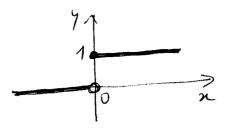
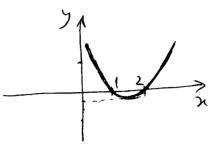
3ºt.p.c.-resolução

1.
$$H(a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } n < 0 \\ 1 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$





(a) Para qualquer
$$\mu_{m+2} \rightarrow 1$$
 com $\mu_m < 1$,
$$g(\mu_m) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0 \text{ com } g(\mu_m) > 0 \text{ , logs}$$

$$H(g(\mu_m)) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 1.$$

Para quelquer mando com mando,
g(mm) ~ 0 com g(mm) < 0 (x partix do certe ordem,
polo menon), logo H(g(mm)) ~ 0.

Com a limiter latteris sær kipenter, entar mår exister lim H(g(x)). X > 1

(b) for my presson andogs so vi tambén que $\lim_{n\to 2^+} H(g(G)) = 0$ of que $\lim_{n\to 2^+} H(g(G)) = 1$, logo tambén note exerte $\lim_{n\to 2} H(g(G))$. (c) lar present un 30 cm m/0, H(mm)=0, log g(H(mm))=g(0)=2 -> 2, loge ling (HG) = 2. Por judguer un 30 com un 70, H(mm) =1, loge g(H(mm)) = g(1) = 0 mm 0, log ling y (HG))=0. Etmber næ exte ling (HG1).

Coluber Somme concerda por primitivação por

Ssinn. cn(2n) dn = -cm n. cs(2x) - J-csn(-sin(2n)) 2dn = - (m. cm (2x) -2 (mx.m-(2x) - frix.cm(2x).2dx) = - con. con (2x) - 2 min. min (2x) +4 / sin. con (2x) dx.

Formand um egrafa com a incignitz y= Srinn. an (2m) dn, obten-re

y=-(n). (n)(2x)-2nink, nin (2n)+4y,

(3y = (nx.cn(2x) + 2 rink. nin(2x),

loza

 $\int \sin n \cdot \cos(2x) dn = \frac{1}{3} \cos n \cdot \cos(2x) + \frac{2}{3} \sin n \cdot \sin(2x) + C$ interestor.

justificad pel Indi de an primitizes & funça dad. exitinen, pi a função or continua

3. Calaba $\sqrt{\frac{n^2+2}{n^26n^2+2n+2}}dn$ função raional pripria

ne tem not 0 d multiplicated 2;

227242 et polinomer irredutivel de gran 2, logs conesponde a me par de raites completas conjugades de multiplicibil 1

Salum uda que existem constantin reain A.B.C.D tain free

 $\frac{x^{2}+2}{x^{2}(x^{2}+2x+2)} = \frac{A}{x^{2}} + \frac{B}{x} + \frac{Cn+D}{x^{2}+2x+2},$ $x\neq 0$ $\Rightarrow x^{2}+2 = A(x^{2}+2x+2) + Bx(x^{2}+2x+2) + (Cn+D)x^{2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases}
B+C=0 \\
A+2B+D=1
\end{cases}
\Leftrightarrow
\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
B=-1 \\
C=1 \\
D=X-X-2(-1)=2
\end{cases}$$

Code
$$\int \frac{n^2+2}{n^2(n^2+2n+2)} dn = \int \frac{1}{n^2} dn - \int \frac{1}{n} dn +$$

$$+\int \frac{n+2}{n^2+2n+2} dn =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} - \ln |n| + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2n+4}{n^2+2n+2}} dn$$

$$\int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+2} dx + \int \frac{2}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \ln|x^2+2x+2| + \int \frac$$

En undurå,

$$\int \frac{n^2+2}{n^2(n^2+2n+2)} dn = -\frac{1}{n} - \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+2n+2| +$$
+ $act_{S}(n+1) + C$
en intervals.

4. Colarer mande mer medange de veribel on folish mus primitieges quare inedite:

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 \sqrt{x^2} dx}{3\sqrt{n}} dx$$
Observant que $(x^{2/3})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{7}x^{1/3}$, entre

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 \sqrt{x^2}}{3\sqrt{n}} dx = \int \frac{\sin(x^{2/3})}{3\sqrt{n}} dx = \int \frac{\sin(x^{2/3})}{3\sqrt{n}} dx = \frac{2}{7}\int \frac{\sin x dx}{x^{2/3}} dx = \frac{2}{7}\int \frac{\sin x dx}{x$$

Altundir: Feta a mudança de variabel n=t³; dn=3t²>0

$$\int \frac{\sin^3 \sqrt{x}}{3 \sqrt{n}} dn = \int \frac{\sin(t^2)}{t} \cdot 3t^2 dt = \int \sin(t^2) \cdot 3t dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int \sin^2(t^2) \cdot 2t dt = \frac{3}{2} \int \sin^2 u du = -\frac{3}{2} \cos u + C$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \sin(t^2) + C = -\frac{3}{2} \cos^3 \sqrt{x} + C \text{ in i-tervals.}$$