1) 20 4 E ER in he OKXKE => x=0 Din. \times enjuridé. via \times >0, positiono $\varepsilon = \frac{\times}{2} >0$ allora × ly: 0 ≤ × ≤ × => (2 pro dindre per perhe à partire $=7 \times \leq \frac{\times}{2} = 7 \cdot 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ASSURBO X= a a, b EZ a primi tra low => a² e pari (a²=2b²) => a pari Dim & anundo degeni re a mon four par per endère a= $\phi_1^{K_2}$ $\phi_3^{K_5}$ con Pren of print e # dr 2 $\Rightarrow a^2 = \phi_1^{2k_1} \dots \phi_5^{2k_5}$, me se nesem $\phi_1 = 2 \dots \phi_5^2 \dots \phi_5$ 0=26=> 4K2=262 (sophiliero a con 2K, perche à par) => 2K2=b2 => b2 = peri => b é pari ASSURDO PER AP De de by prime tre lors

3) via 270, 1×1622=>-25×62 _ Din => (un vers alla volta) -a < -M < x < M < a |x|<0 => -0 <- |x| => MOLTIMOS K-2, -a < x < a INVERTO IN VENSO pada bi Serandina Du E due con: ゆき×きひ HAPLE not 1) ×≥0 $x=|x| => |x| \leq \alpha$ 2) ×<0 ×=-|x| => -a < x = - | x => | x < a -4) x, y & R 1x+y1 < 1x1+1y1 AGSILUGO UNI
(Tarro e 10511140) 1×+41 => CON 12, LA 913. RINFIE (x+4) => (1x1+1x1) => xx+y2+2xy < |xx+1y12+2|x1191=> $2 \times y \le 2 |x| |y| = 7 \times y \le |xy|$ Ver perché YXEIR -1x15x51x! (of pools dix is onder xy)

5) Se entre un lon è unico Dia x emurdo ∃ L1 ≠ L2: liman = L1 lin on = 12 > + €>0 3n, | an-L1 < € Vn>n, V E >0 3 n2: |an-l2| < E ∀n≥n2 V n z max (n, n2) Valgor entirals 0 < | L1 - L2 = | L1 - an + an - L2 | = $\left| \left(L_1 - a_m \right) + \left(a_m - L_2 \right) \right| \leq \left| L_1 - a_m \right| + \left| a_m - L_2 \right|$ TRIANSOLARE EMERGEN Z PS amudo por ly 47/2 6) Personne del regno Ma (an) is un suce car limite L a)ul >0 => 3 no, Un> no=> 00 70 6) 12 L 20 => Fro. fr> 10 => and0 c) 2e 1=0 => => => |on > => |on > => -- a aim) L>0

VEDO 3 no: VEDZ NO => L-EZONZL+E

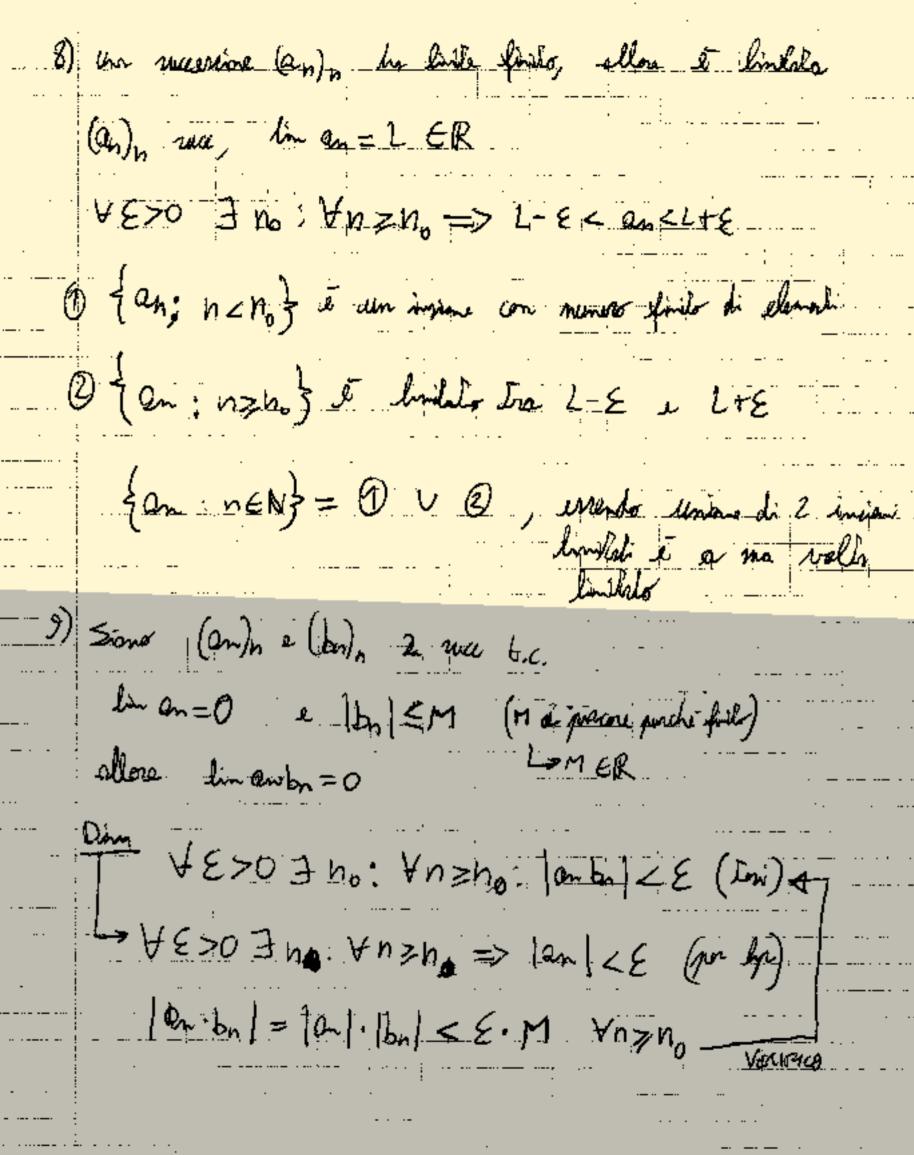
Pango &= = = (maggiore di 0) => 0 c/2 < ar => ar >0

Diodonose

a)
$$\forall \xi > 0 \exists n_2 \forall n_2 n_3 = 7 | 2n-2 | \angle \xi$$

b) $\forall \xi > 0 \exists n_2 \forall n_2 n_3 = 7 | 2n-2 | \angle \xi = 7 | 2n-2 |$

Im Ca=L



10)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (an/bn) = A/B$$
 & B\$0

a) $\forall E > 0$ $\exists n_1 \forall n_2 n_4 = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$
b) $\forall E > 0$ $\exists n_2 : \forall n_3 n_2 = > |b_n - B| < \varepsilon$
e) $a > b > \forall n_3 = |a_n > (n_1, n_2) = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$
por corner

$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_2 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_2 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_2 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_2 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

