Calculo I - agr. 4 Exame de recurso 1º parte - resolução 1. (a) $\int n > 0$ $\int -1 \le 2 + \ln x \le 1$ (=) $\int -3 \le \ln x \le -1$ (=) $\int e^{-3} \le x \le e^{-1}$ $(=) \ \kappa \in [e^{-3}, e^{-1}]. \ D_f = [e^{-3}, e^{-1}].$ (6) f e' continua em [e-3, e-1] e diferenciaivel em Je-3 e-1[. f'(n) = - 1 (/1-(2+lnx)2 (/n) y x e] e3, e-16, logo fe' estritamente monotona decrescente => f tem o único máximo no ponto $\bar{x} = e^{-3}$, $f(e^{-3}) = arccos(2 + ln(e^{-3})) = 11$, e este maximo e' globel, e f tem o único minimo no ponto x=e-! f(e')= arcco (2+ln(e'))=0, e este minimo e' global. $2(a) \frac{x^{3}+2n^{2}+2x+1}{n^{3}+n} = (x^{3}+n)+(2x^{2}+2x+1) = 1+\frac{2x^{2}-n+1}{n(x^{2}+1)},$ $\frac{2n^{2}+n+1}{\kappa(n^{2}+1)}=\frac{A}{n}+\frac{Bn+C}{n^{2}+1}=\frac{A(n^{2}+1)+\kappa(Bn+C)}{\kappa(n^{2}+1)}$ 2x2+ n+1 = Ax2+ A+Bx2+Cx $\begin{cases} 2 = A + B \\ 1 = e \end{cases} = \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ C = 1 \\ 1 = A \end{cases} \qquad Logo \qquad \frac{2n^2 + x + 1}{x(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x + 1}{n^2 + 1}$ $\int \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x}{n^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}\right) dx = x + \ln|x| + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{n^2 + 1} dx$ + arctg x = n + ln |x| + \frac{1}{2} ln (n2+1) + arctg x + 1, C constante en intervales (.A.: In =t, (estritamente n=t, +70 - monotona) (6) $\int \frac{J\kappa}{n^2+9\pi} d\kappa = \int \frac{t}{t^4+9t^2}$, 2+dt crescente. dx = 2t $=25\frac{1}{t^2+9}dt=\frac{2}{3}5\frac{1}{1+(t/3)^2}\cdot\frac{1}{3}dt$ $=\frac{2}{7}\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)+C=\frac{2}{3}\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{3}\right)+C$ $C\in\mathbb{R}$.