

# CAPITOLO 1

## NUMERI COMPLESSI

### ES 1.1

a)  $\frac{(1+2i)(1-2i)}{3 \cdot i} = \frac{5}{3-i} \cdot \frac{3+i}{3+i} = \frac{5(3+i)}{10} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$

b)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}i - 2}{\sqrt{3}i + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}i - 2}{\sqrt{3}i + 2} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{3}i}{2-\sqrt{3}i} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}i - 4}{7} = -\frac{4}{7} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{7}i$

c)  $\frac{(1+2i)^4}{i} = \frac{(-3+4i)^2}{i} = \frac{-7-24i}{i} = -24+7i \quad \frac{1}{i} = -i$

d)  $\frac{2+3i}{(3-i)^2} = \frac{2+3i}{8-6i} \cdot \frac{8+6i}{8+6i} = \frac{-2+36i}{100} = -\frac{1}{50} + \frac{36}{100}i$

### ES 1.2

$$a+bi = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} + i \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \right)$$

a)  $1+i = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad r=\sqrt{2} \quad \theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$

b)  $-5 \rightarrow r=|-5|=5 \quad \theta=\pi$

c)  $-\sqrt{3}+i = 2 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right) \quad r=2 \quad \theta=\frac{5}{6}\pi$

d)  $2-i = \sqrt{5} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}i \right) \quad r=\sqrt{5} \quad \theta=?$

### ES 1.3

$$w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad z = r^{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \right) \quad k=0, \dots, n-1$$

a)  $\sqrt[3]{-i} \rightarrow w=-i \rightarrow |(0-1)| \rightarrow r=1 \quad \theta=\frac{3}{2}\pi \quad n=3$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{1} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k}{3}\pi \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k}{3}\pi \right) \right) \quad k=0, 1, 2$$

$$z_1 = i$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2}$$

$$b \quad \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{3} - 2i} \rightarrow w = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i = 4 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) \quad \rho = 4 \quad \theta = \frac{11}{6}\pi \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \quad n=3$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{4} \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \right) \right) \quad k=0,1,2$$

$$c \quad \sqrt[6]{-8} \rightarrow w = -8 \rightarrow \rho = 8 \quad \theta = \pi \quad n=6$$

$$z = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3} \right) \right) \quad k=0,1,2,3,4,5$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right) \quad z_1 = \sqrt{2}i \quad z_2 = \sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \right)$$

$$z_3 = \sqrt{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) \quad z_4 = -\sqrt{2}i \quad z_5 = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right)$$

**ES 1.4**

$$z = 1+i \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad (1+i)^{10} = 32i$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \rho^{10} = 2^5 = 32$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \theta^{10} = 10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{5}{2}\pi = 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$


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**1.42**

$$\frac{(3+2i)(2-3i)}{(1+i)^3} = \frac{12-5i}{-2+2i} \cdot \frac{-2-2i}{-2-2i} = \frac{-34-14i}{8} = -\frac{17}{4} - \frac{7}{4}i$$

**1.43**

$$(2+3i)^2 = 4 - 9 + 12i = -5 + 12i$$

**1.44**

$$(1+i)^3 = -2+2i$$

**1.45**

$$\frac{(2-3i)(4+2i)}{i(2+i)^2} = \frac{14-8i}{-4+3i} \cdot \frac{-4-3i}{-4-3i} = \frac{-80-10i}{25} = -\frac{16}{5} - \frac{2}{5}i$$

**1.46**

$$2-2i = 2\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) \quad \rho = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

1.47

$$-2 - 2\sqrt{3}i = 4 \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \quad \rho = 4 \quad \theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

1.48

$$-3i = 3(-i) \quad \rho = 3 \quad \theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

1.49

$$-3\sqrt{3} - 3i = 6 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) \quad \rho = 6 \quad \theta = \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

1.55

$$2i \bar{z} = 3 + 5i \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} + \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{3+5i}{2i} \cdot \frac{-2i}{-2i} = \frac{10-6i}{4} = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i = \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}i$$

1.56

$$(3+2i)\bar{z} = 2 + \sqrt{3}i \quad |z| = \sqrt{\frac{48}{169} + \frac{53}{169}} = \frac{\sqrt{91}}{13}$$

$$z = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}i}{3+2i} \cdot \frac{3-2i}{3-2i} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+6+(3\sqrt{3}-4)i}{13} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}+6}{13} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}-4}{13}i$$

1.62

$$\left(\frac{5-3i}{2+i}\right)\bar{z} = \frac{2-i}{1+i}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{2-i}{1+i} \cdot \frac{2+i}{5-3i} = \frac{5}{8+2i} \cdot \frac{8-2i}{8-2i} = \frac{40-10i}{68} = \frac{10}{17} + \frac{5}{34}i$$

1.63

$$\frac{3z+1+2i}{z+3} = \bar{z} \rightarrow 3z+1+2i = \bar{z}z + 3\bar{z}$$

$$z = x + iy$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy$$

$$z\bar{z} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$3(x+iy) + 1 + 2i = x^2 + y^2 + 3(x-iy)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + 3x = 3x + 1 \\ 6y + 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} \\ y = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{3}i$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{3}i$$

1.64

$$z^2 + 2\bar{z} - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 + 2x - 2yi - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \\ 2xy - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \quad 2y(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=1 \vee y=0$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0 \quad x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow -y^2 + 1 = 0 \quad y = \pm 1$$

$$z_1 = 1 + i \quad z_2 = 1 - i \quad z_3 = -1 + \sqrt{3} \quad z_4 = -1 - \sqrt{3}$$

1.65

$$2z + 4i = \bar{z}(1 + (Re z)^2 - Im z)$$

$$2(x+iy) + 4i = (x-iy)(1+x^2-y)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x = x(1+x^2-y) \rightarrow x=0 \vee x^2-y=1 \\ 2y+4 = -y(1+x^2-y) \end{cases}$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow y^2 - 3y - 4 = 0 \rightarrow y=4 \vee y=-1$$

$$x^2 - y = 1 \rightarrow 4y = 4 \rightarrow y = -1 \quad z_1 = 4i \quad z_2 = -i$$

1.66

$$z^2 - 2iz - 1 + 9i = 0 \quad z = \frac{2i \pm \sqrt{-4+4-36i}}{2} = i \pm 3\sqrt{-i}$$

$$\sqrt{-i} = \sqrt{1} \left( \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi \right) \quad k=0,1$$

$$= \sqrt{1} \left( \cos \left( \frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{3}{4}\pi + k\pi \right) \right)$$

$$z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$z_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$z = i + 3 \cdot z_{1,2} = \begin{cases} i + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i \\ i - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{cases}$$

1.67

$$z^2 + 2iz - \sqrt{3}i = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{-4 + 4\sqrt{3}i}}{2} = -i \pm \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{3}}i$$

$$w = -1 + \sqrt{3}i \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 2 \quad \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad n=2$$

$$\sqrt{w} = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) \right) \quad k=0,1$$

$$z = -i \pm \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

1.68

$$z^4 + z^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$z^2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$z_{1,2} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i} = 1 \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) \right) = \pm \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$z_{3,4} = \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i} = 1 \left( \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi\right) \right) = \pm \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

1.69

$$z^6 + 2z^3 - 3 = 0 \quad t = z^3$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0 \quad t = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4}{2} \begin{cases} -3 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{1} = \left( 1, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$z = \sqrt[3]{-3} = \left( -\sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \right)$$

1.70

$$|z^2| + 1 + 2z^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 2xyi + y^2 + 1 + 2x^2 + 4xyi - 2y^2 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 6xyi - y^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2 - y^2 + 1 = 0 \\ 6xy = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0 &\Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \\ y = 0 &\Rightarrow 3x^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ nAI} \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = +i \quad z_2 = -i$$

1.71

$$3z + 2i + 3 = \frac{2i + 10}{1 - z}$$

$$(3z + 2i + 3)(1 - z) = 2i + 10$$

$$3z^2 - 3z^2 + 2iz - 2zi + 3 - 3z = 2i + 10$$

$$3z^2 + 2zi + 7 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{-4 - 84}}{6} = \frac{-2i \pm i\sqrt{88}}{6} = i \left( -\frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{88}}{3} \right)$$

1.73

$$z | z | = 2 \bar{z} \quad z = \rho (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$\rho^2 (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = 2\rho (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho^2 = 2\rho \\ \theta = -\theta + 2k\pi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 0, \rho = 2 \\ \theta = k\pi \end{cases} \quad z = 0, 2, -2$$

## CAPITOLO 3

## LIMITI DI SUCCESSIONI

3.3  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^{-n} + 3n^3}{\log 6n + 2^{-n} n^5} \sim \frac{3n^3}{-n^5} = -\frac{3}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$

3.4  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log n + 3n^3 \log n}{2^{1/n} + n^5} \sim \frac{3n^3 \log n}{n^5} = \frac{3 \log n}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$

3.5  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 + \log^3 n}{n \log n + 1} \sim \frac{n^2}{n \log n} \rightarrow +\infty$

3.6  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + n^{3-2} \ln n} \sim \frac{\frac{n^2}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 0$

3.7  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{2n} = e^{2n \log\left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} \sim 2n \left(\frac{n}{n+1} - 1\right) \sim \left(\frac{-2n}{n+1}\right) \sim \frac{-2n}{n} = -2 \rightarrow e^{-2}$

3.8  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)^n = e^{n \log\left(\frac{n+2}{n+1}\right)} \sim n \left(\frac{n+2}{n+1} - 1\right) \sim \frac{n^2}{n+1} \sim \frac{n^2}{n} \rightarrow e^n = +\infty$

3.9  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-n \log\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)} \sim -n \left(1 + \frac{3}{n} - 1\right) \sim -3 \rightarrow e^{-3}$

3.10  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)^n = e^{n \log\left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)} \sim n \left(1 - \frac{2}{n} - 1\right) \sim -2 \rightarrow e^{-2}$

3.11  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n + \log(n^2) - 2^n}{(\log n)^3 + n^2} \sim \frac{-2^n}{n^2} = -\infty$

3.12  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8 + 2n - n^{4/3}}{n^{-1/3} + 3n - n^{5/3}} \sim \frac{\sqrt[3]{8}}{\sqrt[3]{n^5}} = \frac{1}{n^{1/3}} \rightarrow 0$

3.13

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n(\sqrt{n^2+3} - n) \sim n \frac{(\sqrt{n^2+3} - n)(\sqrt{n^2+3} + n)}{(\sqrt{n^2+3} + n)} = n \frac{3}{n(\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{n}} + 1)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

3.16

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{n^4+1} - n\sqrt{n^2+1}) \sim \frac{(\sqrt{n^4+1} - n\sqrt{n^2+1})(\sqrt{n^4+1} + n\sqrt{n^2+1})}{(\sqrt{n^4+1} + n\sqrt{n^2+1})} \sim \frac{-n^2+1}{2n^2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

3.18

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \sin n + \sin(n^2)}{n^2+1} = \left( \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} \right) \sin n + \frac{\sin n^2}{n^2+1} = \left| \frac{\sin(n^2)}{n^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2+1} \rightarrow 0$$

3.19

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{n+2}{n-1} \right)^{2n} = e^{2n \log \left( \frac{n+2}{n-1} \right)} = 2n \left( \frac{n+2}{n-1} - 1 \right) \sim \frac{6n}{n} \rightarrow e^6$$

3.24

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{4n^2-n} - 2n) \sim \frac{(\sqrt{4n^2-n} - 2n)(\sqrt{4n^2-n} + 2n)}{(\sqrt{4n^2-n} + 2n)} = \frac{-n}{2n \left( \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4n}} + 1 \right)} \sim \frac{-n}{4n} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

3.27

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^3 \cdot 2^n}{n!} = \frac{(n+1)^3 \cdot 2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^3 \cdot 2^n} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{2}{n+1} \sim \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0$$

3.28

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!}{n^n} = \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} \sim \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \rightarrow e > 1 \rightarrow +\infty$$

3.29

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}} 2^n}{(n+1)!} \sim \frac{2^n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{2^n} = \frac{2}{n+2} \rightarrow 0$$

3.30

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{(n+1)!} = \frac{n+2}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!}{n+1} = \frac{n+2}{n(n+1)} \sim \frac{\pi}{n^2} \rightarrow 0$$

3.31

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{1}{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{<} e^{-1} \rightarrow 0$$

