1.
$$f(n) := 1 - (\alpha c \sin \frac{1-k^2}{2})^L$$

(a)
$$D_{4}$$
? $D_{4} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 \leq \frac{1-n^{2}}{2} \leq 1 \right\}$

(.A.:
$$-1 \le \frac{1-n^2}{2} \le 1 \iff -2 \le 1-n^2 \le 2 \iff -1 \le n^2 \le 3$$

| $n^2 \ge -1 \land n^2 \le 3 \iff n^2 \le 3$

| Imitual

(b) Em]-13, 136,
$$f'(n) = -2\left(\alpha c n in \frac{1-n^2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-2n)}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n \alpha c n in \frac{1-n^2}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2n \alpha c n in \frac{1-n^2}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1-n^2}{2}\right)^2}}$$

O sind & fit wind do numerado.

O sind de mosin 1-2 et s sind de 1-2.

(A: 1-12 >0 10 1-120 10 121 10) -1< n<1

			-13		1-		0		1		13	
		2n	_	_	_	_	0	+	+	+	+	
4	acrim	1-12	-	_	0	+	+	+	0	_	-	
-		('(n)	nd.	+	0	,	0	+	D	_	m.1	
		1(n)	-	7		N		1		1	7	obs: f 1 continu

Maxims peldron em -1 x em 1 Minima restor en -13, 0 x 13.

f (±1) = 1 - (acrin 0) = 1, loge 1 et a méseur dordet, atingit en -1 e en 1.

f(±13)=1-(~cri-(-1))2=1-4 $f(0) = 1 - \left(\arcsin \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{36}$

C.A.: $\frac{\pi^2}{4} > \frac{\pi^2}{36}$, $logs 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{4} < 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{36}$.

Assim, a minimer absolute of $1-\frac{\pi^2}{4}$, attripid en $-\sqrt{3}$ e $\sqrt{3}$.

O return que note a $1-\frac{\pi^2}{36}$, minimer relative stripid en 0.

2. (a) Sentico (2x) dx = ent. Co (2x) - Sent(-sin(2x)), 2 dx = "+ F(u)+C por porter

= n+1 con(2x) + 2 [n+1 con(2x) - [n+1 con(2x), 2dn]

= e con(2x) + 2 [n+1 con(2x) - [n+1 con(2x), 2dn]

= 2. (m(2x) + 22 nim(2x) - 4 Se con(2x) dn.

5F(n) = ent ((n(in)+2nin(in))-C,

7 F(n) = = (4 (2n) + 2 mi (2n)) - = ,

Com CER alitabir.

Tambén ne pod waver que

 $\int e^{xt} cn(2n) dn = \frac{e^{xt}}{5} \left(cn(2n) + 2 nim(2n) \right) + C,$ com CER arbitrar.

(b)
$$\int \frac{(n+n^2)n^4}{n^2+n^2+n^2} dn = \int \frac{(n+n^2)n^4}{n^2} dn = \int \frac{1+n^2}{n(n^2+n+1)} dn$$

forthe recional

 $n^2+n+1=0$ $O(n)=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{1-4}}{2}$, taits complete, logs n^2+n+1 of involutible.

Exite A, B, CER to mon 1+n2 = A + Bn+C n(n2+n+1) = n + n2+n+1

Tith= Ant Ant A + Britch

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

Endr $\int \frac{(t+n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^2+x^2+n^2} dn = \int \frac{1}{n} dn - \int \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} dn$

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

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

= lum -
$$\int \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1} dx$$

=
$$l_{1} l_{1} - \frac{4}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \kappa_{1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{2} + 1} d\kappa$$

(c)
$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{n}}}{\sqrt{n}(1+e^{\sqrt{n}})} dn$$

(a)
$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 - x - z \\ y = 1 - |x| \end{cases}$$
 Con $x = 1 - x$ (y=1-|x|) $\begin{cases} y = x^2 - x - z = 1 - x \\ y = 1 - |x| \end{cases}$ (yin $x = 1 - x$

