

$$I = \int_1^e (\ln x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{I} = ? = \frac{e}{2(1-e)}$$

~~$$= 2 \int_1^e \ln x dx = 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e = 2 \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{e} - 2 = \frac{2-2e}{e} = \frac{2(1-e)}{e}$$~~

$$= 2 \int_1^e \ln x dx = 2 \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^e = 2 \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{e} - 2 = \frac{2-2e}{e} = \frac{2(1-e)}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{2x \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = \left(1 + \left(\frac{1 - \frac{2}{x}}{\frac{2}{x}} \right)^{\frac{2}{x}} \right)^{2x \cdot \frac{x}{2}} \leftarrow \text{No!}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{x} \right)^{\frac{2}{x}} \right]^{2x \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = e^{x^2} = e^{\infty} = \infty$$

④ $g(x) = e^x \cdot \sin x \quad x_0 = \pi \quad \text{eq. tangente?}$

$$y - g(x_0) = g'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

$$g(x_0) = g(\pi) = e^{\pi} \cdot \sin(\pi) = e^{\pi} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$g'(x) = e^x \cdot \cos x$$

$$g'(x_0) = e^{\pi} \cdot \cos \pi = e^{\pi} \cdot 1 = e^{\pi}$$

$$y - 0 = e^{\pi}(x - \pi)$$

$$y = e^{\pi}x - e^{\pi}\pi$$

⑤ $\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x^2 - x) \leq \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$

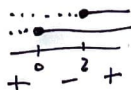
$$x^2 - x \geq x$$

$$x^2 - 2x \geq 0$$

$$x(x - 2) \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$x \geq 2$$



$$x \leq 0$$

$$x \geq 2$$