3.32

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{4^n} = \frac{(2n+2)!}{4^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{4^n}{2n!} = \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{4} \sim \frac{4n^2}{4} = n^2 \rightarrow +\infty$$

3.33

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^n}{3^n n!} = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{3^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} \cdot \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sim \frac{e}{3} < 1 \rightarrow 0$$

3.80

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} e^{1/x} = +\infty, 0^+$$

3.81

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-1/x^2} = e^{-\infty} \rightarrow 0^+$$

3.82

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} \left( \frac{2x+3}{x^2-1} \right) = \pm \infty$$

3.83

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} \frac{2x+3}{x(x^2-1)} = \mp \infty$$

3.84

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2-1}} = e^{\mp \infty} \begin{cases} 0^+ \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

3.85

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

3.86

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin(\log x) = \emptyset$$

3.87

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0^\pm$$

3.88

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \emptyset$$

3.89

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = \emptyset$$

3.90

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

3.91

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0^\pm$$

3.92

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\pm} e^{\cos x / x} = \begin{cases} 0^+ \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

3.93

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} e^{\sin x / x} = 1$$

3.94

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^\pm} e^{\operatorname{tg} x} = \begin{cases} 0^+ \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

3.95

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \log(\log^2(\operatorname{tg} x)) = -\infty$$

# LIMITI NOTEVOLI E STIME ASINTOTICHE

**3.129**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} e^x \log|x| = +\infty, 0$$

**3.130**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{e^{2x} + 2e^x}{e^{-x} + 3e^{2x}} \sim \frac{e^{2x}}{3e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

**3.134**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+2}{x+3}\right)^x = e^{x \log \left(\frac{x+2}{x+3}\right)} = x \left(\frac{x+2}{x+3} - 1\right) = -1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{e}$$

**3.139**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+3x-1}{x^2+2}\right)^x = e^{x \log ("')} = x \left(\frac{x^2+3x-1}{x^2+2} - 1\right) \sim x \left(\frac{3x}{x^2}\right) = 3 \rightarrow e^3$$

**3.141**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sin x \cdot \sin \log x \cdot \log \sin x \xrightarrow{\sin x = x} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x = 0$$

**3.142**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x} - 1}{x \sin x} = \frac{\cos x - 1}{x \sin x (\sqrt{\cos x} - 1)} \sim \frac{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}{2x^2} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

**3.143**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x^2+3x}\right)^x = e^{x \log "'} = x \left(\frac{x^2+2}{x^2+3x} - 1\right) \sim x \left(-\frac{3x}{x^2}\right) = -3 \rightarrow e^{-3}$$

**3.144**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos \sqrt{3}x) \sin^2 x}{x^3 \log 2x} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}x)^2 \cdot x^2}{x^3 \cdot 2x} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^4}{2x^4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

**3.145**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} |x| \log \left(\frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+2}\right)^{|x|} = |x| \left(\frac{x^2+x+1}{x^2+2} - 1\right) \sim \frac{|x|}{x} = \pm 1$$

**3.149**

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\sqrt[3]{x^3+x^2} - x\right) = x \left(\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x}} - 1\right) = x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3.150

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^x + \log(1+x^2)}{\log|x|} \sim \frac{\log(x^2)}{\log|x|} = \frac{2 \log|x|}{\log|x|} = 2$$

3.151

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x - 1} = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x - 1} + \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{e^x - 1} = 1 + \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{e^x - 1} \sim 1 + \frac{-(-x)}{x} \rightarrow 2$$

3.154

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{x} (\sin \frac{1}{x}) (\sin x)^2 \right] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{x} (\sin \frac{1}{x}) (\sin x)^2 \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|} (\sin x)^2 \sim \frac{x^2}{|x|} = |x| = 0$$

3.155

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^3 + x^4} - x^{4/3}) = x^{4/3} \left( \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) = x^{4/3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} x^{1/3} \rightarrow \infty$$

3.160

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left[ x (\sin \frac{1}{x^2}) (\sin x)^2 \right] \Rightarrow \left| x (\sin \frac{1}{x^2}) (\sin x)^2 \right| \leq \left| x (\sin \frac{1}{x^2}) \right| \sim \frac{1}{|x|} \rightarrow 0$$

3.161

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\sqrt[3]{x^4 + x^2} - x^{4/3}) = x^{4/3} \left( \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 \right) \sim x^{4/3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{3} x^{2/3} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\log x) + (\log x)^{1/2}}{\log(\log^3 x) + x(\log x)^{1/3}} \sim \frac{(\log x)^{1/2}}{x(\log x)^{1/3}} = \frac{(\log x)^{1/6}}{x} \rightarrow 0$$

3.175

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x (e^{\frac{1+3x}{1+x}} - e^3) = x e^3 (e^{\frac{1+3x}{1+x} - 3} - 1) \sim x e^3 \left( \frac{1+3x}{1+x} - 3 \right) = -2e^3$$

3.177

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log \left( \frac{1+x^2}{2x+x^2} \right) \stackrel{1}{=} x \left( \frac{1+x^2}{2x+x^2} - 1 \right) = x \left( \frac{-2x+1}{2x+x^2} \right) \sim x \left( \frac{-2x}{x^2} \right) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \left( \frac{x^2+3x-1}{x^2-1} \right)}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+2x} - x} \stackrel{1}{\sim} \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{x \left( \sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} - 1 \right)} = \frac{\frac{3}{x}}{x \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{x^2}} = \frac{3}{x} \cdot \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

3.187

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left( e^{\frac{x+5}{3x-2}} - \sqrt[3]{e} \right) \stackrel{1}{=} x e^{1/3} \left( e^{\frac{x+5}{3x-2} - \frac{1}{3}} - 1 \right) \sim x e^{1/3} \left( \frac{x+5}{3x-2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \sim \frac{17}{9x} x e^{1/3} = \frac{7}{9} e^{1/3}$$

## STUDIO DEL GRAFICO

4.116

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \left( \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right) \quad D: x \neq -1$$

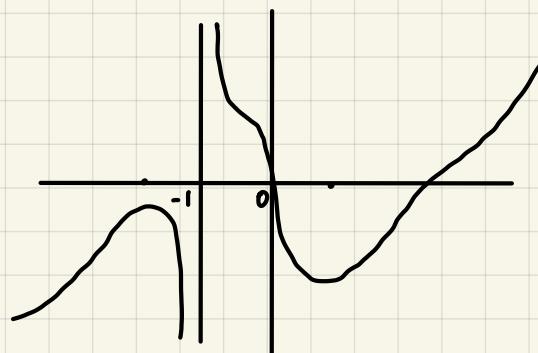
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^{\pm}} f(x) \sim \frac{3}{x+1} = \pm \infty \quad -1 \text{ ASINTOTO VERTICALE}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \pm\infty$$

$$f(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \sim -2\sqrt[3]{x} \quad x=0 \text{ PUNTO DI FLESSO A TG VERT}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^{2/3}} \cdot \left( \frac{x-2}{x+1} \right) + \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \left( \frac{(x+1)-x+2}{(x+1)^2} \right) = \frac{x-2}{3x^{2/3}(x+1)} + \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x}}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)(x-2) + 9x}{3x^{2/3}(x+1)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 8x - 2}{3x^{2/3}(x+1)^2} \geq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{PER } x \leq -4 - 3\sqrt{2} \text{ MIN} \\ x \geq -4 + 3\sqrt{2} \text{ MAX} \end{matrix}$$



4.117

$$f(x) = \frac{5+x^{2/3}}{2+x^{1/3}} \quad D: x \neq -8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -8^{\pm}} f(x) \sim \frac{9}{2+x^{1/3}} = \pm\infty \quad -8 \text{ ASINTOTO VERT}$$

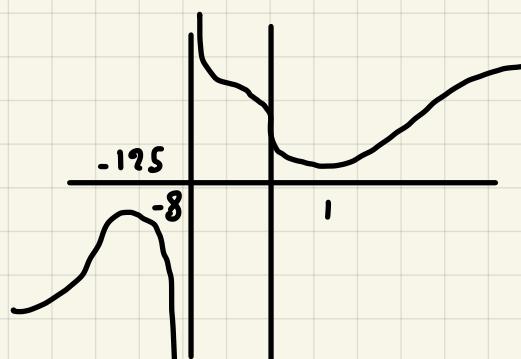
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim x^{1/3} = \pm\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}(2+x^{1/3}) - \frac{1}{3x^{2/3}}(5+x^{2/3})}{(2+x^{1/3})^2} = \frac{x^{2/3} + 4x^{1/3} - 5}{3x^{2/3}(2+x^{1/3})^2}$$

$$t = x^{1/3} \quad t^2 + 4t - 5 \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{PER } x \leq -125, x \geq 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f'(0) = -\infty$$



4. 118

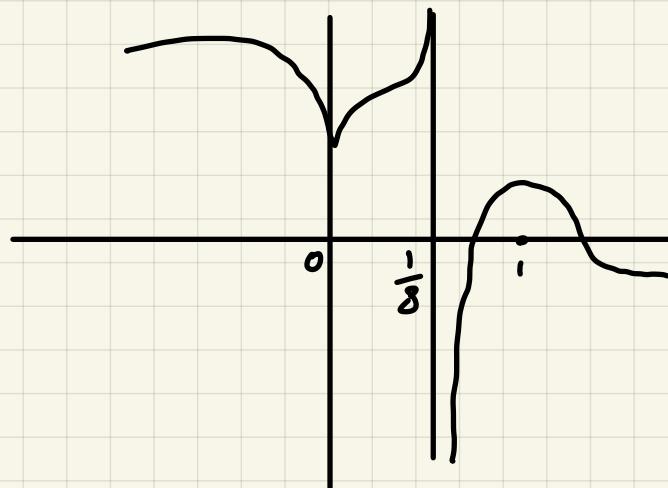
$$f(x) = \frac{x^{2/3}}{1 - 2\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{D: } x \neq \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}^{\pm}} f(x) \sim \frac{1}{4(1-2\sqrt[3]{x})} = \pm\infty \quad \frac{1}{8} \text{ ASINT VERT}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim -\sqrt[3]{x} = \pm\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(1-\sqrt[3]{x})}{3\sqrt[3]{x}(1-2\sqrt[3]{x})^2} \geq 0 \text{ PER } 0 < x < \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} < x < 1$$

$$f(0) = \frac{4}{3} \quad f'(0) = \pm\infty \quad 0 \text{ CUSPIDE}$$



4. 119

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right) - \operatorname{tg}^2 x \quad \pi \cdot \text{PERIODICA} \quad \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

f SIMMETRICA E PARI

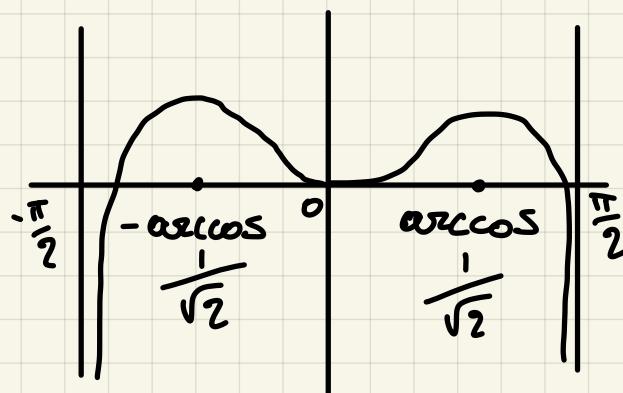
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2}^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \pm\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ ASINT VERT}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{\cos^2 x} (2 \cos^2 x - 1) \geq 0 \quad \text{PER} \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < -\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

*MAX*

$$0 < x < \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

*MIN*



4.120

$$f(x) = x(2 \log x - \log^3 x) \quad D: x > 0$$

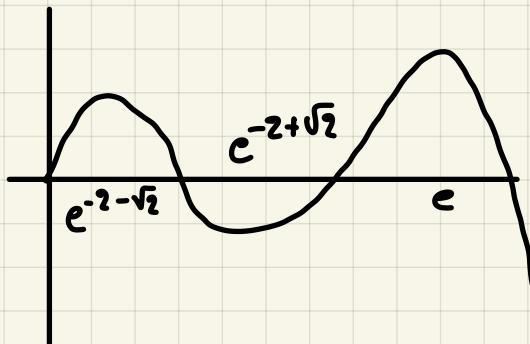
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) \sim -x \log^3 x = 0^+ \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \sim -x \log^3 x = -\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2x \log x - x \log^3 x = 2 \log x + 2 - \log^3 x - 3 \log^2 x \\ &= (1 - \log x)(\log^2 x + 4 \log x + 2) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) \sim -\log^3 x = +\infty \quad \rightarrow \text{tg VERT}$$

