1. a) 
$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \le \frac{3-x^2}{x^2+1} \le 1\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -x^2 - 1 \le 3 - x^2 \land 3 - x^2 \le x^2 + 1\}$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 1 \ge 0\}$$

$$= ] - \infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty[$$

b) A função f é contínua em  $D_f$  e é diferenciável  $int(D_f)$ , sendo

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2\sqrt{2}x}{(x^2+1)^2\sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{(x^2+1)^2}}}$$

Como  $f'(x) \neq 0$  para qualquer  $x \in int(D_f)$ , pelo Teorema de Fermat não existem extremos em  $int(D_f)$ . Donde os únicos candidatos a extremantes são -1 e 1.

Pelo sinal de f', concluímos que:

- f é estritamente crescente em ]  $-\infty, -1$ ];
- f é estritamente decrescente em  $[1, +\infty[$ .

Por outro lado,  $f(1) = f(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Assim, o máximo global de f é  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , sendo -1 e 1 os maximizantes globais. A função não tem outros extremos.

$$\begin{array}{lll} (2) & a) & \int_{\mathcal{X}} x & \sin x \cdot \cos x & dx & = & x \cdot \sin^2 x - \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin^2 x & dx \\ & & \int_{\text{par powden}} x \cdot \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} dx \\ & = & x \cdot \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} dx \\ & = & x \cdot \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin(2x) + C, \\ & & CER \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (2) & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin x \cdot \cos x \, dx & = & x \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin(2x) + C, \\ & & CER \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (2) & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & x \cdot \left( -\frac{\cos^2 x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sin(2x) + C, \\ & & CER \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} (2) & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \sin(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx & = & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x) \, dx \\ & & \int_{\frac{1}{2}} x \cdot \cos(2x)$$

g(x)= - cos(2x)

$$\frac{2}{\pi(\pi^2-4)} \int \frac{\pi-1}{\pi(\pi^2-4)} d\pi$$

$$\frac{C.Aux}{\pi(\pi^2-4)} = \pi(\pi-2)(\pi+2) \text{ fica, assim, fatnitado}$$

$$\frac{C.Aux}{\pi(\pi^2-4)} = \pi(\pi-2)(\pi+2) \text{ fica, assim, fatnitado}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\pi} \int \frac{\pi}{\pi} d\pi$$

$$\frac{\chi-1}{\chi(\chi-2)(\chi+2)} = \frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi-2} + \frac{C}{\chi+2}, \quad com \quad A,B,C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\chi(\chi-2)(\chi+2) = \frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi-2} + \frac{C}{\chi+2}, \quad com \quad A,B,C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\chi(\chi-2)(\chi+2) = \frac{A}{\chi} + \frac{B}{\chi+2} + \frac{C}{\chi+2}, \quad com \quad A,B,C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\chi(\chi-2)(\chi+2) = \frac{A}{\chi+2} + \frac{C}{\chi+2} +$$

decomposição na source
$$x-1 = A(x^2-4) + B(x^2+2x) + C(x^2-2x)$$

$$8x^2+28x + Cx^2-2Cx$$

$$\chi_{-1} = A(\chi^{2} - 4) + B(\chi^{2} + 2\chi) + C(\chi^{2} - 2C\chi)$$

$$(=) \chi_{-1} = A\chi^{2} - 4A + B\chi^{2} + 2B\chi + C\chi^{2} - 2C\chi$$

$$(=) \chi_{-1} = A\chi^{2} - 4A + B\chi^{2} + 2B\chi + C\chi^{2} - 4A$$

(=) 
$$\chi - 1 = A \chi^2 - 4A + B \chi^2 + 2B \chi^4$$
  
(=)  $\chi - 1 = (A + B + C) \chi^2 + (2B - 2C) \chi - 4A$   
(=)  $\chi - 1 = (A + B + C) \chi^2 + (2B - 2C) \chi - 4A$   
(=)  $\chi - 1 = (A + B + C) \chi^2 + (2B - 2C) \chi - 4A$ 

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Portanto

$$\int \frac{\chi_{-1}}{\chi(\chi^{2}-4)} d\chi = \int \frac{\chi_{-1}}{\chi(\chi-z)(\chi+z)} d\chi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\chi} d\chi + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{1}{\chi-z} d\chi - \frac{3}{8} \int \frac{1}{\chi+z} d\chi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|\chi| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|\chi-z| - \frac{3}{8} \ln|\chi+z| + C,$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln|\chi| + \frac{1}{8} \ln|\chi-z| - \frac{3}{8} \ln|\chi+z| + C,$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}$$

(2) c) 
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{\alpha - \cos x} dx$$
, com  $x \in ]0, \pi[$ 

C.Aux.

Hudança de variárel:  $x = \operatorname{anccost}$ ,  $t \in ]-1,1[$ 
 $dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}dt$ 
 $x = \operatorname{anccost} \iff t = \cos x$ 
 $x \in ]0, \pi[$ , veu pelo

formulário (5º linha da  $2^\circ$  tasela) que

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{a - \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{1+z^2}}{2-t} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}\right) dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a-t} dt = \int \frac{1}{t-z} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a-t} dt = \int \frac{1}{a-t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{a-t} dt$$

= ln lul + c

= ln /2-co2 2 /+ C 1

M= 2-con

du = sinx

, Sinx = JI-te

(a) 
$$g''(t) = -\frac{200t}{(1+t^2)^2} \Rightarrow g'(t) = \int -\frac{200t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt =$$

$$= -\frac{200}{2} \int (4+t^2)^{-2} 2t dt = -100 \left( \frac{1+t^2}{-1} \right)^{-1} + C_1 = \frac{100}{1+t^2} + C_1.$$

Configured com g'(0) = 100 sai que  $\frac{100}{1+0^2} + C_1 = 100$ , i.e.,  $C_1 = 0$ . Assim,  $g'(t) = \frac{100}{1+t^2}$ ,  $\log t$ 

$$g(t) = \int \frac{100}{1+t^2} dt = 100 \text{ arctg} t + C_2$$
.

