1) - (a) Sion
$$\overline{z} \in \mathcal{I}$$
 tolk the $|\overline{z}| = 1$. Verifican the $\overline{z} = \frac{1}{z}$

$$\frac{1}{\overline{z}} = \frac{\overline{z}}{\overline{z} \cdot \overline{z}} = \frac{\overline{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{\overline{z}}{1} = \overline{z}$$

Stabilie poi il tipo di monotonia di f e determinarme infine l'immagine

dow
$$f:$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{arctan}(1-x^2) > 0 \\ \times > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 1-x^2 > 0 \\ \times > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ \times > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

f₂(x) = x = i stutt. decrescute (è ma funione fotente con esponente negativo

$$f_{A}(x) = \log_{10} \left(\operatorname{arcteu}(1-x^{L}) \right)$$
 $= \operatorname{composts}$ obe

 $x \in (0,1) \longrightarrow 1-x^{L}$ stutt duresute su $(0,1)$
 $\times \in \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \operatorname{arcte} x$

" results

quanto sonome di funcioni stutt. decesante.

$$f \in (^{\circ}((0,1)))$$
 poils $f_{q} = f_{1}$ souventombe continue
e puivoli $Imf = (\lim_{X \to 7} f_{1}^{(n)}, \lim_{X \to 90^{+}} f_{1}^{(n)}) =$

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{y \to 0^{+}} \log_{10} y + \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\infty + 1 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) + \left(+\infty\right) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = 2^{2(x-1)^3+1} + 2x - 1$$

Studian le convessité di f. Stabilice che fipo di flont le f vel purit x=1 e diterminare l'equazione della alta tangente de quopier di f in tale punto

Poide dont $f = \mathbb{R}$ e $f \in (^{\circ}(\mathbb{R})$, f non he sointoti verticali.

Cerchismo eventuoli aviotati orittoutoli & obliqui

lim $f(x) = +\infty + \infty - 4 = +\infty$ f how he as out, for x-r too

$$\lim_{x \to 7+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 7+\infty} \left(\frac{2^{2(x-x)^3+q}}{x} + 2 - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2(x-1)^3 + q}{2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2(x-1) + 1}{2} \cdot \log 2 \cdot 6(x-1)^2 = +\infty \text{ (+w)} = +\infty$$

quinti lu $\frac{f(x)}{x \rightarrow +\infty} = +\infty + 2 + 0 = +\infty$ f nou ho as obl. for $x \rightarrow +\infty$

dim $f(n) = 0 - \infty - 1 = -\infty$ f nou ho 95. orit. per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{X \to 7^{-}\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{X \to 7^{-}\infty} \left(\frac{2(x-1)^3 + 1}{x} + 2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0 + 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) - 2x = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(2^{(x-1)^{3}+1} + 2x - 1 - 2x \right) = -1$$

quindi le rette y= 2x-1 = ss. obligue pu x->-0.

Sindioner la converité di f; lete che f i divable 2 volte, possioner stutione il seque di f":

$$f'(x) = 2^{2(x-1)^{3}+4} \cdot (\log 2) \cdot 6(x-1)^{2} + 2$$

$$f''(x) = 2^{2(x-1)^{3}+4} \cdot (\log 2)^{2} \cdot 36(x-1)^{4} + 2^{2(x-1)^{3}+4} \cdot (\log 2) \cdot 12(x-1)$$

$$= 2^{2(x-1)^{3}+4} \cdot (\log 2) \cdot 12 \cdot (x-1) \left[3(\log 2)(x-1)^{3} + 1 \right]$$

$$= 2^{2(x-1)^{3}+4} \cdot (\log 2) \cdot 12 \cdot (x-1) \left[3(\log 2)(x-1)^{3} + 1 \right]$$

II. $3(\log 2)(x-1)^3 + 1 > 0$ $4= x(x-1)^3 > -\frac{1}{3\log 2} \iff x-1 > -\frac{3}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3\log 2}}} \implies 1 - \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3\log 2}}$

$$f^{(1)}(x) > 0$$
:
$$\frac{1^{-3} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3 \log_2 2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{2 \log_2 2}}$$

quindi f é stett. onvesse su $\left(-\omega, 1-\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}\log 2}\right)$ e su $\left(1,+\omega\right)$ ed é stett. oncerse su $\left(1-\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}\log 2}\right)$, 1)

Poidt f'(x) > 0 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 \in \mathbb{R}$ puto di flesso a suendute la vetto f(x) of grafier di f'(x) la equatione

$$y = f(4) + f'(4) (x-1)$$

$$f(4) = 2 + 2 - 4 = 3$$

$$f^{1}(4) = 0 + 2 = 2$$
 quindi $y = 3 + 2(x - 1)$

$$\int (3x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int 3(3x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (3x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{\log (2+\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2+\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2+\sqrt{x}$$

3) Teocas suri precedente:

Poide
$$f(x) = |3|x| - 2|^{\frac{1}{3}} = f(x)$$

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

Poick
$$3x-2>0 = 7$$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}$, abbisomory
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[3x-2\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{3} - (3x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (3x-2)^{\frac{1}{3}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{3x-2}{3} = 0 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{3x-2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{3} = 0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(-2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(-2\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3} - 0 = \frac{1}{4} \left(2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{4} \left(2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + 1\right)$$

4) 5; volo faz. 201 del mamole consigliato per enmaisto e obinostrazione

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} x^{\alpha} \log x = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\log x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{\log \frac{1}{y}}{y^{\alpha}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{\log 1 - \log y}{y^{\alpha}}$$

$$= \lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{\log y}{y^{\alpha}} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{y^{\alpha}} = \lim_{y\to +\infty} \frac{1}{y^{\alpha}} = 0$$