PER

$0 < x < e^{-2-\sqrt{2}}$   
 $e^{-2+\sqrt{2}} < x < e^{\text{MAX}}$



4.121

$$f(x) = x^2 e^{1/(x^3-1)} \quad D: x \neq 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} f(x) = e^{1/(x^3-1)} \quad \begin{cases} +\infty \\ 0^+ \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim x^2 = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x e^{1/(x^3-1)}}{(x^3-1)^2} (2x^6 - 7x^3 + 2) \geq 0 \quad \text{PER} \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{7-\sqrt{33}}{4}} < x < 0 \quad \text{MIN} \quad \vee x \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{7+\sqrt{33}}{4}}$$



4.122

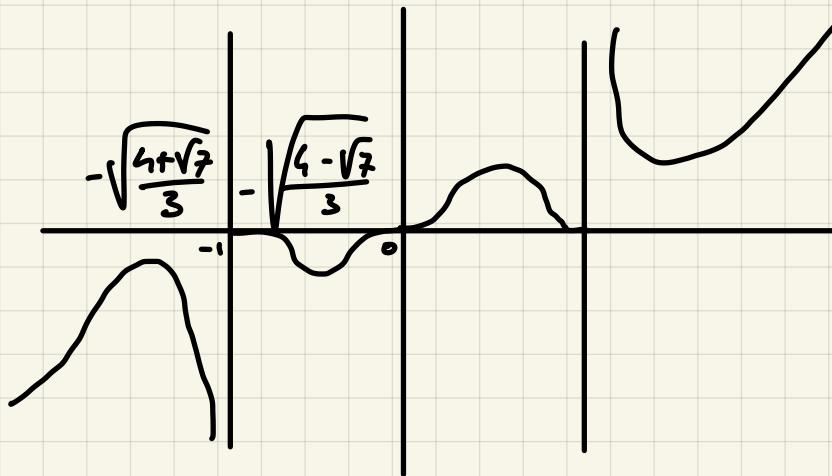
$$f(x) = x^3 e^{1/(x^2-1)} \quad D: x \neq \pm 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} f(x) \sim e^{1/(x^2-1)} \begin{cases} +\infty \\ 0^+ \end{cases} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \sim x^3 = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 e^{1/(x^2-1)}}{(x^2-1)^2} (3x^4 - 8x^2 + 3) \geq 0$$

PER  $\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}} \\ x \geq \sqrt{\frac{4+\sqrt{7}}{3}} \end{cases}$

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad x = 0 \text{ PUNTO DI FLESSO} \quad A \text{ Tg VERT}$$



Mario & Martina ❤️  
M

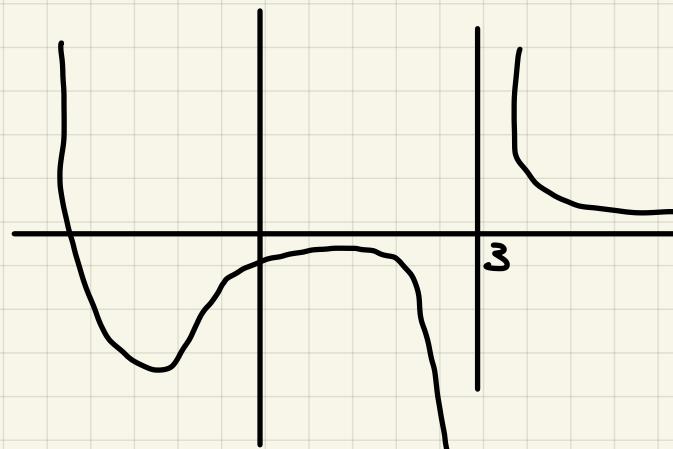
4.123

$$f(x) = e^{-2x} \left( \frac{x+2}{x-3} \right) \quad D: x \neq 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^\pm} f(x) \sim \frac{5e^{-6}}{x-3} = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim e^{-2x} \begin{cases} 0^+ \\ +\infty \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-2x} \frac{(-2x^2 + 2x + 7)}{(x-3)^2} \geq 0 \quad \text{PER } \frac{1-\sqrt{15}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{15}}{2}$$



4.124

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log^2 x} - \frac{2}{\log x} + 1 \quad D. \ x > 0, x \neq 1$$

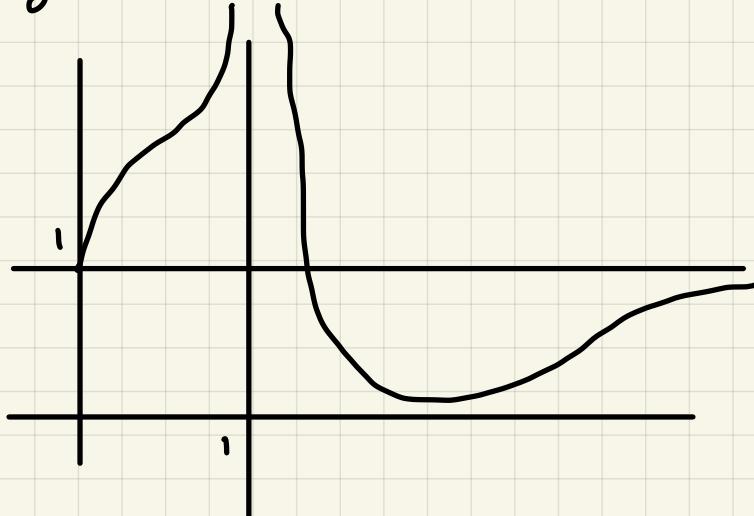
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1 \quad y=1 \text{ ASWT ORIZZ}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^\pm} f(x) \sim \frac{1}{\log^2 x} = +\infty \quad x=1 \text{ ASINT VERT}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(\log x - 1)}{x \log^3 x} \geq 0 \text{ PER } \begin{matrix} \text{MIN} \\ 0 < x < 1, \ x \geq e \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) \sim \frac{2}{x \log^2 x} = +\infty \quad x=0 \text{ ITG VERT}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{2(\log^2 x + \log x - 3)}{x^2 \log^4 x} \geq 0 \text{ PER } e^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{13}}{2}} \leq x \leq e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{2}} \quad x \neq \pm 1$$



# DE L'HOSPITAL

4.176

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1 + \log x - e^{x-1}}{(x-1)^2} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{x} - e^{x-1}}{2(x-1)} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} - e^{x-1}}{2} = -1$$

4.177

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x \sin^2 x} \sim \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\cos x - x \sin x}{3x^2} = \frac{\cos x}{3x} \sim \frac{1}{3x} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

4.178

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \sin x + 2 \cos x - 2}{x^2 \sin^2 x} \sim \frac{x \sin x + 2 \cos x - 2}{x^4} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\sin x + x \cos x - 2 \sin x}{4x^3} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\cos x + \cos x - x \sin x - 2 \cos x}{12x^2} \sim -\frac{1}{12x^2}$$

4.179

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x+x^3) - \sin x}{x \sin x} \sim \frac{1}{x^2} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1+3x^2}{1+x+x^3} - \cos x}{2x} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{6x(1+x+x^3) - (1+3x^2)^2}{(1+x+x^3)^2} + \sin x$$

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

4.180

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1 + \log(1-x)}{x^2 \sin 3x} \sim \frac{e^x - 1 + \log(1-x)}{3x^3} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{1-x}}{9x^2} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{e^x - \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}}{18x} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{e^x + \frac{2}{(x-1)^3}}{18} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

4.181

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sin(\pi x)(x^3+x^2+x-3)}{\log^2 x} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \sim \frac{\sin(\pi x)(x^3+x^2+x-3)}{(x-1)^2} \xrightarrow{H}$$

$$\frac{\pi \cos(\pi x)(x^3+x^2+x-3) + \sin(\pi x)(3x^2+2x+1)}{2(x-1)} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{-\pi^2 \sin(\pi x)(x^3+x^2+x-3) + 2\pi \cos(\pi x)(3x^2+2x+1) + \sin(\pi x)(6x+2)}{2} = -6\pi$$

4.182

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left( \frac{\log^2(1+x-\pi)}{x \sin x \cos x/2} \right) \sim \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{x \sin x \cos x/2} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right] \rightarrow \frac{2(x-\pi)}{x(\cos x \cos x/2 - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \sin x/2)} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2}{x(-\sin x \cos x/2 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \sin x/2 - \frac{1}{2} \cos x \sin x/2 - \frac{1}{4} \sin x \cos x/2)} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

6.214

$$e^x(4^\circ) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^4)$$

6.215

$$\log(1+x)(4^\circ) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + O(x^4)$$

6.216

$$\operatorname{Sh} x(5^\circ) = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + O(x^5)$$

6.217

$$\cos x(6^\circ) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + O(x^6)$$

6.218

$$\cos x(7^\circ) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^6}{720} + O(x^6)$$

6.219

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x}(3^\circ) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)(\frac{1}{3}-2)}{6}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

6.220

$$(1+x)^{-1}(5^\circ) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - x^5 + O(x^5)$$

6.221

$$\operatorname{Tg} x(3^\circ) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^3)$$

6.222

$$\operatorname{arc sin} x(3^\circ) = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + O(x^3)$$

6.223

$$\sin(x^2)(6^\circ) = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{6} + O(x^6)$$

6.224

$$\log(1-x)(3^\circ) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^3)$$

6.225

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}(6^\circ) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - x^6 + O(x^6)$$

6.226

$$e^{2x}(3^\circ) = 1 + 2x + \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{8x^3}{6} + O(x^3)$$

6.227

$$\sqrt{1-x}(3^\circ) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2}x^2 - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{6}x^3 + O(x^3)$$

# TAYLOR CON PEANO

4.228

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad x_0=1 \quad f'(x) = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad f''(x) = \frac{6x^2-2}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{2} \quad f'(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad f''(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^2 + o((x-1)^2)$$

4.229

$$f(x) = \log(1+x^2) \quad x_0=2 \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \quad f''(x) = \frac{-2x^2+2}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$f(2) = \log 5 \quad f'(2) = \frac{4}{5} \quad f''(2) = -\frac{6}{25}$$

$$f(x) = \log 5 + \frac{4}{5}(x-2) - \frac{6}{25}\frac{(x-2)^2}{2} + o((x-2)^2)$$

4.230

$$f(x) = e^{x^2+x} \quad x_0=1 \quad f'(x) = 2e^{x^2+x} + e^{x^2+x} \quad f''(x) = 6e^{x^2+x} + 3e^{x^2+x}$$

$$f(1) = e^2 \quad f'(1) = 3e^2 \quad f''(1) = 9e^2$$

$$f(x) = e^2 + 3e^2(x-1) + 9e^2\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2)$$

4.231

$$f(x) = \arctg(x^2) \quad x_0=1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^4} \quad f''(x) = \frac{-6x^4+2}{(1+x^4)^2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad f'(1) = 1 \quad f''(1) = -1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + (x-1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + o((x-1)^2)$$

4.232

$$f(x) = \log(\cos x) \quad x_0=\frac{\pi}{3} \quad f'(x) = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x \quad f''(x) = -(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\log 2 \quad f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sqrt{3} \quad f''\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -4$$

$$f(x) = -\log 2 - \sqrt{3}(x-\frac{\pi}{3}) - 2(x-\frac{\pi}{3})^2 + o((x-\frac{\pi}{3})^2)$$

4.233

$$f(x) = x^x \quad x_0=e^{-1} \quad f'(x) = x^x(1+\log x) \quad f''(x) = x^x(\log^2 x + 2\log x + 1 + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$f(e^{-1}) = e^{-1/e} \quad f'(e^{-1}) = 0 \quad f''(x_0) = e^{1-1/e}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-1/e} + e^{1-1/e}\frac{(x-e^{-1})^2}{2} + o((x-e^{-1})^2)$$

4.234

$$f(x) = \log(1+2x^2) + \zeta(\cos x - 1)$$

$$a \quad f(x) = 2x^2 - \frac{\zeta x^4}{2} + o(x^4) + \zeta \left( -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4) \right) = -\frac{11}{6}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$b \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)} - 1}{x^4} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( -\frac{11}{6}x^4 \right)}{x^4} = -\frac{11}{12}$$

