1-a) Determinare le forme cortesione del mus complimo

$$z = 2^4 (i-1)^4 = 2^4 \left(\sqrt{2} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i}\right)^4 = 2^6 2\pi i = 2^6 (-1) = -2^6$$

1)-6) Determinare insieme di definitione, monotoma e immogine obelle funcione $f(x) = \frac{1}{9\sqrt{x-1}+1}$

olou
$$f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x-1 \ge 0\} = [1, +\infty);$$

$$f$$
 is composts obs $x \in [1, +\infty) \longrightarrow \sqrt{x-1} + 1 \longrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\sqrt{x-1}} + 1$

quindi
$$\bar{z}$$
 stretts unter obcuscute, in $(f) = (\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x), f(x)) = (0, \frac{1}{2})$

2) Determinave domino ed eventuali asintato delle funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{\omega 5x - 1}{x^2}$$

Soriere l'equezione oble retto tengute el grapico di f in $x_s = 2\pi i$. Stephilie de $x_s = 2\pi i$ un puto di messiono per f.

dom f = 1R-20); fe (°(1R-20)) quindi ghi eventuali asintoti sono

de accre in 0 e in +00 e -00

th. Hopts $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) \stackrel{\sim}{=} \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{-i\omega x}{2} = -\frac{a}{2}$: Non a some sointoir verticoli in o

lum
$$f(x)$$
: $\left|\frac{\cos x - 1}{x^2}\right| \leq \frac{2}{x^2} - 20$ quindi lim $f(x) = 0$;

and grant lim f(x) = 0. Durger le telle y = 0 i asintote oristontale $x - - \infty$

rid pu X-7+10 che pu X-7-00.

$$f(2\pi) = \frac{1-1}{(2\pi)^2} = 0$$

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

f'(211) = 0; quinti le relle tangente les equozione y=0

21 è un purto di nassino (assoluto) per f in quanto f(x) < 0 tredont Allo stesso visuliste si può arrivere colcolando la obvivata reconde e ossewando de f"(27) < 0:

$$f''(x) = -\frac{(\cos x \cdot x + \sin x + 2\sin x) x^3 - (\sin x \cdot x + 2(1 - \cos x)) 3x^2}{x^6}$$

$$f''(2\pi) = -\frac{2\pi \cdot (2\pi)^3}{(2\pi)^6} = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \text{ che } \bar{z} \text{ negativo}$$

3) Calcolore l'integrale inolefinite della fun none

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x \cdot \sin x}{\cos^2 x + 2\cos x + 1}$$

Colcolar poi la media integrale oti f mel'intervallar [0, 1]

Ports t = cosx, otherisms:

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

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$$= -\int \frac{t}{$$

Thorize integrale: $\frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x \sin x}{\cos^{2}x + 2\cos x + A} dx = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left(\log_{2} |\cos x + A| + \frac{\Delta}{\cos x + A} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ $= -\frac{4}{\pi} \left(\log_{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} + A \right) + \frac{A}{\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} + A} - \log_{2} 2 - \frac{A}{2} \right)$

4) Em cière e dimentrare le tours du carabinier i per il limite di une funzione

Frant f, g, h: X -> IR, X, E |R AD(X). Supposersus de JUED(X0) tole de f(x) & h(x) & g(x), \forall x & UAX \ 1X0} e de lim f(x) = l = lim g(x) con l & IR oldro =] lim h(x) = l

X->X0

X->X0

Dohlismo dimostrare cle YE>O FUze D(xo) t.c YXEUA NX -1xo): l-E < h(x) < l+E

Sis quindi U= UN U2 N U3, Essudo interserious di tre intormi

Sis quindi U= UN U2 N U3, Essendo interseriore di tre intorni oli xo, U1 è m iretorno di xo; indtre txe U1 N X > 1x0} si ha l-E & f(x) & h(x) & g(x) < l+E, come volvosi dimostrore.