o único minimitante (absoluto), e $\frac{\pi}{4}$ é máximo absoluto, com x = -3 e x = 1 os dois maximitantes (absolutos). f não tem mais extremos (cf. variação acima).

(a)
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} x \cdot x \cdot \text{nen}(x^{3}) dx$$

= $x^{3} \left(-\frac{\cos(x^{2})}{2}\right) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} x \left(-\frac{\cos(x^{2})}{2}\right) dx$

= $-\frac{3e^{3}(\cos(x^{2}))}{2} + \frac{3en(x^{2})}{2} + C$, CoIR

(em intervalos)

(b) $\frac{3x+3+}{2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{3}{x-3} + \frac{3}{(x-3)^{2}} + \frac{3}{(x-3)^{3}}$
 $2x+3+=A(x-3)(x^{2}-6x+a) + Bx(x^{2}-6x+a)$
 $2x+3+=A(x-3)(x^{2}-6x+a) + Bx(x^{2}-6x+a)$
 $2x+3+=A(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+ax-3x^{2}+8x-2x)$
 $4x+3+=A(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+ax-3x^{2}+8x-2x)$
 $4x+3+(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+ax-3x^{2}+8x-2x)$
 $4x+3+(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+ax-3x^{2}+x-2x)$
 $4x+3+(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-2x)$
 $4x+3+(x-3)(x^{2}-6x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+x-3x^{2}+$

= = 1/22-12e - 2Pn (20+1/22-1) + C, CEIR Cen intervalos

3. Regs d printbygår gran imedstz

Sign f: DCIR-IR primitivisel, and Dimme congruet Lectr. Sign q: ACR-D difference bel, and A imm conjunt detr. Se F for more primitive of f, entire Fog imme primitive of (fog). q'.

Prova: De fact, pet regs & cadie verifie - a que

dn F(q(n)) = F'(q(n)), q'(n) = 1(q(n)), q'(n),

prin F i primitive

d1, por hipter

dond a conclusio, studend à définiçõe de primitive.

$$x^{4} + x^{2} - 2 = 0$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 8}}{2}$$

$$2^2 = \frac{1\pm 3}{2}$$

$$2^2 = -2 \vee 2^2 = 1$$

(b)
$$A = \int_{-2}^{2} \int f(x) - g(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \int f(x) - g(x) dx$$
is dados pela equivalência

 $\int f(x) - g(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \int f(x) - g(x) dx$
is dados pela equivalência

cf. sinais dados pela equivalência

da alínea anterior
$$= 2 \left[\int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{1+3e^2} - 3e^2 \right) dx + \int_{1}^{2} \left(2e^2 - \frac{2}{1+3e^2} \right) dx \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left(2 \operatorname{credy1} - \frac{1^3}{3} \right) - \left(2 \operatorname{credy0} - \frac{0^3}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - 2 \operatorname{credy2} \right) - \left(\frac{1^3}{3} - 2 \operatorname{credy1} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left[T + \frac{6}{3} - 2 \operatorname{credy2} \right]$$

5. (a) Os dois integrais $\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}} dx$ rava imprépries de 1º espécie, porque es intervals de integrésaie [2, + 00 [e [1, +00 [respectivamente see elimitades à direita, e ambas as funçois integrandes 1 rev continues non visa em qualquer des subintervales [2,67 e [1,3], rem b>2 e B>1 respectivamente, loge ser ai integrévais à Riemann. (b) $\frac{1}{2 \pi \ln n} dn = \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{\beta} \frac{1}{n \ln n} dn = \int_{2}^{\infty} \frac$ $= \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left[\ln(\ln x) \right]_{2}^{\beta} = \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left(\ln(\ln \beta) - \ln(\ln 2) \right) = \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left(\ln(\ln \beta) - \ln(\ln 2) \right) = \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left(\ln(\ln \beta) - \ln(\ln \beta) - \ln(\ln \beta) \right)$ = +00 Divergente (note-re que lu n > 0 pare x > 1,)

donde em particular para x > 2) (ii) Como este integral é do tipor , não da com «>1 seré (absolutamente) convergente e a sua soma é $\frac{1}{\alpha-1}$. $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{3}}} = \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{3}}} \right]_{1}^{\beta} = 2 \lim_{\beta \to +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \right) = 2$

6. (a) (i)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \ln (2 + \frac{1}{2})$$
 diverge proposition of the a constiger necessaria de convergencia:

lim $\ln (2 + \frac{1}{m^2}) = \ln 2 \neq 0$, logor

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^n \ln (2 + \frac{1}{m^2}) = \ln 2 + 0$, logor

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (-1)^n \ln (2 + \frac{1}{m^2}) = |-1|^m \ln (2 + \frac{1}{m^2})|$.

