$$e^{2+i\frac{\pi}{12}} \cdot e^{-2+i\frac{\pi}{12}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{\pi}{12}\right)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{12}} = e^{-2+i\frac{\pi}{12}} = e^{-2$$

$$-i = i$$

Détenieure sup e inf et mentudente mox e min delle successione.

$$\left\{ \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \left(n^2 - 1 \right) \right\}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \ge 2$$

Le sucussione assegnate à comforte delle nicumone

MEN, M>2 +> M²-1 statt. cusute e dolle

funcione y= log x, slatt. dens set. Duper & stætt. ohousale

e qui sup
$$\left\{ log_{1}(u^{2}-1) \right\} = log_{1}(4-1) = log_{2}3$$

lute inf
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} u^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\}_{A \ge 2}$$
 = $\lim_{\lambda \to 2} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} u^2 - 1 \end{array} \right\}_{A \ge 2}$

Stolder de le seguete equatione he oluvé une solutione possitivo.

$$\operatorname{arcty}\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) = \times \log\left(x+1\right) \quad (*)$$

Dinosture quindi de tele soluione è unico

Deteniuse poi l'equo rioue della rette to. vel punts O el grafico della fui ene el acordo membro dell'eq. (*). Stebilize infine che il grafio si trave sopre tale retto.

2)

che il grafio si trave sopre tale rette!

Une sourion di (X) conispude de mo reo della funzione $f(x) = \operatorname{archy}\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right) - x \log(x+1)$

Perché fe (° ([0,+00)) primer avere di voca il th. olight sent sell'interveller [0,+00);

 $f(0) = arty 1 - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} > 0$

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

Duque of he show no zero in (0,+00).

Verifichisher che tole Ferré unico constata noto che f è stutt. de cre scute sull'intervello

 $(0, +\infty)$:

 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\Lambda}{X+\Lambda}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{(X+1)^2}\right) - \log(X+1) - \frac{X}{X+\Lambda}$ $= -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} - \log (x+1) - \frac{x}{x+1}$

Ossevismo de pu x>0, i tre addudi pui hopea sour hepstivi quivoli f'(x) <0 +x>0 a'se f e stetts mete decrescute in (0,+10) e quivoli of ho au solo zent in tole intervells.

he re f(x) = x log(1+x) $g'(x) = log(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}$, g'(0) = 0 quindi en et la relto ty

$$g'(x) = log(x+1) + \frac{x}{x+1}$$
, $g'(0) = 0$ quich enth la retto y al profix di $g'(x) = 0$ for $g'(x) = 0$ for $g'(x) = 0$ for $g'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{x+1-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$

Come n' veole p''(x) > 0 $\forall x \in (-1, +\infty)$ in quanto somme di funzioni positive de the intervallor. Quinti $j \geq 0$ Converse e duque il no popur i al chi topre della retto to in opin no putto, 0 compreso.

Colore il signite integrole

$$\int_{\pi}^{\pi} \left(|t \sin t| - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} \right) dt$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\left| t \sin t \right| - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} \right) dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| t \sin t \right| dt - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt = \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t - \frac{1}{(2\pi - t)^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \left(\pi + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{\sigma} \right) - \frac{2}{3\pi} = 2\pi - \frac{2}{3\pi}$$

4) Ennacère e dimostrore il terme di Rolle. Fornile poi m. escepto di ma funzione Continua su un intervollo chiuso e limitato

• • •

continue su un intervollo chinso e limitato
che assume lo stemo volce negli estrui
me che nou obbie dan pruto in an
lo ma deivota ni annulli.

Per emaisto e di mostrotione ed sempio si
vida la lizione 20