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.  $f(n) := acomn, n \in [-1,1].$ 
  - (a) lim fu)-fin lim acount acount: indut. 6.

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

 $\frac{\pi}{2} = f(1) - f(0) \le k(0-1) = -k, con koo,$ 

o que e'm contratição.

Obs: O enmark duts exercer ere par tor sid fets com h (1-x) em vet d h (2-1). Por lapor firm et a citheme verse , o par forma o exercer man fell de resolver (note mude massive imvolver a deline (a) pare o fecto).

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) =