

Appunti universitari
Tesi di laurea
Cartoleria e cancelleria
Stampa file e fotocopie
Print on demand
Rilegature

NUMERO: 186 DATA: 03/12/2011

APPUNTI

STUDENTE: Melania

MATERIA: Analisi Matematica I

Prof. Camporesi

Il presente lavoro nasce dall'impegno dell'autore ed è distribuito in accordo con il Centro Appunti. Tutti i diritti sono riservati. È vietata qualsiasi riproduzione, copia totale o parziale, dei contenuti inseriti nel presente volume, ivi inclusa la memorizzazione, rielaborazione, diffusione o distribuzione dei contenuti stessi mediante qualunque supporto magnetico o cartaceo, piattaforma tecnologica o rete telematica, senza previa autorizzazione scritta dell'autore.

(INSIEME C)

(ASICEBOLA DI UNO BORIURIA SETOA SEA)

CONINO DEALE É ANCHE ON NO COMPRESSO.

PHOTE SEARE MOROMARIA
$$2=x+y$$
, $(3x x, y \in R)$

3 = X+XY FORMA CARTERIANA O AL GEBRICA DI 3 = (X,Y) (N° COMPRESSO)

$$(5 = 0.012) = 0.010$$

· count: 31+35=(x1+191)+(x5+185)=x1+x5+y181+A5)

PRODUTO: 21.22=(x,+iy,)(x2+iy2)=x,x2-y,y2+i(x,y2+x241)

ASOMOINISIENCE DEI N° COMPIESSI (XIO) =0 SONO I N° REDU =0 RCC JEOLOINBIEUR DEI NO COULIERS! (O'A) => SONO ILLUNGINUSTI BADI

a). a+i.0= a = Im2=0, a ER = RCC, R= { 2EC: Im2=0}

b). O+10=16 =0 Re2=0, ber

MOTERÍ XINGTED (19 - ÉTEXPRI, CRIBERTED CIPED O CONES : D DE : ATBIGGORA AUTAIOOZZA · A COURSE COURSE COUNTRY OF THE

PUTLE GTZIC.

· COMMUTATIVA

1=OX+1; O=OX+O d= ISTUBN ITNEMBLE.

di-6- é dit6 d= 1720220 iD30 É.

· J RECIPROCI = 43 = 0 86 3 = 9+1/0 = 0 (0 = 0 = 0 = 0)

$$\frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}-(1p_{3})^{2}} = \frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}+p_{3}} = \frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}+p_{3}} = 1$$

$$\frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}-(1p_{3})^{2}} = \frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}+p_{3}} = 1$$

$$\frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}+p_{3}} = \frac{3^{2}+p_{3}}{3^{2}+p_{3}} = 1$$

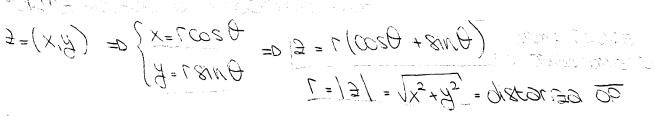
L'ORDINAMENTO DI Q =D NON È ESTENDIBILE A C

es) =170 e =270 -0=,270 non é verso in C!

stembre very expressi

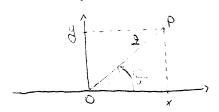
The proposal discourse contributions across an exercise control as
$$3.20$$
 and 3.20 an

 $2 = X + 10 = X = 0 |3| = \sqrt{x^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$



$$t = argomento di 3 = afg(3)$$
Lo definito per multipu di 217
$$= argomento di 3 = afg(3)$$

$$= argomento di 3 = afg($$



WEDSE:

$$\frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{\sqrt{x_5 + h_5}}{x}$$

$$SIN \theta = \frac{\sqrt{\chi^2 + \chi^2}}{4}$$

NBI g = glab & non ngle sembre goo bes x20

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$$

RECORD

(x,y) - 0(r,0) =0VALORE PRINCIPALE OI ARG(3) =0 0≤0≤211 ORD -11<0€1

the all all the IN = LN[COSÍNB) + YSIN(BN)] POINTA BISOCHA TECHARE

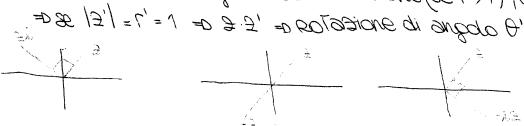
2=r(cost + isint) = = = (thisi + thisi)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} = \frac{\cos\theta - i\sin\theta}{r(\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)} = \frac{1}{r}(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \theta + \lambda \sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \lambda \sin \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2$$

$$\frac{2}{2!} = \frac{\Gamma(\cos\theta + \lambda \sin\theta)}{\Gamma(\cos\theta + \lambda \sin\theta)} = \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma(\cos(\theta - \theta') + \lambda \sin(\theta - \theta'))}$$

1.3' a parazione di 0' sepurta da dilatazione (se r'>1), compressione (se r'<1).



Sheed estimate en (2)4 a= igageth o m et cochano o metalo o m et cochano o metalo o

 DINDON US ON A FUNCTIONE y=y(x), |a| = b For AND ON ANT ADE |a| = b I'N" |a| = b I'N" |a| = b I'N |a|

 $y: I \rightarrow R$, depinable in whe $f: C: F(x,y,x), y'(x) = 0.14x \in I$ where $g: I \rightarrow R$ is a priority and $g: I \rightarrow R$ is a priority of $g: I \rightarrow R$.

When $g: I \rightarrow R$ is a priority of $g: I \rightarrow R$ is a priority of $g: I \rightarrow R$.

(studend alicherate dalla variabile indipendente)

 $68 \cdot 9_{\parallel} = 0$ $8 \cdot 8_{\parallel} = 0$ $9 \cdot 8_{\parallel} = 0$

y'=f(x,y) una sausione device diff. =dè via f. depivabile in I t.c. y'(x)=f(x,y(x)) yxEI

MSIEME DI TUTTE LE SOUZ DI 1 POR SANTINE DI 1 PERO.

"C"

30016 UBAIR HAID AND IN BURE THAT STATES THE

MITEGRATE CONFRANTE DI 1 EQ DIFF DI 1º CADINE

-D DIFENOTE DA 1 COSTANTE ARBITRADIA

-B = 8/1×,c), [CER] & DI VODIDERE DI C 8 OHENDAN

TUHE DE 8 MIZIONI

IN OCHI PUNTO (X,Y) DEL PIANO IN CUI LA F 8'IA DEFINITA, IL
URIORE F(X,Y) E' IL COEFF. ANGOLARE DELLA RETTA TANO. ALLA
CURULA INTEGRALE PLASANTE PER (X,Y) =0 1'80, dift.
DEFINISE UN CAMPO DI DIREZINEL PIANO

2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x) \cdot h(y) = 0$$
 $\frac{dy}{h(y)} = g(x) \cdot dx = 0$ $\frac{1}{h(y)} \cdot dy = \left| g(x) \cdot dx \right|$

All the transfer of the second

$$y' = 1 + y^2 = 0$$
 $y(x) = bg(x + c)$, cer , $I = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = y \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 \cdot cos x \cdot c_2 \cdot sin x \quad (c_1 \cdot c_2 \in R)$$

$$y^2 + y'^2 = 1$$
 = $0 y(x) = \cos(x+c)$, $\sin(x+c)$, $(c,c) \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$g' = -3xy^2 = 0 \ g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \ (R^+ \circ R^-)$$

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

3(x) continue in intorno di xo Di proprenio a mon è detto che 気にあるされた

(a) season) ox in intorno di xo (coasse co)

s(y) è di classe C1 in intorno di y. =0 b(y) è depinabile con depinata

Description of courty (8/2/18/2) has one south south of in interms of the office (8/18) when the south south south south in interms of the office of the off

CONCIDENCE SINDEMA LE SUBSE L'ARD OX 16 OMERCENTE CE ATIDINU.

of the source of ill goanse intervallo contenente il dato

viziale xo=3 sol dode la à Eisque 1,60 ivizige,

$$2 \begin{cases} A(x) = A(x)A + P(x) \\ A(x) = A(x)A + P(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(A = A(x)A + P(x)$$

$$(A = A(x)A + P$$

(3(0)=0
$$p(x)=x_{5}$$

(3(x)=0)=0 $p(x)=x_{5}$
(3(x))=0 $p(x)=x_{5}$
(3(x))=0 $p(x)=x_{5}$

$$A(x) = e^{A(x)} \left| e^{-A(x)} \cdot b(x) dx \right| = e^{x} \left| e^{-x} \cdot x^{2} dx \right| = -x^{2} - 2x - 2 + ke^{x}$$

$$4(0) = -0 - 0 - 2 + K = 0 = 0 - 2 = -K = 0 K = 2$$

$$V=3 = 0 A_{11} + 9A_{1} + PA_{2} + CA_{3} = f(x)$$

 $V=3 = 0 A_{11} + 9A_{1} + PA_{2} + CA_{3} = f(x)$

the first the

a,b,c, =0 costanti f(x) =0 continua & I =0 TERMINE FOR SAME

-0 f(x) +0 /, 60 NONE,

 $\frac{\partial NOSENEA}{\partial NOSENEA} = 0$ $\frac{\partial NOSENEA}{\partial NOSENEA}$

sericolabe bayerse Ab q M=t(x):

