mercoledì 12 giugno 2024 08:30

1)-2) Détenieure la forme exponenziole del numero complisso

$$\vec{k} = \frac{2+i^3-i}{3i}$$
 e récoverne poi le radici cultiche

$$\frac{1}{3i} = \frac{2i+2}{-3} = \frac{2}{3}(-1-i)$$

$$\left|\frac{2}{3}(-1-i)\right| = \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{R}; \text{Avg}\left(\frac{2}{3}(-1-i)\right) = -\frac{2}{4}T$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \left(\frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{3}} e^{-\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{3}k}$$

$$k = 0,1,2$$

$$= \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{4}i\frac{2}{3}} K_{3} K=0,4,2$$

1)-b) Détencience il dominis, il tipo di monotonie e l'immegine delle furrisce

$$f(x) = 2r\cos(x^3-1)/2x$$

f(x)  $\bar{\epsilon}$  produtte di olue funioni possitive (se  $[0,\overline{12}]$ ) statt. decentate c  $cio \bar{c}$   $y(x) = 26ccos(x^3-1)$  e  $y(x) = \frac{1}{2^x}$ 

quindi f è stat. decesute; infatti y= 2005(x3-1) = stat. decusante in quanto competo de y= x3-1 stat. cusante e y= 20005x stat. cusante.

2) Stabilie il must di zen coli del polinomisto  $b(x) = x^8 + x^5 - 10$ 

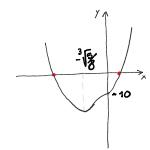
Si counder poir la fusione 
$$f(t) = \frac{\sin(t+10)}{t^2-100}$$

$$p'(x) = 8x^4 + 5x^4 = x^4 (8x^3 + 5)$$

shinds p è statt cusate su 
$$\left(-\frac{3}{8}, +\infty\right)$$
 e statt decre sate re  $\left(-\infty, -\frac{3}{8}\right)$ .

Chimbi  $\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) < p(0) = -10 < 0$ 

Sibuque p ha que ste audanuto:



p ha d seri twoli segnoti in cosso in figur

$$f(t) = \frac{\sin(t+10)}{t+10} \frac{1}{t-10}$$

data the 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \beta(x) = -10$$
 si ha:  
 $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x\to 0} \beta(x) = \lim_{t\to -10} \frac{1}{t} + \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1\cdot 1}{20} = -\frac{1}{20}$ 

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

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{3} \frac{3x^{2}-1}{x^{2}-x+1} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int_{-2}^{4} \frac{1}{x^{2}-x+1} dx$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(x^{2}-x+1) \right]_{-2}^{3} + \frac{3}{2} \int_{-2}^{3} \frac{1}{x^{2}-x+1} dx$$

$$= 5 + 4 \left( \log 7 - \log 7 \right) + \frac{3}{4} \int_{-2}^{3} \frac{1}{(x-\frac{1}{2})^{2} \left( \frac{12}{2} \right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= 5 + 2 \int_{-2}^{3} \frac{1}{(\frac{x^{2}-1}{2})^{2}+1} dx = 5 + \frac{1}{3} \arctan \left( \frac{2x-1}{13} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{3}$$

$$= 5 + 2 \int_{-2}^{3} \arctan \left( \frac{5}{13} \right) - \arctan \left( \frac{5}{13} \right)$$

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In Emission les focustes di Taylor di ordine su Suivre les formtes di 11 se truccion di violine 11 per les furione 
$$f(x) = x \sin(x^2)$$

Sie  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x \in \hat{I}$ ,  $f$  deivolve se sulte in  $x = x = x$ 

ellere  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} f^{(k)}(x_0) \cdot (x_0 - x_0)^k + O((x_0 - x_0)^n)$  per  $x \rightarrow x_0$ 

Sie  $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in \bot$ , f denote a part in  $x_0$  of the first  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f^{(k)}(x_0) \cdot (x_0 - x_0)^k + o((x_0 - x_0)^k)$  pu  $x_0 \rightarrow x_0$ Poili sin  $x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6)$ ,  $\sin x^2 = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} + o(x^{10})$ a quich  $x \sin x^2 = x^3 - \frac{x^7}{6} + \frac{x^{11}}{5!} + o(x^{10})$ Date the  $o(x^{13})$   $= \delta$  when  $o(x^{11})$  be founds tichiects  $= x^3 - \frac{x^7}{6} + \frac{x^{11}}{5!} + o(x^{10})$   $= x \sin x^2 = x^3 - \frac{x^7}{6} + \frac{x^{11}}{5!} + o(x^{10})$