4.235

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}$$

$$a \quad f(x) = x - \cancel{\frac{x}{2}} + \frac{x^2}{3} + o(x^2) = 1 + \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + o(x^2) = -\frac{1}{24}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$b \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{|f(x)|}}{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$$

4.236

$$a \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1+x} - ch(\sqrt{6x})$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + o(x^2) = 1 - 3x - \frac{3}{9}x^2 + o(x^2) = -\frac{8}{3}x - \frac{29}{18}x^2 + o(x^2)$$

4.237

$$a \quad f(x) = \log(1-x^2) - 2\cos x$$

$$f(x) = -x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4) - 2\left(1 - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)\right) = -2 - \frac{7}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

4.239

$$f(x) = e^x - e^{-x^2} - \sin x$$

$$f(x) = \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) - \left( 1 - x^2 + o(x^3) \right) - \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

4.251

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-x^2} - 2\cos x + 1}{x^2 \log(1+3x^2)} \sim \frac{e^{-x^2} - 2\cos x + 1}{3x^4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$NVM = x - \cancel{x^2} + \frac{x^4}{2} + o(x^4) - 2\left(x - \cancel{\frac{x^2}{2}} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)\right) + x = \frac{5}{12}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{12}x^4}{3x^4} = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{5}{12}x^4}{3x^4} = \frac{5}{36}$$

$$4.253 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - e^x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} (e^{\sqrt[3]{x}} - 1)} \sim \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - e^x}{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}x + o(x) - 1 - x + o(x)}{x} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$4.254 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(e^x - e)^2}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 5} = \frac{e^2(e^{x-1}-1)^2}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 5} \sim \frac{e^2(x-1)^2}{x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x + 5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{2e^2(x-1)}{3x^2 + 6x - 9} = \frac{2e^2(\cancel{x-1})}{(\cancel{x-1})(3x+9)} = \frac{e^2}{6}$$

$$4.255 \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/6} \frac{(2\sin x + \cos(6x))^2}{(6x - \pi)\sin(6x)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{2(2\sin x + \cos(6x))(2\cos x - 6\sin(6x))}{6\sin(6x) + 6(6x - \pi)\cos(6x)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(2\cos x - 6\sin 6x)^2 + (2\sin x + \cos(6x))(-2\sin x - 36\cos(6x))}{12\cos(6x) - 6(6x - \pi)\sin(6x)} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$4.256 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{x+2}{x-1} - \frac{3}{\log x} \right) \xrightarrow{x=1+h} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{h+3}{h} - \frac{3}{\log(1+h)} \right) = \frac{(h+3)\log(1+h) - 3h}{h\log(1+h)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \frac{(h+3)\left(h - \frac{h^2}{2} + o(h^2)\right) - 3h}{h^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}h^2}{h^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4.257 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x\cos 2x - x + 2x^3}{x^2 \log(1+4x^3)} \sim \frac{\cos 2x - 1 + 2x^2}{4x^4}$$

$$\frac{1 - 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^4) - 1 + 2x^2}{4x^4} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$4.258 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^{x^2} - \cos x)}{x(\sqrt[3]{x} - \sin \sqrt[3]{x})} = \frac{(1+x^2 + o(x^2)) - (1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2))}{x(\sqrt[3]{x} - (\sqrt[3]{x} - \frac{x}{6} + o(x)))} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}x^2}{\frac{1}{6}x^2} = 9$$

$$4.260 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x - \pi/4}{\sin(\frac{\pi x}{4}) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\pi x)} = \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x - \pi/4}{\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\pi x)} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{1+x^2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(\pi x)) \pi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\pi}$$

4.261

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} - e^{-x/2} \right) \frac{1}{\ln x - 1} =$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{x} \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + O(x^3) \right) - \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 + O(x^2) \right) \right] \cdot \frac{1}{x + \frac{x^2}{2} + O(x^2) - x} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{24} x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{5}{12}$$

4.264

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{e^{x^2} + e^2(1-x^2)}{[\log(x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 5)]^2} = \frac{[0]}{[0]} \rightarrow \text{DEN: } [(x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 5) - 1]^2 = (x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x + 4)^2 =$$

$$= [(x - \sqrt{2})(x - 2\sqrt{2})]^2 \sim [(x - \sqrt{2})(-\sqrt{2})]^2$$

$$= 2(x - \sqrt{2})^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{2}} \frac{e^{x^2} + e^2(1-x^2)}{2(x - \sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{[0]}{[0]} \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} \frac{2x e^{x^2} - 2x e^2}{2(x - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{[0]}{[0]} \rightarrow \frac{x e^2 (e^{x^2-2} - 1)}{2(x - \sqrt{2})}$$

$$\sim \frac{\sqrt{2} e^2 (x^2 - 2)}{2(x - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{e^2 (x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}(x - \sqrt{2})} = \frac{e^2 (2\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}} = 2e^2$$

4.269

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + x - 1} - x + \frac{1}{2}) = x(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2x}) =$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2x})}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{[0]}{[0]} \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}})} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

4.270

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 (e^{1/ex} - \log(e + 1/x)) = x^2 (e^{1/ex} - \log[e(1 + 1/ex)]) =$$

$$= x^2 (e^{1/ex} - 1 - \log(1 + 1/ex)) = x^2 \left( \frac{1}{ex} + \frac{1}{2(ex)^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{ex} + \frac{1}{2(ex)^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right) \right)$$

$$\sim x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{e^2 x^2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$$

4.278

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^x}{2^{x^2}} = e^{(x \log x - x^2 \log 2)} = e^{h(x)}$$

$$e^{h(x)} \sim -x^2 \log 2 = -\infty \rightarrow e^{h(x)} \rightarrow 0$$

4.296

$$f(x) = 2 - x^2 + 3x^4 + o(x^6) \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - 2 + x \sin x}{x^4} = \frac{x - x^2 + 3x^4 - 2 + x(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4))}{x^4} = \frac{\frac{17}{6}x^4}{x^4} = \frac{17}{6}$$

4.302

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(\operatorname{Sh} x) + \operatorname{Ch}(\sin x) - 2}{x^\alpha}$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{Sh} x) = \cos\left(x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right)^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left(x + \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right)^4 + o(x^6) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^6)$$

$$\operatorname{Ch}(\sin x) = \operatorname{Ch}\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right)^2 + \\ + \frac{1}{2!} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6)\right)^4 = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + o(x^6)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}x^4}{x^\alpha} \quad f(x) \sim -\frac{x^{4-\alpha}}{4} \begin{cases} 0 & \alpha < 4 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \alpha = 4 \\ -\infty & \alpha > 4 \end{cases}$$

4.303

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x+x^2} \quad x = x - x^2 \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) \sim 1 + (x - x^2) + (x - x^2)^2 + (x - x^2)^3 + o(x - x^2)^3 = \\ = 1 + x - x^2 - x^2 - 2x^3 + x^3 + o(x^3) = 1 + x - x^3 + o(x^3)$$

4.304

$$\log(\cos x)(4^\circ) = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)\right) - \frac{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^6)\right)^2}{2} + o(x^6) = \\ = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{12} + o(x^6)$$

4.305

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Sh}(\sin x) - x}{x^6 \sin x}$$

$$\operatorname{Sh}(\sin x) - x = \left(x - \frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right) + \frac{\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + o(x^5)\right)^3}{6} + \frac{(x + o(x^5))^5}{120} + o(x^5) -$$

$$= x^5 \left(\frac{2}{120} - \frac{3}{36}\right) + o(x^5) = -\frac{x^5}{15} + o(x^5)$$

$$f(x) \sim \frac{-\frac{1}{15}x^5}{x^5} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

# SERIE NUMERICHE

- 5.1**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+3}{2n^3+2n+2} \sim \frac{n}{2n^3} = \frac{1}{2n^2}$  conv per confronto con  $\frac{1}{n^2}$
- 5.2**  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n^2+n+1}} \sim \frac{n^{1/3}}{n} = n^{-2/3}$  div  $\alpha = \frac{2}{3} < 1$   $\frac{1}{n^2}$
- 5.3**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log n}{n^3} = \frac{\log n}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$  conv
- 5.4**  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n + \log^3 n}{n! + 2^n} \sim \frac{n}{n!} = \frac{n}{n(n-1)!} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!}$  conv
- 5.5**  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^{\frac{2+n^2}{n+1}}}{2^{2^n}} = \frac{3^{n-1+\frac{3}{n+1}}}{4^n} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n \cdot 3^{-1+\frac{3}{n+1}} \sim \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n$  conv
- 5.6**  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\log^2 n + 1}{n \log^2 n + n^2 \log n} \sim \frac{\log^2 n}{n^2 \log n} = \frac{\log n}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  conv
- 5.7**  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n} 3^{n+1}}{n!} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} 3^{n+2}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{\sqrt{n} 3^{n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \cdot \frac{3}{n+1} \sim \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow 0$  conv
- 5.8**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n^{n/2}} = \sqrt[n]{2^n} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$  conv
- 5.9**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( e^{\frac{n^2+2n}{n^2+1}} - e \right) \stackrel{> 1}{=} e \left( \frac{n^2+2n}{n^2+1} - 1 \right) = e \left( \frac{2n-2}{n^2+1} \right) \sim \frac{2e}{n}$  div
- 5.10**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \log \left( \frac{n^2+3\sqrt{n}}{n^2+4} \right) \sim \left( \frac{n^2+3\sqrt{n}}{n^2+4} - 1 \right) = \frac{3\sqrt{n}-4}{n^2+4} \sim \frac{3}{n^{3/2}}$  conv
- 5.11**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 3^n}{n!} = \frac{(n+1)^2 \cdot 3^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2 3^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{n+1} \sim \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow 0$  conv
- 5.12**  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\log n}{n+3\sqrt{n}+5} \right) \sim \frac{\log n}{n} > \frac{1}{n}$  div

5.13

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( e^{\frac{n+1}{3-n^2}} - e^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) \sim \left( \frac{n+1}{3-n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{2n^2+n-3}{n(3-n^2)} \sim \frac{2n^2}{-n^3} = -\frac{2}{n} \quad \text{DIV}$$

5.14

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n!}}{(\sqrt{n})^n} = \frac{\sqrt{(n+1)!}}{(\sqrt{n+1})^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{n})^n}{\sqrt{n!}} = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} < 1 \quad \text{conv}$$

5.15

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \log \left( \frac{n^3+1}{n^3-3n} \right) \log n \sim \left( \frac{n^3+1}{n^3-3n} - 1 \right) \log n \sim \frac{3}{n^2} \log n \leq \frac{1}{n^3/2} \quad \text{conv}$$

5.16

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^{3n} \cdot n!}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{27^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(2n+3)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!}{27^n \cdot n!} = \frac{27(n+1)(2n+1)}{(2n+3)(2n+2)(2n+1)} \sim \frac{27n}{4n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{conv}$$

5.18

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n^n} = \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n n!} = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n \cdot 2 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n} = \frac{2}{e} < 1 \quad \text{conv}$$

5.20

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin n}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \text{conv ASSOL}$$

5.21

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n+\sqrt{n}} \downarrow 0 \quad \text{conv SEMPL}$$

5.22

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{1/n} \quad \text{OSCILLA POICHÉ } e^{1/n} \rightarrow 1$$

5.24

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n}{n\sqrt{n}} = |a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \quad \text{conv}$$

5.25

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\log n} = |a_n| = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\log n} > \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{DIV}$$

5.26

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{\sin n} \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 \right) \cos n = |a_n| \leq e \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( e^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} - 1 \right) \sim \frac{e}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{e}{n^{3/2}} \quad \text{conv}$$