For interest particolabe bayerse and energy associated fA=0 (+) was some interest and fA=f(x) of la somina - interest particolabe bayerse denied was non omogened fA=f(x) of la somina

Eg, 182 Dischono fan(x) = 18=0 =0 apriloso cambino 3. C8, +C242

=1 -04/+04=+(x) caso pachocolabe dei eq dff del 1° quine +018/108/19 = (x/q atalies/4 q=

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coso var amabereo (36):
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    =D A, +3H, +OH = b(x) 6gx coeBx obb &WBX
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     blx) Gax onebx
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        obb blx/.6gx EMBX
    can P= Poinomio di grado lu e d'BER
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Q, Q2 = Palmoni di
                             dp(x) = x^m e^{\alpha x} |Q_1(x) \cdot \cos \beta x + Q_2(x) \cdot \sin \beta x|
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         W = {0 & p(d+)B) +(
30 9"+ 24'+ by = f,(x)+f2(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 mallepicatà di (drip
               Loop 26 6 96: sobologiamento
                   = 4P1+ 4P2 (= DECEMBER & SERVER PORT)
y believen se f(x) = b(x) e_{qx} coebx abb subx si na a negebe se
34x COZBX E DIS EGM3 GAM, ED ON
   · Se è padice = yp = xedx [Q,(x) - 006Bx + Q2(x) 8mBx]
 · & nov & radice =0 Ab = 6gx (0'(x) coebx + 05(x) & wbx]
       [P(d+1B) +0]
 3) 4,-37,+54=62x
                          • omagenes: P(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0 =0 x < 2 = 0 for x > 0 = 0
                                                                                                    =D esx non é soluz. dell'omogeneal
                         = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} (x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}
                                              = 0 C = \frac{12}{12} = 0 dP(x) = \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}
                     =0 L'int generale della non omogener è : d'ix)=c, ex+c2 ex+ 1 esx
(Emps & non o-) x200 = Hst RE- "R. (5
                    CROON HO(X) = ACRX + BRINX)
                       TROW A eB => You + Yo => 4(x)
```

on generale lale
TECCENAL POSMUS OF TOMOS OF CONTRACT IN COLOREST DE CONTRACT DE CO
Se te depusible in late in xº suche si ho:
1x)=Pf,x0,r(x)+0((x-x0)) doe Pf,x0,r(x)=f(x0)+f(x0)(x-x0)+f(x0)(x-x0)+.
$+ \downarrow (N)(X_0) (X_0 - X_0) = \underbrace{\times}_{W} \downarrow (X_0) (X_0 - X_0) \times \underbrace{\times}_{W} \downarrow $
1
Inother too with a polinami bix) of 30000 EN
Pixon è l'unico che ha in contatto di opoline in con la finaione in Xo Coè.
(+1x0)=81x0)
$\mathbb{E}(f, x) = \delta(x)$
17"(X2)=9"(X2)
A SUD WINDER SON MORNERS & PAR DEN MODE A CONCE ME A
Dim & applica l'hapital n-1 vate nei vivile
$\frac{x-b\times o}{\sqrt{w}} = \frac{(x-x\circ)w}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x-x\circ)w}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-b\times o}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(x-x\circ)w-1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{o}{\sqrt{x}}$
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$
$(N-1)$ 3.2 $(X-X_0)$
$=\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ x_0 } + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{ x_0 } + \frac{1}{2}$
71X0 (N-1)
$f(x) = P_{t,x_0,(x_0)} + \Theta((x-x_0))$
- 22876 N-28MO
$-R_{1,x,y}(x) = I(x) + P_{1,x,y,y}(x)$
La Forma di Peano del servio E: 2 _{1,x,n} (x) = 4(x-x,)).
No ficus shebuarus bee bt'x"'n" E gara ga abhenne hobewa
- now which and los to x x1 x " N A now down absence to being
TECRETA FORMA de Tajue col RESTO de la Range Ricadiamo che &

· 8/wx x - x + x - x + + (-1)" x	O (XN+1)
(2h+1)	
$ {\circ} $	
the state of the s	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$= 20 \times = 1 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{4!} + \frac{2}{6!} + \frac{2}{20!} + \frac{2}{20!} + \frac{2}{20!} + \frac{2}{20!}$	
2) 41 61 (211)	
$\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\left(\frac{1}{4} \times \right) = \times - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + 1$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,)
3 5 7 2n+1	
$\frac{1-x}{1-x} = \frac{1+x+x_5+x_3+x_4+x_6/x_0}{1-x_5}$	
$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 + x + x^2 - x^3 + x + (-1)^n \times x^n + O(x^n)$	
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+2x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+2x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+2x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{$	(2-1)(d-2). (2-n+1) x +5
	W
$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \times + + + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times + \Theta(X^n)$	
