## Clark I - 4.9 - 2016/17 Rendução de l'étate ( Lynn brussos idicionais)

1. f(n) := acsim (3n-4n2).

(a) 
$$D_{j} = \{ n \in \mathbb{R} : 3n - 4n^{3} \in [-1, 1] \}$$

$$(3n-4n^{3})^{1}=3-12n^{2}$$
  
 $3-12n^{2}>0 \Leftrightarrow 12n^{2}\leq 3$   
 $\Rightarrow n^{2}\leq \frac{1}{4} \Leftrightarrow |n|\leq \frac{1}{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}\leq n\leq \frac{1}{2}$ 

-	-∞	$-\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	~
(3x-4x3)	,	0	+	0	_
3n-4n <sup>3</sup>	77	-1	7	1	J-00

 $\lim_{n \to \infty} (3x - 4n^3) = -\infty$ ;  $\lim_{n \to \infty} (3x - 4n^3) = \infty$ ;  $3x(-\frac{1}{2}) - 4(-\frac{1}{2})^3 =$ 

$$=-\frac{3}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=-1; 3\times(\frac{1}{2})-4(\frac{1}{2})^3=\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}=1.$$

Endogo mushir & y=3n-42) amindand a parte relevante pour resolver 3x-4x2 (-1,1).

Amin, noz neconino Literminar

- (i) o ports, par ali de 1/2, em que 3n-4n3=1;
- (ii) o port, par clim d 12, un que 3n-42 =-1

Im pole foren baixand o gran strank de regs d Ruffin com 2 e - 2 respektaments, mes eventulments mix mais fiel observar que

- selte à viole que -1 e' Mait le 3n-4n3=1;

- selte à viste que 1 e suit de 3n-4n3=-1.

Conjugande com o ebogr grefis fet ette, condur-re que  $D_f = [-1/1]$ .

Obs.: O kuttion e someti um process de resoluçar, ten alternative poder-serie tentre resolver amplificamente en designabledy -1 \le 3n-4n<sup>3</sup> \le 1, começand por describer am terr de 4n<sup>3</sup>-3n-1 a man terr de 4n<sup>3</sup>-3n+1 por impeçats dinde a baixar, gran atrevé de mor de rege de Puffin:

(b)  $\int_{0}^{1} (n) = \frac{3-12n^{2}}{\sqrt{1-(3n-4n^{2})^{2}}}$  paz x tal que  $1-(3n-4n^{2})^{2} > 0$ , i.e., paz x tal que  $-1<3n-4n^{2}<1$ . Other moraments para o estogr & pagas autorior, vering que este duple durgicaldad equivale  $< n \in ]-1, -\frac{1}{2}[U]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[U]\frac{1}{2}, 1[.$  Nexte pontos, and garantidaments existe,

f'(n)=0  $\Rightarrow 3-12n^2=0$   $\Rightarrow 12n^2=3$   $\Rightarrow n=\pm\frac{1}{2}$ , or rix, mappeles parts a derivate some as a work. No enterty, come of a continue on [-1,1] (per not as companied of frequence continues), ped Tedens of Whitestran of the partial maximum a minimum described on [-1,1]. Come, standard on tedens of the partial continues, and extreme may produce occorrer on  $J^{-1}$ ,  $I[1][-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}]$ , the solution occorrer on  $J^{-1}$ ,  $I[1][-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}]$ , the solution of  $I[-\frac{1}{2}]$ 

En condusat, o making dordet a  $\frac{11}{2}$  an making tanta absolute sat -1 e  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; o monimor absolute a  $-\frac{11}{2}$  a or minimitante absolute sate  $-\frac{1}{2}$  e1.

Ob: En elterative, tembén se poderie ter resolvido este alinez atrevis de queder de variega de 1 a invocando e continuidad dete somgas.

 $2.(a) \int n \cdot a \cdot dy (n+1) \, dn = \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot a \cdot dy (n+1) - \int \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (n+1)^2} \, dn$   $= \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot a \cdot dy (n+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 2n + 2} \, dn$ 

6. t  $\int n \cdot w dy (6n+1) dn = \frac{n^2}{2} \cdot w dy (6n+1) - \frac{1}{2} \int 1 - \frac{2n+2}{n^2+2n+2} dn$ =  $\frac{n^2}{2} \cdot w dy (6n+1) - \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}ln \ln^2 + 2n+2l + C$ , and intervals

A homen's.

