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

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

e pui noti 
$$\left(\frac{2-i}{1+2i}\right)^7 = e^{-\frac{4\pi i}{2}\pi i} = -i$$

b) Determinant il obominis, il tripo oli monotonia a l'immogine della funzione 
$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^{\sqrt{-x}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

qui voli dour 
$$f = (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

sont obs cercore mi punti -1 e 1  $\lim_{x\to -1^{-}} f(x) \qquad \left[ \frac{-1}{0^{-}} - \infty = \infty - \infty \right]$ Gestieur di risolver la forme insleteninto  $\lim_{X\to 7-1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{X\to 7-1^{-}} \frac{1}{x+1} \left( x + (x+1) \log (x^{2}-1) \right)$  $=\lim_{X\to -1^{-}}\frac{1}{X+1}\left[\times+(X+1)\left[\log\left|X+1\right|+\log\left(1-X\right)\right]\right]$ =  $\lim_{x\to -1^{-}} \frac{1}{x+1} \left[ x + (x+1) \log |x+1| + (x+1) \log (1-x) \right]$  $\lim_{X\to -1^{-}} |X+1| = \lim_{X\to -1^{-}} -|X+1| \log |X+1|$  $\frac{|X+1|=t}{t-v^{t}} \quad \text{for } -t \text{ log}t=0$ qui holi lim  $\frac{1}{x+1} \left[ x + (x+1) \log |x+1| + (x+1) \log |x-1| \right] = \frac{1}{0} \left( -1 \right) = +\infty$ e olumpue X=-1 è sintoto renticole  $\lim_{X \to 71^+} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\infty \right) = -\infty$ ani voli le rette X=1 i si vitato verticole (n chi smo eventu di si vitata si rroutoli low  $f(n) = 1 + \infty = + \infty$  now he so intoto nimoutale por x->+00 x->+00  $\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{x} = 0 + 0 = 0$ hu  $f(n) - 0. \times = hm$   $f(n) = +\infty$  quindi f hou he manche  $x \to +\infty$   $\Rightarrow h'ntoto oblique per <math>x \to +\infty$ lim  $f(x) = 1 + \infty = +\infty$  non his solution or itsoutale for  $x - x - \infty$  $\lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 + 0 = 0$ 

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

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

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

$$\varphi'(x) > 0 <=> (x+1)(2x^2+3x-1) > 0$$

Pertoute f ha un pute ob minim bock in  $x = -\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}$ Poiché line  $f(x) = -\infty$  tok minim nou i apoble  $\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{4}$ 

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$= -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} (2-t)^{\frac{1}{12}}$$

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

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

Ennaire e dimostrore il terume fondomentole del colado integrale

si resto, ad escupit, le lezione 26.