$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} = dx$	
) X + \(\theta(x'')\)
ENMODO PINAMAR (K) = coch pinamar Sem	OBEELLEGE
· d= =	
$\frac{3}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1) \times 4 + \theta(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x$	2 + O(x)
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 1 2
$\frac{2^{1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + $	$1 - \frac{1}{2} \times + \frac{3}{8} \times + $
otlx)=6, = t, (x)=6, Ar = t (0)=1	

$=0 \frac{1-x}{k} = \frac{1+x+x+1+x+0+x}{k} + \Theta(x^n)$
· 1(x)=(+x) == f'(x) = 2(1+x) = 2(2-1)(1+x)
1" 1x)= 2/2-1/(2-2/1/+x)2-3
$(n-1)^{-1}(1+x)$
=0 f(n)(0) = d(d-1)(d-n+1)
Oss DI painario di Malausin di una fin sione polinariale coinade
ai come desigeraro con la finz de 81e 22a Coé se
TIX)=0(x) = 30+9x+9xx ++9xx
8 No are il painoniro di Mclanein.
Paioir (x)= (90+947+95x3+9kx 8KEN
(30 + 0, x + 3 m x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Se injece x o to political o colores o to political o to o colorestation of the state of the sta
Ptixon (x) = S x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
dante bin gentancement & for compio q possibile
X-X0= + -0 X= ++x0 /8 scene O(x) = Q / X0 ++) e 8
on It is sented if amplead is a (0x-x) = t is sentent on the sentent of the sente
di ordine richi esto
ES) Calcolare lo simppo di McLaurin di cadine o della tirrione
Q(x)=3+2x+x²+5x3 Carcolare poi la 8villippo analogo di Taylor
per centrato in Xo=1
$1) Q(x) = 3 + 9x + x^2 + \Theta(x^2)$
2) X-1=t 6,02 X=t +1
$Q(14t) = 3 + 2(1+t) + (1+t)^{2} + 5(1+t)^{3} = 3 + 2 + 2t + 1+t^{2} + 2t + 5 + 5t^{3}$
+15+ +15+2 = 11 +19+ +16+2 + S+3
$O(x) = 11+19(x-1)+16(x-1)^2+O(x-1)^2$
OSS DOWN DOWN OF ALL & ORDING ON ALL & ORDING ONE OF SO

$f(x) = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \Theta(x^{3}) - x + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \Theta(x^{3}) = -\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \Theta(x^{3}) = -\frac{1}{3}x^{3}$
4) $f(x) = 8inx - x \cos \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$ pp ?
$\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \theta(x^5) - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^4}{3} + \theta(x^4)$ $= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^5}{3!} + \frac{x^5}$
$\frac{x^{5}}{4!}$ $(\frac{9-5}{45})$ $\frac{4x^{2}}{4!45}$ $\frac{x}{270}$
b) to snurpo di Tallos o di Malansin di ui prodotto è il predotto depii
Carculable $f_{(s)}(s)$ $f_{(s)}(s)$
$+\left(-\frac{x^{4}}{6}\right)+\frac{x^{3}}{2}-\frac{x^{5}}{12}+\frac{x^{4}}{6}+\frac{x^{5}}{24}+\frac{9}{3}\left(x^{5}\right)=x+\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{3}+x^{2}-\frac{x^{5}}{24}+\frac{x^{5}}{120}+\sigma(x^{5})$
$= \times + \times^2 + \frac{1}{3} \times - \times + \Im(x^5)$
$f(s)(0) = f(s)(0) = -\frac{1}{30} = -4$
2) 10 8658 3 3153
$f(x) = (0^{x-1})$ $\left[(x + x)^{2} + x^{3} + x^{4} + 0(x^{4}) \right] = x^{2} + \frac{1}{4}x^{4} + x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{4} + \frac{1}{2}x^{5} + 0(x^{5})$
1 2 5 24 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
c) Por carchare to anuppo di Magnon di $\frac{1}{2}$ con $\frac{1}{2}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$
c) Por carolare lo Billippo di Molaurin di $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ can $g(o) \neq 0$ 81 Scrive $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = g(x)$ applica lo svillippo del Prodotto exonducionale
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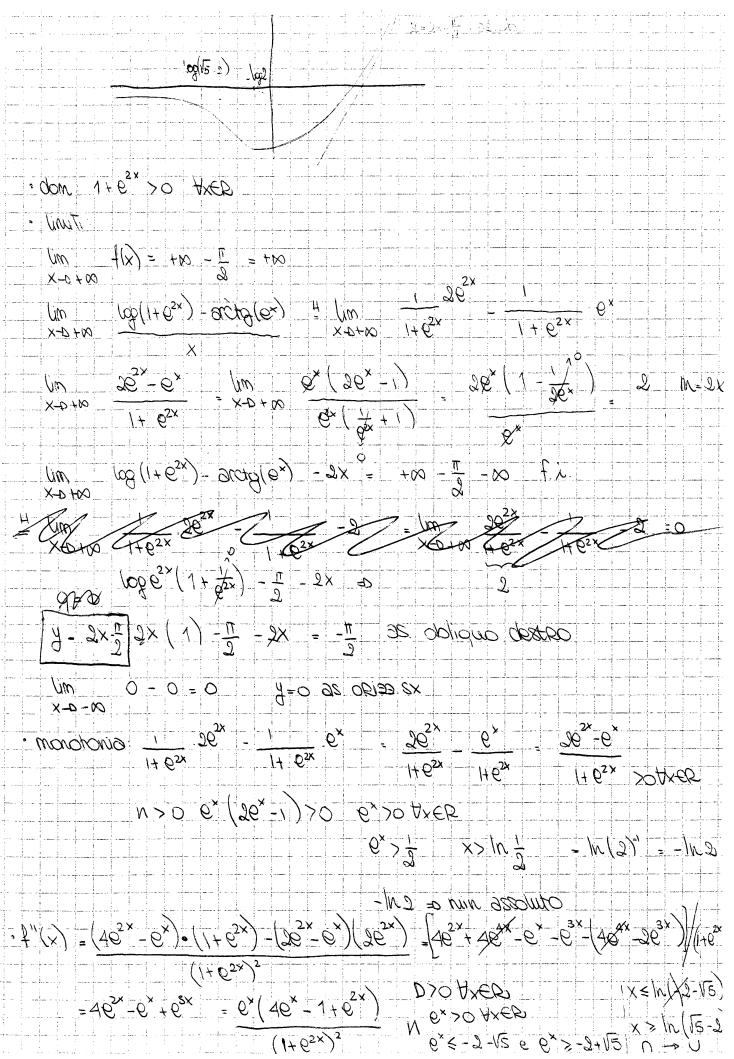
20 generale
$P_{f,x_0,N} = P_{f^{(k)},x_0,N-k} \forall 0 \leq k \leq N$
Quindi se f depirabile il volte il xo = f' è depirabile n-1 labe e la
ENLADOR OF MCISTATION OF 1, OF CHORE N-1 2002 1/x)= 61, x° "4-1 (x) + 6(x, x, y)"
$= b_{x}^{+}(x^{2}y^{2}) + b_{x}^{-}(x^{2}-1)$
Quinds $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{(x),(x)} + \mathcal{L}_{(x)} $
f, (x) = b, t'xo'n(x) + e/xm-1) Ausi & tm) Jin xo eg 6 courung in xo
Ans 1 & two (xo) esiste.
21 baskcolase & x = 0 6 ft.o' (x) = 0 Ax
Goé se f(0) = f'(0) = = f(m)(0) = 0
$f(x) = O(x^{n})$ = $O(x^{n-1})$
eæmpi eæmpi
1) f(x)= 208x (deps) = 3,x + 3x + 3x + 0(x5)
$f(x) = \frac{1-x^2+x^4+\theta(x^4)}{1+x^2}$
$\Rightarrow 1 + x^2 + x^4 + \Theta(x^4) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \times \frac$
$\Rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow 3 + 3 + 3 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 +$
=0 1-x2+x4+0(x4)=+0,+303x2+505x4+0(x4)=
f 3/=/ 3/=/
383 = -1 83 3
$\left(53s = 1\right)$ $3s = \frac{1}{5}$
$2) f(x) = acsinx = a, x + a_3x + a_5x + o(x^2)$
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$\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0 \left(\frac{1+x^2}{1+x^2}\right)$