5.27

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n \cdot \sin \frac{1}{n} \left( \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right) = |a_n| \leq \sin \frac{1}{n} \left| \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - 1 \right| \sim \frac{1}{n} \left| -\frac{1}{2n^2} \right| = \frac{1}{2n^3} \quad \text{conv}$$

$$5.31 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\log n)^n} = \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n \log n}} \sim \frac{1}{\log n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.33 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n}{n!} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n} = \frac{2}{n+1} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.35 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi)}{n + \sqrt{n}} \downarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.36 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 2^n}{n!} = \frac{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2 2^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{n+1} \sim \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.37 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3 \log n + 3} \sim \frac{1}{n^2 \log n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ conv}$$

$$5.39 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ DIV}$$

$$5.41 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + \log^3 n}{n!} \sim \frac{2^n}{n!} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{2^n} = \frac{2}{n+1} \sim \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.44 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + n^2}{2^n + n!} = \frac{3^{n+1} + (n+1)^2}{2^{n+1} + (n+1)!} \cdot \frac{2^n + n!}{3^n + n^2} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2(n+1)} \sim \frac{3}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.45 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} = \frac{\left[(n+1)!\right]^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{2n!}{(n!)^2} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \sim \frac{n^2}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4} < 1 \text{ conv}$$

$$5.55 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \log \left( \frac{n^3}{n^3 + 2n} \right) = \left( \frac{n^3}{n^3 + 2n} - 1 \right) = -\frac{2n}{n^3 + 2n} \sim -\frac{2}{n^2} \text{ conv}$$

$$5.74 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( e^{1/n^2} - \cos \frac{1}{n} \right) \log n = \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \right] \log n = \\ = \left( \frac{3}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \cdot \log n \sim \frac{3 \log n}{2n^2} \leq \frac{3}{2n^{3/2}} \text{ conv}$$

$$5.75 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{n} \left( \cos \frac{1}{n} - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \right) = \\ = \sqrt{n} \left( -\frac{1}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \sim -\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^2} = -\frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \text{ conv}$$

# INTEGRALI

6.1

$$\int \left( 5x^2 - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + 4 \right) dx = \frac{5}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + \log|x| - 3x^{2/3} + 4x + C$$

6.2

$$\int (x^2 - 1)^2 dx = \int (x^4 + 1 - 2x^2) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + C$$

6.3

$$\int \left( \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx = \log|1+x| + 2 \arctg x - 2 \arcsin x + C$$

6.4

$$\int (2x+1)^3 dx \xrightarrow{\text{S}} \pi = 2x+1 \quad | \quad d\pi = 2dx \rightarrow \int \frac{\pi^3}{2} d\pi = \frac{\pi^4}{8} + C = \frac{(2x+1)^4}{8} + C$$

6.5

$$\int \left( \frac{3}{1-5x} + 2\sqrt{3x+1} \right) dx \xrightarrow{\text{S}} = \frac{3}{5} \log|1-5x| + \frac{2}{3}(3x+1)^{3/2} + C$$

6.6

$$\int (3^x - 2^{3x+1} + 5e^{-2x}) dx = \frac{3^x}{\log 3} - \frac{2^{3x+1}}{3 \log 2} - \frac{5}{7} e^{-2x} + C$$

6.7

$$\int (2\sin 3x + 5\cos 2x) dx = -\frac{2}{3} \cos 3x + \frac{5}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

6.8

$$\int (\operatorname{tg} x + 3 \cot x) dx = -\log|\cos x| + 3 \log|\sin x| + C$$

6.9

$$\int (2 \operatorname{th} x - 5 \operatorname{coth} x) dx = 2 \log|\operatorname{ch} x| - 5 \log|\operatorname{sh} x| + C$$

6.10

$$\int (5\operatorname{sh} 2x - 4\operatorname{ch} 3x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ch} 2x - \frac{4}{3} \operatorname{sh} 3x + C$$

# RAZIONALI

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + (x+b)^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \left( \frac{x+b}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctg \frac{x}{a} + C$$

6.11

$$\int \frac{1+x}{x^2+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+3} dx + \int \frac{1}{x^2+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2+3| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctg \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

6.12

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{3x}{x^2+2x+5} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+5} dx - 3 \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+4} dx =$$

$$\left[ \frac{3}{2} \log|x^2+2x+5| - \frac{3}{2} \arctg \left( \frac{x+1}{2} \right) \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{2} \log 2 \cdot \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

6.13

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+3x+2} dx = 1 - \frac{3x+2}{x^2+3x+2} \Rightarrow \frac{3x+2}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{(x+1)} + \frac{b}{(x+2)}$$

$$3x+2 = a(x+2) + b(x+1) \rightarrow 3x+2 = x(a+b) + (2a+b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ 2a+b=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=-1 \\ b=4 \end{cases} \rightarrow$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{x^2+3x+2} dx = \int 1 + \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{4}{x+2} dx = x + \log|x+1| - 4 \log|x+2| + c$$

6.16

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{x^3}{x^2-1} dx = x + \frac{x}{x^2-1} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x-1}$$

$$x = a(x-1) + b(x+1) \rightarrow x = x(a+b) + (-a+b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ -a+b=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=\frac{1}{2} \\ b=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{1/2} \frac{x^3}{x^2-1} dx = \int x + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log|x^2-1| \right]_0^{1/2} = \frac{1}{8} + \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

6.20

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{x^2+4x+3} dx = (x-4) + \frac{13x+12}{x^2+4x+3} = \frac{13x+12}{(x+3)(x+1)} = \frac{a}{(x+3)} + \frac{b}{(x+1)}$$

$$13x+12 = x(a+b) + (a+3b) \rightarrow \begin{cases} a+b=13 \\ a+3b=12 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=\frac{27}{2} \\ b=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{x^2+4x+3} dx = \int x-4 + \frac{27}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} dx =$$

$$\left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - 4x + \frac{27}{2} \log|x+3| - \frac{1}{2} \log|x+1| \right]_0^2 = -6 + \frac{27}{2} \log \frac{5}{3} - \log \sqrt{3} \quad \times$$

PER PARTI

$$\int f(x) g'(x) dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x) dx + c$$

6.22

$$\int_0^1 x^2 Shx dx = x^2 Chx - 2 \int x Chx dx + c = x^2 Chx - 2(x Shx - \int Shx dx) + c$$

$$= \left[ x^2 Chx - 2x Shx + 2 Shx \right]_0^1 = 3 Ch 1 - 2 Sh 1 - 2$$

6.23

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \log_2 x \, dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \log_2 x - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x \log_2} \, dx + C = \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \log_2 x - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\log_2} \cdot \int x \, dx \right) + C = \frac{x^2}{2} \log_2 x - \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^2}{\log_2} + C \end{aligned}$$

6.26

$$\int_0^\pi x \sin x \, dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx = \left[ -x \cos x + \sin x \right]_0^\pi = \pi$$

6.28

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} \, dx &= -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \\ &= -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x + \log|1+x^2| - \frac{1}{2} \log|1+x^2| + C \end{aligned}$$

## IRRATIONALI

6.41

$$[\sqrt{3-x^2} = \bar{x}; 3-x^2 = \bar{x}^2; x \, dx = -\bar{x} \, d\bar{x}; x^2 = 3-\bar{x}^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{3-x^2}}{x} \, dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{3-\bar{x}^2}}{\bar{x}^2} \bar{x} \, d\bar{x} = -\int \frac{\bar{x}}{3-\bar{x}^2} \bar{x} \, d\bar{x} = \int \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\bar{x}^2-3} \, d\bar{x} = \int 1 + \frac{3}{\bar{x}^2-3} \, d\bar{x} \\ &= \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int \left( \frac{1}{\bar{x}-\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\bar{x}+\sqrt{3}} \right) \, d\bar{x} = \bar{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log \left| \frac{\bar{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\bar{x}+\sqrt{3}} \right| + C = \\ &= \sqrt{3-x^2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log \left| \frac{\sqrt{3-x^2}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3-x^2}+\sqrt{3}} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

6.45

$$[x = 2 \sin \bar{x}; dx = 2 \cos \bar{x} \, d\bar{x}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \, dx &= \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{4 \sin^2 \bar{x} \cdot 2 \cos \bar{x}}{\sqrt{4-4 \sin^2 \bar{x}}} \, d\bar{x} = 4 \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin^2 \bar{x} \, d\bar{x} = \\ &4 \left[ \frac{\bar{x} - \sin \bar{x} \cos \bar{x}}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/6} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

## SIMMETRIE

6.52

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{|x| + \sin x}{1+x^2} \, dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} \, dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \, dx = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} \, dx = [\log(1+x^2)]_0^1 = \log 2$$

6.53

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-2x} |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx = \\ \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} (\cos x + 2 \sin x) \right]_0^{\pi} - \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} (\cos x + 2 \sin x) \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2e^{-2\pi} + e^{-4\pi})$$

6.54

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{-|x|} \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} \cos x dx = \left[ e^{-x} (\sin x - \cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} = e^{-\pi} + 1$$

$$\int e^x \cos x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \cos x + e^{-x} \sin x - \int e^{-x} \cos x dx$$

$$2 \int e^x \cos x dx = e^{-x} (-\cos x + \sin x)$$

VARI

6.56

$$\int \frac{3x}{x^2 + 2x - 3} dx = \frac{3x}{(x-1)(x+3)} = \frac{a}{(x-1)} + \frac{b}{(x+3)}$$

$$3x = x(a+b) + (3a-b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=3 \\ 3a-b=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=\frac{3}{4} \\ b=\frac{9}{4} \end{cases} \quad \int F(x) dx = \int \frac{3}{4(x-1)} + \frac{9}{4(x+3)} dx = \frac{3}{4} \log|x-1| + \frac{9}{4} \log|x+3| + C$$

6.58

$$\int \frac{x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x+2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log|x^2 + 2x + 2| - \arctan(x+1) + C$$

6.59

$$[e^x = x; e^x dx = dx; x \in [1, e]]$$

$$\int_1^e \frac{e^x}{e^x + 3} dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \left[ \log|x+3| \right]_1^e = \log\left(\frac{e+3}{4}\right)$$

6.61

$$[\log x = x; \frac{dx}{x} = dx; x \in [1, 2]]$$

$$\int \frac{e^x}{e^x} \log\left(\frac{\log x}{x}\right) dx = \int_1^2 \log x dx = \left[ x \log x - x \right]_1^2 = 2 \log 2 - 1$$

6.63

$$\int_1^2 x^3 \log x dx = \frac{x^4}{4} \log x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^4 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \log x - \frac{x^4}{16} \right]_1^2 = 4 \log 2 - \frac{15}{16}$$

# GENNAIO 2023 - A

## DORANDA 1

- a. Enunciare la disegualanza di Bernoulli. [3 pt]
- b. Dimostrare la disegualanza di Bernoulli spiegando i passaggi e le ipotesi usate. [7 pt]

**a**  $(1+x)^n \geq 1+nx \quad \forall x \geq -1, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

**b** POSSO DIMOSTRARLO PER INDUZIONE

CASO BASE:  $P(0) \rightarrow (1+x)^0 = 1, 1+x^0 = 1 \quad 1 \geq 1$

CASO INDUTTIVO:

$$\begin{aligned} P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1) \quad & (1+x)^{n+1} = (1+x)^n(1+x) \\ & \geq (1+nx)(1+x) \\ & = 1+nx+x+x^2n \\ & = 1+x(n+1)+x^2n \quad x^2n \geq 0 \\ & \geq 1+x(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

## DORANDA 2

- a. Dare la definizione di successione divergente a  $-\infty$ . [4pt]
- b. Dimostrare, usando la definizione, che la successione  $\{-\sqrt{n}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  diverge a  $-\infty$ . [6pt]

**a** SI DICE CHE UNA SUCCESSIONE  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  DIVERGE A  $-\infty$  E SCRIVEREMO  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = -\infty$  SE:  $\forall M \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \forall n \geq n_0: a_n < M$

**b**  $a_n = -\sqrt{n}$  SIA  $M > 0$   $n_M = (\lceil M \rceil + 1)^2$   $n_M > M > 0$

SI HA QUINDI:  $n > n_M \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} > \sqrt{n_M}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a_n > \sqrt{(\lceil M \rceil + 1)^2} = |\lceil M \rceil + 1| = \lceil M \rceil + 1 > M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a_n > M \Leftrightarrow a_n < -M$$

## DORANDA 3

- a. Enunciare il Teorema Fondamentale del Calcolo integrale. [4 pt]
- b. Dimostrare il Teorema Fondamentale del Calcolo integrale<sup>a</sup> [6 pt]

**a** SIA  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f \in C([a,b])$ . DEFINITA  $F: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  CORÈ

$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

ALLORA  $F$  È UNA PRIMITIVA DI  $f$  IN  $[a,b]$ . OVVERO  $F$  DERIVABILE IN  $[a,b]$  E VALE:  $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a,b]$

**b** CONSIDERIAMO UN PUNTO GENERICO  $x$  IN  $[a, b]$  E FACCIAMO VEDERE CHE  $\exists$  ED È FINITO:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(x) dx}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^x f(x) dx + \int_x^{x+h} f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(x) dx}{h}$$

PER IL TEOREMA DELLA MEDIA INTEGRALE CON  $a=x$ ,  $b=x+h$

ESISTERÀ UN  $c \in [x, x+h]$ :  $f(c) = \frac{1}{h} \int_x^{x+h} f(x) dx \Rightarrow h f(c) = \int_x^{x+h} f(x) dx$

ESSENDO  $f$  CONTINUA IN  $[a, b]$ , OTTENIAMO.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) + F(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(c) = \lim_{c \rightarrow x} f(c) = f(x)$$

## ESERCIZIO 1

Sia  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  una successione convergente e sia  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \ell$ . Sia  $A = \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . Dire quale delle seguenti affermazioni è necessariamente vera:

1.  $\ell = \infty \vee \ell = -\infty$
2.  $\inf A = \sup A = \ell$
3.  $\inf A < \ell < \sup A$
4.  $A$  è limitato

## 4 OGNI SUCCESSIONE CONV È LIMITATA

## ESERCIZIO 2

Sia  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  tale che  $z + z\bar{z} = 4$ . Quali delle seguenti è vera <sup>a</sup>:

1.  $\Im(z) = 0$
2.  $\Re(z) = 0$
3.  $|z| = 1$
4.  $\Im(z) = \Re(z)$

$$z = a + ib \quad a + ib + a^2 + b^2 = 4$$

$$\bar{z} = a - ib \quad (a + a^2 + b^2) - ib = 4$$

$$\Im(4) = 0 \Rightarrow \Im(z) = 0$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

Studiare il carattere della serie numerica  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n)!}$ .

