(a) Dy? 
$$n^{2} \in D_{ncm} = [-1/1] \times acc_{n}(n^{2}) \in D_{m} = \mathbb{R}^{+}$$
 $n \in [-1/1]$ 
 $n^{2} \neq 1 (x n^{2} \in D_{ncm})$ 

Conjugand in dry netrigots, terms pur Dy = J-1,16.

(5) 
$$J'(n) = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{1-n^4}} = -\frac{2n}{\sqrt{1-n^4} \cdot n \cdot con(n^2)}, x \in J-1,1[.$$

O sind & felo contributed wind do 22.

of ten men wines making en 0, que a' dorolet e igned a  $f(0) = hr (arcan (0^2)) = hr \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

of notetin minima.

2. (4) 
$$\int n^2 \cosh k \, dk = \sinh k \cdot n^2 - \int \sinh k \cdot 2n \, dk$$
 $v_{syn} = \sum_{ports} \frac{1}{ports} = \sum_{ports} \frac{1}{ports} + \sum_{ports} \frac$ 

(b) 
$$\int \frac{2n^{2}+3x+1}{2n^{2}+3} dn$$
. C.A.  $\frac{2n^{2}+3}{3n-2} \frac{(2n^{2}+3)}{3n-2}$ 

C.A. 
$$\frac{2n^2+3n+1}{2n^2+3} = 1 + \frac{3n-2}{2n^2+3}$$

$$\int \frac{2n^{2}+3n+1}{2n^{2}+3} dn = n + \int \frac{3n}{2n^{2}+3} dn - \int \frac{2}{2n^{2}+3} dn$$

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

$$= n + \frac{3}{4} \int \ln|2n^{2}+3| - \left(\frac{7}{3} \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}n^{2}+1} dn\right)$$

$$= n + \frac{3}{4} \ln|2n^{2}+3| - \left(\frac{7}{3} \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}n^{2}+1} dn\right)$$

$$= n + \frac{3}{4} \ln(2n^{2}+3) - \int \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Act}_{3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}n\right) + C$$

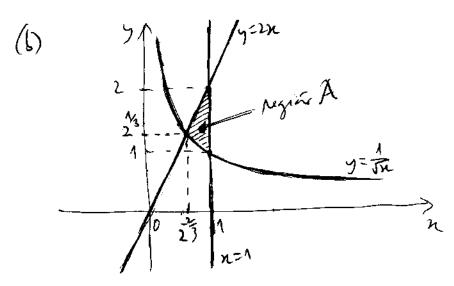
= 
$$\int \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}} \cdot \operatorname{sect} dt$$
 $t = not$ 
 $= \int \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{1+\sqrt{t}} \cdot \operatorname{sect} dt$ 
 $= \int \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{nct} \cdot \operatorname{sect} dt$ 
 $= \int \frac{1+\sqrt{t}}{nct} \cdot \operatorname{sect} dt$ 

= h |nc(acten) +x | +xc(acten) +C

- 3. A: regiande den finite debuted por y= 1/VR, 7=2n e n=1.
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 2n \iff n\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{2} \iff n^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \iff n = 2^{\frac{3}{2}}$ .

    (x70)

    (



(c) Arec A A:  $\int_{2\pi}^{1} 2\pi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} d\pi = \left[ n^{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{2}^{1}$   $= \left( 1 - 2 - 2 + 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = -1 - 2 + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$   $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 

4. (A) \( \sum\_{m=1}^{\infty} \) \( \frac{(-1)^m}{\sum\_{m+1}} \) .

A sein der mobiles ten term god The tom forthe com the (term god & sini direget) ver

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

log a sivie des midules term a memo estanda, log a Livogente. A rens dad pod aplican. Cotins d Libert: a atternad 1 Int tom tend par ten dem mode dececti (je ju

or duranine to tark pas to dem mod coexects). Assim, a convegente. Como a ha madules mão so, entre conduiros que à simplemente envergente.

(b)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^m (2m)!}{2^m}$ 

 $\frac{\left|\frac{2^{m+1}(2(m+1))!}{(m+1)^{2(m+1)}!} - \frac{2^{m}(2m+1)(2m+1)(2m+1)}{(m+1)^{2m}(m+1)^{2}} - \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{(2m)!} - \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{(2m)!$ 

= 2. 4m2+6m+2. (m+1)2m

= 2.  $\frac{4m^2+6m+2}{m^2+2m+1}$ .  $\frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{m})^{2m}} \xrightarrow{m\to\infty} \frac{8}{n^2} > 1$ .

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5. Lim Just Ht. Com Con variente -121, or h-10- 23 numer 12 .1.1. numerala et for definit a ten

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 $\lim_{k\to 0^{-}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 n \cdot (-\sin n)} - \lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{(-\sin n) \cdot (-\sin n)}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$   $\lim_{k\to 0^{-}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 n \cdot (-\sin n)} - \lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{(-\sin n) \cdot (-\sin n)}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$