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}$ converge absolutamente pelo bitório de D'Alentert (on de regiee):

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|-1|^m \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|}{|-1|^m \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^m \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^m \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^m \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \frac{2^n n!}{n^n}|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|}{|-1|^n \ln |-1|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2^n \ln |-1|$

An Smitted = de (Smilted - Smilted) Adfired do intigule contençar, a simparement. (accord) - simparming. (accide) stenderd to a fine funça integrand for sudd and tod, IR = $min(accorn) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}\right) - min(accorn) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}$ Limenial A devist, Terms Fundamental de Called (studend a = - m/acmn/, 1/1-n2 fun sindtle "inthim) e Pegre de cadia accome 30 Extrad & 2" parcels: min(acan)=+11-n2, - Se ne [0,1[, menin 20, logs studend a fore sin (archine (=nin (archin)=n; Accord (0,TT) - Se nEJ-1,0(, acrienco, logo min (acomin (= min (- acomin) = =-min (acrin)=-n Retornand on calledy autisises, $\frac{d}{dn} \int \frac{dr}{dr} dr = \begin{cases}
-1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-n^2}} & n \in [0,1] \\
-1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-n^2}} & n \in [-1,0]
\end{cases}$ Rendrée alternative:

1: Célant de James 141 dt: accord i sempe 30, mas arone in mai. Carr ne (0,1 (: net carr arcrin 20 a portunto

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Jacon = [-4] acom = [-4] acom = acom = [-4] acom = [-4]
                                                             Frunk & Barrow
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                          = 1 - 60 (arcsin) - 60 (arcsin) +1
                          = 2 - \1-n2 -x
                                 Pprin metran acrin € ]-$10[
                   En moz: \int \frac{n(c)n}{n!} \int \frac{-x+\sqrt{1-n^2}n}{n-1} \frac{x \in [0,1]}{2-x-\sqrt{1-n^2}} \frac{x}{n} = n \in ]-1,0[
                       \frac{d}{dn} \begin{cases} \arctan n \\ \sinh t dt = \begin{cases} -1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \text{in } t = 0.16 \\ -1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} & \text{in } t = 0.16 \end{cases}
                                                                                                   En o calabora stavi & dy. I divide lateras:
            \int_{R}^{1}(0) = \lim_{N \to 0^{-}} \frac{2-n-\sqrt{1-n^{2}-1}}{\lambda-0} = \lim_{N \to 0^{-}} \frac{1-n-\sqrt{n-n^{2}}}{n} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{0}{\delta} \end{pmatrix}
    R. Coundry = line (-1 + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{1-\kappa^2}}) = -1;
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$$\begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2}(0) = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{-n + \sqrt{1-n^2} - 1}{n - 0} = \lim_{n \to 0} \frac{-1 - x + \sqrt{1-n^2}}{n} \quad (\frac{0}{0})
\end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to 0+} \left(-1 - \frac{n}{\sqrt{1-n^2}}\right) = -1.$$
R. Candhy

Amin, exist of (0) extigod and, polend etc.

Can incluing my round a come to characte on & d.

pag. autoria.

Obs: Para quem perme que, required a chardegem atternative, or 2º parar ne poderie ten dog incluido a com de 1'(0) or rama de cimo en E, atendado a que lin 1'(x) = -1 = lin 1'(x), chama-se à tenção que 200 men sempre o limite de derivedos a igual à derivado or limite. No caso presente aterante justificação tenvia que permitira una stellor, mas una justificação tença mão foi dad ma anta, por imo má or podia assumir como conhecto.