Colarle I - 47. II

Resolução (on indicações por resolução)

1.
$$f(n) = \begin{cases} act_3 \frac{1}{n^2} & n & n \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & n & n = 0 \end{cases}$$
 Regards Cauchy

(a) $\lim_{n \to 0} \frac{act_3 \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\pi}{2}}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n + 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0} (-2) \frac{\pi^3}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{n^2}}{n - 0$

$$=\lim_{n\to 0} \frac{-2}{n^3 + \frac{1}{n}} = 0.$$

Enter for difuncabel en 0, vertrand-re que f(0)=0. Cour comequerci, e-tambén continue en 0.

(5)
$$f(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
; $f(0) = act_{2} 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$; $f(x) = continuo em [0,1]$; $\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\pi}{8} < \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$. Costa, pelo Traderoz dos valor, intermedios, existe $n \in (0,1)$ tal que $f(0) = \frac{3\pi}{8}$. Con particular, $f(0) = \frac{3\pi}{8}$ tem solução em [0,1].

(c)
$$f': \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{-2}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x \neq 0 \end{cases} (cf. Cellerlen)$$

$$m \text{ diven}(a)$$

(a)
$$f'(a) = \frac{-2}{1+1} = -1$$
; $y-f(a) = f'(a)(x-1)$, or x_j^{-1} , $y-\frac{\pi}{4} = -x+1$, $ext{eq} y = -x+1+\frac{\pi}{4}$.

(e) Ped expression de 1' veurs par teur um inverteur, nonvectomente em 0 (6]-1, \$\square\$], logo

0 2' o idente portr cuther de \$\left\(\beta_1, \square\$\square\$].

Send of continues em \(\beta_1, \square\$\square\$] a diferencested

em]-1, \$\square\$], on extremely doubted of \$\left\(\beta_1, \square\$\square\$]

soil adregides em -1 on 0 (production) on \$\square\$].

Ore \$\left\(\beta_1 \right) = \text{act}_\xi \right\(\beta_3 \right) = \text{\figs.} \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3} = \text{\figs.} \frac{\pi}{3}.

minimal doubto: \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ (atrigide em \$\beta_3\$)

maximal doubto: \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ (atrigide em \$\beta_3\$).

2. f(n):= 2n 2 -2.

(a) $D_{j} = \mathbb{R}$. f(0) = N - N - 2 = -2; $f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (e^{x})^{2} - e^{x} - 2 = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form $\Leftrightarrow n = \ln 2$. (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (b) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (b) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (b) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ impossively form (a) $e^{x} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ in $e^{x} = 2 \lor (e^{x} = -1)$ i

 $f(-x) = e^{-2x} - e^{x} - 2$; $\sqrt{2}$ of por ven impor (por example, come f(0) = -2, $\sqrt{2}$ pod sor impor;

Com f(1)=e2-e-2>0 e f(1)=e2-e1-2<0, max

pode ser par); nær peridica.

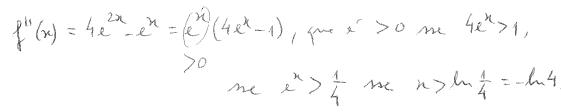
Cour of a continue un todo R, vin ten smintle, various.

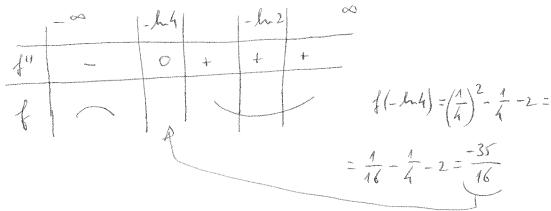
$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{n} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{2n}{n} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac$$

: No ten man ambotion.

