(a) 
$$D_{4}$$
?  $D_{4} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq \frac{1-n^{2}}{2} \leq 1 \right\}$ 

(.A.: 
$$-1 \le \frac{1-n^2}{2} \le 1 \iff -1 \le 1-n^2 \le 2 \iff -1 \le n^2 \le 3$$

|  $n^2 \ge -1 \land n^2 \le 3 \iff n^2 \le 3$ 

| Imitual

(b) Em ]-13, 136, 
$$f'(n) = -2\left(\alpha c n in \frac{1-n^2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-2n)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n \alpha c n in \frac{1-n^2}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1-n^2}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

O sind & fit wind do numerado. O sind de mosin 1-2 et s sind de 1-2.

(A: 1-12 >0 10 1-120 10 1/21 10 -1< N<1

		-13		1-		0		1		13	
	2n	-	_	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	_
acrim	1-12	-	_	0	+	+	+	0	_	-	_
	('(n)	md.	+	0	_	0	+	0	-	m.l	
	f(n)	-	7		A		1		/	A	obs! f 1 continue en [-17, 17]

Minimum pulstom em -1 x em 1

Minimum pulstom em -13, 0 x  $\sqrt{3}$ .  $f(\pm 1) = 1 - (accin 0)^2 = 1, loge 1 x o mixtur shortet, dinjoh em -1 x em 1.$   $f(\pm 13) = 1 - (accin (-1))^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}$   $e.A.: \frac{\pi^2}{4} > \frac{\pi^2}{36}$ 

 $f(\pm 13) = 1 - \left(\omega_{\text{cnin}}(-1)\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{4}$   $f(0) = 1 - \left(\omega_{\text{cnin}}\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{36}$   $\log_2 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{4} < 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{36}$ 

Assim, a minimer absolute of  $1-\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ , attripid en  $-\sqrt{3}$  e  $\sqrt{3}$ .

O return que note a  $1-\frac{\pi^2}{36}$ , minimer restire stripid en 0.

2. (a)  $\int e^{n+1} \cos(2n) dx = e^{n+1} \cos(2n) - \int e^{n+1} (-\sin(2n)) \cdot 2 dn = \int e^{n+1} \cos(2n) dx$ F(u)+C  $\int e^{n+1} \cos(2n) dx = \int e^{n+1} (-\sin(2n)) \cdot 2 dn = \int e^{n+1} \sin(2n) - \int e^{n+1} \cos(2n) \cdot 2 dn$   $= e^{n+1} \cos(2n) + 2 \left[ e^{n+1} \sin(2n) - \int e^{n+1} \cos(2n) \cdot 2 dn \right]$ 

= 2. (2x) + 22 ni-(2x) - 4 Je con(2x) dn.

5 F(n) = ent ((m(in) + 2 min(2n)) - C,

# F(n) = = (4 (2n) + 2 mi (2n)) - = ,

Com CER alitabir.

Tambén ne pod savor que

Jet cn (2m) dn = 2x+1 (cn (2n) + 2 min (2n)) + C,
com CER and trant.

(b) 
$$\int \frac{(1+n^2)n^4}{n^2+n^2+n^2} dn = \int \frac{(1+n^2)n^4}{n^2(n^2+n+1)} dn = \int \frac{1+n^2}{n(n^2+n+1)} dn$$

C.A .: from mm = 2 (3 = you deman.

função recional

n'+n+1=00 n=\frac{-1\pm\sqr}{2}, raites complexen, logo n'+n+1 x' involutible.

Exiter A, B, CER ton que 1+n2 = A + Bn+C n(n'4n+1) = A + Bn+C

Tith = And + Ant A + Britch

$$\begin{cases}
A+B=1 \\
A+C=0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
B=1-A=0 \\
C=-A=-1
\end{cases}$$

Endr  $\int \frac{(1+n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2+x^2+x^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{n} dx - \int \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} dn$ 