Conjugant com g(0) = 637 sai que 100 acts 0 + G=637 i.e., Cz = 637. Assim,

(b) 
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} j(t) = \lim_{t\to\infty} (100.\omega ct_3 t + 637) = \frac{\pi = 3.14}{2}, 1600$$

$$= 100, \frac{\pi}{2} + 637 = \frac{314}{2} + 637$$

get) i'm função aerate (visto pel me espessão on pelo facto de gitt) sur positive), logro nie de gatos não diminio. Ala disso, or longo pero (t-) a) tendera extelitar à volta do valo 794.

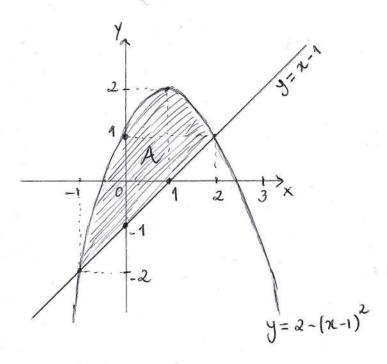
## 2ª Parte

(4) 
$$y=x-1$$
  
 $y=x-(x-1)^2$ 

Pontos de interseçõo:

$$\chi_{-1} = 2 - (\chi_{-1})^2$$

$$(=)$$
  $\chi - 1 = 2 - \chi^2 + 2\chi - 1$ 



drea de 
$$A = \int_{-1}^{2} (2 - (x - 1)^{2} - (x - 1)) dx$$
  

$$= \int_{-1}^{2} (2 - x^{2} + 2x - x' - x + x') dx$$
  

$$= \int_{-1}^{2} (2 - x^{2} + x) dx$$
  

$$= \left[2x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2}\right]_{-1}^{2}$$
  

$$= 4 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \left(-2 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
  

$$= \frac{9}{2} \text{ unidades de ána}$$

5.a) (i) A função  $f(x)=\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}}$  é contínua em  $]0,\infty[$ , portanto integrável em qualquer intervalo [a,b], com  $0< a \leq b$ . Como um limite de integração é infinito e, por outro lado,  $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}}=+\infty$ , então trata-se da combinação de um integral de 1.ª espécie com um de 2.ª espécie.

(ii) A função  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$  é contínua em ]0,1], portanto integrável em qualquer intervalo [a,1], com  $0 < a \le 1$ . Como  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln x}{x} = -\infty$ ,  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$  é um integral de 2ª espécie.

b) (i)Temos que considerar dois integrais. Por exemplo:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \in \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$$

Temos que  $\lim_{a\to +\infty}\int_1^a \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}}dx=\lim_{a\to +\infty}\left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}+2\sqrt{x}\,\right]_1^a=+\infty.$  Portanto,  $\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}}dx$  é divergente.

(ii) Temos que  $\lim_{a\to 0^+}\int_a^1\frac{\ln x}{x}dx=\lim_{a\to 0^+}[\frac{1}{2}\ln^2 x]_a^1=-\infty.$  Portanto,  $\int_0^1\frac{\ln x}{x}dx$  é divergente.

(i) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 \cdot n!)^3}{(3n)!}$$
 Tem-se que  $a_n = \frac{(2 \cdot n!)^3}{(3n)!} \neq 0$  VnEN, logo podemos aplicar o critério de D'Alembert (ou critério do quociente):

 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{2^2 \cdot ((n+n)!)^3}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{2^2 \cdot (n!)^3}$ 
 $= \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{((n+n)!)^3}{|a_n|} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!}$ 
 $= \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{(n+n)^3}{|a_n|} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!}$ 
 $= \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{(n+n)^3}{|a_n|} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!}$ 
 $= \lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{(n+n)^3}{2^2 \cdot n^3} + \frac{(n+n)^3}{2^2 \cdot n^3} \times \frac{1}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n+3)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)!} \times \frac{(3n)!}{(3n)$ 

(6) b) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n+4}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\mu_n - \mu_{n+3}\right)$$

e' uma série de Mengoli (ou redutivel, ou telescópica)

com  $\mu_n = \frac{2}{n+1}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  e  $p=3$ 

Entad  $S_n = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 - \left(\mu_{n+1} + \mu_{n+2} + \mu_{n+3}\right)$ 

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{n+2} - \frac{2}{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} 5n = 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 0 - 0 - 0$$

$$= \frac{13}{6} = 50 \text{ ma da Série}$$

7. FG):= \( e^2 dt ; \frac{7}{2} e' minimitante local de \( \frac{7}{2} \) Fester den definish, pois et, sente continue en IR, e integriel en og ser minteral fechede. He devide a et sa continua, o Teorens Frendamentel de Calcula garante gre F & differentiable i que F'(n) = (- frink) = - e sinh com, nER.

non-ne U =

regre de Cadria Cour emin >0, a mind de Fision sind de -65k. Fryam me grader he varieta de For intervalo Jo, TC:

Conduine que, de fect, I e'me minimitante lord de F. Pode ste sancenter-ne que Set st 1's coverpodente minima local.