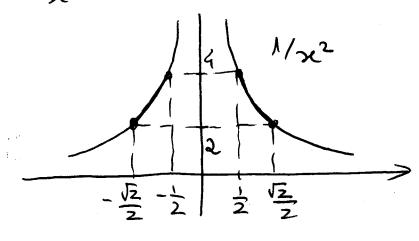
(a) 
$$-1 \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2} - 3 \le 1$$
  
  $2 \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2} \le 4$ 



(b) 
$$f \in \text{diferenciativel em } J - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ U \right] \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right)^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac$$

f nactom pontes entices.

Pelo T. de Fermat e pelo T de Weienshass os exturmentes de f sac ±½ e ±½, os extremos de f sac f(±½) e f(±½)

Niminizante  $f(\pm \frac{1}{2}) = \pi - \alpha c nen (4-3) = \pi/2 - D Hinimo assoluto Naximizante <math>f(\pm \frac{1}{2}) = \pi - \alpha c nen (2-3) = 3\pi - D Maximo assoluto assoluto$ 

(a) 
$$\int x \cdot \frac{x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \pi \cdot \frac{-1}{2(x^2+1)} - \int \frac{-1}{2(x^2+1)} dx =$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C \quad \text{em infervals}$$
(b)  $\pi^4 - 3x^3 + 2\pi^2 = \pi^2 \left(x^2 - 3x + 2\right) = (\pi - 0)^2 (\pi - 2)(\pi - 1)$ 

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C \quad \text{em infervals}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^4 - 3x^3 + 2\pi^2} = \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{B}{\pi^2} + \frac{C}{\pi - 2} + \frac{D}{\pi - 1}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi^4 - 3x^3 + 2\pi^2} = \frac{A}{\pi} + \frac{B}{\pi^2} + \frac{C}{\pi - 2} + \frac{D}{\pi - 1}$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi^4 - 3x^3 + 2\pi^2} + B(x^2 - 3x + 2) + C(x^3 - x^2) + D(x^3 - 2x^2)$$

$$= \frac{A + C + D = 0}{2 + 2 + 2 + 3} = \frac{A - 3}{2 \cdot 2} = 3$$

$$= \frac{A - 3}{2} = 0$$

2. (c) 
$$\int \sqrt{\sqrt{x-1}-1} \, dx = \int \sqrt{t-1} \cdot (2t) dt = x$$
 $x = t^2 + 1, t > 1 \implies t^2 = x - 1 \implies t = \sqrt{x-1}$ 
 $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t > 0 \quad \forall t > 1$ 
 $x = \frac{2}{3}(t-1)^{3/2} \cdot (2t) - \int \frac{2}{3}(t-1)^{3/2}, 2 \, dt = \frac{4}{3}t(t-1)^{3/2} - \frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{2}{5}, (t-1)^{5/2} + C$ 
 $\frac{4}{15}(t-1)^{3/2}(3t+2) + C$ 

=  $\frac{4}{15} \left( \sqrt{x-1} - 1 \right)^{3/2} \left( 3 \sqrt{x-1} + 2 \right) + C$ , em intervals

3. Tevens de Lagrange: Se f: [a,b] -> 18 erugular, entre fee] =, b(:1/c)= \frac{16-16}{5-2}.

Sex f: (a,b) -> 18 regular, F(n):= \frac{16-16}{5-2}n,

\frac{1}{2} \tag{2} \tag{2} \tag{2} \tag{2} \tag{3}.

(a) For continue en (a,b) porque n'e défense de due America continue, (1 por hipsterne; - ontre por su polinomial).

Fordifferested en Ja, 6 ( popular a difference de dura função diferecebres (for hipótere; a outo por su polinomial).

i. F: (a,b) - IR i ngran.

$$F(a) = F(b) \Leftrightarrow f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f(b) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(a) - f(b) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (a - b)$$

Amin, Foldu is hipting of terms of Polle.

(L) f(E)=6. (F'(C)=0.