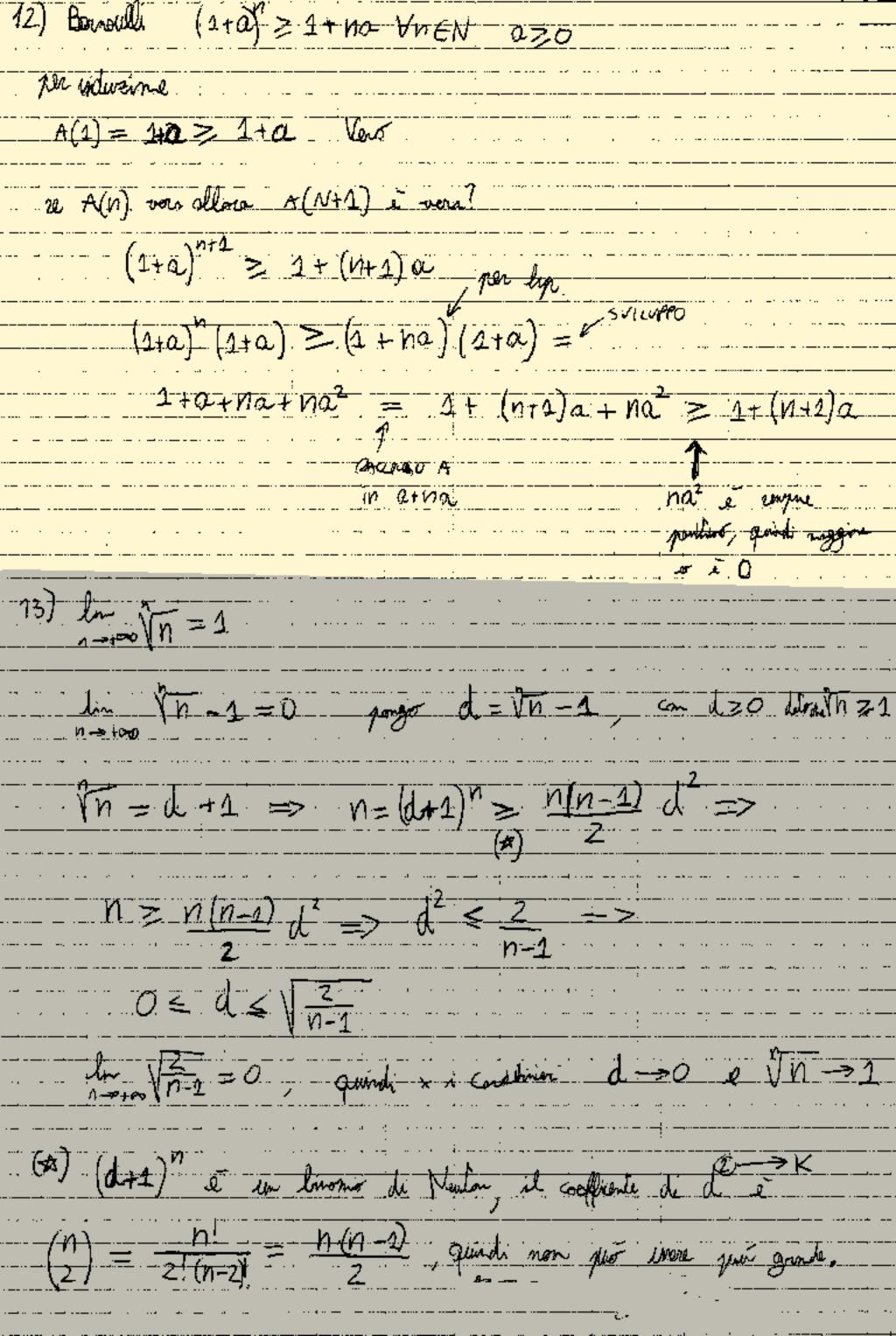
$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

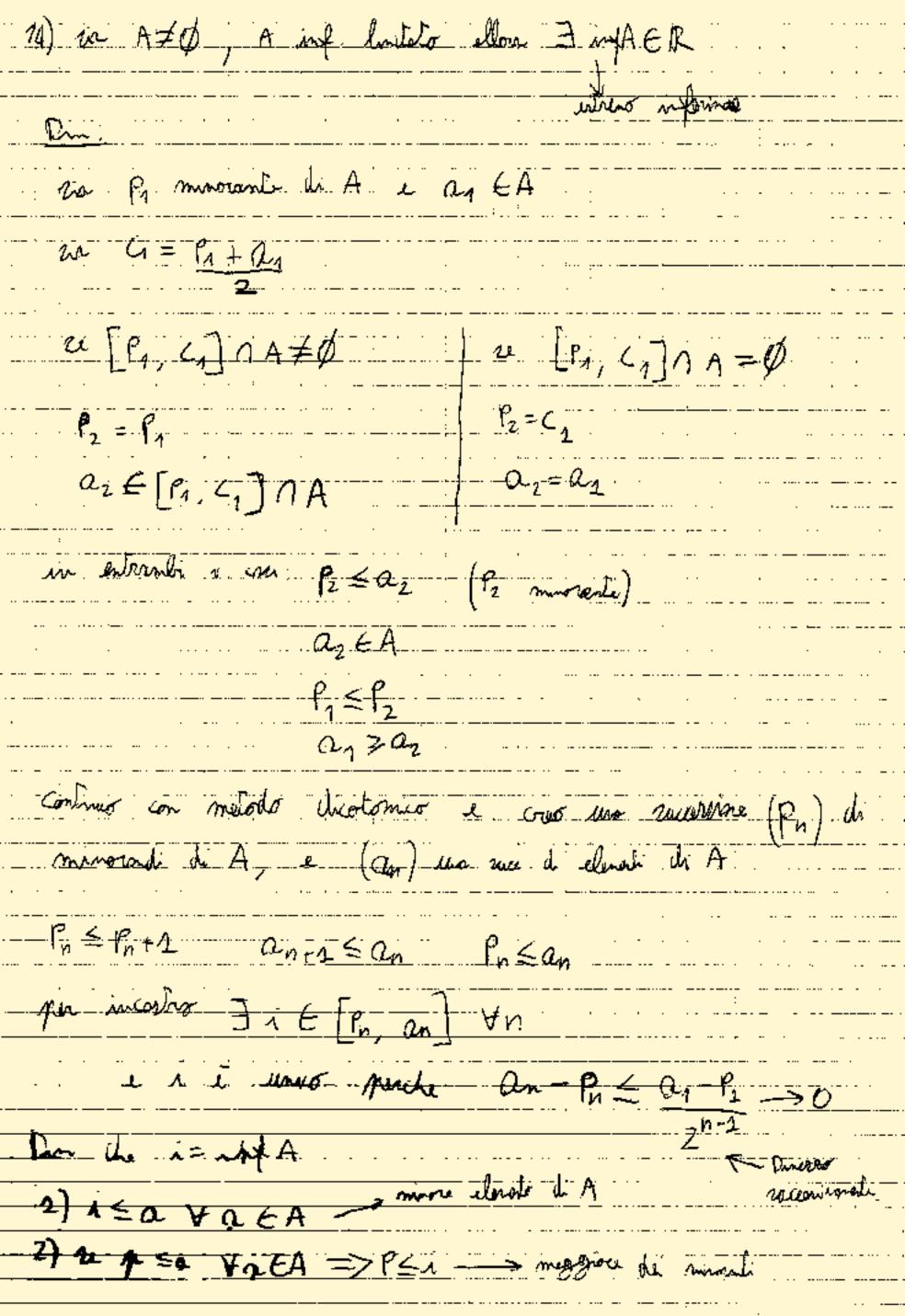
$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