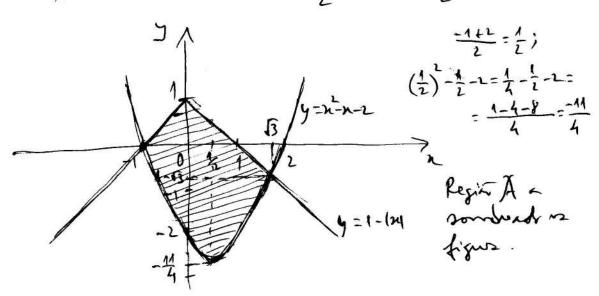
(.4.:  $n^2+n+1=$   $=n^2+n+\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}+1$   $=(n+\frac{1}{4})^2+\frac{3}{4}$ 

$$= \ln |n| - \int \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} \ln \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} \ln \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} \ln \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2} + \frac{3}{4}} \ln \frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{2})^{2}} \ln \frac{1}{($$

(c) 
$$\int \frac{e^{\pi}}{\sqrt{n}(1+e^{\pi})} dn$$

Carr NCO: 
$$k^2-N-2=1+N$$
 $(3) N^2-2N-3=0 \ (3) N=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+12}}{2}$ 
 $(3) N=\frac{2\pm4}{2} \ (3) N=-1 \ (3) N=3$ 
 $(3) N=-1 \ (3) N=3$ 

Com 1-1/3 = 1-13 e 1-1-11=0, entr a ponta pedida se (13,1-13) e (-1,0).



(c) Aread A:

$$\int_{1}^{0} 1+x-(x^{2}-x-2) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (-x-(x^{2}-x-2)) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{0} 1+x-x^{2}+x+2 dx + \int_{0}^{1} 1-x-x^{2}+x+2 dx$$

$$= \left[3x+x^{2}-\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{1}^{0} + \left[3x-\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{0}^{1/3}$$

$$= 0 - \left(-3+1+\frac{1}{3}\right) + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} - 0$$

$$= \frac{6-1}{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{5}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}.$$

4. (a) 
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{\sqrt{m}}{m^2 - 10m + 1}$$

Since des midules: 

[m²-10m+1] for a min motivate

m=1 

m=

e.A. 12-10W+1=0 (=) = 10±1/100-4 BX= 5± EVE

= 5±216 Assim, on except,

por m>10 vem m-10m+1>0

Com my mmorado tens no a no denominado. o terms dominante (grand m > 0) e' m2, ents comparams con  $\frac{m^2}{m^2}$ , =  $\frac{1}{n^2-\frac{1}{2}}$ ;

$$\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\frac{m^2-10m+1}{m^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\frac{m^2-10m+1}{m^2}} = \frac{m^2}{m^2-10m+1} \xrightarrow{m\to\infty} 1 \in ]0,\infty[.$$

Edi, pel. Cit. comp. por paragen as limita, a naturete de revie des mydules de revis dets à a mense de révie & 1/2 / que d'une soire de Dirichlet convergente  $(\frac{3}{2}>1)$ .

: A séris das « closolitaments conveyents.

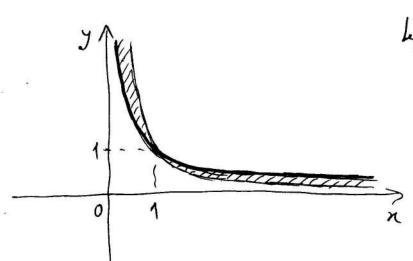
(loge tambén conveyents).

$$\frac{|(m+1)^{2}e^{-(m+1)}|}{|m^{2}e^{-m}|} = \left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)^{2} \cdot e^{-1} < 1.$$

Entre pel Cit. D'Alenbert, a révie das a' (dochet munité) convoyents.

C.A.: \[ \overline{12} = \frac{32}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{32}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with }

e tenn a resex invare pare or correspondente y's.



hgund: - 5= 1/122 - 5= 1/22

MI & myerflich anjag Lover ne protech calcular (4) A inex pedies of odd ped regulate integral imprepar de 25 espécies

In [xi - xiz] = Lin (-1+2+ i - zi)

= lin [xi - xiz] = Lin (-1+2+ i - zi)

x+o+ [-1 - -iz] x = Lin (-1+2+ i - zi)

troz-n & m. indeterminant as-a, ma

com i - zi = 1-2√a = a, not o

vola & integral = cim i as, pre etambin

o vola & cine de montres pedido.

(b) A che petide i det pet requisité intigul imprépir de 1= espécie:

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3}}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} dn = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \int_{A}^{\beta} \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} dn$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^{2}}{-1} \right]_{A}^{\beta} = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{\beta}} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2 - 1 \right)$$

$$= 1, \text{ for now and a decay a superficient path in the last of the second in the last of the last o$$

ACadon M-12-2011