(c) 
$$\forall n \in ]a, 1], F'(n) = f'(n) - \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - a}$$
.  
 $love \cdot c \cdot d \cdot direc \cdot (b) var what pre 
 $0 = F'(c) = f'(c) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}, i.e.,$   
 $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ .$ 

4. 
$$\begin{cases} 9 = 4 - \lambda^{2} & x \neq 0 \\ 9 = \frac{3}{2} & y \neq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 4 - \frac{3}{3} & y \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y^{2} - 4y + 3 = 0 \\ x^{2} = \frac{3}{3} & y \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9 = 4 - \lambda^{2} & x \neq 0 \\ y^{2} = \frac{3}{3} & y \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ \lambda^{2} = \frac{3}{3} & y \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ \lambda^{2} = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x^{2} = 3 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 1 \\ x^{2} = 3 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 3 \\ x^{2} = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y = 4 + x^{2} + x^{2$$

> 0,1 > 0

(b)
$$(i) \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{n \ln n} dn = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \int_{t}^{2} \frac{1}{n \ln n} dn = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \left[ \ln(\ln n) \right]_{t}^{2} = \ln(\ln 2) - \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \ln(\ln t) = \lim_{t \to 1^{+}} \left[ \ln(\ln x) - (-\infty) \right] = +\infty \quad \text{diverge}$$

(ii) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{\sqrt{N^{3}}}^{1} dn = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{t}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{3/5}} dn = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{5}{2} \left[ x^{2/5} \right]_{t}^{1} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{5}{2} \left( x^{2/5} - x^{2/5} \right) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{5}{2} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \quad \text{Converge} \quad \left( \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dn \quad \text{converge see (0 <)} x < 1 \right)$$
where exercision dodo not aulos

(i) 
$$\lambda = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = 1$$

(\*) lim ln (1+2e) B.C. lim 
$$\frac{1}{1+2e} = 1$$
.

 $2 + 30$   $x$   $x = 2 + 30$   $x = 1$ 

Pelo evitério do limite (emporaçõe por passacem ao limite) a série 2 h (1+\frac{1}{n^2}) e 2 \frac{1}{n^2} note da aresmo natureza. Como 2 \frac{1}{n^2} e' ama série de Dirichlet de aedem 2 (>1), convencente, tansém 2 h (1+\frac{1}{n^2}) e' envencente. Isto mostra que note | C-1)^n h (1+\frac{1}{n^2}) e' enven cente, ensequentemente 2 cin (1+\frac{1}{n^2}) e' absolutamente envencente.

Cii)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{[a(n+1)]!}{[a(n+1)]!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3^2 \cdot 3^{2n} \cdot (2n)!}{\frac{(2n)!}{(2n+1)(2n)!} \cdot 3^{2n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{9}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1,$$

Pelo critério de D'Alembert a série converse abodutaments.

(b) 
$$a_n = \text{Sen}(\frac{\pi}{3n}) - \text{Sen}(\frac{\pi}{3(n+2)})$$
 logo a socie é  $\frac{\pi}{3(n+2)}$  de MenGoli  $\frac{\pi}{3(n+2)}$ 

$$S_n = U_1 + U_2 - U_{n+1} - U_{n+2} \rightarrow Den_{\frac{1}{3}} + Den_{\frac{1}{6}}$$
  
 $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [Den_{\frac{1}{3}n}] - Den_{\frac{1}{3}n+6}] = \frac{U_3+1}{2}$   $n \rightarrow +\infty$   $(V_3+1)/2$ 

The solution of the state of t

Observação: Muiton alumo achorum que tinham pendiride eta questas fatendo

de s'(n-t) (n-2t) et de = s' de (n²-3n+2+2²) et det

= s'(2n-3+) et de.

O publima a que a passagon @ come mai sob juntifiedo

e nem regner fet rentit pris of ... deput logs de x me limit superior. O fect de aparentements funcioner « lever" a membre dirette a "apura" coincidência. Por exemple, de of (n+t)et dt = of et dt + 2nen, mound o present corrett do come dete pegins, enquant que « "aldredice" de inicio dete observer levanz a of et dt.