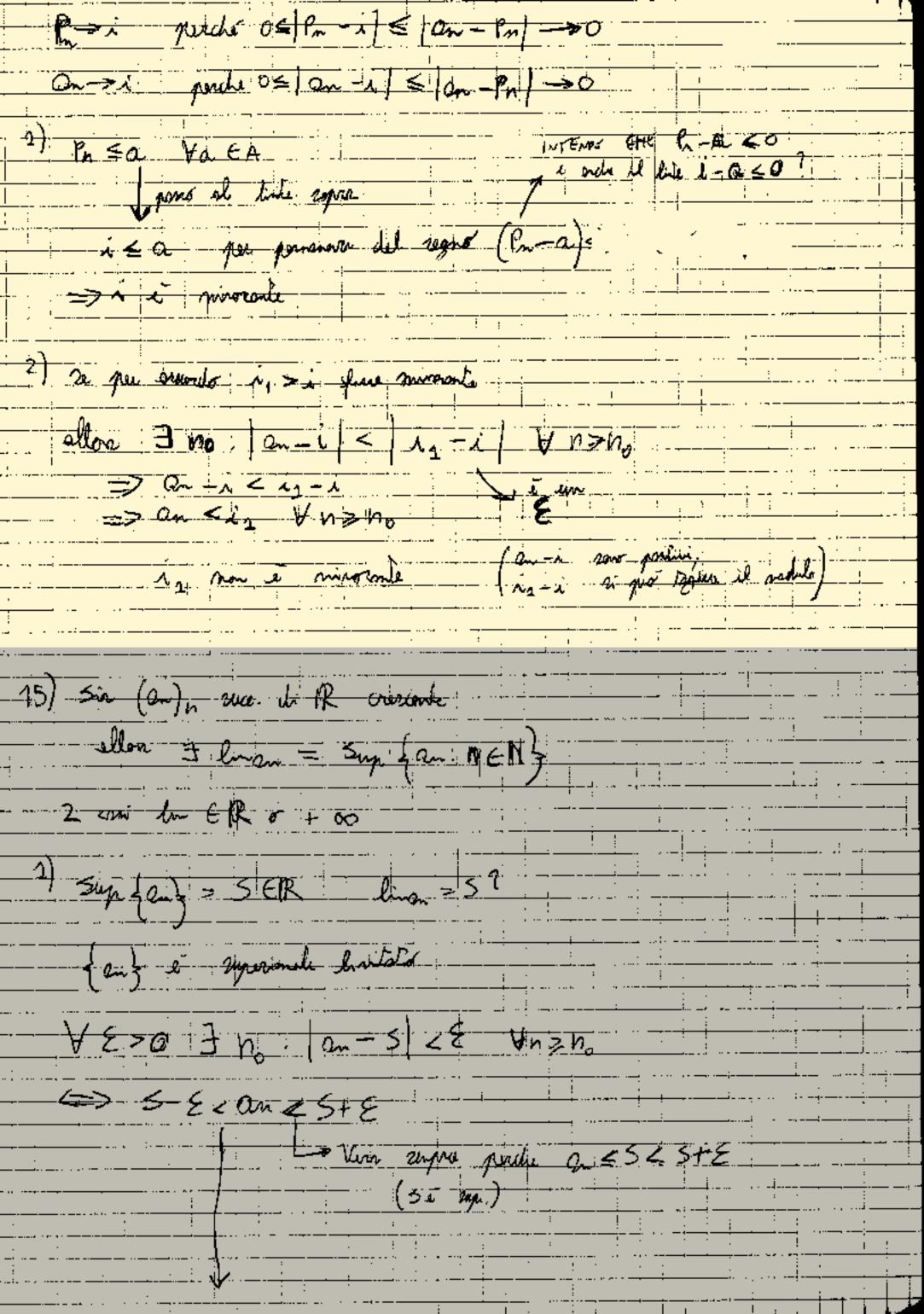
$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : = > |a_m - A| < \varepsilon$$
por corner

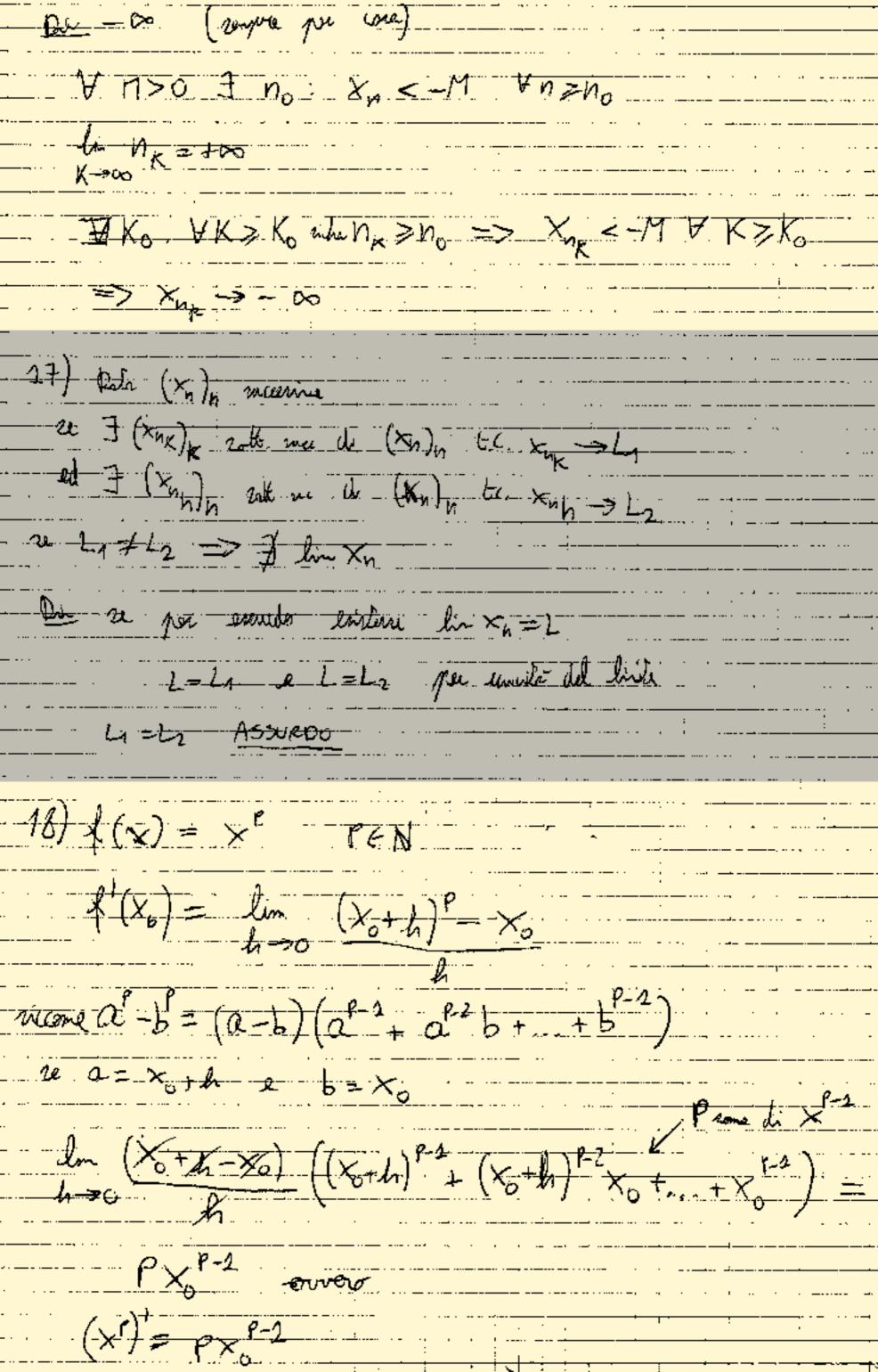
$$\exists n \Rightarrow n \Rightarrow n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : \forall n > n_3 : = > |a_m > a_m >$$

