Df = hnem: (2-n2) n 70 4 2-22 (2-n2) n Df = 7-00, - 52[ U ]0, 52[ et a denoral de f existe en pades os pontos.  $f(n) = \frac{2 - 3n^2}{(2 - x^2) \times 2}$ Pelo Teorem de Fercient, or extremes to podem ocorrer em pontes anties da funcas Teu x gar f'(n) = 0 set  $x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (Nota gry, - \( \frac{7}{3} \cdot \quad \quad \quad \) . V2 e o jumis Candodo to Por audix de soul de s' podeuns Concluir gne  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  e un moximitante relativo de f, lu (4 /2 ) D lu x x un relativo Correspondente Cour lien for = too,  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  not é Maximo ante

(2) a) 
$$\int \ln(n^3) dx = \int 1 \times \ln(n^3) dx$$
  
 $= x \cdot \ln(x^3) - \int x \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx$   
 $= x \cdot \ln(x^3) - \int x \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx$   
 $= x \cdot \ln(x^3) - \int x \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx$   
 $= x \cdot \ln(x^3) - 3x + c$   $= x$ 

Obs. Ou 
$$\int \ln(x^3) dx = \int_3 \ln(x) dx$$
  
e escelher, por exemplo,  $g'(x) = 3$  e  $f(x) = \ln x$ 

b) 
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} dx$$
  $\frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} e'$  una funço próprio  $0$  denominador  $4x^4+x^2=x^2(4x^2+1)$  fica, assim, fatorizado na forma inclutivel.

Decomposição na soma difrações simples:

$$\frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} = \frac{2x+3}{x^2(4x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{4x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} = \frac{2x+3}{x^2(4x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{4x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} = \frac{A}{x^2(4x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{4x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{A}{x^2+1} = \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{A}{x^2+1} = \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x^2+1} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1}$$

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Tudefermination.

$$2x+3 = 4Ax^3 + Ax+4Bx+B + Cx^3 + Dx^2$$
 $= (4A+C)x^3 + (4B+D)x^2 + Ax + B$ 

Donde
$$\begin{cases} 4A+C = 0 \\ 4B+D = 0 \\ A = 2 \\ B = 3 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=3 \\ D = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{4x^{2}+x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^{2}} + \frac{-8x-12}{4x^{2}+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} - \int \frac{8x}{4x^{2}+1} dx - 12 \int \frac{1}{4x^{2}+1} dx$$

= 
$$2 \ln |x| - \frac{3}{x} - \ln (4x^2 + 1) - 6 \arctan (2x) + C$$
  
>0, VIER CER

c) 
$$\int \frac{2}{(3\sqrt{x^2} + 3\sqrt{x})^2} dx = \int \frac{2}{(t^2 + t)^2} \cdot 3t^2 dt$$
  
 $x = t^3$ 

Phidanca de variavel:

$$x = t^{3} \text{ escolhemes } t > 0$$

$$y(t)$$

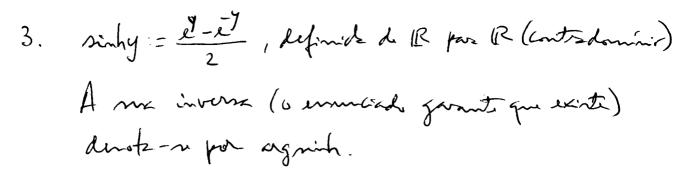
$$y'(t) = 3t^{2}$$

$$= 6. \int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}(t^{2} + 2t + 1)} dt$$

$$= 6. \int \frac{1}{(t+1)^{2}} dt$$

$$= 6. \int (t+1)^{-2} dt = -\frac{6}{t+1} + c$$

$$= -\frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} + C, CER$$



A forção sinh e diferencebel, send with a ma desirate, and why = expersão e sempre positiva, loz em particular e diferente de terre, podem mar a regre de desiração de forção inverse e excever que

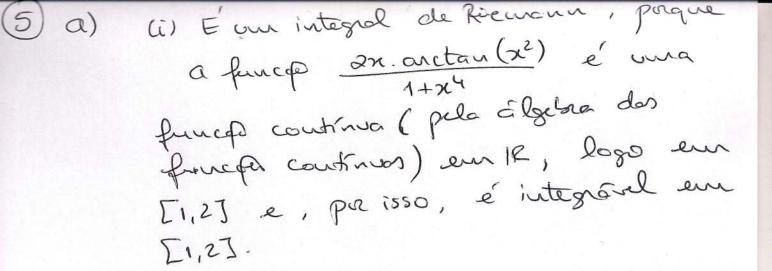
(a) In agrich = 1 = 1 (aprich n) white corepordates voltand 2 varietel inicia

Por formula fundamental den função hipodólicas, cosh (againha) - sinh (againha) = 1, de onde sa:

cosh (againha) = 1 + x² 1, com cosh y >0,

cosh (againha) = 1+x².

