1)-3)
Determinate il coningato del numo completa 
$$\left( l^{-i\frac{\pi}{2} + 4} \right)^{3} (l^{-i})$$

$$\left( l^{-i\frac{\pi}{2} + 4} \right)^{3} (l^{-i}) = \left( l l^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \right)^{3} (l^{-i})$$

$$= l^{3} l^{-i\frac{3}{2}\pi} (l^{-i})$$

$$\frac{3}{2il+l^3} = l^3 - 2li$$

1)-b) Si courida la fui ene 
$$f(x) = arty(1-x^{\frac{1}{3}})$$

Detenitione il don'us

sibilite foi il to di noustono della fuiour fof e determiname l'immiggine

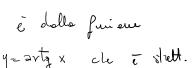
 $= \iota^{3} i (2 - i) = 2i l^{3} + l^{3}$ 

$$f$$
 i conforte della friour  $y = -x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1$ 

cle è stuttomete decento essendo una ter bosique della

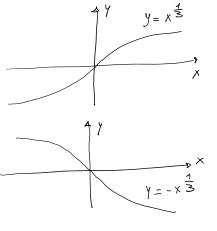
function 
$$y=-x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

le i stett oliu suti



cresute; quiudi L

ë stutt. oh ou sutu



Dito de line 
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2rty(1-x^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \lim_{y \to -\infty} 2rtyy = -\frac{17}{2}$$

e lu 
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} 2rty(1-x^{\frac{1}{3}}) = \lim_{y \to 7+\infty} 2rtyy = \mathbb{Z}$$

The ship of 
$$(x)$$
  $\frac{y=f(x)}{y}$   $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(y) = \operatorname{arty}\left(1+\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ 

Political de lu fof (x) 
$$y=f(x)$$
  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} f(y) = \operatorname{arty}\left(1+\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ 

e lu fof (x)  $\lim_{x\to-\infty} f(y) = \operatorname{arty}\left(1-\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ 
 $\lim_{x\to-\infty} f(y) = \lim_{x\to-\infty} f(y) = \operatorname{arty}\left(1-\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$ 

animali  $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \left(\operatorname{arty}\left(1-\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right), \operatorname{arty}\left(1+\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)\right)$ 

2) Determiure il domino e pli sintata della fluzione  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ 

Stalille foi de f i stettamente concava rell'intervallo (1 HD)

olom  $f: X^2-1>0 <=> X>1 V X<-1$ quindi olom  $f = (-\alpha, -1) \cup (\beta, +\infty)$ 

fe (° ( blouf ) i quiroli gli ass'utoti verticoli nour do encore solo nei punte n=1 (2 dx) e x=-9 (2 SX)

Notions the 
$$f(x) = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$
 Se  $x > 1$ 

$$-\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{-x-1}} = -\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$
 Se  $x < -1$ 

 $\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \quad x=1 \text{ uou } \text{ is solution verticals}$ 

$$\lim_{X \to 7-1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{X \to 7-1^{-}} -\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \qquad \lim_{X \to 7-1^{-}} \frac{y = \frac{x-9}{x+1}}{\lim_{X \to 7-1^{-}} \frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \frac{-2}{0^{-}} = +\infty \quad y \to 1$$

quidi la utta x=-1 è si utoto verticle 2 sx per f.

Ariatoti en Houtoli:

$$\lim_{x \to 7+\Omega} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 7+\Omega} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \sqrt{1} = 1$$

quirdi la retta y= 1 è sintoto oriet. par x-7+100

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

quindi le retto y=-1 è ssi doto si Houtole pu X->-00

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{x-1} (x+1)^{3/2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} \frac{(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{x-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x+1)^{2}}{(x-1)(x+1)^{3}}$$

Ossument de per  $\times >1$ , numeratore e de nominatore di  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \sqrt{x-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$   $(x-1)(x+1)^{3}$ 

sour foritivi e qu'uli f''(x)<0 pu x>2 de mi sique cle f é strett. conceva.

3) Columne
$$\int_{-2}^{3} \log \left( x^{2} + |x| + 1 \right) dx$$

Poicht l'integroude à pai, l'integrale assignate à agrade a  $2 \int_{0}^{2} \log \left( \frac{x^{2} + x + 1}{x^{2} + x + 1} \right) dx = 2 \times \log \left( \frac{x^{2} + x + 1}{x^{2} + x + 1} \right) \left( \frac{x^{2} + x + 1}{x^{2} + x + 1} \right) dx$   $= 4 \log 7 - 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x^{2} + x}{x^{2} + x + 1} dx$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2x^2 + x & x^2 + x + 1 \\ 2x^2 + 2x + 2 & y \\ \hline -x - 2 & \end{array}$$

Ihrisoli 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x^{2}+x}{x^{2}+x+1} dx = \int_{0}^{2} 2 dx - \int_{0}^{2} \frac{x+2}{x^{2}+x+1}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{\sqrt{x} + 4}{x^{2} + x + 1} dx$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x + 1}{x^{2} + x + 1} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{2} + x + 1} dx$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log (x^{2} + x + 1) \Big|_{0}^{2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{(x^{2} + x + 1)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} dx$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log 7 + 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{(\frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{2})^{2} + 1}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log 7 + 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{(\frac{2x}{13} + \frac{1}{13})^{2} + 1}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log 7 + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{erd}_{7} \left( \frac{2x}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2} = 4 - \frac{1}{2} \log 7 + \sqrt{3} \left( \operatorname{erd}_{7} \left( \frac{5}{13} \right)^{-3} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$\operatorname{dir}_{1} \operatorname{dir}_{1} \operatorname{erd}_{2} \operatorname{erd}_{3} \operatorname{erd}_{3} \left( \frac{2x}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \right) - \operatorname{erd}_{7} \left( \frac{1}{13} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

$$\operatorname{dir}_{1} \operatorname{dir}_{2} \operatorname{erd}_{3} \operatorname{erd}_{3} \left( \frac{2x}{13} + \frac{1}{13} \right) - \operatorname{erd}_{7} \left( \frac{1}{13} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2}$$

4) Ennuere e dimostra il teorne fondontale del colcobo integrale Si veolo, ad exempto, le lezione 26.