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$= (-(x-x^2) + (x-x^2)^2 - (x-x^2)^3 + (x-x^2)^3 + \Theta(x^4) + (x-x^2)^3 + \Theta(x^4) + (x-x^2)^3 + \Theta(x^4) + (x-x^2)^3 +$	
$= -x + x^{2} + x^{4} - 2x^{3} - x^{3} + 3x^{4} + x^{4} - x - x^{2} - x^{3} - x^{4} + 6(x^{2} + x^{2} + x^{4} + x^{4}$	(4)
$=-2x + x^2 - 4x^3 + 4x^4 + O(x^4)$	
1 Polynamia di Taylor della fuzione mersa	
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$8iNf = 3' \times +9^3 \times_3 + 9^2 \times_2 = \frac{3}{7} \left(\frac{2}{1} \right) + \frac{2}{7} \left(\frac{1}{1} \right)$	+ 0(xs) = X
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(3,=1)	
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$\times 200 \times 100 \times 10$	
$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x\to 0} (\cos x^{5}) + \sin^{2} x - \sin^{2} x)^{x^{2}} = e^{3}$	
$\frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{3}{1+x} - e^{x/3} = e$	
106 (106 (6 +x ₅))	
$\frac{1}{x-0+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \log(\cos \frac{1}{x}) \right) = \frac{1}{6}$	У
$\frac{6}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}$	ŝui aldeviado 9 s
Metodo velace scrivi pli sviluppi di Mclaurivi per fixi sara derivabile in x=0 fino a che i 2 sviluppi	
	3, 3

3) $\frac{3}{(+x} - e^{x^2})$ $\frac{3}{(+x^2)}$	= x=0 pg(pg(e+xz))
	$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3}\right) \times \frac{2}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} \times - \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{9}$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{23 \cdot 3!} \\ \frac{1}{23 \cdot 3!} \end{pmatrix} + \Theta(x^2) $ $ \frac{1}{18} \times 2 = -\frac{3}{18} \times 2 = -\frac{1}{2} \times 2 $ $ \frac{1}{18} \times 6 = 6 $
$\log \left(1 + \log \left(\frac{x}{X} + 1\right)\right)$ $\chi^{2} = \chi^{4}$	$oldsymbol{t}$
$ \begin{array}{c c} $	$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2e^2} \right) + \Theta(t^2) = \frac{x^2}{e} + \Theta(x^2)$
$\left[-\frac{1}{6} \times^2 + \Im(\chi^2)\right] \cdot \frac{\varrho}{\chi^2} + \Im\chi^2$	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$f(\omega st)$
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e converso no non è continuo qui estre mi
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1) 2) 3) Sono equippenti a
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$f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$ for $x > x_0$
8) dice punto di flesso discendente se vole
$ f(x) \ge f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \times x_0 \times x_0 $
$(f(x) \leq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) \times x \times x_0$
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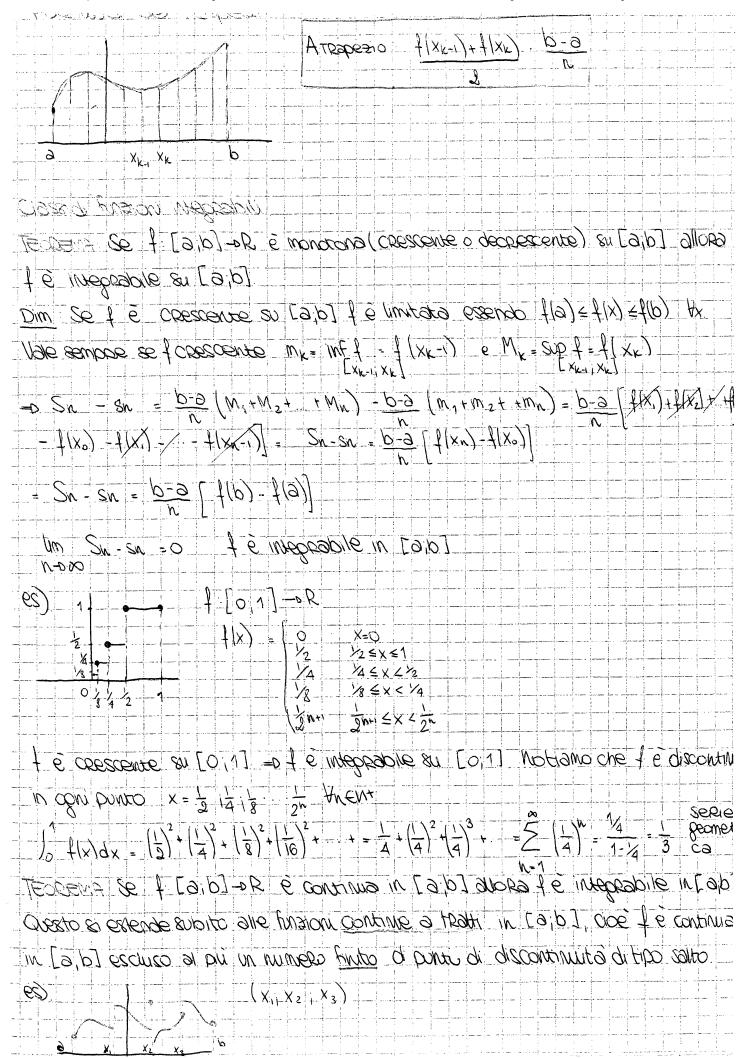


mo il sebiente neropo pene periore sincezzine
es) se $f(x) = a_0 + a_2 x^2 + a(x^2)$ si va a vedeze il seprio della $f''(x_0) = 2^1 a_0$
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$f(X_0) = 0$ Can $R = 0$
1) SE f"(x.) 70 SUDES X. E IN DUNCO di minumo sel,
- 36 f (xº) <0 smots xº 6 m bourd inozzimo bol
Se inject $f''(x_0) = 0$ was $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ allows $x_0 \notin x_0$ and of Herro
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· Se u boso = o { f. (x°) >0 -o x° bruto qi minimo cost facto
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$f(x) = f(x) \sim f(x) \times (x-x)$ Quindi & $n \approx 0$ e $f(n) \times (x_0) > 0$
ib other ox a= (0x) + (x) + a= 0x ib oursoun n n n x + x t 0< (0x) + (x) + (x) + a=
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$\mathcal{E}_{(n)}(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) - f(x_0) \begin{cases} > 0 & x > x_0 = 0 \\ < 0 & x < x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{(n)}(x_0) \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{$
be subjected of $(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) - f(x_0) < 0 \times x_0 \Rightarrow x_0 $
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One suo si une investre pres come $\frac{dx}{d}$ $\phi(x_n) = \phi(x_{n-1})$ one suo se $\frac{dx}{d}$ in $\frac{dx}{d}$
n depusie in Ø Jn generale non vale coè non si può desivale un o.
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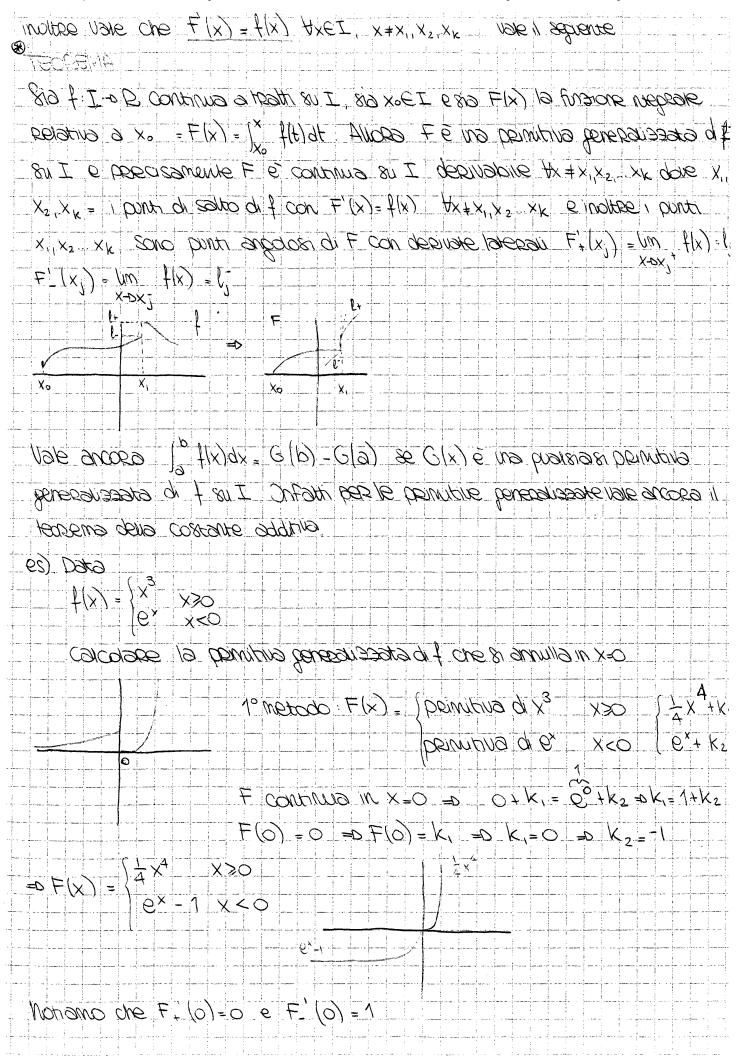
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Sub $2v' \leq 2v$ Av'v, Do bresto & bro, quartebes one &
un Sn-Sn,) =0 Allora Sn, eSn deano alere unit finit e
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9 0 t(x)≥0 wenter f(x) = 4 = 0 & f(x) = 6
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den'appea d'T Toland
Sn 308069Ma
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magashing & strongerall
Se t é integrabile in [a;b] e se a « c < d « b alora t è integrabile in [c;d]