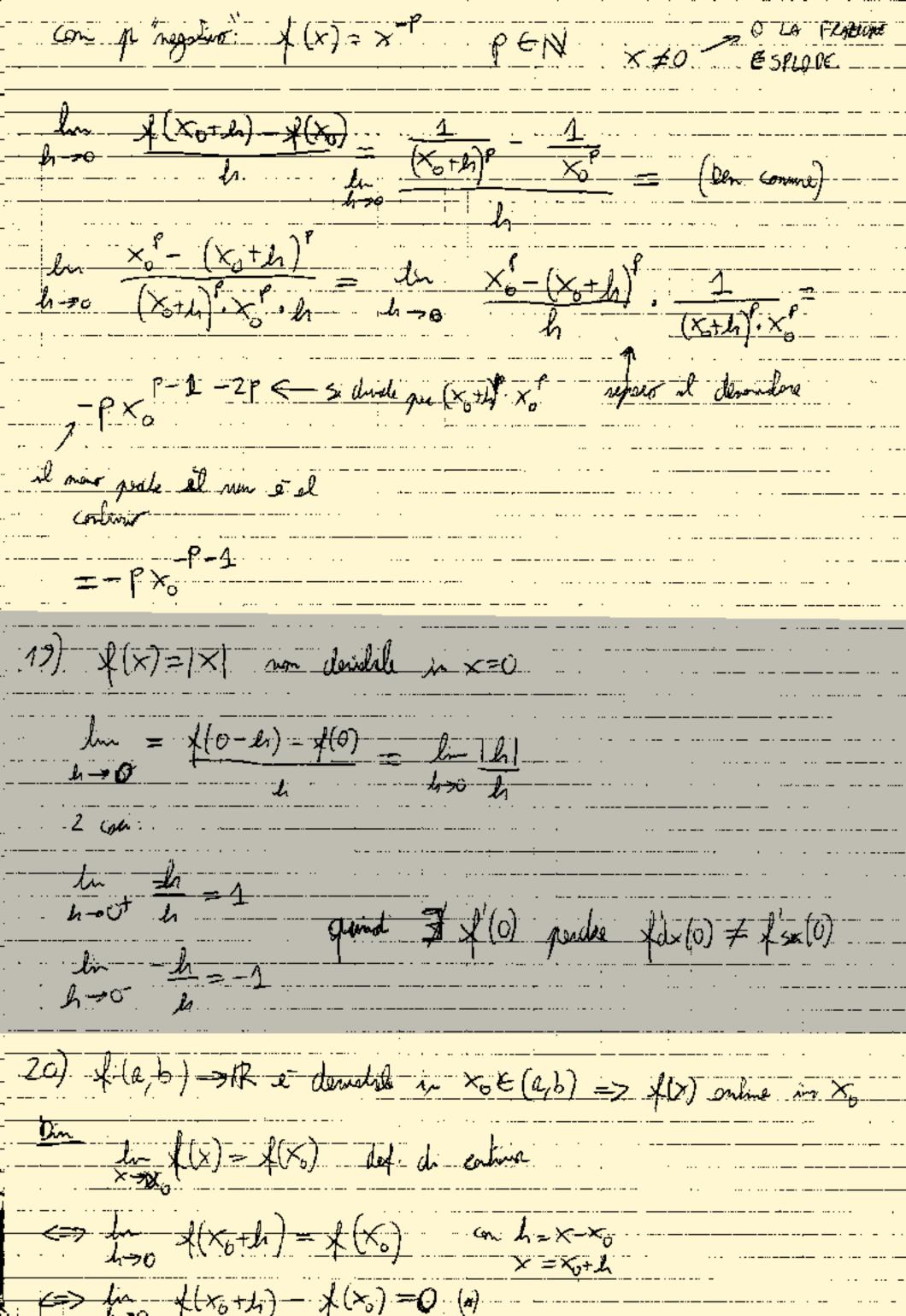


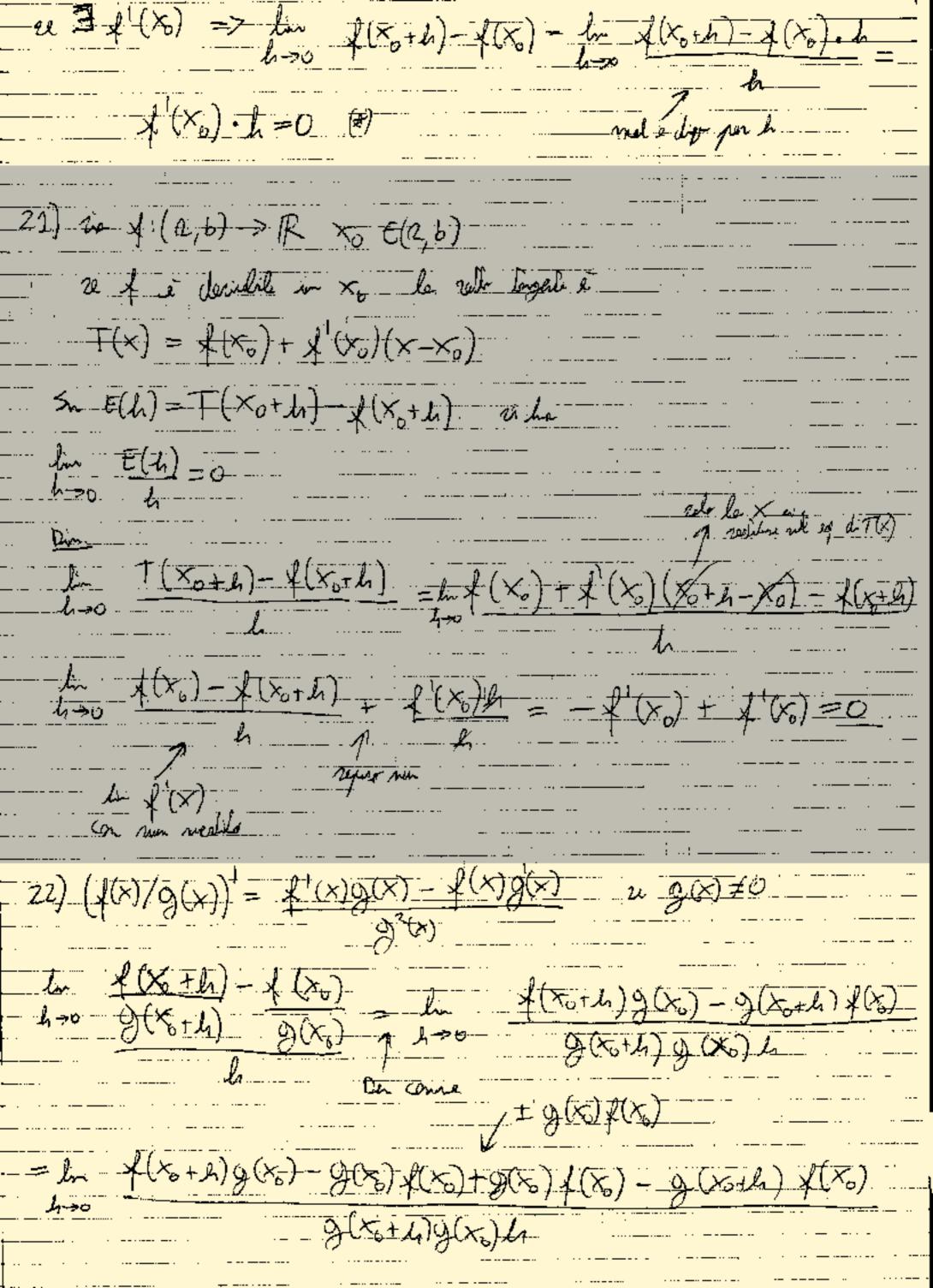




For On > 3-E (5 i of pin puede megande) y n>no an ≥ on > 5- ε (mu. i ouronte) => Yn >no 5- & Lon \$ 5+ & => lin on = 5 -2) Sin {on} = + 00.... Man Ce Oden A: ON E ORW A It my fano) = 100 m non et luito symente. YNZNO On> ono >17 => lin on 2+00 16) Sin (Xn), une suce no indeterinte (he lude, fulle or no che st) allon & (xnx) ratione it (xn) In la sterr link V £ 70 ∃ No. | Xn-L | ∠ E V n z No (du) de line) lin 1/K = 100 (è rette recenne) 3 Ko ∀K>Kohunk>no => |xnk-L| < E Y K > K => Xnk->L Du +00 (questo en per cere, un in gurorei) MC WE OCHH Ko-VKZK NKZNO=> XNE >M KKZKO => XNE >NO







Molome 3 g (x) g (x) e comme in xo
qued 9(x0) \$0 => 9(x0+h) \$0 a g(x0+h) -> g(x0)
per led regno) respective on his point
recolge 4(xo) e g(xo) e specter 1 h
In 9 (x0) (x(x0+1)-x(x0)) - x(x0) (9 (x0+1)-8(x0))
h-10
) (xo+2)) (xo)
$= \lim_{b \to 0} \frac{1}{2} (x_0) + (x_0) - \frac{1}{2} (x_0) + \frac{1}{2} (x_0)$
$O^{2}(x_{i})$
$\int_{0}^{2} (x_{\delta})$
9 (No+4) Inde 2 g (No)
23) $5n P(x) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} a_{K} x^{K}$ also $a_{K} = \frac{P(K)}{K!}$
K=0
$P'(x) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_i \cdot i \times^{n-1}\right) = Q_1 + Z_{0} \times + + hQ_n \times^{n-1}$
$\Rightarrow P'(0) = a_1 \cdot 4$
$P'' = \sum_{i=2}^{N} i(x-1) \alpha_i \times^{N-2} = P^{(i)}(0) = 20.2$
In industring $\rho(K) = \sum_{i=1}^{K} \lambda(i-1) - (i-K+1) \frac{1}{2} x^{i-K}$
$\frac{1-k}{(c)} = K(R-1) - 1a_{k} = K \cdot a_{k}$
~ _
=> ak = P(k) (0)
<u> </u>

.

