Cálculo I - agr. 1 - 2018/19 Resolução do teste facultativo

(a) Dominor & definition Df de f:

(b) $J'(n) = -\sin(\arctan(n-n^2)) \cdot \frac{1}{(1-n^2)^2} \cdot (-2n)$, $n \in \mathbb{R}$, mando a rep de cadeia.

sin (actom(1-n2))>0 sse actom (1-n2) &]0,7[me 1-2 >0 m 221 m 26]-1,1[.

7	. 4	1-1		0		1	1 _	+00
2×		-		0	+	+	4	
sin (actor (1-x2))		0	+	+	+	0	_	_
1'	+	0	_	0	+	0	<u> </u>	
1	7	1	A	坚	1	1	\rightarrow 0	(pe

el actions . monotonic)

$$f(0) = cos (actom 1) = cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}f(n)=\omega_n\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=0.$

Com f, par, f(-1)=f(1)=1 + lin f(y=lin f(n)=0.

Existe mission absolute, que 1, soute -1 e 1 maximi-

thate. No he outen makeum.

Exist um minim restor, que d' \(\frac{1}{2}, mod o\)
o respetor minimitante

Note exist minum absolute: or valory of função ester forth acims de terr, aparmandon d'terr abstraiamente quand a varibel tend pare too on pare -00, ma o valor terr munica o stinger.

2.(a) $\int n^3.e^{x^2} dn$

E' dade a ngestre de primitiveget par partes. Claremente, a formérie a saller par primitivar

nå dete son nå, pois isse transforme a expressar en dy mas complicade.

Por outre lede, et når tem primter fæld de celaber, a menn fre estige junde com o fæter n.

Assim, shevens

$$\int n^{3} e^{n^{2}} dn = \int n^{2} n e^{n^{2}} dn = \int n^{2} e^{n^{2}} dn = \int n^{2} e^{n^{2}} dn$$

$$= n^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{n^{2}} - \int x^{2} n \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{n^{2}} dn$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} n^{2} e^{n^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{n^{2}} + C \quad (m \text{ intervals})$$

(b)
$$\int \frac{5n+3}{n^4+2n^3+3n^2} dn$$

A Sunção a primitiva e'racional, log segue-se o procedimento estabelado por primitivas tris função.

$$\int \frac{C \cdot A}{n^4 + 2n^4 + 3n^2} = n^2 (n^2 + 2n + 3);$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow n = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 12} : \text{ Nather complexing}$$

$$\frac{5n+3}{n^2(n^2+2n+3)} = \frac{A}{n^2} + \frac{B}{n} + \frac{Cn+D}{n^2+2n+3}$$

$$\begin{cases}
B+C=0 \\
A+2B+D=0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
3B=5-2=3
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow
\begin{cases}
A=1 \\
B=1 \\
C=-1 \\
D=-1-2=-3
\end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{5n+3}{n^{4}+2n^{3}+3n^{2}} dn = \int \frac{1}{n^{2}} dn + \int \frac{1}{n} dn - \int \frac{n+3}{n^{2}+2n+3} dn$$

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

Cilcula & relations primitive acima;

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{2n+2}{n^2+2n+3} dn - \int \frac{2}{n^2+2n+3} dn \right) + \int \frac{3}{n^2+2n+3} dn$$

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

Cilcul & iltims primitive across:

C.A.:
$$n^2+2n+3=n^2+2n+4-4+3=(n+4)^2+2$$
.

Assim, finalments,

$$\int \frac{5n+3}{n^{4}+2n^{2}+3n^{2}} dn = -\frac{1}{n} + \ln |n(-\frac{1}{2}\ln |n^{2}+2n+3|)$$

$$-\sqrt{2} \operatorname{and}_{5} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C \quad (\text{in introvely})$$

(c)
$$\int \frac{\ln n+1}{n\left(1+(\ln n)^2\right)} dn$$

E' dede a nyestet de se ferre mue mudança de varierel. Consideren hn=t, or seje, n=et, par tER. In = et >0, tER.

Cota
$$\int \frac{\ln n + 1}{n (1 + (\ln n)^2)} dn = \int \frac{t + 1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2t}{1 + t^2} dt + \int \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt$$

- 3. tanha: = sinha ...
- (a) when = enter of definite mentor of [R, rund >0.

 (tanha) = whin minha = 1 orlin , there.

 Leve to devote the super the description to further the households.

 Leve to devote to minha e when the further househier the devote to monther terminal or trade is established.

 Come (tanha) >0, there, put which is more thank or established.
- (b) augtach := "fungit invense to tach"

 buty = n y=ngtachn invense, e studend = que

 tach (tachn) 170 (y, aline action),

 tur- que

 daugtach n = 1 = 1

 The buty = 1

= cont (argtanh), Vn E Dagtanh.

Cour, per firms fundamental referred maline (a), cosh (aytanha) - sinh (aytanha) = 1, enta (diskind per 1: paras) 1 - tanh (aytanha) = $\frac{1}{anh}$ (aytanha) dogo ash (aytanha) = $\frac{1}{1-n^2}$, portant aytanha = $\frac{1}{1-n^2}$, a portant

Aparte: Not are exigid, men not a difficil varifical

que Daytonh = J-1,1[, i.e., que Dearth = J-1,1[.

De fade, put clinec (c) jerselming que tomber

extetrement accounts in IR, logi brits egos mentrorms

que lim tomben = ±1.

n+±00

tachn = minhn = en-en = en-1.

And n-1+00 obten-or limits -1 imiditaments.

And n-1+00 levents-or a inditamining of $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ obtid string of Regard Country:

lin 2.2 = lin 1=1.

Con alternative, or can not too tember or production that $n = \frac{e^n - e^n}{e^n + e^n} = \frac{1 - e^{2n}}{1 - e^{2n}} \xrightarrow{x + +\infty} 1$