(a) Dy? 
$$n^2 \in D_{ncm} = [-1,1] \times accon(n^2) \in D_m = \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$n \in [-1,1] \qquad n^2 \neq 1 \left( 1 \cdot n^2 \in D_{ncm} \right)$$

Conjugand in dra netrigots, terms, pur Dj = J-1,1[.

(5) 
$$J'(n) = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{1-n^4}} = -\frac{2n}{\sqrt{1-n^4} \cdot \omega(con(n^2))}, n \in ]-1/1[.$$

O mind & fe's contributed wind do 2k.

f ten mu n'inis mission en 0, que a' storolit e ignel a  $f(0) = hr (arcan (0^2)) = hr \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

f note ten minima.

2. (4) 
$$\int n^2 \cosh k \, dk = \sinh k \cdot n^2 - \int \sinh k \cdot 2n \, dk$$

print!

=  $n^2 \sinh k - 2 \left( \cosh k \cdot k - \int \cosh k \, dk \right)$ 

=  $n^2 \sinh k - 2 \cosh k + 2 \sinh k + 2 \sinh k + C$ 

(b) 
$$\int \frac{2n^{2}+3x+1}{2n^{2}+3} dn$$
. C.A.  $\frac{2n^{2}+3}{3n-2} \frac{(2n^{2}+3)}{3n-2}$ 

C.A.: 
$$\frac{2n^2+3n+1}{2n^2+3} = 1 + \frac{3n-2}{2n^2+3}$$

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

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

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

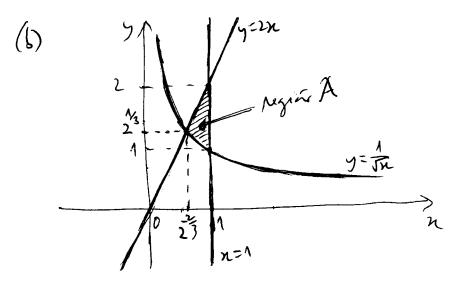
$$= x + \frac{3}{4} \ln(2n^{2}+3) - \int \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{act}_{5} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}n\right) + C$$

(c) 
$$\int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} dn$$

$$= \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - nc^2t dt$$

= h | nc(adzn) + x | + nc(adzn) + C

- 3. A: region de sies fruita debinated por y = 1, 7=2n e n=1.
  - (A)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 2n \iff n\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{2} \iff n^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \iff n = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . (x70) (x70) (x70)  $y = 2.2^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$ . Asim, he spers our pout d'interess pedid:  $(2^{-\frac{1}{3}}, 2^{\frac{1}{3}})$ .



(c) Arec A A: 
$$\int_{2\pi}^{1} 2\pi - \frac{1}{4} d\pi = \left[ n^{2} - \frac{n^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{2}^{1}$$

$$= \left( 1 - 2 - 2 + 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = -1 - 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$
Obs: Now exist, may poste our or pre a value of \$\times 0,19\$.

4, (A) \( \sum\_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{\sum\_{m+1} + \sum\_{m}} \)

A sein den modules ten temer god The tom com for the (town god I sind diverget) ven

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{m+1}+\sqrt{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{m+1}+\sqrt{m}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{m+1}+\sqrt{m}} = \frac$$

loge a sivie des midules tem a mem estanda, loge a Longente. A rine ded pod aplicano. Cotino d Libert: e atternado

1 Inti + tom tend par ter de ma modo dececute (je ju o duraningla tend pas to deren mod coexecte). Assim, a unvegente. Com a her medules me so, entre underen for a simplemente conveyante.

(b)  $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{m}$ 

 $\frac{\left|\frac{2^{m+1}(2(m+1))!}{(m+1)^{2(m+1)}!} - \frac{2^{m}(2m+1)(2m+1)(2m+1)}{(m+1)^{2m}(m+1)^{2}} - \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{(2m)!} - \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{(2m+1)^{2m}(m+1)^{2}} - \frac{2^{m}(2m)!}{(2m)!}$ 

= 2. 4m2+6m+2. (m+1)2m

= 2.  $\frac{4n^2+6n+2}{n^2+2n+1}$   $\frac{1}{(n+\frac{1}{m})^{2n}}$   $\frac{8}{n-1} > 1$ 

Ente. Citin d D'Almont grant que a vivir d'

diviguita

5. Lim Just et . Com an variente -121, or h-10- 23 mmen 10 . Let. 11...1 numerala at for definit a ten

T. fundamental de limite 0 grand n > 0 (pois enter an >1 Colunt (Vita continua) engs & cabic

e many a continued de integal indefends). Como o mener senter or desominado, tens ume inditerminação for les

regal Country ten mente que. linto pedido e

 $\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 n \cdot (-\sin n)} - \lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{(-\sin n) \cdot (-\sin n)}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$   $\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 n \cdot (-\sin n)} - \lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \frac{(-\sin n) \cdot (-\sin n)}{3n^2} = \frac{1}{3}\lim_{n\to 0^{-}} \left(\frac{\sin n}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$