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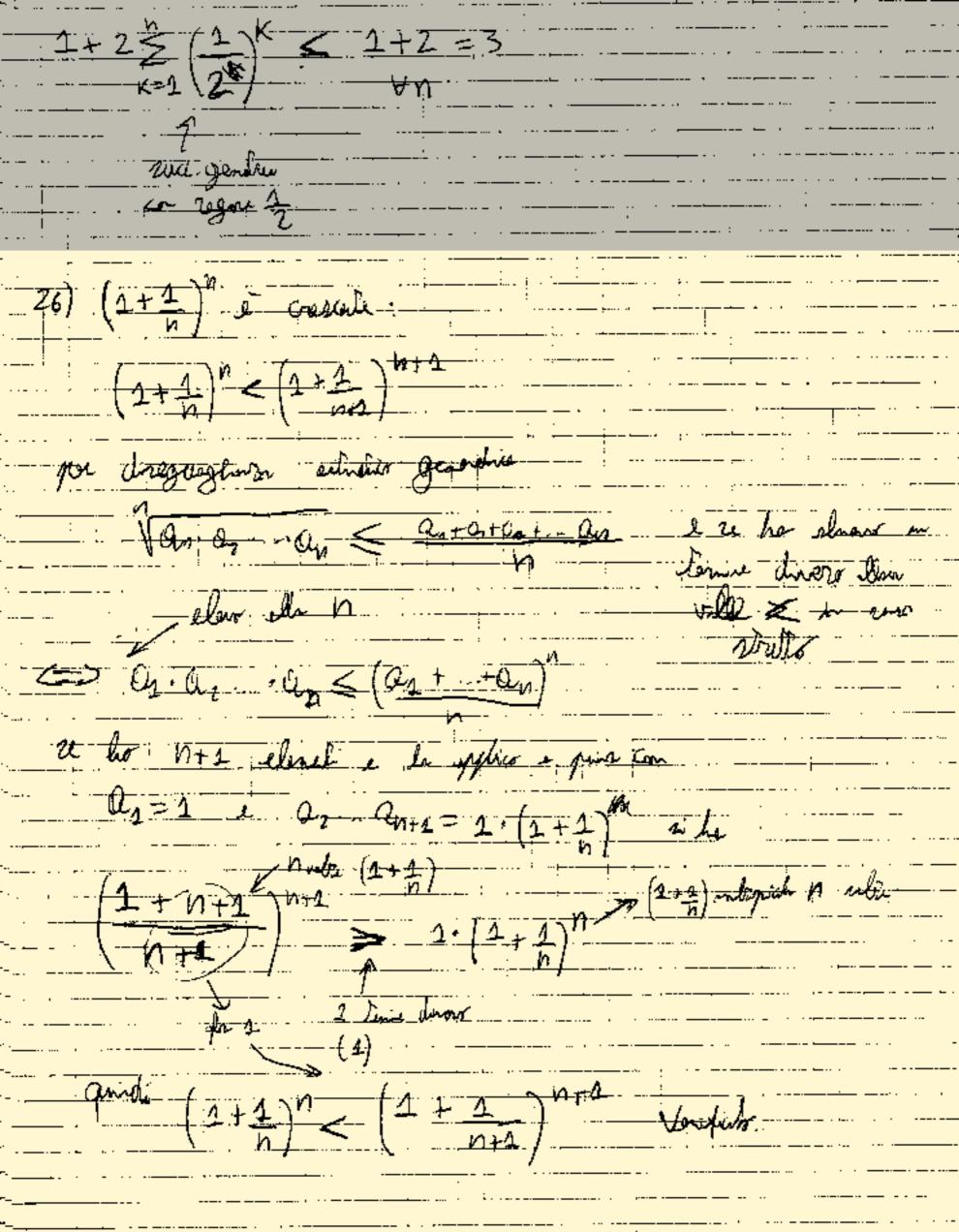
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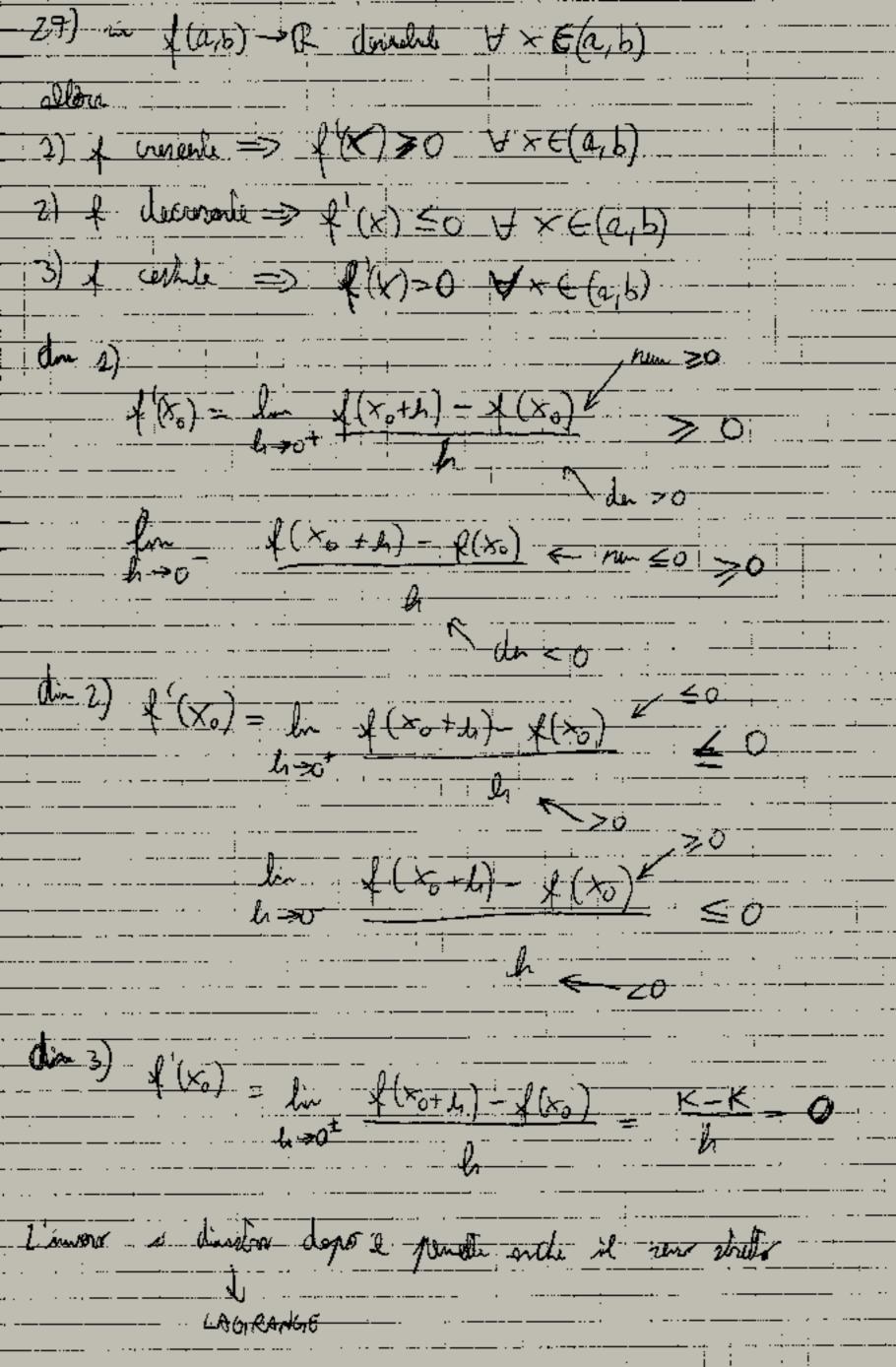
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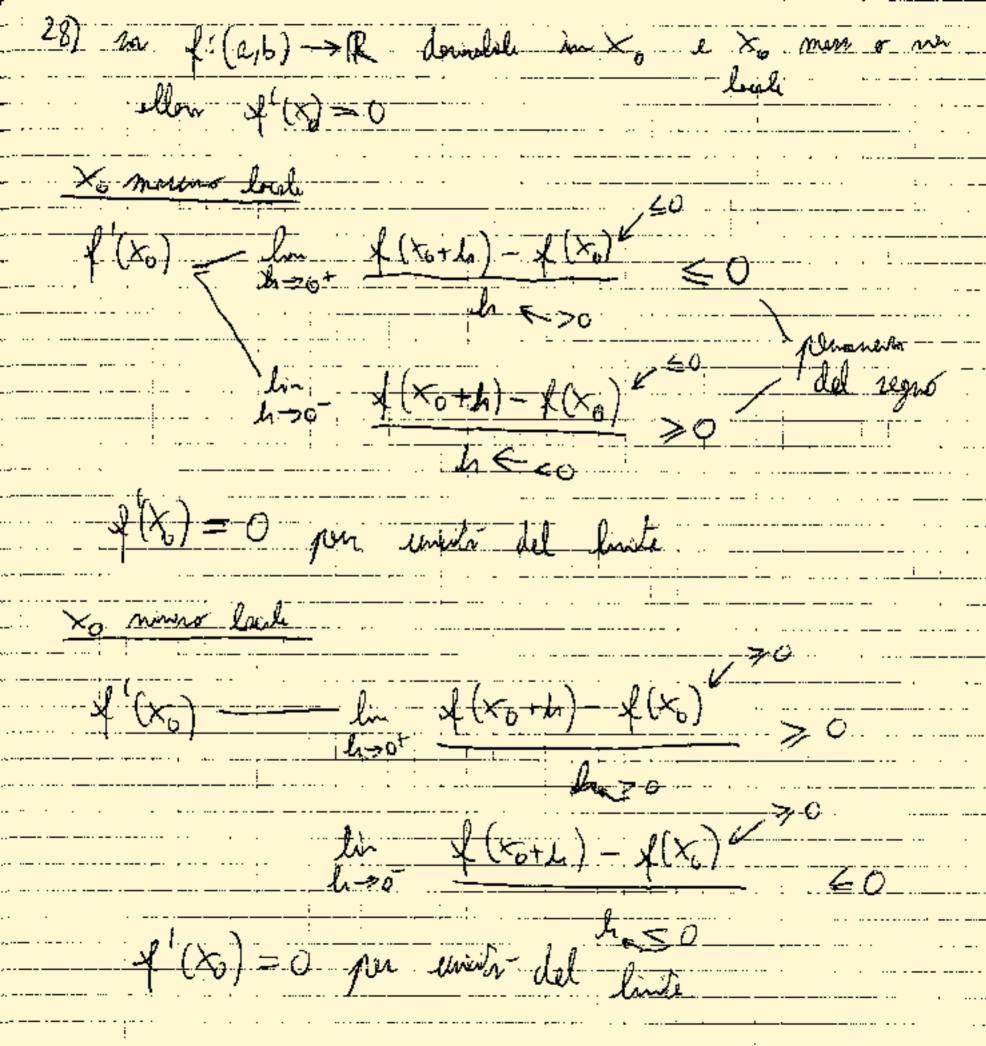
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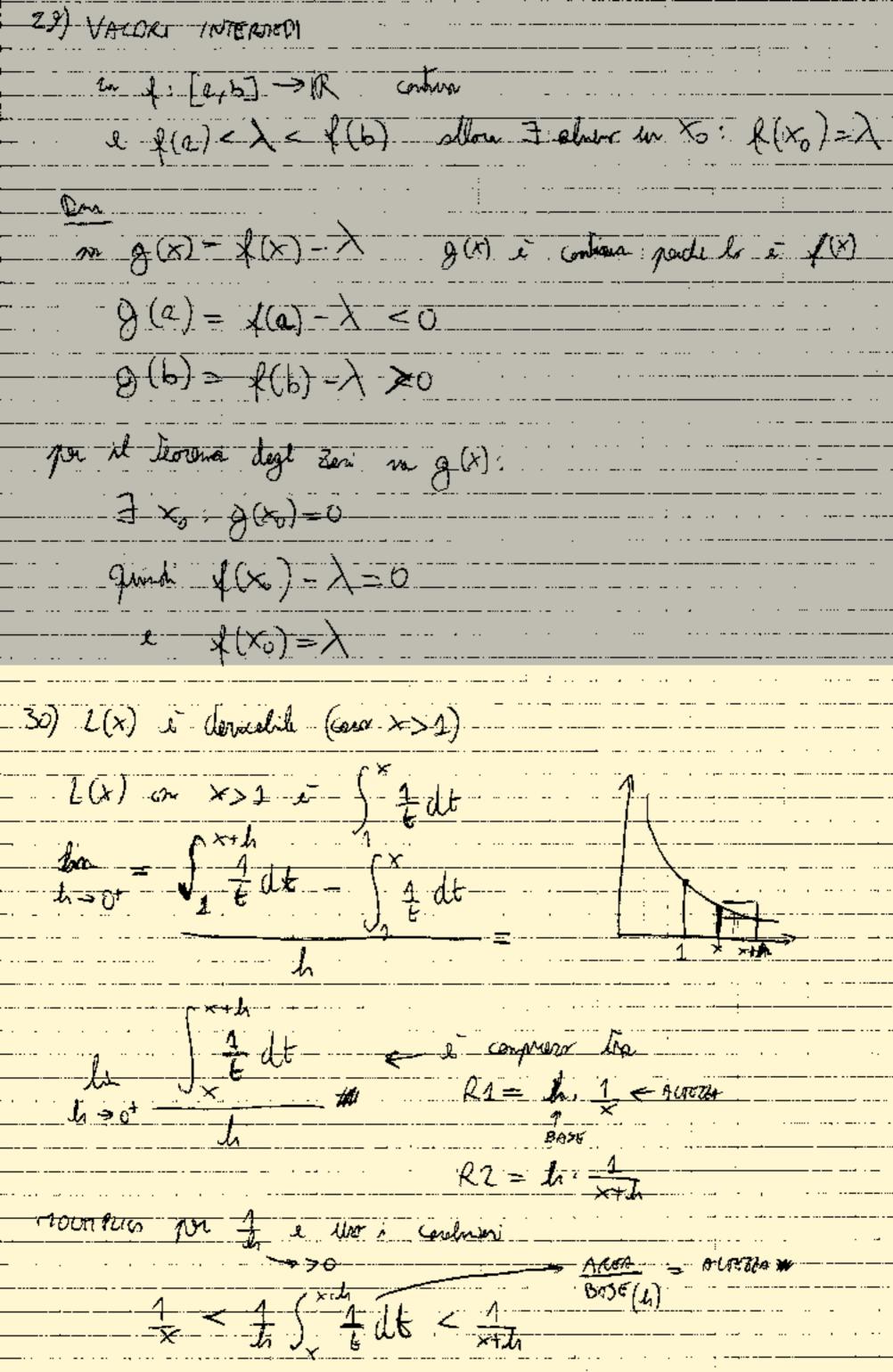
24) Each di Neter

