Df = hnem: (2-n2) n 70 4 2-22 (2-n2) n Df = 7-00, - 52[U]0, 52[et a denoral de f existe en pades os pontos. $f(n) = \frac{2 - 3n^2}{(2 - x^2) \times 2}$ Pelo Teorem de Fercient, or extremes to podem ocorrer em pontes anties da funcas Teu x gar f'(n) = 0 set $x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ (Nota gry, - \(\frac{7}{3} \cdot \quad \quad \quad \) . V2 e o jumis Candodo to Por audix de soul de s' podeuns Concluir gne $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ e un moximitante relativo de f, lu (4 /2) D lu x x un relativo Correspondente Cour lien for = too, $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ not é Maximo ante

(2) a)
$$\int \ln(n^3) dx = \int 1 \times \ln(n^3) dx$$

= $x \cdot \ln(n^3) - \int x \cdot \frac{3}{x} dx$
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Obs. Ou
$$\int \ln(x^3) dx = \int_3 \ln(x) dx$$

e escolner, por exemplo, $g'(x) = 3$ e $f(x) = \ln x$

b)
$$\int \frac{2\pi+3}{4\pi^4+\pi^2} d\pi$$
 $\frac{2\pi+3}{4\pi^4+\pi^2} e'$ una ferço próprio 0 denominador $4\pi^4+\pi^2=\pi^2(4\pi^2+1)$ fica, assim, fatorizado na forma innedutivel.

Decouporiale na soma difiações simples:

$$\frac{2x+3}{4x^4+x^2} = \frac{2x+3}{x^2(4x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{4x^2+1}$$
Com o coeficientes reais A,B,C e D a

determiner pro médodo des coeficientes

indeferminados:

indefermination.

$$2x+3 = 4Ax^3 + Ax+4Bx+B + Cx^3 + Dx^2$$
 $= (4A+C)x^3 + (4B+D)x^2 + Ax + B$

Donde
$$\begin{cases} 4A+C = 0 \\ 4B+D = 0 \\ A = 2 \\ B = 3 \end{cases} \qquad \stackrel{A=2}{=} D = -12$$

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{4x^{2}+x^{2}} dx = \int \frac{2}{x} + \frac{3}{x^{2}} + \frac{-8x-12}{4x^{2}+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln|x| + 3 \cdot \frac{x^{-2+1}}{-2+1} - \int \frac{8x}{4x^{2}+1} dx - 12 \int \frac{1}{4x^{2}+1} dx$$

=
$$2 \ln |\mathcal{H}| - \frac{3}{\chi} - \ln (4\chi^2 + 1) - 6 \arctan (2\chi) + C$$

>0, FREIR CEIR

c)
$$\int \frac{2}{(3\sqrt{x^2} + 3\sqrt{x})^2} dx = \int \frac{2}{(t^2 + t)^2} \cdot 3t^2 dt$$

Phidanca de variavel:

$$x = t^{3} \text{ escolhemes too}$$

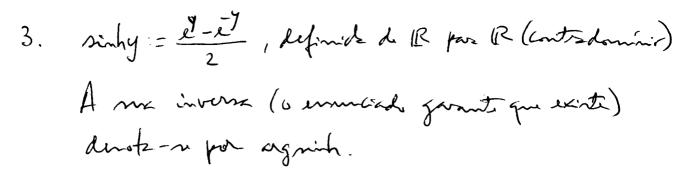
$$y(t) = 3t^{2}$$

$$(t+1)^{2} dt$$

$$= 6 \cdot \int \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}(t^{2}+2t+1)} dt$$

$$= 6. \int (t+1)^{-2} dt = -\frac{6}{t+1} + c$$

$$= -\frac{6}{3\sqrt{2}} + C$$
, CER
 $+=3\sqrt{2}$



A forção sinh e diferencebel, send with a ma desirate, and why = expersão e sempre positiva, loz em particular e diferente de terre, podem mar a regre de desiração de forção inverse e excever que

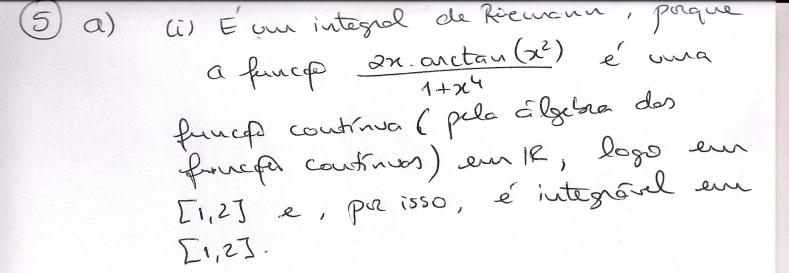
(a) In agrich = 1 = 1 (aprich n) white corepordates voltand 2 varietel inicia

Por formula fundamental den função hipodólicas, cosh (againha) - sinh (againha) = 1, de onde sa:

cosh (againha) = 1 + x² 1, com cosh y >0,

cosh (againha) = 1+x².

