

1)

$$f(x) = \frac{|1+x|}{e^x}$$

$$\text{Dom} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = \frac{\infty}{0} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0 \quad \text{A.O. } \infty$$

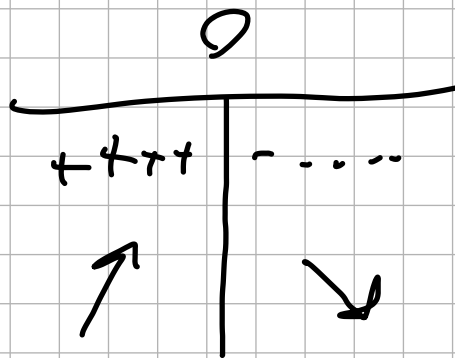
$$b) \quad \frac{1 \cdot e^x - (1+x) \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}} = \frac{e^x - (e^x + x e^x)}{e^{2x}}$$

$$\frac{e^x - e^x - x e^x}{e^{2x}} = - \frac{x e^x}{e^{2x}} = - \frac{x}{e^x}$$

$$c) \quad \frac{-x}{e^x} \geq 0$$

$$-x \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad x \leq 0$$

$$e^x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



0 ist die maximale Reaktions

$$f(x) \geq 0 = |1+x| \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$e^x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

(N)  $\Gamma \in \mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}(\text{conv})$ :  $\mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{L} \subseteq X$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \psi(x)=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|1+x|=0$$