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n^n}{(2n)!} = \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \cdot \frac{(n+1)}{2(n+1)(2n+1)} \sim \frac{e}{4n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv}$$

### ESERCIZIO 4

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti,
- concavità e flessi.

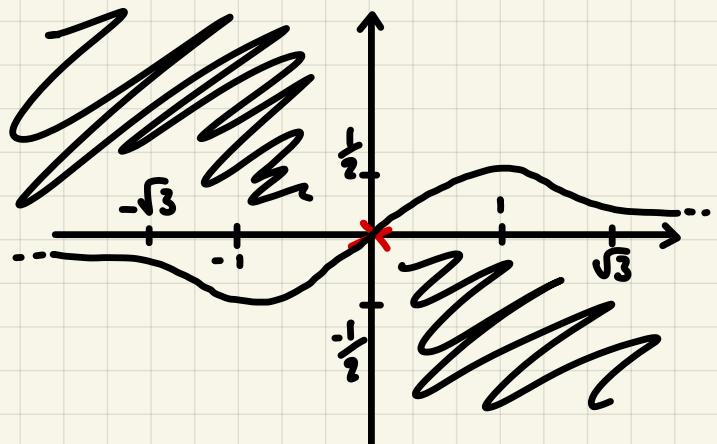
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1} \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

#### POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{PER } x \geq 0$$

#### SIMMETRIA:

$$f(-x) = -\frac{x}{x^2+1} = -f(x) \quad \text{DISPARI}$$



#### LIMITI:

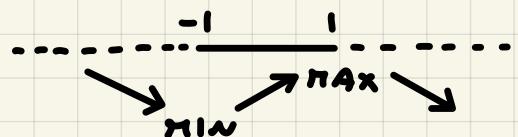
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \sim \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{STESSA COSA PER } -\infty$$

#### INTERSEZIONI:

$$\text{PER } x=0 \rightarrow y=0 \quad \text{PER } y=0 \rightarrow f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=0$$

#### MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) - 2x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+1}{(x^2+1)^2} \geq 0$$



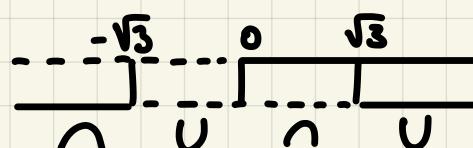
$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \quad x \leq \pm 1 \rightarrow -1 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$f(\pm 1) = \frac{1}{2} \wedge -\frac{1}{2}$$

#### FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x(x^2+1)^2 - (-x^2+1)2(x^2+1)2x}{(x^2+1)^4} = \frac{2x^5 - 4x^3 - 6x}{(x^2+1)^4} = \frac{2x^3 - 6x}{(x^2+1)^3} \geq 0$$

$$2x(x^2 - 3) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x \geq \pm\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$



## ESERCIZIO 5

Calcolare l'integrale definito  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sin x dx$ .

$$g'(x) = e^x \rightarrow g(x) = e^x \quad | \quad f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f'(x) = \cos x$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sin x dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \cos x dx = e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x - \int e^x \sin x dx$$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sin x dx = [e^x (\sin x - \cos x)] \rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^x \sin x dx = \left[ \frac{e^x}{2} (\sin x - \cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

## DOMANDA 1

- a. Scrivere la formula per la somma geometrica con le sue ipotesi [3 pt],  
 b. e dimostrarla per induzione spiegando con cura i passaggi eseguiti. [7 pt]

**a** 
$$\sum_{k=0}^n q^k \begin{cases} \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} & q \neq 1 \\ n+1 & q = 1 \end{cases}$$

**b CASO BASE:**  $n=0 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^0 q^k = \frac{1-q}{1-q} = q^0 = 1$

**CASO INDUTTIVO:**  $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} q^k &= \frac{1-q^{(n+1)+1}}{1-q} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n q^k + q^{n+1} = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} + q^{n+1} = \\ &= \frac{1-q^{n+1} + q^{n+1} \cdot q^{n+2}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{(n+1)+2}}{1-q} \end{aligned}$$

## DOMANDA 2

- a. Dare la definizione di *successione divergente*  $a+\infty$ . [4pt]  
 b. Dimostrare, usando la definizione, che la successione  $\{\sqrt{n}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  diverge a  $+\infty$ . [6pt]

**a** SI DICE CHE UNA SUCCESSIONE  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  DIVERGE A  $+\infty$ , SE  
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = +\infty$  SE:  $\forall M \in \mathbb{R} \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \geq n_0 a_n > M$

**b**  $a_n = \sqrt{n}$  SIA  $M > 0$  E  $n_M = (\lceil M+1 \rceil)^2$  CON  $n_M > M > 0$

$$n > n_M \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} > \sqrt{n_M}$$

$$a_n > \lceil M+1 \rceil = M+1 > M$$

$$a_n > M$$

### DOMANDA 3

- Enunciare il Teorema della Media Integrale. [4 pt]
- Dimostrare il Teorema della Media Integrale<sup>a</sup> [7 pt]

a SIA  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f \in C([a, b])$  ALLORA ESISTE UN  $c \in [a, b]$ :

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

b  $f$  È CONTINUA E DERIVABILE IN  $[a, b]$ , PERÒ  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  È BEN DEFINITO IN  $\mathbb{R}$ .

SICCOME  $f \in C([a, b])$  PER IL TEOREMA DI WEIERSTRASS  $\exists m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

PER MONOTONIA DELL'INTEGRALE

$$\int_a^b m dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M dx$$

$$m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

$$m \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M$$

E PER IL TEOREMA DEI VALORI INTERMEDI.

$$\exists c \in [a, b]: f(c) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

### ESERCIZIO 1

Sia  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  una successione convergente e sia  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \ell$ . Sia  $A = \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . Dire quali delle seguenti è necessariamente vera

1.  $\inf A = \sup A = \ell$
2.  $\ell = \infty \vee \ell = -\infty$
3.  $A$  è limitato
4.  $\inf A < \ell < \sup A$

c OGNI SUCCESSIONE CONV È ANCHE LIMITATA

## ESERCIZIO 2

Sia  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  tale che  $z + z\bar{z} = \frac{i}{2}$ . Quali delle seguenti è necessariamente vera <sup>a</sup>:

1.  $\Re(z) = \frac{1}{2}$
2.  $\Im(z) = \frac{1}{2}$
3.  $\Im(z) = 0$
4. nessuna delle precedenti

$$\begin{aligned} z &= a + ib \\ z\bar{z} &= a^2 + b^2 \end{aligned} \quad (a + a^2 + b^2) + ib = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\begin{cases} a + a^2 + b^2 = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a + a^2 + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 4a + 4a^2 + 1 = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (2a+1)^2 = 0 \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \Im(z) = \frac{1}{2} \quad z = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{2}$$

## ESERCIZIO 3

Studiare il carattere della serie numerica  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n^a}{n!}$ , con  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n^a}{n!} = \frac{(n+1)^a}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{n^a} = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^a \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ conv } \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = 3x^5 - 20x^3$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
- concavità e flessi.

$$f(x) = 3x^5 - 20x^3 \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

SIMMETRIE:

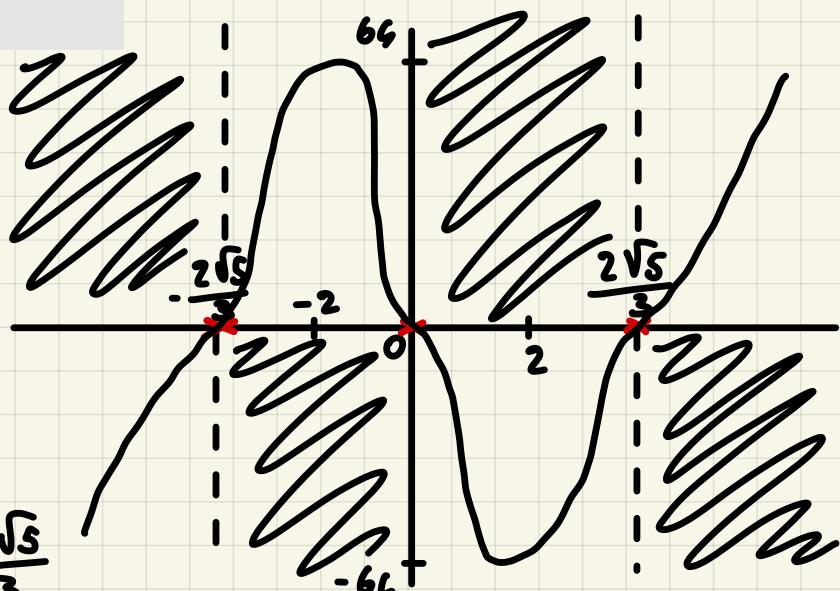
$$f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \text{DISPARI}$$

POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$x^3(3x^2 - 20) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \vee x > \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} & & 0 & & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} & & + \\ \hline - & - & + & - & + & - & + \end{array}$$



## INTERSEZIONI:

PER  $x=0$   $y=0$

$$\text{PER } y=0 \quad f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^3(3x^2-20)=0 \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\pm\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{cases}$$

## LIMITI:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \pm\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ}$

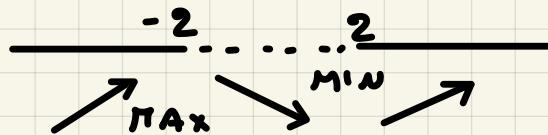
POICHE'  $D \subset \mathbb{R}$  NO ASINT VERT

$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/x = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$

## MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 60x^2 \geq 0$$

$$15x^2(x^2-4) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} 15x^2 \geq 0 \text{ SV} \\ x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

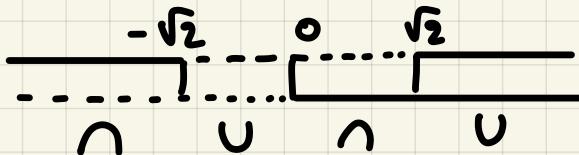


$$f(2) = -64 \quad f(-2) = 64$$

## FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = 60x^3 - 120x \geq 0$$

$$60x(x^2-2) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x < -\sqrt{2} \vee x > \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$



## **ESERCIZIO 5**

Calcolare l'integrale definito  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx &= x^2 \sin x - 2 \int x \sin x dx = x^2 \sin x - 2(-x \cos x + \int \cos x dx) \\ &= \left[ x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

## FEBBRAIO 2023 - A

## DOMANDA 1

## Domanda 1 (10 pt)

a. Dare la definizione di convergenza di una serie numerica  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ . (3 pt)

b. Dimostrare la convergenza della serie geometrica  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$  quando  $|q| < 1$ . (7 pt)

a DATA UNA SUCCESSIONE  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , DIREMO CHE LA SUA SERIE  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  CONVERGE SE  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$  (SOMME PARZIALI  $\sum_{n=0}^K a_n$ ) =  $S \in \mathbb{R}$

b DOBBIAMO STUDIARE IL  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{n=0}^K q^n$

PER  $q \neq 1$   $\sum_{n=0}^K q^n = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$ . STUDIAMO IL  $\lim$  PER  $|q| < 1$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} = \frac{1}{1-q}$$

## DOMANDA 2

## Domanda 2 (11 pt)

a. Sia  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  con  $x_0 \in \bar{X}$ . Dare la definizione di  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell \in \mathbb{R}$ . (4 pt)

b. Dimostrare che  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$  per  $x$  che tende a  $x_0 = 0$  non ammette limite. (7 pt)

a SIANO  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $x_0 \in \bar{X}$  PUNTO DI ACCUMULAZIONE PER  $X \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$\ell$  SI DICE  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell$  SE.