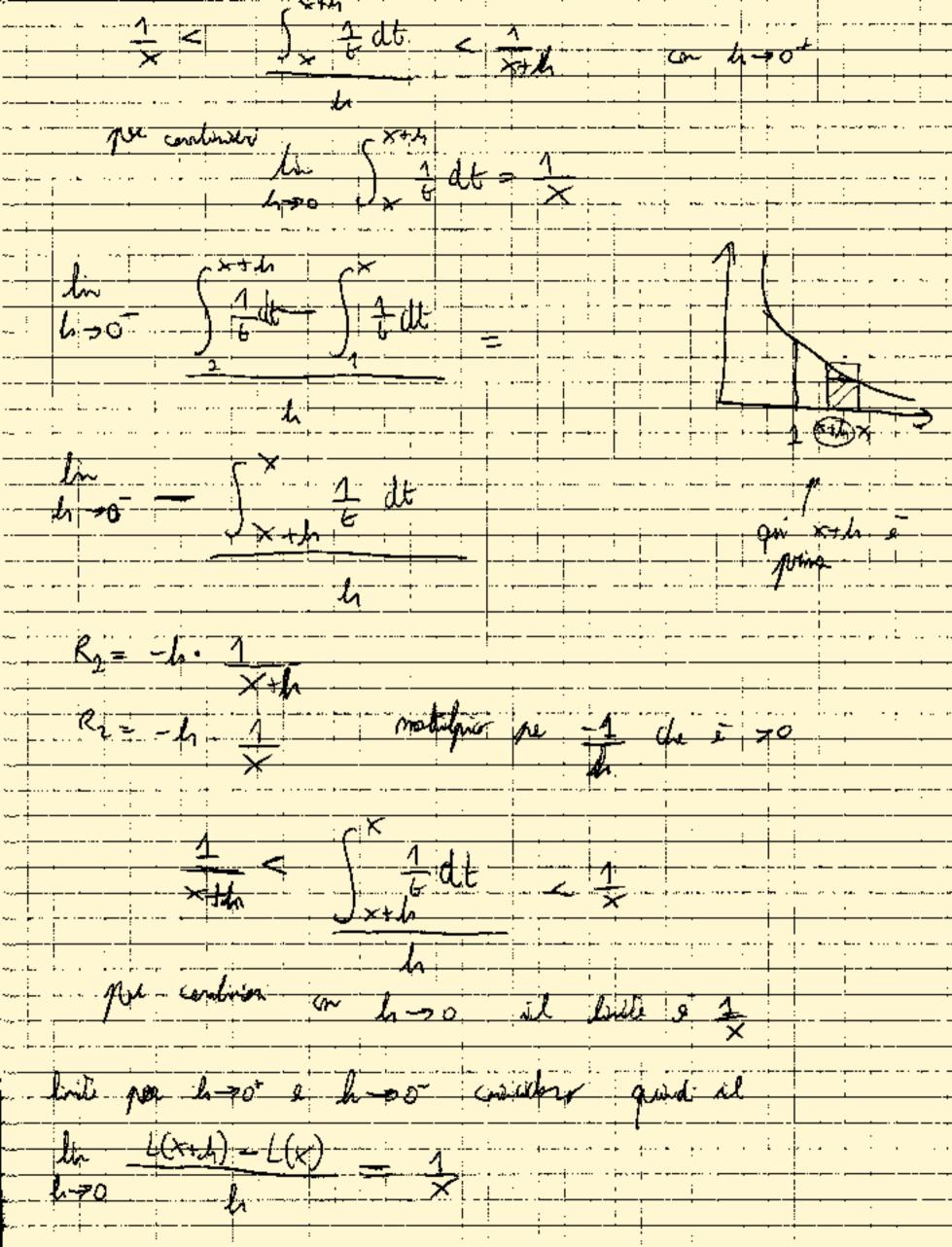
$$f(x) = (2+x)^n$$
 $f'(x) = n(1+x)^{n-2} \cdot 1 \quad (back Capath)$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 + x)^{n+k}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{1}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
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 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
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 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+2) \cdot 1 = a_{2}$
 $f''(x) = n(n-2) \cdot \cdot (n-k+$