$$\downarrow$$

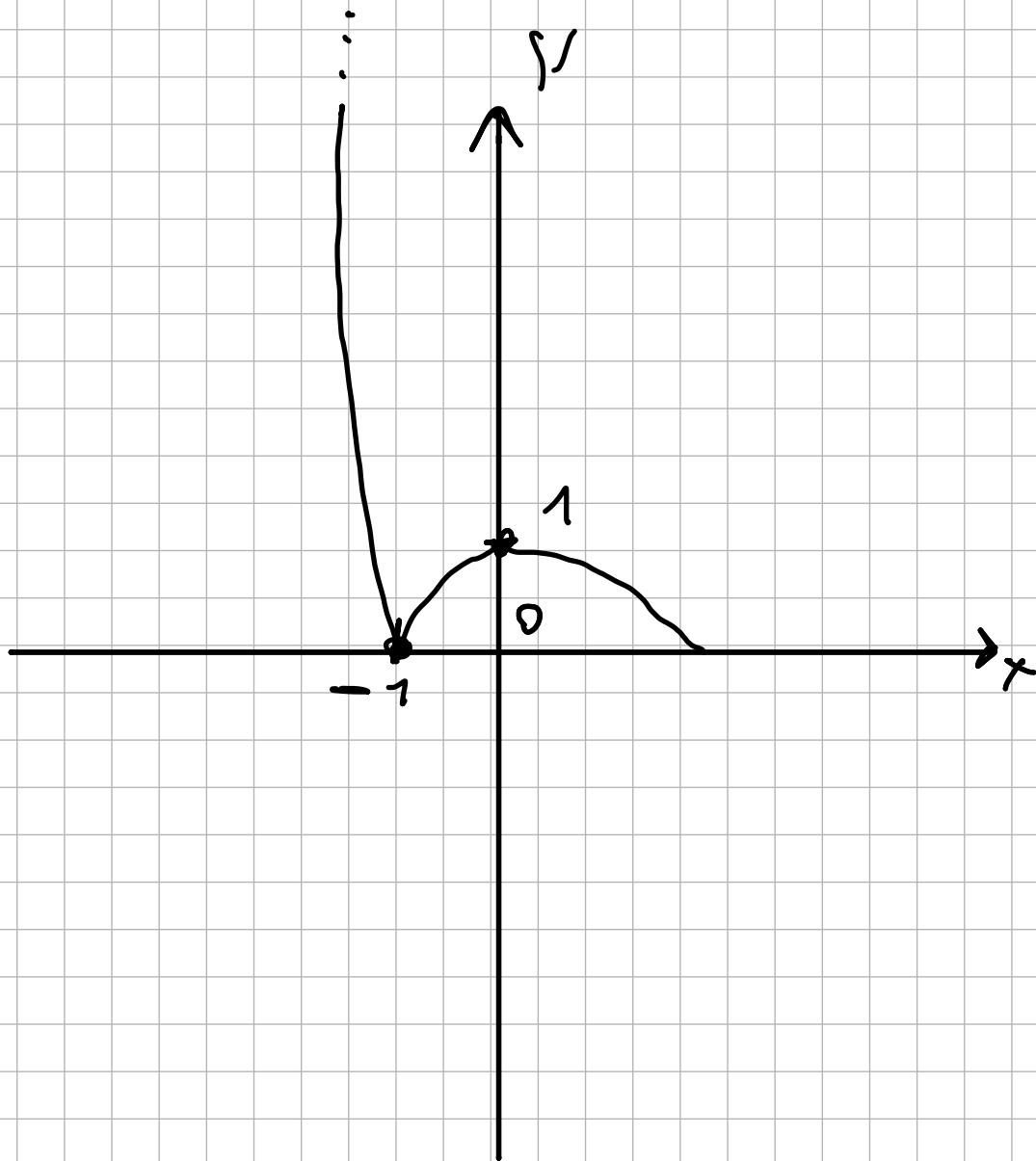
$$x=-1$$

$$e^x=0 \quad \text{?}$$

(N)  $\Gamma \in \mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}(\text{conv})$ :  $\mathcal{A} \supseteq \mathcal{L} \subseteq Y$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow \frac{|1+0|}{e^0} = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$d) \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{1+x}} = \frac{1+x}{1} = 1+x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} = +\infty$$

LA FUNZIONE È DERIVABILE NEL PUNTO  $-1$   
PER CONTINUITÀ.

$$\text{Dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$

ASINTOTO VERTICALE IN  $-1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = 0 \quad \text{A.O.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = +\infty$$

$$\frac{e^x \cdot (1+x) - e^x - 1}{(1+x)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{e^x} + x e^x - \cancel{e^x}}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x e^x}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

