$$\left(\frac{2-i}{1+2i}\right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{2-i}{1+2i} = \frac{(2-i)(1-2i)}{5} = -\frac{5i}{5} = -\lambda = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i}$$

e pui nohi
$$\left(\frac{2-i}{1+2i}\right)^{\frac{2}{2}} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{2}} = -i$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

dom
$$f = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$
 e $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{-x}}$;

h i comporte do
$$h_1(x) = \sqrt{-x}$$
 e $h_2(x) = \ell^x$

Poicle hi è stattamente den sate e he à statt. rexente

h e stutt. decretate. Dunque f é itett. chare soute

in quouto proolollo di funzioni positive, statt. ohmente

$$\operatorname{Im} f = \left[f(0), \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) \right] = \left[1, +\infty \right]$$

2) Determinare obsuminis, a sintoti e punti estremoli locoli e globoli delle funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} + \log(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$dow f: \begin{cases} x^2-1 > 0 & |x>1 \lor x<-1 \\ x+1 \neq 0 & |x \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{y+1} + \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6}{9}(x^2-1)$$

$$f(x) =$$

Page 2

 $\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{x} = 0 + 0 = 0$

hu
$$f(n) - 0. \times = hm$$
 $f(n) = +\infty$ quindi f hou he marche $x \to +\infty$ $\Rightarrow h'ntoto oblique per $x \to +\infty$$

lim
$$f(x) = 1 + \infty = +\infty$$
 now he solutate or itsoutale for $x - x - \infty$

$$\lim_{x\to -N} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 + 0 = 0$$

fin
$$f(x) - 0 \cdot x = \lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$
, non his in into to delique for $x \to -\infty$

$$\frac{1}{1}(x) = \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{2x}{x^2-1}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-1+2x(x+1)^2}{(x^2-1)(x+1)^2} = \frac{(x+1)(x-1+2x^2+2x)}{(x^2-1)(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)(2x^2+3x-1)}{(x^2-1)(x+1)^2} ; \text{ purible}$$

$$\phi^{1}(x) > 0 <=> (x+1)(2x^{2}+3x-1) > 0$$

Petoute f ha un puto ob minim hou i oble in $x = -\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}$ Poiché line $f(x) = -\infty$ tole minim non i oble $\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}$

Coliolore

$$\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2}\left(2-x^{3}\right)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}}dx\right)$$

posts
$$x^3 = t$$
, olt = $3x^2 dx$ oftensum

$$\int \frac{x^{2}}{2} (2-x^{3})^{\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}} dx = \frac{1}{6} \int (2-t)^{\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (2-t)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} (2-t)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}, t = x^{3}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}(2-t)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}, t = x^3$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \left(2 - X^{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} + C$$

4) Ennaire e dimostrore il terme fondomentale del col colo integrale

hi redo, ad exempis, le lezione 26.

Rigurdo del'ultimo porte dell'eserciois si ossuvi

de dutto
$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
, $F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} e^{-s^{2}} ds$

risulté Férivoble e F(x) = e >0 Vx eR e dunque Féstrett. Vesante.