow supresorutoury orantitioning, tid

way

$$x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2rct_0}{x} \frac{x+1}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Gun} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+1}{2x-3}}{x} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2}}{+ \vartheta} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b = bm \left(f(x) - ax\right) = bm \cdot 2rcbg \frac{x+1}{2x-3} = 2rcbg \frac{1}{2}$$

$$=3$$
 $y=-\frac{x}{2}+arctg\frac{1}{2}$ be now austriania now $x-s+a$

HA Ugermunan Harun ce gable ga fle $y=-\frac{x}{2}+2rcbo \frac{1}{2}$ loca accommunation a may $x\to-\infty$

Sa l'epinoxa une acumunative actionization le $\frac{3}{2}$

lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}+} \left(\arctan \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{$$

$$= arctg(+1) - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x\to \frac{3}{2}^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x\to \frac{3}{2}^{-}} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} - \frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= avctg(-\infty) - \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$$



darre, tipolia $x=\frac{3}{2}$ rule leptimiaria acustimativa de de de pre (ru ca Jegne cuipare), let ce tradux traismo tipudiumalia traver $(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{3}{4})$ (relia u

Transmit $\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$ 3 george.

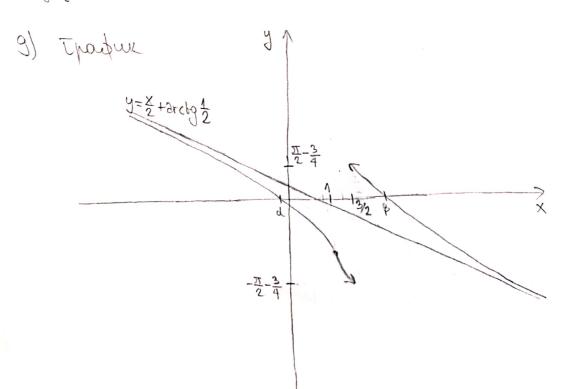
Ogreguna u grobe trog regensa ce tipus unadesto (camer tour u geo 5)).

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}+} F'(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{3}{2}+} - \frac{x^2 - 2x + 4}{2(x^2 - 2x + 2)} = -\frac{\frac{9}{4} - 3 + 4}{2(\frac{9}{4} - 3 + 2)} =$$

$$=-\frac{\frac{\cancel{13}}{\cancel{4}}}{\cancel{2}\cdot\frac{\cancel{5}}{\cancel{4}}}=-\frac{\cancel{13}}{\cancel{10}}$$

Course, lim $f'(x) = -\frac{13}{10}$, nor cy obs oba yéra $x \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$

regnaire no = arctg (-13)



3) sugle u snak

ca trabusa luguro ga des offa una gle myre $d\in (-\infty, \frac{3}{2})$ u $\beta\in (\frac{3}{2}, +\infty)$

f με πονιπυθηνω για υνιπερλωμινα $(-\infty, d)$ $u(\frac{3}{2}, \beta)$, α

Heromulya για υνιπερλωμινα $(d, \frac{3}{2})$ $u(\beta, +\infty)$

u f(x)=a

 1° or $\leq -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$: Jegnes permense

 $2^{\circ} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} + \alpha + \frac{37}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$: gla peurero

 3° $\alpha \geq \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$: Jegto pemeroe