$\forall I \in \mathcal{I}(\ell), f(x) \in I$  DEF PER  $x \rightarrow x_0$ .

b  $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x > 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \operatorname{sgn} x = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \operatorname{sgn} x$

NON AMMETTE LIMITE IN 0

## DOMANDA 3

## Domanda 3 (10 pt)

a. Enunciare il Teorema di Lagrange. (4 pt)

b. Dimostrare il Teorema di Lagrange. (6 pt)

a SIA  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  CONTINUA IN  $[a, b]$ ,  $f$  DERIVABILE IN  $(a, b)$ .

ALLORA ESISTE  $c \in (a, b)$ :  $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$

**b** SIA  $g(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a)$ . VERIFICA LE IPOTESI DEL TEOREMA DI ROLLE IN  $[a, b]$ . DEV'ESSERE  $g(a) = g(b)$ , MA SI VEDA CHE  $g(a) = g(b) = f(a)$ . QUINDI  $\exists c \in [a, b] : g'(c) = 0$ , GOÈ.

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

## ESERCIZIO 1

### Esercizio 1 (3 pt)

Sia  $f(x) = \sqrt{\log \cos x}$ . Quale delle seguenti è vera ?

1.  $\text{dom } f = \{x : x = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
2.  $\text{dom } f = \{x : x = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
3.  $\text{rng } f = [0, 1]$
4.  $\text{dom } f = (0, \infty)$

$$\begin{cases} \log \cos x > 0 \\ \cos x > 0 \end{cases} \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

### Esercizio 2 (3 pt) Per quale $x \in \mathbb{R}$ si ha che $\int_e^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt$ è esattamente 0 ?

1.  $e$
2.  $e^2$
3.  $\sqrt{e}$
4.  $2e$

SAPPIAMO CHE  $\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$  QUINDI:

$$\sqrt{x} = e \rightarrow x = e^2 \rightarrow \int_e^{e^2} f(x) dx = 0$$

## ESERCIZIO 3

### Esercizio 3 (8 pt)

Usando lo sviluppo di Mc Laurin calcolare, se esiste, il

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2(e^{x^2} - 1))}{x^6 + x^4}$$

$$(e^{x^2} - 1) = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2) - 1 = x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + x^4)}{x^4} \xrightarrow{x^4 = \pi} \lim_{\pi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1 + \pi)}{\pi} \rightarrow 1$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Calcolare l'integrale indefinito

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx \quad \begin{aligned} \pi &= x^2 \\ dx &= 2x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\pi^2}} d\pi = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \pi + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x^2 + C$$

## ESERCIZIO 5

### Esercizio 5 (10 pt)

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = x^2 e^x$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, continuità, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
- concavità e flessi (3,5 pt).

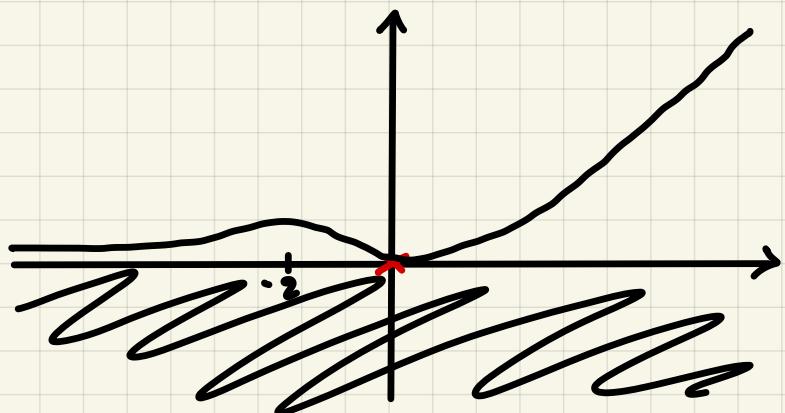
$$f(x) = x^2 e^x \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

SIMMETRIE:

$$f(-x) = x^2 e^{-x} \quad \text{NO PARI/DISP}$$

POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \text{SEMPRE PER } x \neq 0$$



INTERSEZIONI:

$$\text{PER } x=0 \quad y=0$$

$$\text{PER } y=0 \quad f(x)=0 \iff x=0$$

## LIMITI:

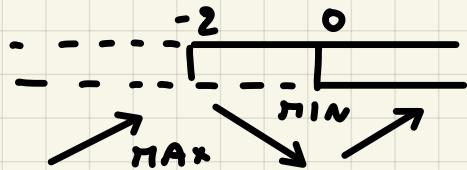
PER IL D NON C SONO ASINT VERT

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^{-x}} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} -\frac{2x}{e^{-x}} = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/x = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$$

## MAX E MIN:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2x e^x + x^2 e^x = \\ &= x e^x (2+x) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > -2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



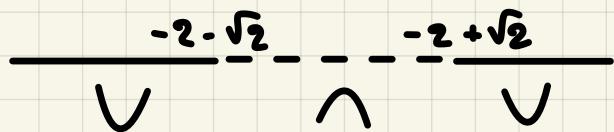
$$f(0) = 0 \quad f(-2) = 4e^{-2} \approx 0.56$$

## FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = 2e^x + 4x e^x + x^2 e^x = e^x (2+4x+x^2) \geq 0$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-8}}{4} = -2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$x \leq -2-\sqrt{2} \quad \vee \quad x \geq -2+\sqrt{2}$$



# FEBBRAIO 2023 - B

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (10 pt)

a. Dare la definizione formale di serie numerica divergente. (3 pt)

b. Studiare la serie  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$  dimostrando il risultato. (7 pt)

**a** DATA UNA SUCCESSIONE  $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , SI DICE CHE LA SERIE  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \alpha_n$  DIVERGE SE  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$  (SOMME PARZIALI  $\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha_k$ ) =  $\pm \infty$

**b** È LA SERIE DI MENGOLI, UNA SERIE TELESCOPICA CHE POSSIAMO SCRIVERE COME:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} = (1 - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}) + (\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}}) (\cancel{\frac{1}{3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{4}}) \cdots (\cancel{\frac{1}{k}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{k+1}}) = 1 - \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} 1 - \frac{1}{k+1} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (11 pt)

a. Sia  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  con  $x_0 \in \overline{X}$ . Dare la definizione di  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell$ , usando il concetto di successione (tramite il Teorema Ponte). (4 pt)

b. Usando la precedente definizione, dimostrare che  $f(x) = \sin x$  per  $x_0 = +\infty$  non ammette limite. (7 pt)

**a**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell \iff \begin{cases} \forall \text{ succ } \{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ CHE TENDE A } x_0 \\ \text{COMPATIBILMENTE CON } X, \text{ SI HA} \\ \text{CHE } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x_n) = \ell \end{cases}$

**b** BASTA TROVARE DUE SUCCESSIONI  $a_n, b_n$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = +\infty$

MA  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(a_n) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(b_n)$

SCEGLIAMO  $\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi & n \in \mathbb{N} \\ b_n = \frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi & n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = +\infty \quad \text{E} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(a_n) = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin(b_n)$$

## DOMANDA 3

### Domanda 3 (10 pt)

- Enunciare il Teorema di Rolle. (4 pt)
- Dimostrare il Teorema di Rolle (6 pt)

a SIA  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  CONTINUA IN  $[a, b]$  E DERIVABILE IN  $(a, b)$  E TALE CHE  $f(a) = f(b)$ . ALLORA  $\exists$  ALMENO UN PUNTO CRITICO PER  $f$  IN  $[a, b]$ . OVVERO  $\exists c \in [a, b]: f'(c) = 0$

b DAL TEOREMA DI WEIERSTRASS CONCLUIO CHE  $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]: f(x_1) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_2) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ . CI SONO DUE POSSIBILITÀ:

- O ENTRAMBI I PUNTI SONO SUCHI ESTREMI  $[a, b]$ , QUÈ  $x_1 = a$  E  $x_2 = b$  E QUINDI  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ , MA ALLORA LA FUNZIONE È COSTANTE MA SICCOME LA DER DI UNA FUNZIONE COST È SEMPRE 0, IN OGNI PUNTO  $x \in (a, b)$  LA DER = 0, QUINDI SONO TUTTI PUNTI CRITICI
- UNO DEI PUNTI È INTERNO AD  $[a, b]$ , SUPPONIAMO  $x_1$ . QUINDI ESSENDO MINIMO ASSOLUTO È ANCHE MINIMO LOCALE, E DAL TEOREMA DI FERMAT LA SUA DERIVATA SI DEVE ANNULLA, PERCÒ  $x_1$  È UN PUNTO CRITICO

## ESERCIZIO 1

Esercizio 1 (3 pt) Sia  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{x+1}}{e^{\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)} - 1}$ . Quale delle seguenti è vera ?

- $\text{dom } f = (-\infty, +\infty) \setminus \{0\}$
- $\text{dom } f = (-\infty, 1] \setminus \{0\}$
- $\text{rng } f = (0, 1]$
- $\text{dom } f = [-1, +\infty) \setminus \{0\}$

$$\begin{aligned} x+1 &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq -1 \end{aligned} \quad e^{\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)} - 1 \neq 0 \iff x \neq 0$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 2 (3 pt)

Per quale  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  si ha che  $\int_1^{\ln x} f(t) dt$  è esattamente 0 ?

- $e$
- 0
- 1
- $-e$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x \\ \int_1^x f(t) dt = 0 \iff \ln x = 1 \rightarrow x = e^1 = e \end{aligned}$$

## ESERCIZIO 3

Esercizio 3 (8 pt) Usando lo sviluppo di Mc Laurin calcolare, se esiste, il

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x^2(e^{x^2} - 1))}{x^6 + x^4}$$

$$e^{x^2} - 1 = 1 + x^2 + o(x^2) - 1 = x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^4}{x^6 + x^4} \sim \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^6} = 1$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Esercizio 4 (7 pt)

Calcolare l'integrale indefinito

$$\int \frac{8x^3 + 3}{1 + (2x^4 + 3x)^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 2x^4 + 3x \\ dt &= 8x^3 + 3dx \end{aligned} \quad \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \arctg x + C = \arctg(2x^4 + 3x) + C$$

## ESERCIZIO 5

Esercizio 5 (10 pt)

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
- concavità e flessi (3,5 pt).

$$f(x) = x^2 \log x \quad D: x > 0$$

SIMMETRIE:

NE PARI NE DISP PER IL D

POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} x^2 > 0 \text{ S.P.} \\ \ln x > 0 \rightarrow x > e^0 \rightarrow x > 1 \end{cases}$$

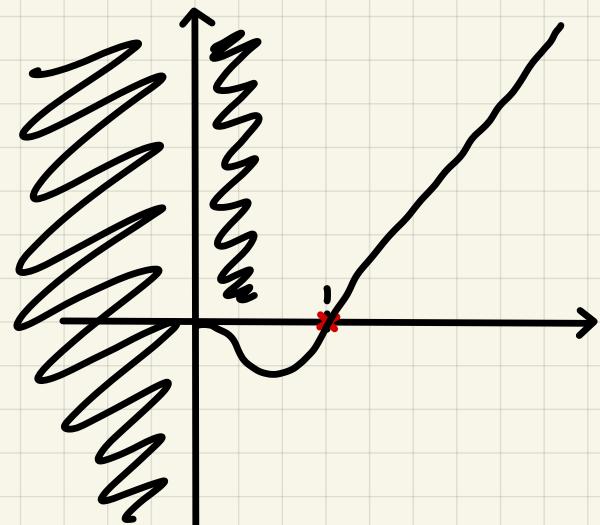
INTERSEZIONI:

$$\text{PER } y=0 \quad f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \text{ NON PUÒ} \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{x^{-2}} \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-2x^{-3}} = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 = 0 \quad \text{NO ASINT VERT}$$