DIDITION DESPOSED ON INFERDATION INFORMATION
se fé intéchapire in raib] e se 9 < c < p all par de l'all all que de l'all all all all all all all all all a
Sidefinisce a $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$ peracto e $\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$
Conquesse definition, è facile repulicare che la 10 vale 4 à lo, c
managaria di sustante integranda
d>6 no $[d/6]$ ollowed in the violes get in $g>1$ oner
1) Se $4 > 0$ in [a,b] alwas l'inseposte è > 0 (b $f(x)dx > 0$
3) Se $t > 8$ in $[a,b] - b$ (a) $\{(x)dx > (a)b\}$ (b) $\{(x)dx > (a)b\}$
3) DITTE investable in Caip] e we
$\left \int_{a}^{b}f(x)dx\right \leq\int_{a}^{b}\left f(x)\right dx (a$
$2nfath give muses - f(x) \leq f(x) $
The pando teamine a learnine $-\int_{a}^{b} f x dx \leq \int_{a}^{b} f x dx$
$cee a $ 3) Ricadando che $ t \le a < -> -a \le t \le a$
Media inspase
[die] ust b slidesgeni eibem emens 8 [die] ni slidesgeni sa-[die] tels
11 numero = 1 = 0-8 flx/dx
Chesto é na specie di naiche medio di f se t>0 in [a/p] essendo
$(p-9) = (p-1)^2 + (p-1)^2$
A = xb(x) According a (6-d) and $A = A$
$= A(T_2) = A(T_1) + A(T_3)$
6
Cacapin eden) AMERIET
Set [a,b] -PR è condina in [a,b] alka 3cE [a,b] tale che
1(0)= 5-5 (5 1(x) dx

$\Rightarrow H(x) = K \neq X$	
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$es) f(x) = sgn x \qquad 1 \qquad T$	=P)
	su noto R tale che F'= 1 : Onfatti & cio'
fose, F' avecace una discontinu	
$\lim_{X\to 0^+} F'(x) = 1$ e $\lim_{X\to 0^-} F'(x) = 1$	$-1 = F_{+}(0) + F_{-}(0)$
=0 F non è depivabile in æppo	
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$\int_{0}^{\pi} 8nx dx = \left[-\cos x \right]_{0}^{\pi} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 2$
Jo x, dx = [P+1 X P+1] o = P+1 Y PEN
$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} dx = \left \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right ^{2} = \left \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right ^{2}$
Forms & mo 1.8 continue in [a,b] the B = 1 fx E[ab] e 81A
$B = \{(x,y) \in \mathcal{Q} : a \leq x \leq b \}$
AUCDO 1'0000 A(B):= 10 (\$1\x1-81x)0x
Dm $3e \ 0 \le \beta(x) \le 1/x$) $e = endente$
10,6]n are comes g serven of 29 66 618
$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} $
$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}$
3 T3 D = AJT,) + A(T2) + A(T4) - (A/T1) - A(T3) + A(T4) =
$= A(\overline{\zeta_2}) + A(\overline{\zeta_3})$
(29) (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) (29 d) (B) (B) (29 d) (600) (29 d)
1-X = -1-X =D X = 2+X =D X -X -D =
$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+8} = 1 \pm 3$
$A \otimes (B) = \binom{2}{1-x^2-(-x-1)} dx$
$\int_{-1}^{2} \left[-x^{2} + x + 2 \right] dx = -\frac{3}{3} x + \frac{3}{2} x + \frac{5}{2} x + $
$ = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3}x^{3} + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + 2x \end{bmatrix}_{-1}^{2} = -\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2\right) = -\frac{8}{3} + 8 + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{48 - 16 - 5}{6} = \frac{2x^{3}}{6} = \frac{9}{6} $



$\int \frac{1+X^2}{1+X^2} dx = \partial (\partial x + K)$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = 80 t dx + k = \log(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + k$
$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = 800 dx + k (x > 1) = \log x + 1 \times 2 - 1 + k (x > 1) = \log x + 1 \times 2 - 1 + k (x > 1)$
$\int f(x)_{\alpha} + \int f(x) dx = \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+1} \int f(x)_{\alpha+1} + K = \alpha+1$
$\int \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log f(x) + k$
$= \int e^{i\omega} \cdot f(x) dx = e^{f(x)} + K$
$\int \frac{1}{1-(1/x)^2} dx = accsulf(x) + x$
1+ [f(x)]2 dx = sux8[f(x)]+ k
SN(f(x) + f'(x) dx = -Coff(x)) + R
$\frac{es}{x} = \frac{e}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + k$
$\int \frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}} dx = \varphi e^{x} - 1/4 x $
1+X2 = 2 and x + K
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \log_5 x + k$
$\int \frac{1}{x \log x} = \log \log x + k$

Oss Il 8 intodo dx viene deuto differenziale dix Ponerdo X= 9(t) il differe	N
le dix (dx) diventes f'(t)dt Quindi x= q(t)=pdx=d(q(t))=q'(t)dt	, =
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411	
$= \frac{9}{12} \left(\frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\sqrt{195} - 1 \right)$	
$\frac{1}{(2x+3)^4} \frac{1}{(2x+3)^4} \frac{1}$	
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2) + dt = 2 (t-4 dt = 1	+
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Herendo x = 4(t) ac A value é più ampare peocedere come expue : V(x)=t poi prendo il differenziale di ambo i membri dt = 4'(x) dx	+