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2n} - e^{n} - (e^{n}(2e^{n} - 1), \text{ for } x > 0 \text{ me } 2e^{n} > 1,$$
 > 0
 $m e^{n} > \frac{1}{2} \text{ me } n > \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\ln 2$

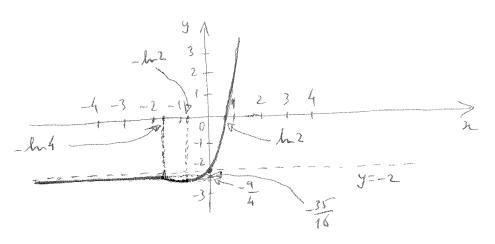
i. f delieve estatamente em]-00, -lui] e and estatamente en [-la2, as [; ten apenas un extremo local, que d'o ménimo Solut - a strojit un -lu2.





infly of . O see grifter term un ponto de implession un (-h4, -35)

(b) Não e' propriemente um conflicte, mon mão e'
muito percetivel a existência de mus pontre de
inflexas no abogo producido pelo CAS men fixe
dos a existência de assintota horistantal.
Um abogo mais apropriedo serie, por exemplo,



3. (a)
$$\int \frac{\pi}{\sin^2 n} dn = \int n \cdot \operatorname{corec} n \, dn =$$

$$= -(ctgn) \cdot n + \int cotgn dn$$

$$= -n \cdot ctgn + \int \frac{con}{min} dn$$

= -1 + 1 + hupat1 + C

(b)
$$\int \frac{n^2+n+1}{(n+1)^3} dx = \int \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{n+1} dx = \frac{(n+1)^{-2}}{-2} - \frac{(n+1)^{-2}}{-1} + \frac{(n$$

$$\frac{CA:}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{A}{(n+1)^3} + \frac{B}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{C}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{cases}
C=1 \\
B+2C=1
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
C=1 \\
B=1-2=-1
\end{cases}$$

$$A=1+X-X=1$$

(c)
$$\int \frac{1}{e^{x} + e^{x} + 2} dx = \int \frac{1}{t + t^{-1} + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

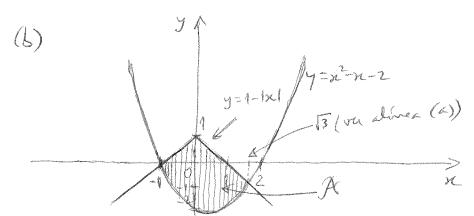
$$e^{x}=t \in x=ht, t>0$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{t^2+1+2t} dt = \int \frac{1}{(t+1)^2} dt = \int \frac$$

(a)
$$x^2-x-2=1-|x|$$

$$6 n^{2} - 2n - 3 = 0 6 x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 12}}{2}$$

Conv
$$1-|\overline{3}|=1-\overline{3} = 1-|-1|=0$$
, or ports
peton ms $(\overline{3}, 1-\overline{3}) = (-1,0)$.



 $C.A: \chi^2 - \chi - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \chi = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \chi = \frac{1\pm 3}{2} \Leftrightarrow \chi = 2 \vee \chi = -1$

(c)
$$(4nex de A) = \int_{-1}^{\sqrt{3}} 1 - |n| - x^2 + n + 2 dn =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} 1 + n - x^2 + n + 2 dn + \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} 1 - x^2 + x + 2 dn =$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 3n \right]_{0}^{0} + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + 3n \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} = 0 - \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 - 3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - 0$$

$$= \frac{-1 + 6 - 3\sqrt{3} + 9\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{5 + 6\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

5. Lim Jo J3-t2 dt.

x > 0 x²

Atendarde 2 continuidade

Atenderde & continuidade de integral indefinide, lim 52 13-te dt = 0, loge tenns alien come n+0 0

ma indeterminação de tipe 0.

Tentenn aplicar a regs de Cauchy.

Com 53-t2 er continue, podema aplicar or Tearenz fundamental de Calcula Intigal e dite que

 $\frac{d}{dn} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi^{2}}{3-t^{2}}} dt = \sqrt{3-6c^{2}}^{2} \cdot 2\pi$ Rusand tambén
a regre de cadeia

Ling entri fre ling fre / 13-+2 dt - fing 13-27. 2x = 53, 2 +0 2x = 13,

logo a regs de Cauchy e'apticivel e permite conduir que o limite de la tambée e' 53.

[Obs.: Também e possível resolver este exercis calarland-se primeiro o integral or numerador, ma essa via de muito mais trabalho e esta muito mais nigeita a enganos]. (b) 13: extreme local. 25: existe. 35: interior. 45: f'(c)=0.

(c) [ver indicações para prova na parte 4
de recção 1,3].

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