(b)  $\int \frac{5x-7}{(n-1)(n^2-2n+2)} dx$  (primiter to funças recional)

 $\frac{(A.) n^{2}-2n+2=0}{(n-1)(n^{2}-2n+2)} = \frac{A}{n-1} + \frac{8n+C}{n^{2}-2n+2}$ 

 $\Rightarrow$   $5n-7 = A(n^2-2n+2) + (Bn+e)(n-1)$ 

$$\Rightarrow 5n-7 = An^{2}-2An+2A+Bn^{2}-Bn+Cn-C$$

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

$$\begin{cases} C=2A+7 \\ -2A+A+2A+7=5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C=3 \\ A=-2 \\ C=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C=3 \\ A=-2 \\ A=-2 \\ C=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C=3 \\ A=-2 \\ A=-2$$

(c) 
$$\int \frac{e^{2\pi}}{\sqrt{e^{x}-1}} dn$$

fundament de vanished tel que et = 
$$t^2$$
,

 $t^2 = t^2 + 1$ ,  $t^2 = t^2 + 1$ )

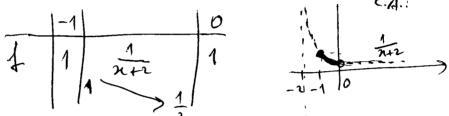
 $t^2 = \frac{2t}{t^2 + 1} > 0$  at  $t^2 = t^2 + 1$ .

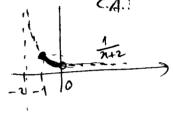
$$\int \frac{e^{2n}}{t^2 - 1} dn = \int \frac{(t^2 + 1)^2}{\int t^2 + 1} dt = \int \frac{t^2 + 1}{t} dt = \int \frac{t^2 + 1}{t} dt$$
 $= 2\frac{t^3}{3} + 2t + C = \frac{2}{3}(e^{n} - 1)^2 + 2\sqrt{e^{n} - 1} + C$ ,

un intensely to dominor.

(a) Em 
$$[-2,-1]$$
 a função a shimitada   
(  $\lim_{x\to -2^+} f G y = \lim_{x\to -2^+} \frac{1}{x+2} = \infty$  ),  $\log_x mar$  a integrabel.

En [-1,0] & frage i l'intade:





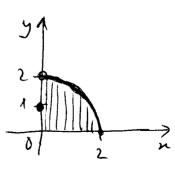
Ale dino, mora continua en O logo, july 2º cutinir de intepolitist, for integribel em [-1,0].

Andogement in condin' que f e' integribel un [0,2], poin of otherwhead ac, CAL

$$f'(n) = -\frac{n}{\sqrt{4-n^2}}$$
  
 $y = -\frac{n}{\sqrt{4-n^2}}$ 

e e apura descontinue un 0.

(b) Azabany down pur o integral de f existe un (0,2). Obravant que y=14-n2 => x2+y2=4, wts en Jo,2] o grefic & festi contile or anampionia de centre un (0,0) e rior 2. Mais precisament,



o grific de fun (0,2) ments-ne uboqued como.

0 2° with: de integralish també my goant pur o integral de 1 mm [0,2] is o mener que. integral de 14-22 mm (0,2). Usand a interpretação geométrica de integral,

 $\int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} x^{2} dx = \pi.$ Grant d rais  $2^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi.$ 

(c) Cour o integel existem (-1,0) em (9,2), como vinno, pela althoridad de integel tambén existe em (-1,2) e

 $\int_{-1}^{2} f(n) dn = \int_{-1}^{0} f(n) dn + \int_{0}^{2} f(n) dn$ 

O valor de f  $\longrightarrow$   $=\int_{1}^{0} \frac{1}{n+2} dn + \pi$   $=\int_{1}^{0} \frac{1}{n+2} dn + \pi$ 

 $= h_2 - h_1 + \pi = h_2 + \pi$ .

4. X={(My)+122: n>01 n+25y5 (an).

(a)  $\begin{cases} y = n+2 \\ y = \sqrt{9n} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{9n} = n+2 \\ - \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9n = n^2 + 4n + 4 \\ - \end{cases}$ 

C.A.:  $n^2 - 5n + 4 = 0 \Theta n = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{65 - 16} = 9}{2} \Theta n = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$  $\Theta n = 1 \vee n = 4$ 

Por course de "more" implicação acime, tem que procede à registe verificação:  $\sqrt{9}$ XI = 1+2 (3) 3=3 V; V9x4 = 4+2 (=) 6=6 V.