32)
$$L(ab) = L(a) + L(b)$$
 on a fun e $a, x > 0$

6 downlie pouls compose a fun e $a, x > 0$

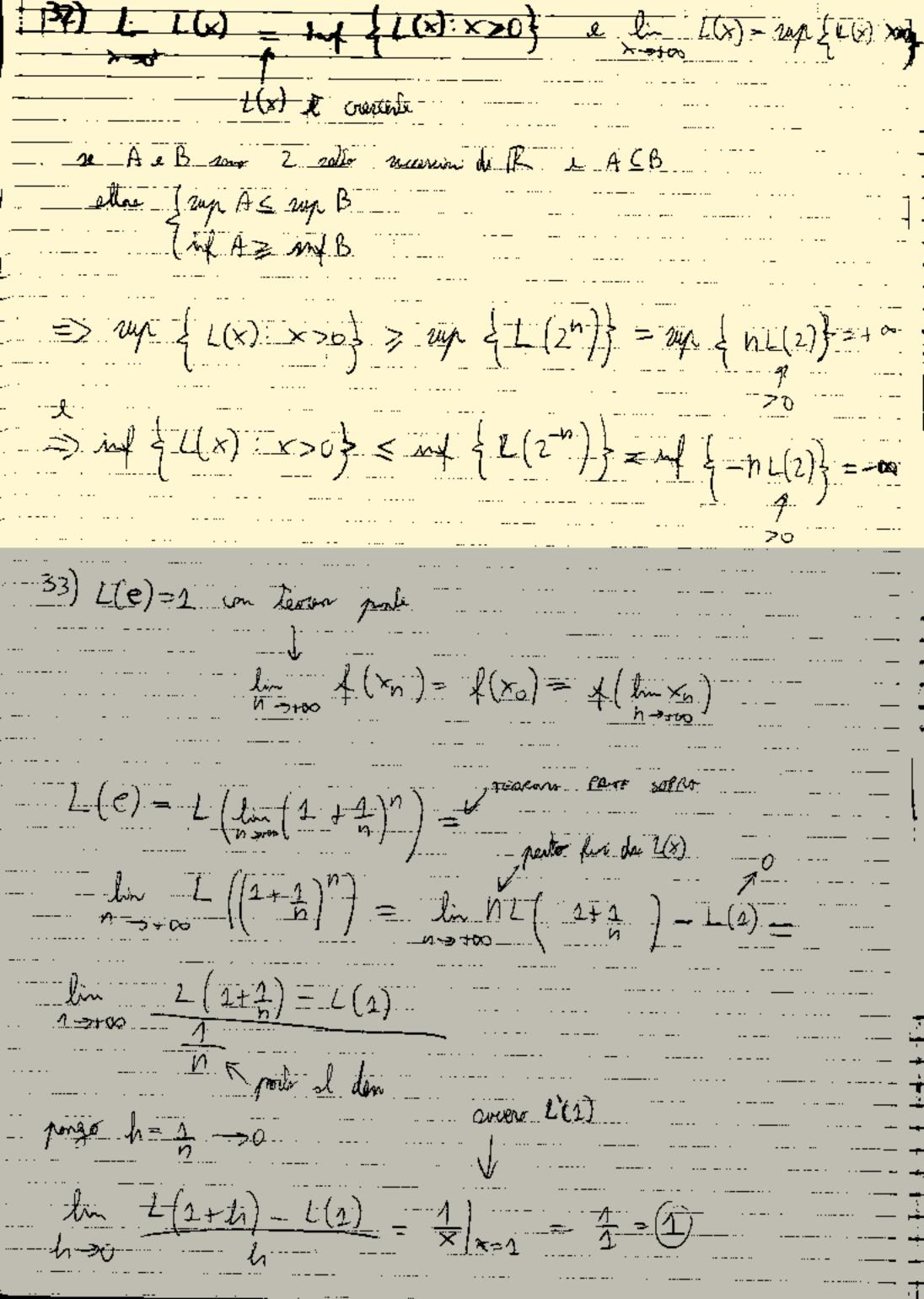
6 downlie pouls compose a fun e $a, x > 0$