Substituted in (\*) across obten - ne dangsinha = 1/1+n2, Vaca.



(ii) E'un integral improprio de 
$$2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$
 espécie, parque a fune  $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}$  é ilimitede en  $x=2$ :

lim  $\frac{1}{2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}$ 
 $2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ 

(i) 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^{4}} \cdot \arctan(x^{2}) dx = \left[\frac{\arctan^{2}(x^{2})}{2}\right]_{1}^{2}$$
  
=  $\frac{\arctan^{2}(4)}{2} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{32}$ 

(iii) Temos de estudar a notamera dos integrois improprios de 
$$2^{\alpha}$$
 espécie: 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(\frac{x}{2})} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(\frac{x}{2})} dx$$

lim 
$$\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}$$
  $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{x \ln(\frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \int_{1}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2})} dx$ 

=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right]_{1}^{\beta}$ 

=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| - \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right]$ 

=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| - \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right]$ 

=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| - \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right]$ 

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=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left( \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right) \right]$ 

=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left( \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right] + \ln \left( \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right) \right]$ 

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=  $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 2^{-}} \left[ \ln \left( \ln(\frac{\pi}{$ 

Como o volor do limite pertence a [0,16, pelo cuitério de D'Alembert, a servie \(\frac{5}{(n+1)!}\) e' absolutamente convergente.

(iii) 
$$\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{N} \cdot \frac{N}{3n^{2}-1}$$

A sua série des médulos é divergente, pois:

$$\frac{\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^{N} \cdot \frac{N}{3n^{2}-1} \right| = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{N}{3n^{2}-1}$$

Plo vitério de comparação, temas que

oritenso de comp  

$$0 < \frac{1}{3n} = \frac{n}{3n^2} < \frac{n}{3n^2-1}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

e a série  $\frac{\infty}{3n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\infty}{n=1} + \frac{e'}{n}$  divergente, une vez que  $\frac{\infty}{n=1} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\infty}{n} = \frac{1}$ divergente (x=1).

Falta averiguar se a série alternada é simplemente convergente.

Considerando a servie alternada  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n$  an com an  $=\frac{N}{3N^2-1}$ ,  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , verifica-se que:

· an >0 YNEIN

e lieu an = lieu 
$$\frac{N}{3n^2-1} = 0$$

e. a suessão (an) new é montora devisiente, una vez que a fine of f com  $f: Df \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  é montora devisiente.

Boota reinficon que  $f'(x) = \frac{-3x^2-1}{(3x^2-1)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{D}_T^2$ 

 $DQ = \{x \in [1, +\infty[ : 3x^2, 1 \neq 0 \}$ =  $[1, +\infty[ : ] \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \}$ 

Assim, uma vez qui as condições do citélio de Leibuit forcus validados, po demos condum de Leibuit forcus validados, po demos condum que a serie alternada e convergente.

Como a sua selvic dos unadulos diverge,

Como a sua selvic dos unadulos diverge.

a selvic alternada converge simplesmente.

65) Text - x que:
$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{10^n} (10 + (2)^n) = (\frac{2}{2})^{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} (-\frac{2}{5})^{n-1}$$

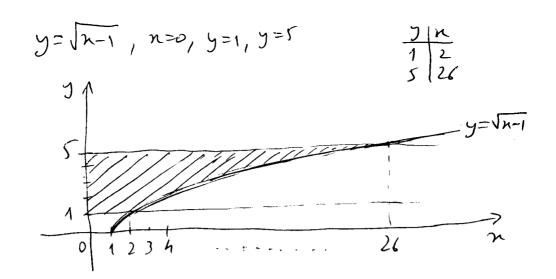
Per lun bodo;
$$\frac{6^n}{10} (\frac{2}{5})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Per outro bodo
$$\frac{1}{10} (\frac{2}{5})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Assorur;
$$\frac{2^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Assorur;
$$\frac{6^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$



for other o who do we integrand on order a y, describer a region a partial of variety; y vai d 1 = 5 1 0 nn compandents var de 0 av n tel par y=\n-1. Com

y=\n-1 \Rightarrow y^2=n-1 \Rightarrow n=y^2+1, entre o integral

me order a y que my d'o valo de ance à

$$\int_{1}^{5} y^{2} + 1 \, dy = \left[ \frac{y^{3}}{3} + y \right]_{1}^{5} = \frac{5^{3}}{3} + 5 - \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 4 = \frac{124}{3} + 4 = \frac{136}{3}.$$