Anim,  $\begin{cases} y = n+2 \\ y = \sqrt{9n} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} n = 1 \ \forall n = 4 \\ y = n+2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \ \forall x = 4 \\ y = 3 \end{cases} \; \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 6 \end{cases}$ 

i. On porto k intereção pedido vai (1,3) e (4,6).

(b)

y=n+2

A e'a región a modulatr

0 1234

(c) "Area & A" = \( \sqrt{9n} - (n+2) dn = 1

 $= \int_{1}^{4} 3 \cdot n^{2} - n - 2 \, dn = \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{3h}{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{2} - 2n \right]_{1}^{4}$   $= \int_{1}^{4} 3 \cdot n^{2} - n - 2 \, dn = \left[ 3 \cdot \frac{3h}{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{2} - 2n \right]_{1}^{4}$ 

 $= 2\sqrt{4^3} - \frac{16}{2} - 8 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 2$   $= 2\sqrt{4^3} - \frac{16}{2} - 8 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 2$   $= 2\sqrt{4^3} - \frac{16}{2} - 8 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} + 2$ 

5.(a)  $\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2+n^2}} dn = \int n^2 \cdot \frac{2n}{2\sqrt{2+n^2}} dn =$ 

princtive for party  $\int 2\sqrt{2+n^2}$   $= \sqrt{2+n^2} \cdot n^2 - \int \sqrt{2+n^2} \cdot 2n \, dn = n^2 \sqrt{2+n^2} - \frac{(2+n^2)^2}{3^2} + C$   $= n^2 \sqrt{2+n^2} - \frac{2}{3} \int (2+n^2)^3 + C, \text{ em intervals, } d$   $= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \int (2+n^2)^3 + C, \text{ em intervals, } d$ 

Obs.: A reschipt fite of parenture & wais fiel, was control meeter mate without. En atternative, a printerfat poderie transfer on fets streve de undang de variabel notivel x=12tzt, le mode a poder se time partiel de identificate trigonometrice to to finance (que a' nume consequence in distract de finance fundamental de trigonometric).

(5) Instand - F(n) = 
$$n^2 \sqrt{2+n^2} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2+n^2)^3} + C$$
  
tel que F(n) = 0, or rije, tel que  
 $1^2 \cdot \sqrt{2+1^2} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2+1^2)^3} + C = 0$ ,  
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{3}^3 + C = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow C = \sqrt{3}$ .  
 $\therefore F(n) = n^2 \sqrt{2+n^2} - \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(2+n^2)^3} + \sqrt{3}$ .

6. 1,5: (a,6) → 12 ngulares; 5(n) 70, Vn ∈ ]a,6(.

(a) Se g(a) = g(b), o tenens d Poll reviz explicitle

a g a condinin-vic for FCEJa, S(: g'(c) = 0.

Com ist contraviz muse by hipotens dota m

emmercial, entir terique re g(a) ≠ g(b).

(b) 
$$F(n) := f(n) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} (g(n - g(a))$$
  
i.  $F(a) = 0$ ;  $F(b) = f(a) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} (g(b) - g(a))$   
 $= f(b) - f(a) - f(b) + f(a) = 0$ ,  $f(a) = F(a) = F(a)$ .

(9

Com fig se continue un [4,5], pet elgets de funços continues sai que tambée Fir continue un [4,5].

Com de g så diferencibis em ]4,5[, pet elgels & funços diferencibis sur que tombér Fordiferencibel em ]4,5[.

Lop Firegularen [x,1).

Com tombér je vinny que F(x) = F(b), entrés encontran-re sotisfeite as hipéters de terrens de Rolle pars F en [x,5].

ii. Apland. Tionen d Rollie F em [4,5) obten-re que JCEJa,5[: F'(c)=0.

On F(a) = 1'(a) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}, g'(a), logo, pur o

menno (E) a, b(,

$$eg \frac{J'(c)}{J'(c)} = \frac{J(b)-J(a)}{J(b)-J(a)}$$

Obs: Ente exercise s'enencialment a rendração de exerciser ma reção 1.5 do texto do apoir (vara de 2016/17) onde se pede para or provar or charmach Terens de Canchy.

ACedon 18-11-2016