1) - a)
$$5iz = 7 + 2i$$
 Colcolore $\frac{2-\overline{2}}{121^2}$ e determinance la codrici quanti in forme esponniole $\frac{2-\overline{2}}{|z|^2} = \frac{-4i}{5} = \frac{-4i}{5} = \frac{-4}{5}i = \frac{4}{5}[-i] = \frac{4}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}\pi i}$

$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{2-\overline{2}}{|z|^2}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{4}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}\pi i}} = \sqrt[4]{\frac{3\pi}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}} + \sqrt[2\pi]{\pi}k$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{\frac{3\pi}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}} + \sqrt[2\pi]{\pi}k$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{\frac{3\pi}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{5}}} + \sqrt[4\pi]{\pi}k$$

$$= \sqrt[4]{\frac{3\pi}{5}e^{\frac{3\pi}{5}}}$$

1)-5) Détentione il dominio, il tipo di monotonie e l'innuegine della funzione
$$f(x) = \arccos(2x+1)e^{-3\sqrt{x}}$$

g in quanto composto de
$$g_1(x) = 2x + 1$$
 statt. Un sonte e

e h in quanto nguel a (1) × 2 quindi composto dolla funiona esponeriole di base / quindi estat. e dello funione radia cubico de é stationate resont.

$$f \in C^{\circ}([-1,0])$$
 doto che sis q che hi gono continue; qui noli $Iuf = [f(0), f(-1)]$

$$f(0) = \operatorname{arcos}(1) \frac{1}{e^{\theta}} = 0$$
; $f(-1) = \operatorname{arcos}(-1) \frac{1}{e^{-1}} = Te$ quinchi

d) Determine il dominis e gli assintati della funzione
$$f(n) = n \log \left(\frac{X-2}{2x+4} \right)$$

Si studi la convessiti di
$$f$$
. He f un messiut locale hall intervalla $(2 + \omega)$? Pende? dont f : $\frac{x-2}{2x+1} > 0 \iff x < -\frac{1}{2} \lor x > 2$ qui whi dom $f = (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}) \lor (z, +\infty)$

 $f \in C^{\circ}(\text{douf})$ qui noir qui air put ; a ui arcon eventuel sorutet verticel.

solo $X = -\frac{1}{2}$ e X = 2, che sono di accumbatore par elemf une non apportenzant a dom f.

Poile lim
$$x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x-2}{2x+1} = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{0} = +\infty$$

line
$$\chi = -\frac{1}{2}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(+\infty) = -\infty$$
 qui di $\chi = -\frac{1}{2} \in \mathfrak{I}$. Voit cele pu

Vedesto se f ha sintote outsouth

has $f(n) = \pm \infty$ leg $\frac{1}{2} = \mp \infty$, quidi f non he smutht outsouther $x \to \pm \infty$

Ceclisur qui eventuale avintate obliqui:

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{f(u)}{x}=\log\frac{1}{2}=-\log 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(u) + \log_2 x = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x \left(\log_2 \frac{x-2}{2x+1} + \log_2 \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} x \log_2 \frac{2(x-2)}{2x+1} = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{2x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1-\frac{2}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{\log_2 (1+\frac{1}{x})}{2x} - \frac{\log_$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \pm n} \left(\frac{-2 \log \left(\frac{1-4x}{x} \right)}{-\frac{2}{x}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\log \left(\frac{1+4x}{2x} \right)}{\frac{1}{2x}} \right) = -2 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

quivoli la letto $y = -\log 2 \times -\frac{5}{2}$ et privatoto obliquer via per $x \to +\infty$ che per $x \to -\infty$.

Studiano le convessité di f.

$$f'(x) = \log \frac{x-2}{2x+1} + x \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} = \log \left(\frac{x-2}{2x+1}\right) + \frac{5x}{(x-2)(2x+1)}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\pi) = \frac{5}{(x-2)(2x+4)} + \frac{5(x-2)(2x+4) - 5x[(2x+4) + 2(x-2)]}{(x-2)^{2}(2x+4)^{2}}$$

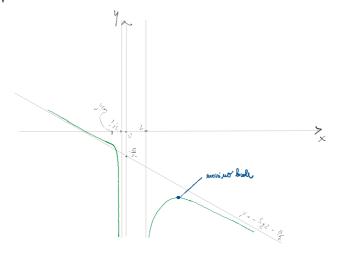
$$= \frac{5(x-2)(2x+4) + 5(x-2)(2x+4) - 40x^2 - 5x - 10x^2 + 20x}{(x-2)^2(2x+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{10(x-2)(2x+4) - 20x^2 + 15x}{(x-2)^2(2x+4)^2} = \frac{10(2x^2 + x - 4x - 2) - 20x^2 + 15x}{(x-2)^2(2x+4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{20x^{2} - 30x - 20 - 20x^{2} + 15x}{(x-2)^{2}(2x+4)^{2}} = \frac{-15x - 20}{(x-2)^{2}(2x+4)^{2}}$$

Juinti
$$f \in stuff$$
. where su $\left(-\infty, -\frac{4}{3}\right)$ e stuff where $ru\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ e su $\left(-2, +\infty\right)$

Delle information che abbient possiona troccione expressi motivamente il grafico di f



epprosni motivamente il grafico oli f (in verde nel obsegno qui o fishco) Poiche f è contino sa (2,100) a oloto de lin f(x) = -00 e line f(x) = -00 e chisno che f $x \to +00$ olive avec un puto oli mosi un lo coli sull'interello (2,+00)

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

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \cos x\right) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos x dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} - \cos x\right) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx - \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos x dx$$

Porli le fruis le
$$y=x^2 \sin x$$
 = desposi e l'intervelle de integronoire i sur metris inspetto aO , a = $-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}$

4) Enuciare e dimostrore il teores fonobinetole del colcolo integrale Si valo, ad escupio, p.p. 242-243 del manuale configliato.