Indicagos relativos à resolução de teta feartetivos:

1. 1611:= I - accor (1+2-2)

A resolução a ensucalmente a mesme que a de questo correspondente de 2001, pars a quel foi disposibilitas Moderate, de mod que aqui indian-re somente a condusts.

a) D1 = (-1,0) U[1,2].

(b) Maximor absolute: # Meximitate abouty: Oe 1.

Minn dolpt: - 1.

Minimator South: -1, 2.

2. (a) $\int (2n+n) \cdot a dy \, n dn = \left(2 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{n^2}{2}\right) \cdot a dy \, n - \int \frac{x^4 + n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + n^2} dx$ = $\frac{n^4+n^2}{3}$, and $n-\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{n(n+1)}{1+n^2}dn$ $=\frac{x^4+x^2}{2}\cdot a dy - \frac{1}{2}\cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C \quad en intervals$ $=\frac{\pi^2+\pi^2}{2}$, melger $-\frac{\pi^3}{6}+C$ en inturely.

(b) C-A: 2nn = 2nn = A + Bn+C

Junior saional => 2MM = A (nºM) + (BMC).n

= 2xx = An2+A+Bn2+Ca

ATB=0 {A=1 C=2 => {C=2 A=1 = -1

 $\int \frac{2nt}{n^3 + n} dn = \int \frac{1}{n} dn + \int \frac{-x+2}{n^2 + n} dn$ = $\ln |x| + \int \frac{-n}{n^2n} dn + \int \frac{2}{n^2n} dn$ = h (n) - 2 h / n2+1) + 2 codgn+ Cem introdu.

(c) CA: Signed = nysti: n=3nct, t \ \ \frac{1}{2}, \pi \(\);

dx=3.nct-ty At \(\text{int=\frac{2}{n} \int \text{t=nccn}\frac{3}{n} \) $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ $\int \frac{3}{x^2 \sqrt{n^2 - q}} dn = \int \frac{3 \times 3 \cdot nt}{9 \cdot nt} \frac{t}{\sqrt{9} \cdot nt} dt$ mid (portion, meste can par te]5,π[= Inct 19 tzzt dt = 1 Sant. (-1) dt (pointy t < 0 gd $t \in]\frac{n}{3}, \pi().$

=- 1 sint + C = - 1 sin (accord) + C =- 1 1 - 9 + C (mand. fed de sint >0 1x+=]=, T() $=-\frac{1}{7}\frac{\sqrt{n^2-9}+0}{(\sqrt{n^2})=|n|}$ = 1 Tria + C (pois x Co, Jeffer n C-3)

- 3. $f(n) := \alpha c n n, n \in [-1,1].$
 - (a) $\lim_{n\to 1^-} \frac{f(n)-f(n)}{1-n} = \lim_{n\to 1^-} \frac{a(n)_1-a(n)_n}{1-n}$: indut. $\frac{6}{0}$.

tucked mos & Regs do Cauchy:

 $\frac{1}{n-1} = 0. \quad \therefore \lim_{n \to 1^{-}} \frac{1}{1-n} = 0.$

(6) Suponhom for exists has tog.

fa)-My < h(n-1) por n∈ (-1,1).

Or nel = n-1 <0 = h(n-1) <0.

la oute lade, $f(n) = arcsin \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, que er arcente, logo $f(n) - f(n) \geq 0$ para $n \in (-1, 1]$. P.s., para n = 0 time-e

==f(1)-f(0) < k(0-1) =-k, com k>0,

o que e'm contratição.

Ob: O enmail duts exercer er par tor sid fetr um h (1-1). Por lapar firm et alterne verse, o pur forma a executa man fall de restron (met rendemensir involve a direca par . efetr).

Segue-se uma resolução alternativa tirando-se partido da alínea anterior.

b). Separationes you exist k > 0 for $f(1) - f(1) \le k(1-1)$ $f(1) - f(1) \ge k(1-1)$ $f(1) - f(1) = +\infty$ $f(1) - f(1) = +\infty$ f(1) - f(1) =