Substituted in (*) across obten - ne dangsinha = 1/1+n2, Vaca.



(ii) E un integral improprio de
$$2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$$
 espécie, parque a func $\frac{1}{2}$ lu $(\frac{2}{2})$ é ilimitade en $x=2$:

lim $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

(i)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2x}{1+x^{4}} \cdot \arctan(x^{2}) dx = \left[\frac{\arctan^{2}(x^{2})}{2}\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\arctan^{2}(4)}{2} - \frac{11^{2}}{32}$$

(ii) Temos de estidar a naturisa dos integrais improprios de
$$2^{\alpha}$$
 espécie:
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(\frac{x}{2})} dx = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln(\frac{x}{2})} dx$$

lim
$$\int_{1}^{\beta} \frac{1}{x \ln(\frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \lim_{\beta \to 2^{-}} \int_{1}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\ln(\frac{\pi}{2})} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to 2^{-}} \left[\ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right]_{1}^{\beta}$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to 2^{-}} \left(\ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| - \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to 2^{-}} \left(\ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| - \ln \left| \ln(\frac{\pi}{2}) \right| \right)$$

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$$= \lim_{\beta \to 2^{-}} \left($$

lim $\frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_{n}|} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{|(-3)^{n+1}|}{|(-3)^{n}|} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{3}{n+2} = 0$

Como o volor do limite pertenné a [0,16, pelo cuitério de D'Alembert, a servie 5 (-3)" e' absolutamente convergente.

(iii)
$$\frac{5^{2}}{5^{2}}(-1)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{3n^{2}-1}$$

A sua série des médules é divergente, pois:

$$\frac{2}{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| (-1)^n \cdot \frac{n}{3n^2 - 1} \right|} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3n^2 - 1}$$

Pla vitérie de comparaçõe, temas que

e a série $\frac{20}{3n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{20}{n} + \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{20}{n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{20}{n}$

une vez que 20 1 é a série homoria, divergente (x=1).

Falta averiguar se a série alternada é' simplesmente convergente.

Considerando a serie alternada $\frac{\infty}{2}(-1)^{N}$ an com an = $\frac{N}{3N^{2}-1}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, verifica -se que:

· an >0 YNEN

e lieu
$$a_N = \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{N}{3n^2 - 1} = 0$$

devenuente, une vet que a fince of

com f: Df -> 12 e' monotora

devenuente.

Boota reinficon que $f'(x) = \frac{-3x^2-1}{(3x^2-1)^2} < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{P}$

 $Df = \{x \in [1, +\infty[: 3x^2 - 1 + 0]\}$ = $[1, +\infty[: 1] \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}]$

Assim, uma veg qui as condições do citélio de Leibuit forcus validados, po demos condum de Leibuit forcus validados, po demos condum que a serie alternada e convergente.

Como a sua selvie dos unadulos diverge, converge simplesmente.

a selvie alternada converge simplesmente.

65) Text - x que:
$$\frac{2^{n+1}}{10^n} (10 + (2)^n) = (\frac{2}{2})^{n+1} - \frac{1}{4} (-\frac{2}{5})^{n-1}$$

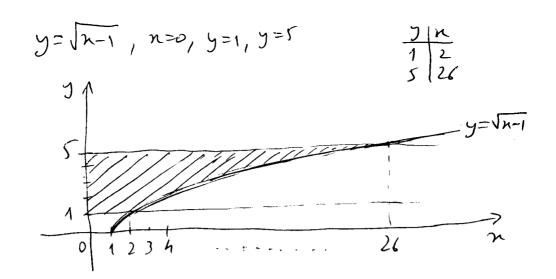
Per lun bodo;
$$\frac{6^n}{10} (\frac{2}{5})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Per outro bodo
$$\frac{1}{10} (\frac{2}{5})^{n-1} = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Assorur;
$$\frac{2^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$$

Assorur;
$$\frac{6^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{5}{4} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3^n}{10} (10 + (2)^n) = \frac{3^n}{10} = \frac{3^n}{10}$$



for other o who do we integrand on order a y, describer a region a partial of variety; y vai d 1 = 5 1 0 nn compandents var de 0 av n tel par y=\n-1. Com

y=\n-1 \Rightarrow y^2=n-1 \Rightarrow n=y^2+1, entre o integral

me order a y que my d'o valo de ance à

$$\int_{1}^{5} y^{2} + 1 \, dy = \left[\frac{y^{3}}{3} + y \right]_{1}^{5} = \frac{5^{3}}{3} + 5 - \frac{1}{3} - 1 = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 4 = \frac{124}{3} + 4 = \frac{136}{3}.$$