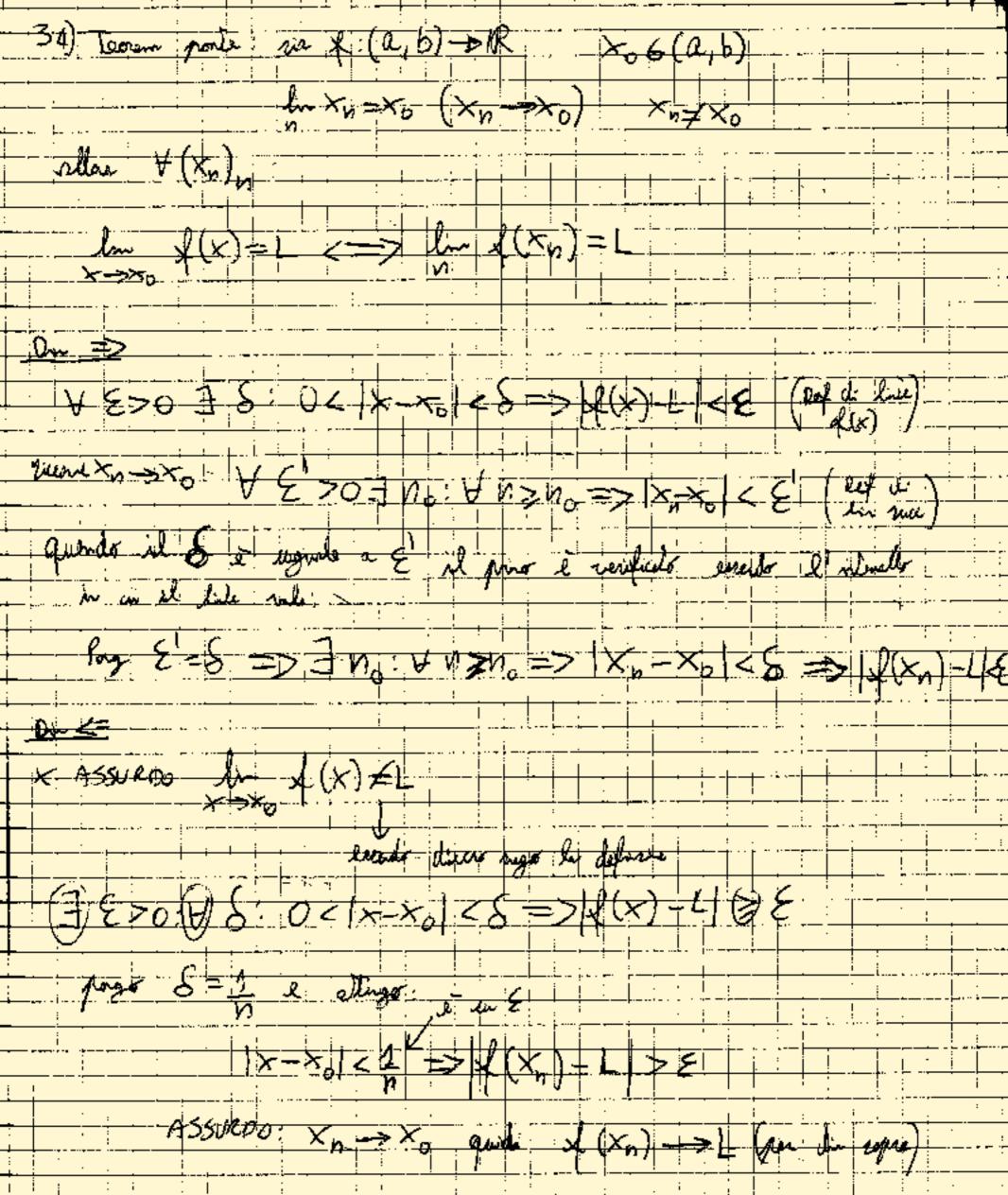
6 $L'(ax) = L'(ax) \cdot 0 = 1$
 $L'(ax) = L'(x) = 1$
 $L(ax) - L(x) = K$
 $L(ax) - L(x) = K$
 $L(ax) - L(x) = K$
 $L(a) - C = K$

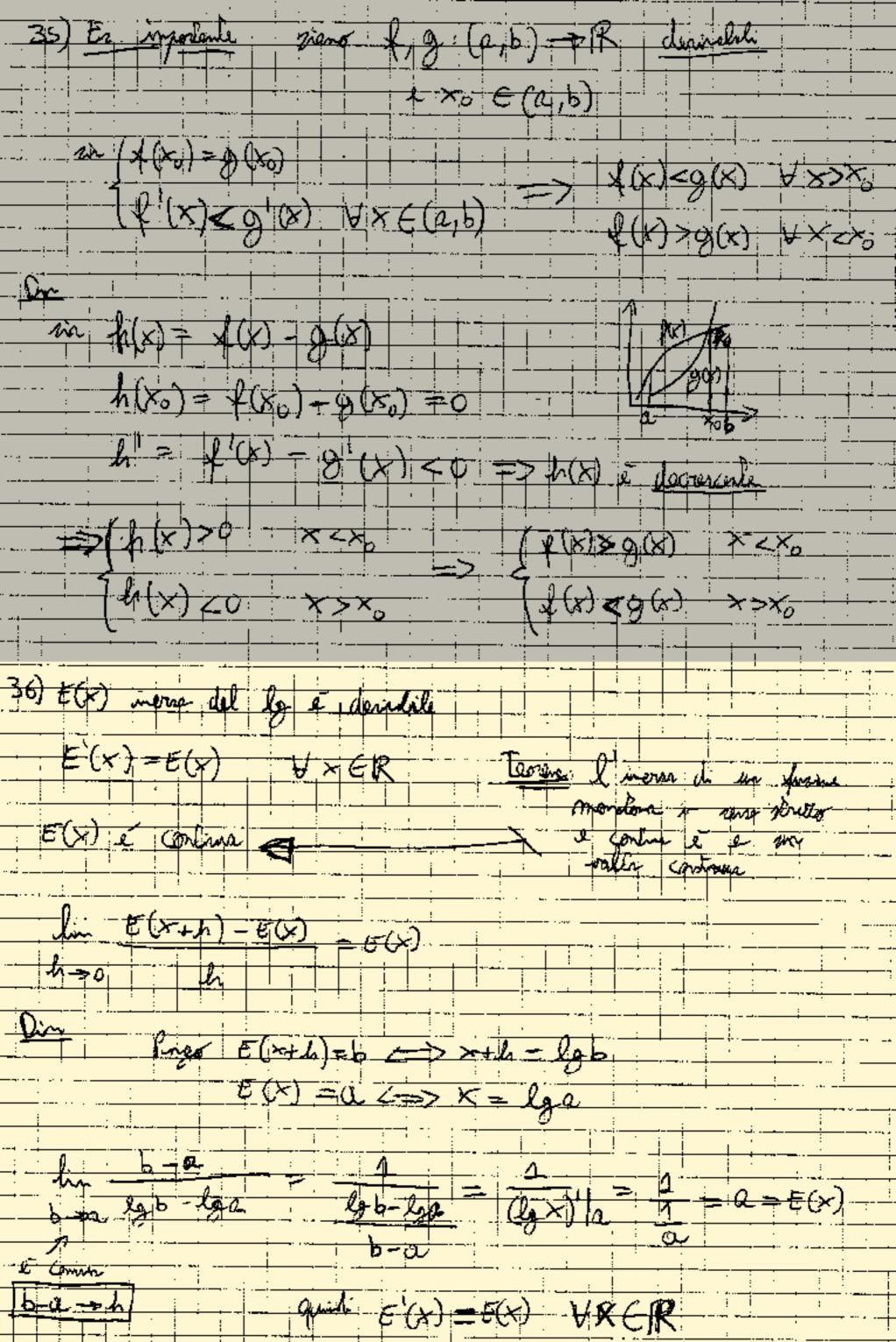
Quantity $K = L(a)$
 $L(a) - C = K$
 $L(ax) - L(x) = L(a) + L(x)$

2 subtines $K = L(a)$

= 2 L(ab) = L(a) + L(b)







$$Y = \mathcal{E}(b) = b = l_g b$$

$$E(2+b) = \mathcal{E}(a) \cdot \mathcal{E}(b) = F(l_g x + l_g y) = xy$$

$$C = F(l_g(xy)) = xy = xy$$

$$E(\frac{m}{n}) = e^{\frac{m}{n}} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{R} \quad (5 \text{ dim minime})$$

2)
$$E(n) = e^{n} = E(1+1+1+1) = E(1) \cdot E(1) \cdot E(1) \cdot E(1) = e^{n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{$$

$$\frac{-4)}{-1} E\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = e^{\frac{m}{n}} > 0$$

$$\overline{5} \, \overline{E}(\tilde{\gamma}) = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} / \frac{\pi}{2} < 0$$

$$\frac{E\left(\frac{m}{n}-\frac{m}{h}\right)}{=E(0)}=1\left(lg.1=0\right)$$

$$\frac{m}{m} < 0 \iff -\frac{m}{m} > 0$$

$$= E(\frac{m}{n}) = \frac{1}{E(-n)} = \frac{1}{e^{-\frac{m}{n}}} = e^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

39) Def di
$$E(x)$$
 per $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

dello $E(n) = e^n$
 $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = x_n \Rightarrow x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = x_n \Rightarrow x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $e \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = x_n \Rightarrow x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$
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 $e \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q} = x_n \Rightarrow x_n \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $e \in \mathbb{Q$

40)
$$e^{-x} \ge \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} K!$$

1) $e^{x} > 1+x$ this put it enter the country $(e^{x})^{(k)} = e^{x} > 0 \quad \forall x$

2) $x' = e^{x}$ $y' = 1+x$

$$x' = e^{x}$$
 $y' = 1+x$

$$x' = e^{x}$$
 $y' = 1+x$

$$x' = e^{x}$$
 $y' = 1+x+x^{2}$

$$y' = e^{x}$$

$$y$$