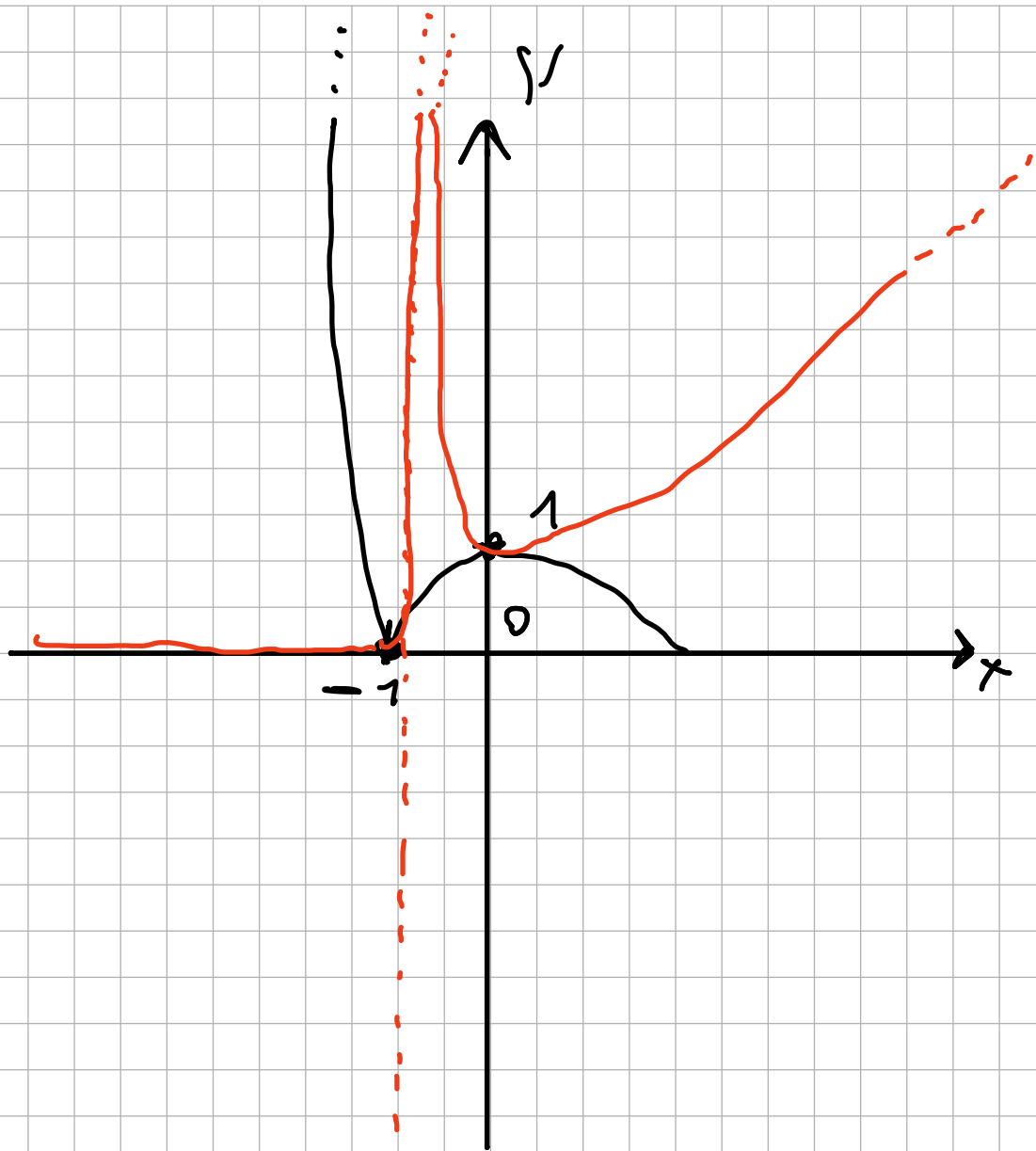
$$e^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(1+x)^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{-1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \hline - \dots - \quad + + + + \end{array}$$

INTENSE rows ADSE  $\nexists$

INTENSE rows ADSE  $\gamma$   $(0, 1)$



Exercise 12.10 Z

$$a) F(x) = \int_0^x \ln|1+t^2| dt$$

$$\int \ln|1+t^2| dt$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \ln|1+t^2| = 1$$

$$\Theta \wedge A \quad (NTE \subseteq C \wedge I \wedge M) \quad \rho \in \wedge \quad \rho \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge$$

$$f(t) = \ln|1+t^2|$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t$$

$$g(t) = t$$

$$g'(t) = 1$$

$$\ln|1+t^2| + \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \cdot 2t \cdot t$$

$$\ln|1+t^2| - \int \frac{2t \cdot t}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow \ln|1+t^2| - 2 \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$2 \left[ \frac{t^2 + 1 - 1}{1+t^2} \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{t^2 + 1}{1+t^2} - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right]$$



$$\int 1 - \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} \Rightarrow t - \text{ARCTAN}(1+t^2)$$



$$\ln|1+t^2| \cdot t - 2t - 2\text{ARCTAN}(t) + C$$

$$\left[ \ln|1+t^2| \cdot t - 2t - 2\text{ARCTAN}(t) + C \right]_0^1$$

AL POSTO DI X METTO 1

$$\ln|2| \cdot 1 - 2 - 2\text{ARCTAN}(1) - \ln|1| \cdot 0 - 0 - 0$$

$$\ln|2| - 2 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{f(x)} - 1}{x^3} = +\infty$$

NOTO CHE È ELEVATO A POTENZA

MA DA SEMPRE RIMANDE POSITIVO

È UN NUMERO POSITIVO FINO A

È IL LIMITE A 70 IL NOSTRO LIMITE

È  $+\infty$ .