Carr NCO:
$$k^2-N-2=1+N$$

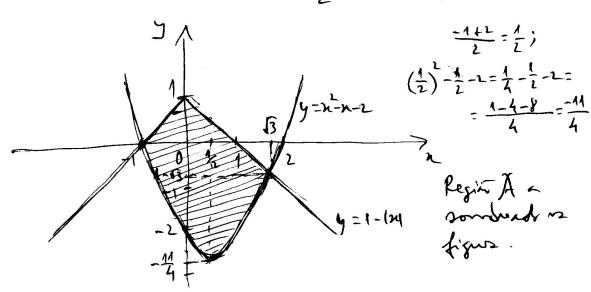
$$(3) N^2-2N-3=0 \ (3) N=\frac{2\pm\sqrt{4+12}}{2}$$

$$(3) N=\frac{2\pm4}{2} \quad (3) N=-1 \ (3) N=3$$

$$(3) N=-1 \ (3) N=0$$

Com $1-|\sqrt{3}|=1-\sqrt{3}$ e 1-|-1|=0, entre a ponta pedida são $(\sqrt{3},1-\sqrt{3})$ e (-1,0).

(b) (c.A.:
$$n^2-n-2=0$$
 (c) $n=\frac{1\pm\sqrt{1+8}}{2}$ (d) $n=\frac{1\pm3}{2}$ (e) $n=-1\sqrt{n}=2$;



$$\int_{-1}^{0} 1 + n - (n^{2} - n - 2) dn + \int_{0}^{3} (-n - (n^{2} - n - 2)) dn$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0} 1 + n - n^{2} + n + 2 dn + \int_{0}^{3} 1 - n - n^{2} + n + 2 dn$$

$$= \left[3n + n^{2} - \frac{n^{3}}{3} \right]_{-1}^{0} + \left[3n - \frac{n^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{3}$$

$$= 0 - \left(-3 + 1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = 0$$

$$= \frac{6 - 1}{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{5}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}.$$

4. (a)
$$\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{\sqrt{m}}{m^2 - 10m + 1}$$

e A. 12-10141=0 (=) = 10±1/100-4 BX= St EVE

= 5±216

Assim, por exemple, por m>10 ven m-10m+1>0

Com my mmorador terms m's or denominador. o terms dominante (grand m-> 0) e' m2, ents $\frac{m^2}{m^2} = \frac{1}{2^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{3\frac{3}{2}}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{m}}{\frac{m^2-10m+1}{m^2-10m+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\frac{m^2-10m+1}{m^2}} = \frac{m^2}{m^2-10m+1} \xrightarrow{m\to\infty} 1 \in]0,\infty[.]$$

Edsi, pel. Cit. comp. por paragen as limite, a naturete de revie des midules de revis dets à a mens de série & 1/3/2 / que d'une série de Dividlet conveyante $(\frac{3}{2}>1)$.

: A séris dos « closolataments conveyante (loge tambén conveyante).

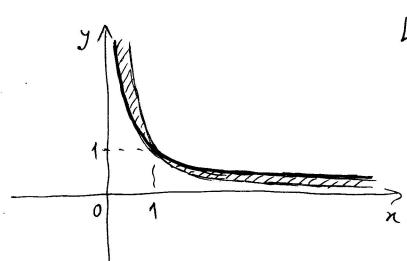
$$\frac{|(m+1)^{2}e^{-(m+1)}|}{|m^{2}e^{-m}|} = \left(\frac{m+1}{m}\right)^{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{m-1} =$$

Entre pel Cit. D'Alembert, a révie dats à (dochet munute) convoyents.

5.
$$y = \frac{1}{n^2} : y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2}}$$

C.A.: \[\overline{12} = \frac{32}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} > \text{ with } \\ \frac{1}{2} >

e tenn « ruses invare pare or correspondente y's.



hgand: - y= 1/12 - y= 1/2

MI & myestica cuja área u potent calcular (4) A inex pedies of odd ped regulate integral imprepar de 2º especies

 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{n^{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^{3}}} dn = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} - \frac{3}{n^{2}} dn$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left(-1 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)$ $= \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}} \left[\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - \frac{x^{-1}}{2} \right]_{x}^{1} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0^{+}$

(b) A érec petide et det pels réquisité intigal impépir de 1= upière:

$$\int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{3}}} - \frac{1}{x^{2}} dn = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \int_{A}^{\beta - x^{2}} \frac{1}{x^{2} - x^{2}} dn$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{x^{2}}{-1} \right]_{A}^{\beta} = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{\beta}} + \frac{1}{\beta} + 2 - 1 \right)$$

$$= 1, \quad \text{pre surfacts o rate of a free of superficing patholes.}$$

ACadom M-17-2011