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tox=t=0 dk:	$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = $
$\int \frac{1}{8\pi k^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$	the state of the s
es) (1 dx =	$x = 2t$ $t = \frac{x}{2}$ $dx = 2dt$ = $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log tg + t + t $
= op o x	
eg) 1	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8 \ln(x + \frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8 \ln(x + \frac{\pi}{2})} dx = \frac{1}{8 \ln(x +$
1 8m&) dt	- 100/100 = 1/4/2 = 100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100/100
	SOUND STANDS TO STANDS OF THE
	[(21/x)+Bdx))9x = 9 (1/x)9x+B(3/x)9x
	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}$
	X = X + 8 x + 6 x + 2 x 5 + K
(es) 8m5 × 9x	$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int 1 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx =$
	$\frac{n2x}{2} + k = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \frac{3n2x}{4} + k = \frac{x - 8nx\cos x}{2} + \frac{x}{4}$
(e_{ℓ}) (e_{ℓ}) (e_{ℓ})	= X+8mxcosx + k
) 1+ 009x	$dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 dx + \frac{1}{2} \right) \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \left(\cos 2x dx \right)$
\$ x + \frac{2}{3}	$\frac{1}{2} \int 2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} 8m2x + k = \frac{1}{4} x + \frac{1}{4} 2m2x + k$
2x + 28m	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$

$\frac{(25)}{1} \int \frac{1}{x^2} \log x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cdot \log x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + k$
es) [x 2 box dx 2 er 2 +-1]
$\frac{d+1}{1} \frac{d+1}{1} \frac{d}{1} $
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{6} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{25}{5} \times \frac{25}{$
$\frac{5}{4}e^{4/5} - \frac{95}{16}e^{4/5} + \frac{95}{16}e^{4$
$ \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$
1 1/3× + 2 1+×2 3× 3008× - 2× + 231008× + K
Hope & outrere abo brought inflored as been bastiful debene
1 es) Je+ 8nx dx = e* 8nx - Je* cosx dx = e* 8nx - e* cosx + (e*(-))
$e^{x} \sin x - e^{x} \cos x - 1 e^{x} \sin x dx = 0 $ $x = 0$
$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{9}{8} \sqrt{8} \sqrt{8} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} \right) + \sqrt{2}$
$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$
$-\int e^{x} \cos x = 2\int e^{x} \cos x dx = \frac{e^{x} (\cos x + \sin x)}{2}$
Allo seeso modo si famo
$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{2}} \frac{1}$
$\frac{1}{1}e^{2} = \frac{1}{12}e^{2} = \frac{1}{12}e^{2}$

© Proprietà riservata dell'autore - Digitalizzazione e distribuzione a cura del CENTRO APPUNTI - Corso Luigi Einaudi, 55 - Torino / Pagina 65 di 260 $ \int Ch^2 t - 1 = \int Sh^2 t = Sht $
$\frac{1}{4} $
$\frac{1}{x^2} - y^2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{x^2} - y^2 = 1$
$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2} Sht Out - \left[\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{x^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2} SOUT Chx \right]_{1}^{2} - \frac{1}{2} Sht Out - \left(\frac{1}{2} Out + 8ht^2 - \frac{1}{2} SOUT Chx - \frac{1}{2} SOUT Chx - \frac{1}{2} Sht Out -$
Jent settink P-(Oost, 8mt)
$\sqrt{1+x^2} 48$ cub tentage $x=80t$ & $\sqrt{1+x^2}=cht$
$\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} $
$\frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{8n \times 1} \sqrt{8n \times 1} dx$
$\frac{1^{\circ} \text{Caso} \text{ se ameno in dei 2 espanenti ê dispapi la 50 st hi 3 i one}{\cos x - t \text{ app } sin x = t \text{ si athene } i n \text{ in expease di in painonio in t}$ $\frac{-29}{80} / \frac{3}{80} \times $
) t2 (1-t2.) dt =) t2 dt -) t dt = \frac{1}{5} + K = \frac{1}{3} 8m\frac{1}{5} + K
$\frac{es}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac$

3 tet at per poph	3/6, + = \6	# Jt Jt =	3 6 4 - 6 24 41 6 2 2 41
3[e+2-e+2+2e]=3	and the first property and the first factors		
A) Linghezza di Un grafico	2	2 2	
		$\sqrt{dx^2} + dy^2 =$	$\sqrt{1+\frac{dy}{dx}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{dx}{dx}$
	b		
$\frac{1}{1+1} \left(\frac{1}{1+1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1+1} \right) = \frac{1}{1+1} \left($			
62) mbre339 acovesav39			
# 4 X = 1	2 - V () - Ø	×	
- + (X) = (1-X	25	1-x ²	
$\begin{cases} -4 \\ 0 \end{cases} \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)^2} dx$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{1+x}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $0 \times = 4$	\\\-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
$4 \left[\frac{\partial C R n x}{\partial r} \right]_{0} = 4 \frac{\pi}{2} = 5$	217		
es) Calcolare la lingi	63.39 PA EUSKI	\(\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\xi{\text{\tinit}\xint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\text{\ti}}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\tiint{\text{\texiticn{\tiin}\tint{\tiin}}\tint{\tiint{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\tin}	m [0:1]
B) Voume d'un soud d'	encets		
OV	× dV = \(\frac{1}{2}\)		
	V= 17 b		
	1/3		1 Offernito
62) Carcyabe 11 1 gen en	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22 62 B2	% × 9×
	0, 0,		

8) quando Q = 2	
3x +6 9x	
3 Ca81 \ \(\Delta\doldsight\oldsight)^2 - 4ac \geq \geq 0	
B1) Δ>0 => 0x2 + bx + C = 01	$\times - \times 1 \times - \times 2 \times - \times 2 = - 6 + \sqrt{\Delta}$
Teoluste x, 2 80 applica la	a seprense decomposis di 2 in Fratti
Semplici	
	e dave A,B. costanti da deverminare
	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} $
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$	
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$=0 \times^2 - 5 \times + 6 = (X-2)(X-3)$	
H B A C X X E	A(x+3) + B(x-2)
$\frac{3 \times + 1}{- (x-2)(x-3)} = \frac{A}{x-3} + \frac{B}{x-3} = \frac{A}{x-3}$	(8-x/(2-x)
3×+1 + A(x-3) + B(x-2	
	2) Wale DXCB
1º metado	
X - 3 - 0 = B	
X = 2 = B - 7 = A	
2° mercob	
3x+1 = x(A+B) - 34 - 2B	
[A+B-3 [A-3-B	
	-2B=1 = B=10 (B=10
	- I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3x+1}{3} \frac{3x+1}{3} = \frac{-7}{4} \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$	0 dx = 7 log/x-2/+ 10 log/x-3/+ K
$\sqrt{x_5}$ -2x+6 $\sqrt{x-5}$	
$B_2 \cap \Delta = 0 = 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 2 = 0$	$3(x-x)^{2}$ doub $x' = \frac{1}{3}$ (begins on
$\frac{2}{1} \frac{(X-x')^2}{(2x+16)^2} = \frac{2}{(2x+16)^2}$	F = > x=f+x" = 0 = 0 d/f+x")+6 of

3	- 2000 + K = 2 lap [14	$\frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{x+2}{3} \right)^{2} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{16}$
$= \frac{2}{2} \log \left[\beta^2 + \left[x + \mu \right]^2 \right]$ $= \frac{2}{2} \log \left[x + px + q \right] +$	1 + k	
$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	B B B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
X +3x+1		
X & 32	4 (x 3))+\ <u>9</u>
1 19 1 S (19 1	3	1971
19 \ A = / 3(V \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \ A \	t- <u>5</u>]+2 d+ = 8	5 V A T OK + 19 12 +2 OK
5 00 (142) + 119	$\left(-\frac{11}{2}\right)$ angle $\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$	108 - 1 + (x+3/2) - 11 arcre (x+3/
5 60 14 (2x+3) 2 8 19		
$\frac{5}{3}\log\left(1+4\left(x+\frac{3}{9}\right)\right)$ $=\frac{5}{3}\log\left(x+\frac{3}{3}x+\frac{3}{9}\right)$		$\left(\begin{array}{c} x^{2} \\ \overline{2} \end{array} \right)^{2} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{9} \\ \overline{4} \end{array} \right)$
es) x3 x2 DX-6		
X2 +X + \	0x	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+5 × -5 × -2X-1	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\int dx = \frac{1}{2}x - 5x + \int \frac{2x - 1}{x^2 + x + 1} dx$
$\frac{X_3 + X + 1}{3X - 1 + 1 - 1} \qquad \mathbf{Q} \times = \frac{X_3}{3}$	$\frac{2x+1}{2+x+1} \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$	x = x + x + x = x + x

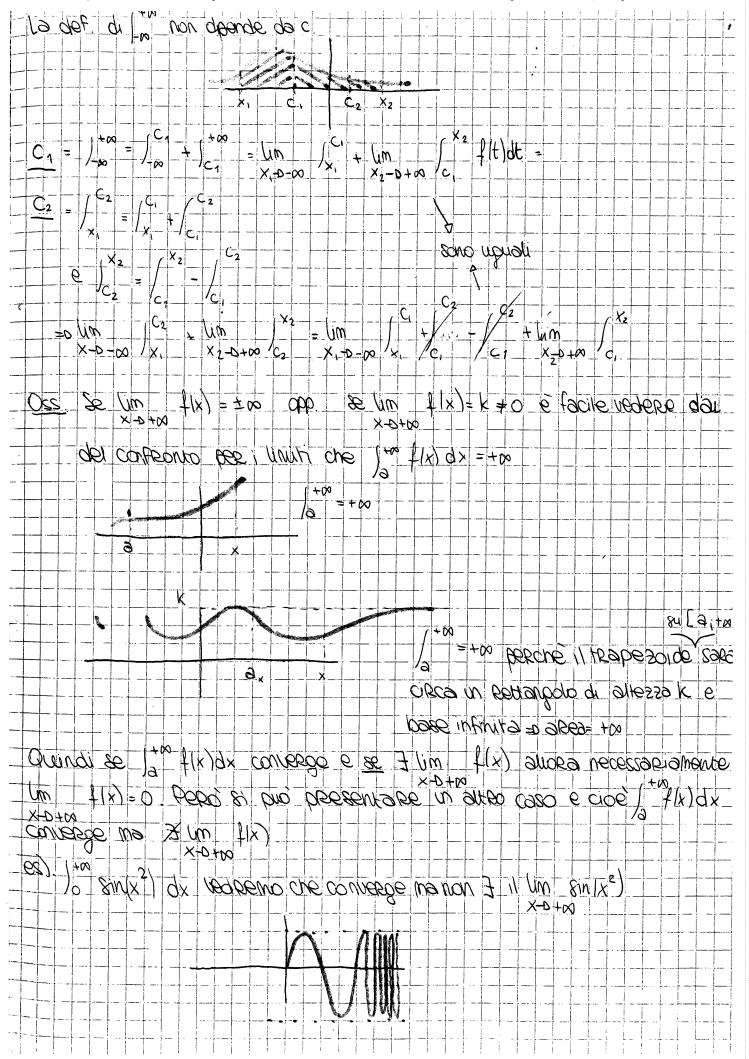
AX + AX - AX + AX + AX + A + BX - BX + CX 3 + DX 2 + CX 2 + D	
$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{1}{3} $	
B= -3	
1-0-3-3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	
$\frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{3}{1} \frac{1}{3} \frac{3}{1} \frac{3}$	-X+\\+K
ECA SICIENT ON IN CONTRACT OF SICIENCE PROSECTION OF THE PROPERTY.	
Tota b forme posmale fix) = PIX) due Pe Q prince	omi car deggo
P < 82200 Q = 000 Q2000 Q = 10 Q 00000 Q = 1	
scanpore in fation isolation as R come $O(x) = (x-x)^{m+}(x-x)^{m+}$	
$\frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{2} \times $	+ 9np = n
DIX) A1 A2 Am B1 B2 Bmx 8	
	$x_3+b^3x+b^4$ $x_5+b^3x+b^3$
$+ \cdots + \partial_{n_1} \times + \partial_{n_2}$ $+ \partial_{n_2} \times + \partial_{n_2}$	
$(x^2 + D_1 \times + Q_4)$ $(x^2 + D_2 \times + Q_2)$ $(x^2 + D_2 \times + Q_2)$	
Le costanti Az Amz Bz Bnk Pz, bz anz, bz	
Sono n e si depenniano nincamente Risolvendo un sistem	a lineage hxn
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· Sti Westari Ox+o 8 transus care 8 é 11840 cia	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
$X^2+b\times +Q$	2 81 6000000
$\int \frac{x^2 + 0x + 0}{2x + 0} dx \qquad \int \frac{x^2 + 0x + 0}{2x + 0} dx \qquad \int \frac{x^2 + 0x + 0}{2x + 0} dx \qquad \int \frac{x^2 + 0x + 0}{2x + 0} dx$	
: su sincé du lux des mans los les des des la	e oncoloris
Integral do too $(x^2+Dx+Q)^n$ $(x^2+Dx+Q)^n$ wind, comple	stardo II aparam
Immediati (X + DX+Q)	

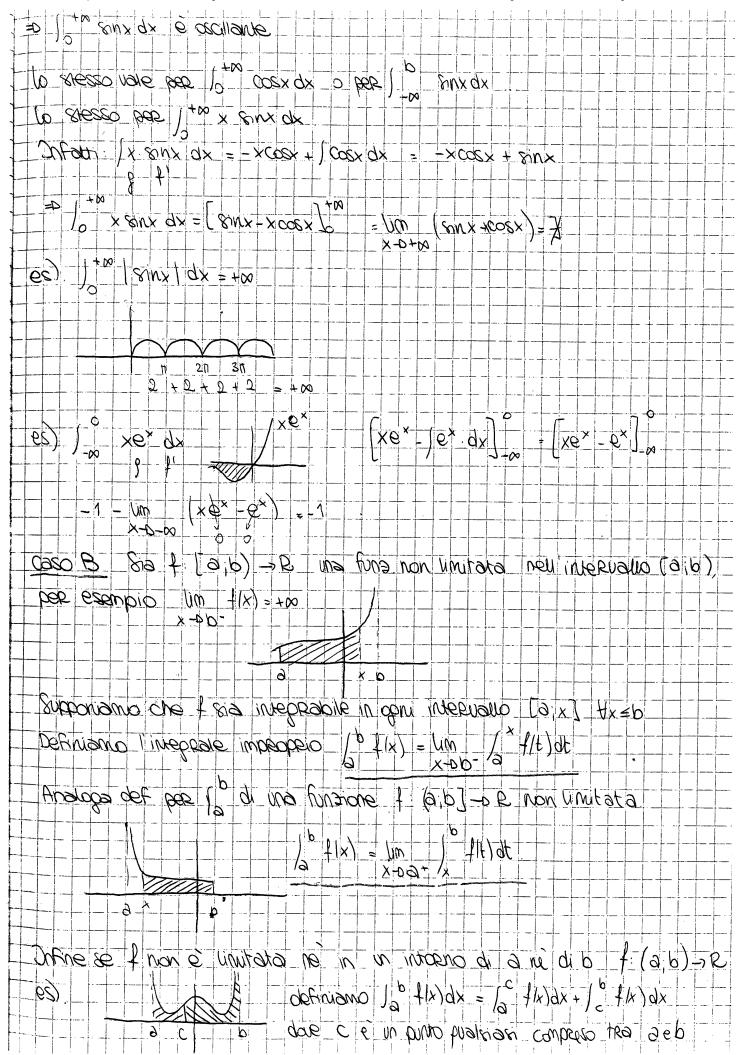
$(x-1)(x+1)^2 dx =$	X-1 (2+5)	$ \begin{array}{c c} + Dx + E & = B = -1/4 \\ \hline (x^2 + 1)^2 & C = -1/4 \end{array} $	D=-72 €=-72
$\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$	1 100 (x-1) + 1 - 2 x (x 2 + 1)	$dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2} dx$
$\frac{1}{4}\log(x-1) - \log(x^2)$	+1) + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		
		x +1) = (x -1)(x+1)(x + x + 1))(x - x + 1)
$ \begin{array}{c c} A & B & Cx + D \\ \hline (x-1) & (x+1) & x^2 + x + 1 \end{array} $	X-X+/		
		le cema d'harei frati	
	\$\)^2\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-\-		2-1
3/1-1-1-6+1-1		1 1 6 1 L - 1 6 1 L 4	+ - 3
6 6 1 - 6	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	K =	
1 100 (X3-1) - 6 6 9 (X3-1) - 6 6 9 (X3-1) - 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 7 X + 1/	71	

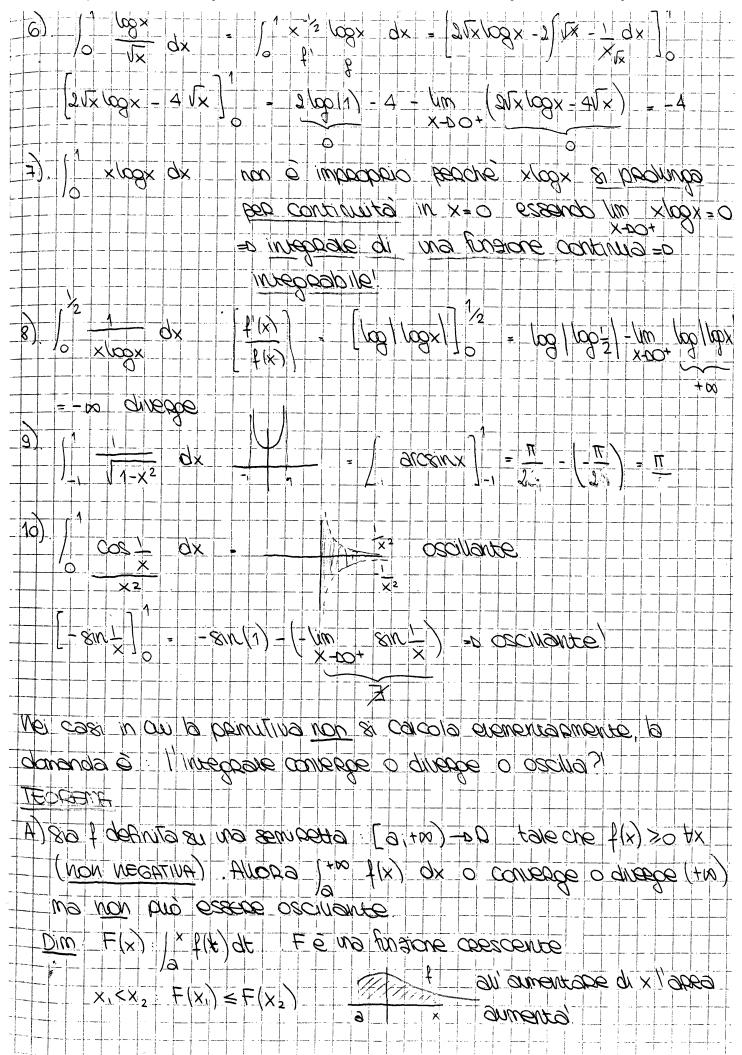
$es)$ $\frac{1}{800}$ $dx = \frac{1}{100}$	#2 dt = 1 dt	= 106/H/+ K = 100	2/8 2 /7/
es) (1	$d\times$ $\frac{1}{2k}$ $\frac{1}{1+k^2}$ $\frac{1}{1+k^2}$	2 0 2	142 t4462 2 dt
2x+2x2 2 dt	$=\int \frac{t^2+t}{t^2+t} dt = \int \frac{t}{t} (t+1) dt$	1 t (f+1)	5 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t+1} & \text{if } t = \frac{1}{t+1} \end{cases}$	= 102/H - 102/H+1/1 +k.	= 100/18×1 + K	
D) A volle t = 1 8/1/2 Cos2 x	tox 811X coex 81 DC	es ingul ou	
$= 2 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^$			X = 1 dt
62) (02,x (1+2m)	xcox 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17/2
+2++1 dt	= \t2\t+\+\	t	
t - (t) 2 3 dt		$\begin{array}{c c} 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 \end{array}$	$S = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} ds$
3 / 3 / S	·		
145	iffic pape sinx =t op		
★ ++++,+- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	dt dx dx	Sinx=t cosid	X = Ot
es)	X) dx = = xmx = t ==0	dt = cosx dx	
$\frac{3+6m2\times\cos^2 x}{1+t^2}$	1 +2 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	2-2)(12)(1)	$\int \frac{t^2}{2} dt = -\int \frac{A}{4B} dt$

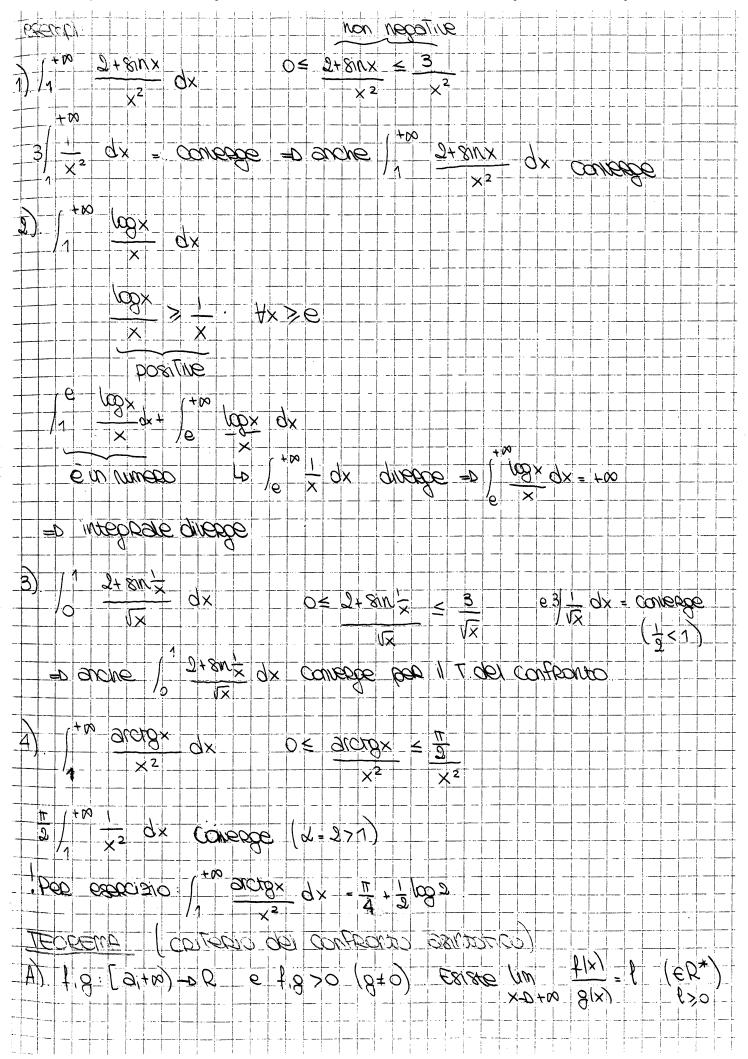
es 3, 5, 0x X + X	= X + X = D >	x = t $dx = A t$	3
123/2 4 2	3 0 + 1 + 1 0 +		At ² +At
$4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (t^3 + t^2) dt = 4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{1}{t^3+t^2}$ dt = $t^2(t+1)$	A , B , C	Att+1)+B+B+C+2
\frac{1}{2} \left(A \chi C \right) = 0 C = A \right\}	-4/t +4/t +4/t+1	·	
	100/1+1/ = -4/00/1×/	+ 41- 1x +402111	X + / /
	DEED COSTI SI OFFICE		iduse
(2) x (2) (x2-x-2) c	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}$	3/x 2-x-2 3x	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2x+1 + 5x+2 x2-x-2	12x 9x + 1 9x +	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + 4x$	5x+2 dx 5/2 (x+1)(x-2)	(+25+3/5 3/5 (XX1)(X-2)/(X+1)(X-2)	+171178=173
X -x - 2 / 5x + 2		B	+Β = -3 0 = A=-Β
$+\frac{1}{x+1}ax+\frac{1}{x-2}ax=$	(2-x/(i+x))	X-2) - X (7, 7, 8) = -	3 =03B = -3 B=1 e A = -1
$\frac{1}{3}x^{2}\sqrt{2}x^{2}-x-2$	+ X + 3100 X-2/ - 100 X	+11+1001x-21) +	
(ES) 12 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+2 x+	1 2 X+2 1 2	(2+X) - (X+Z)	Ox =
	2 × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	-) 00 12 1
$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)}$	// \0/\ \==	2+3×+2 2 2+3×+2 1 2-3×-2	1 -3x-2
$\frac{(x+2)(x+)}{(x+2)(x+)} = \frac{A}{x+2}$	$\frac{B}{X+1} = AX+A+BX+$	$C \neq XE = BC$	

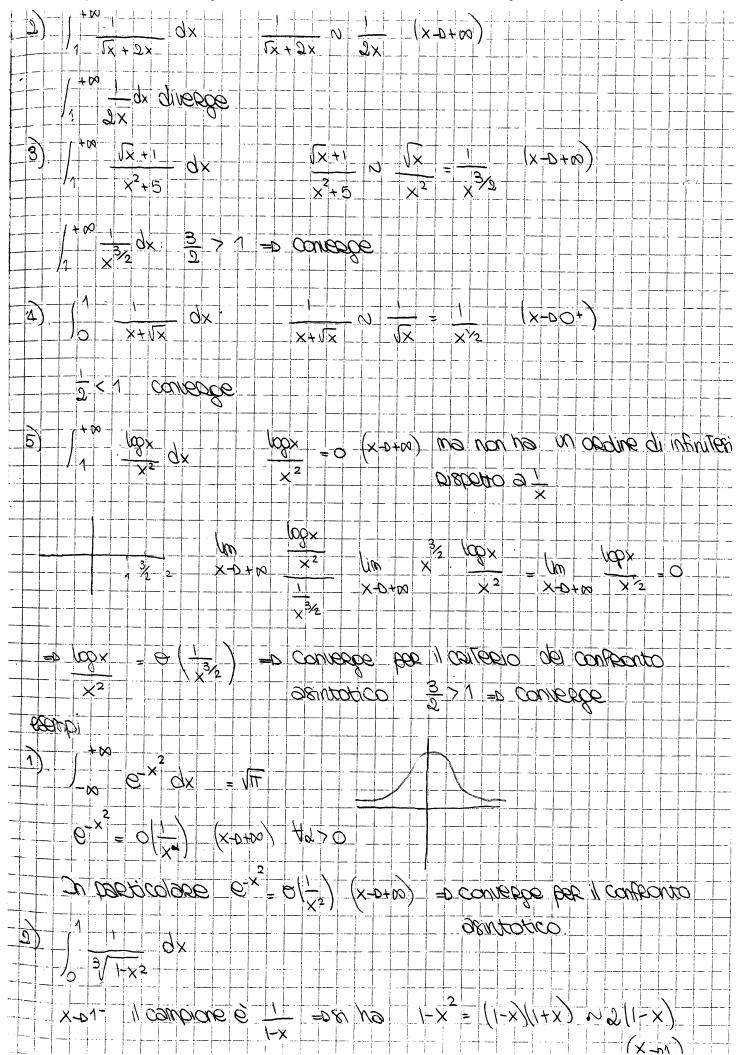
es) f(x) = xe(x+11)	Techne b pointing the	si annulla in sepo
$\frac{1}{2}(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{x+1} \\ -e^{x} \end{cases}$	x>,=\	F(x) { 1/2 2 + W1 X > -1
<u> </u>	$\begin{array}{c c} \times & \times $	$\begin{array}{c c} -xe & -\frac{1}{4}e^{(2x+1)} + k_2 \\ -\frac{1}{4}e^{(2x+1)} + k_3 \end{array}$
\\\ \n \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	[e+k,	
$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{lim} & -e \\ \hline & x-b-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	+ K ₂ = -e (- +)+ K ₂ = + e+ k ₂	
	=0 K, = \(\frac{1}{4}e - \frac{1}{2}e + K, = \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e + K \)	
1 x = 8	$K = 0 = 0 - \frac{e}{4} + K_2 = 0 = 0$	=0 K ₂ = 4
$\frac{1}{1+2}$	(8) 1 dx	[-8 <u>1</u>
	$\begin{array}{c c} x \geqslant 0 & F(x) = -8 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -8 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ x < $	8
$\frac{1}{1(-x+5)}$		
1 m 8 8		
	=0 K, = 4+4+K2 =0 K, = + K, = 0 =0 +4+K, = 0	$= 0 K_1 = A $
	K ₂ = -4	

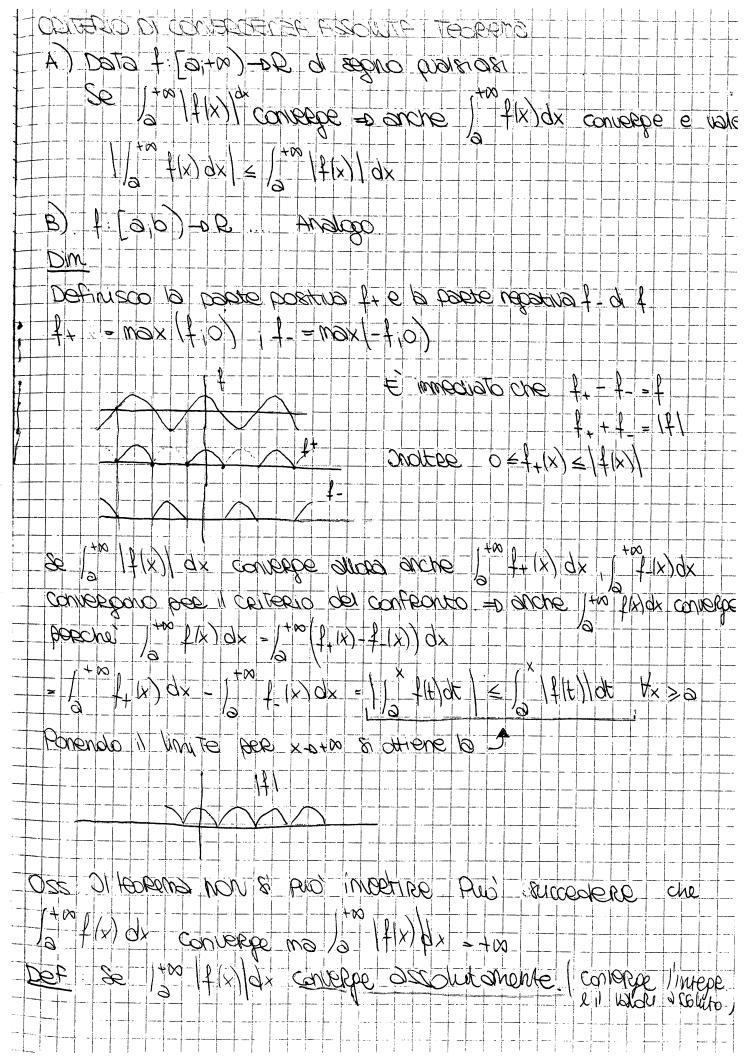


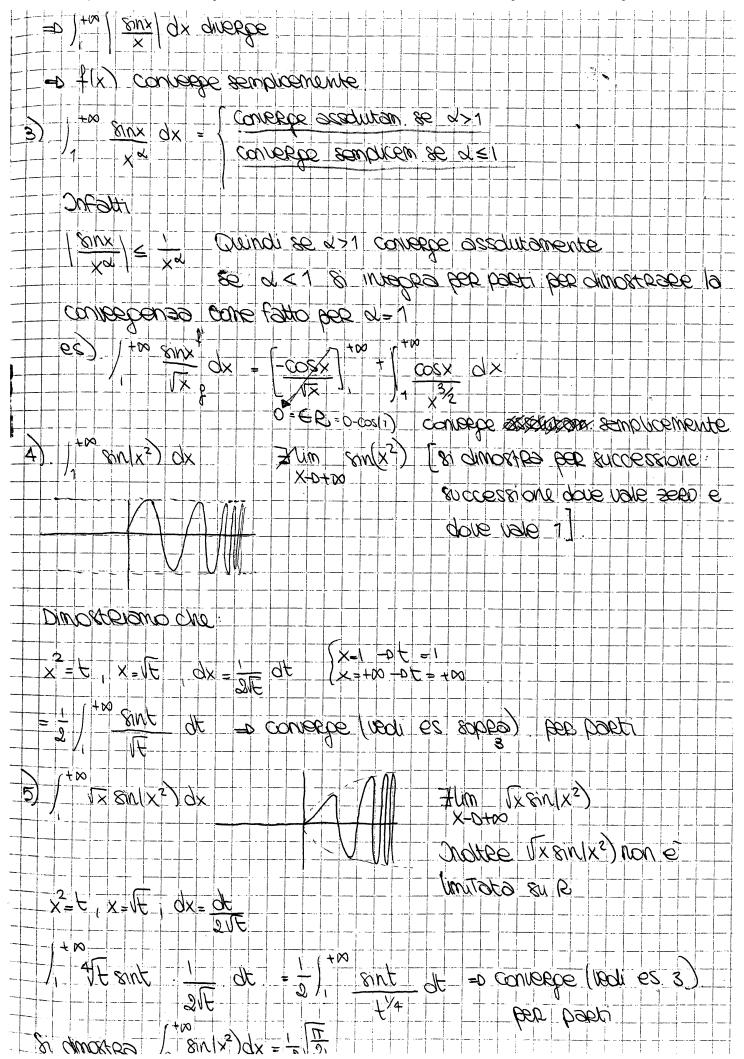












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$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta$	(1-cos/x)	X	<pre>converge! pe / ** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *</pre>