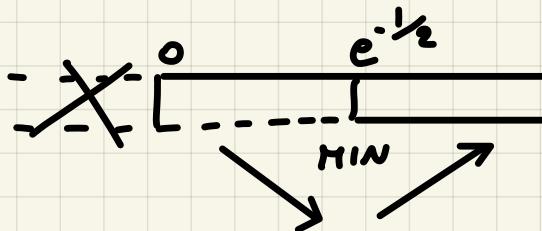
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ}$$



$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/x = +\infty \text{ NO ASINT OBL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = 2 \ln x + x = x(2 \ln x + 1) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \end{cases}$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2e}$$

FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = 2 \ln x + 3 > 0 \iff \ln x > -\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow x > \frac{1}{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{e\sqrt{e}}$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{e\sqrt{e}}\right) = -\frac{3}{2e^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

# APRILE 2023

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (11 pt)

- Dare la definizione di *maggiorante*, *estremo superiore* e *massimo* di un insieme numerico  $A$ . (4 pt)
- Dimostrare che una condizione sufficiente perché risulti  $a = \sup A = \max A$  è che  $a$  è un maggiorante per  $A$  e che  $a \in A$ . (7 pt)

**a** SIA  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \neq \emptyset$

$S \in \mathbb{R}$  È UN MAGGIORANTE DI  $A$  SE  $\forall a \in A$ ,  $a \leq S$

$S \in \mathbb{R}$  SI DICE ESTREMO SUPERIORE SE  $S$  È IL PIÙ PICCOLO DEI MAGGIORANTI DI  $A$  E SE  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists a \in A : S - \varepsilon < a$

$$S = \max A \iff S = \sup A \quad \text{CON } S \in A$$

**b** È SUFF FAR VEDERE CHE  $a = \sup A$ . PER ESSERLO  $a$  DEVE ESSERE IL PIÙ PICCOLO DEI MAGGIORANTI

SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO CHE NON LO SIA, OVVERO CHE  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$  !  $\forall x \in A \quad x \leq a - \varepsilon$ . MA SICCOME  $a \in A$  ALLORA LA RELAZIONE VALE ANCHE PER  $x = a$ . QUINDI SI AVREBBE  $a \leq a - \varepsilon$  PER  $\varepsilon > 0$  (CONTRODIZIONE)

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (10 pt)

- Enunciare con precisione il Teorema di esistenza delle radici complesse di un numero  $w \in \mathbb{C}$  (3 pt).
- Calcolare le radici complesse di  $w = \sqrt[3]{i}$ . (7 pt)

**a** SIA  $w = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \in \mathbb{C}$  UN NUMERO COMPLESSO, SIA  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ . ALLORA ESISTONO ESATTAMENTE  $n$  RADICI COMPLESSE DISTINTE  $z_k$ ,  $k \in [n]$  DI  $w$

$$z_k = r \left( \cos \theta_k + i \sin \theta_k \right) \begin{cases} r = \sqrt[n]{r} \\ \theta_k = \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \end{cases} \quad k = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$\text{b} \quad w = \sqrt[3]{i} = i = 1(0+i) = i \quad r=1 \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad n=3$$

$$z = 1 \left( \cos \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$z = \left( \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi \right) \right) \quad k=0, 1, 2$$

$$z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \quad z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2} \quad z_2 = -i$$

## DOMANDA 3

### Domanda 3 (10 pt)

- Enunciare il Teorema degli Zeri (4 pt)
- Mostrare che la funzione  $f(x) = x^2 - \arctan(x) - 2$  ha uno zero positivo (6 pt)

a SIA  $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , SIA  $f(a) \cdot f(b) < 0$ , ALLORA  $f$  AMMETTE UNO 0 IN  $[a,b]$

b  $f(x) = x^2 - \arctan(x) - 2$

$$1) f(0) = -2 \quad 2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad 3) f \text{ È CONTINUA}$$

IN  $[-2, +\infty)$   $f$  GARANTISCE ALMENO UNO ZERO POSITIVO

## ESERCIZIO 1

### Esercizio 1 (3 pt)

Sia  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è invertibile, allora

- $f$  è continua;
- $f$  è limitata;
- $f$  è strettamente crescente;
- $f(a) \neq f(b)$ ,  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ , con  $a \neq b$

$f$  INVERTIBILE  $\Rightarrow f$  INIETTIVA

QUINDI  $f(a) \neq f(b) \quad \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \quad a \neq b$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 1 (3 pt) Siano  $f, g, h$  le seguenti funzioni:  $f(x) = e^x x^4$ ,  $g(x) = 2^{2x} \sqrt{x}$ ,  $h(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} x^6$ . Dire quale delle tre è di ordine superiore e quale di ordine inferiore.

- $g, f$ ,
- $f, h$ ,
- $g, h$ ,
- $h, f$ .

$$f(x) = e^x x^4 \quad g(x) = e^{x \log 4} \sqrt{x} \quad h(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}} x^6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{h(x)} = \frac{e^x x^4}{e^{\sqrt{x}} x^6} = \frac{e^x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{x^2} = +\infty \quad f > h$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{e^{x \log 4} \sqrt{x}}{e^x x^4} = \frac{e^{x \log 4 - x}}{x^{3/2}} = +\infty \quad f > g > h$$

### ESERCIZIO 3

Esercizio 2 (8 pt) Calcolare l'area della regione piana  $T$  compresa tra le due parabole di equazioni:  $y^2 = 9x$  e  $x^2 = 9y$ .

$$1) x^2 = 9y \rightarrow y = \frac{x^2}{9} \quad V\left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)$$

$$2) y^2 = 9x \rightarrow x = \frac{y^2}{9} \quad V\left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}, -\frac{b}{2a}\right)$$

$$V_1 = (0, 0) \quad V_2 = (0, 0)$$

$$1) \text{ Pongo } P_1(3, 1) \quad P_2(-3, 1)$$

$$2) \text{ Pongo } P_3(1, 3) \quad P_4(1, -3)$$

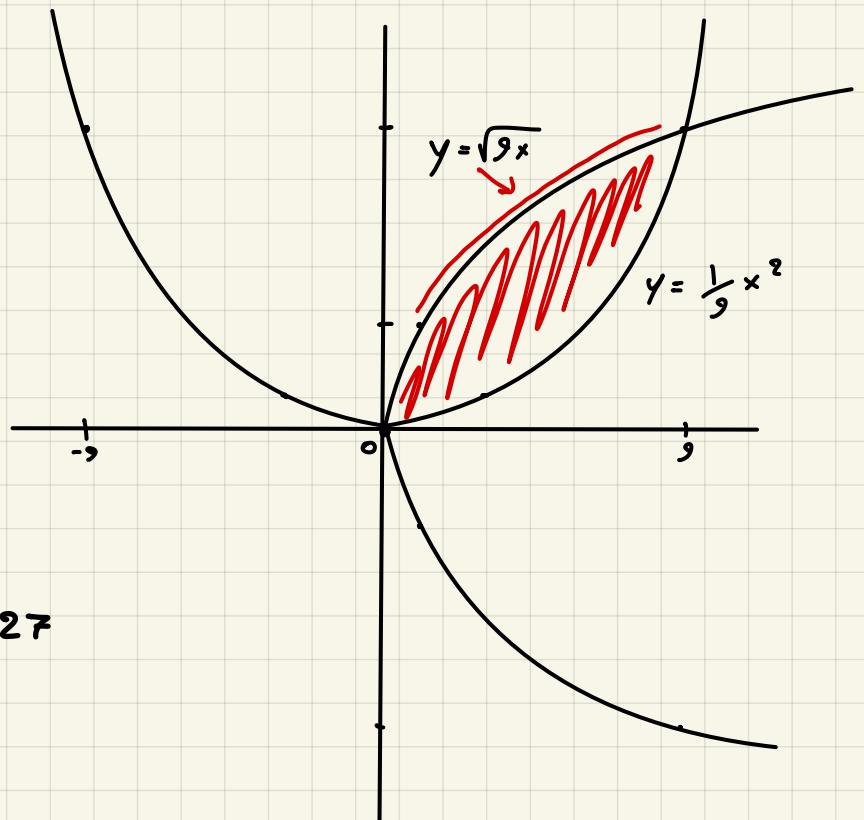
$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{9} \\ y^2 = 9x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{9} \\ x^4/81 - 9x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{9} \\ x^4 - 81x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{9} \\ x(x^3 - 81) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = \sqrt[3]{81} \end{cases}$

$x = \sqrt[3]{3^6} = 3^2 = 9$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=9 \\ y=9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^9 \sqrt{9x} - \frac{1}{9}x^2 dx = \\ &= 3 \int_0^9 x^{1/2} dx - \frac{1}{9} \int_0^9 x^2 dx = \\ &= \left[ 3 \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^9 = \\ &= \left[ 2x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{27}x^3 \right]_0^9 = \\ &= \left[ 2x\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{27}x^3 \right]_0^9 = (54 - 27) = 27 \end{aligned}$$



## ESERCIZIO 4

### Esercizio 3 (7 pt)

Calcolare l'integrale indefinito

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 6x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x+3}{x^2 - 6x} dx = \frac{x+3}{x(x-6)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x-6} \rightarrow x+3 = x(a+b) - 6a$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=1 \\ -6a=3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b=\frac{3}{2} \\ a=-\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int F(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{x-6} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \log|x| + \frac{3}{2} \log|x-6| + C$$

## ESERCIZIO 5

### Esercizio 4 (10 pt)

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{8}{x}}$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, continuità, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
- concavità e flessi (3,5 pt).

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{8}{x}} \quad D: (-\infty, 0) \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$D: \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x^2 - \frac{8}{x} \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{x^3 - 8}{x} \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x > \sqrt[3]{8} \end{cases} \geq 2$$



### SIMMETRIE.

NÈ PARI NÈ DISP POICHÉ D NON SIMMETRICO

### INTERSEZIONI:

$0 \notin D$  QUINDI  
FACCIO SOLO  $\rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=2 \end{cases}$$

### POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$x < 0 \vee x > 2$$

UNA RADICE PARI È  $> 0$  SOLO DOVE ESISTE TRAMME I PUNTI IN CUI È 0

### LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty$$

$x=0$  ASINT VERT A SX

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

NO ASINT ORIZZ

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)/x = \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sqrt{1 - \frac{8}{x^3}} = \begin{cases} +\infty & x \rightarrow +\infty \\ -1 & x \rightarrow -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) - mx = \sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} - x = \infty - \infty$$

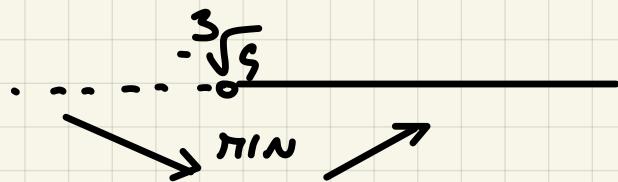
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} - x\right) \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} + x\right)}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} + x\right)} = \frac{\frac{x^3-8}{x} - x^2}{\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} + x} = \frac{-\frac{8}{x} \rightarrow 0}{\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}} + x} \rightarrow \infty$$

$y = x$  ASINT OBL DX /  $y = -x$  ASINT OBL SX

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^3-8}{x}}} \cdot \frac{3x^3 - x^3 + 8}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x^3-8}} \cdot \frac{2(x^3+4)}{x^2} > 0$$

$$x^3 + 4 > 0 \quad x > -\sqrt[3]{4}$$



FLESSI:

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^3-8}} \cdot \frac{x^3+4}{x^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x}{x^3-8}}} \cdot \frac{x^3-8-3x^3}{(x^3-8)^2} \cdot \frac{x^3+4}{x^2} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^3-8}} \cdot \frac{3x^4-2x^4-8x}{x^4} =$$

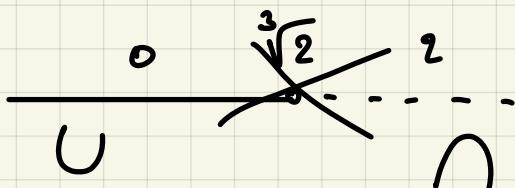
$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^3-8}}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{-2(x^3+4)}{(x^3-8)^2} \cdot \frac{x^3+4}{x^2} + \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^3-8}} \cdot \frac{-x(x^3-8)}{x^{4/3}} =$$

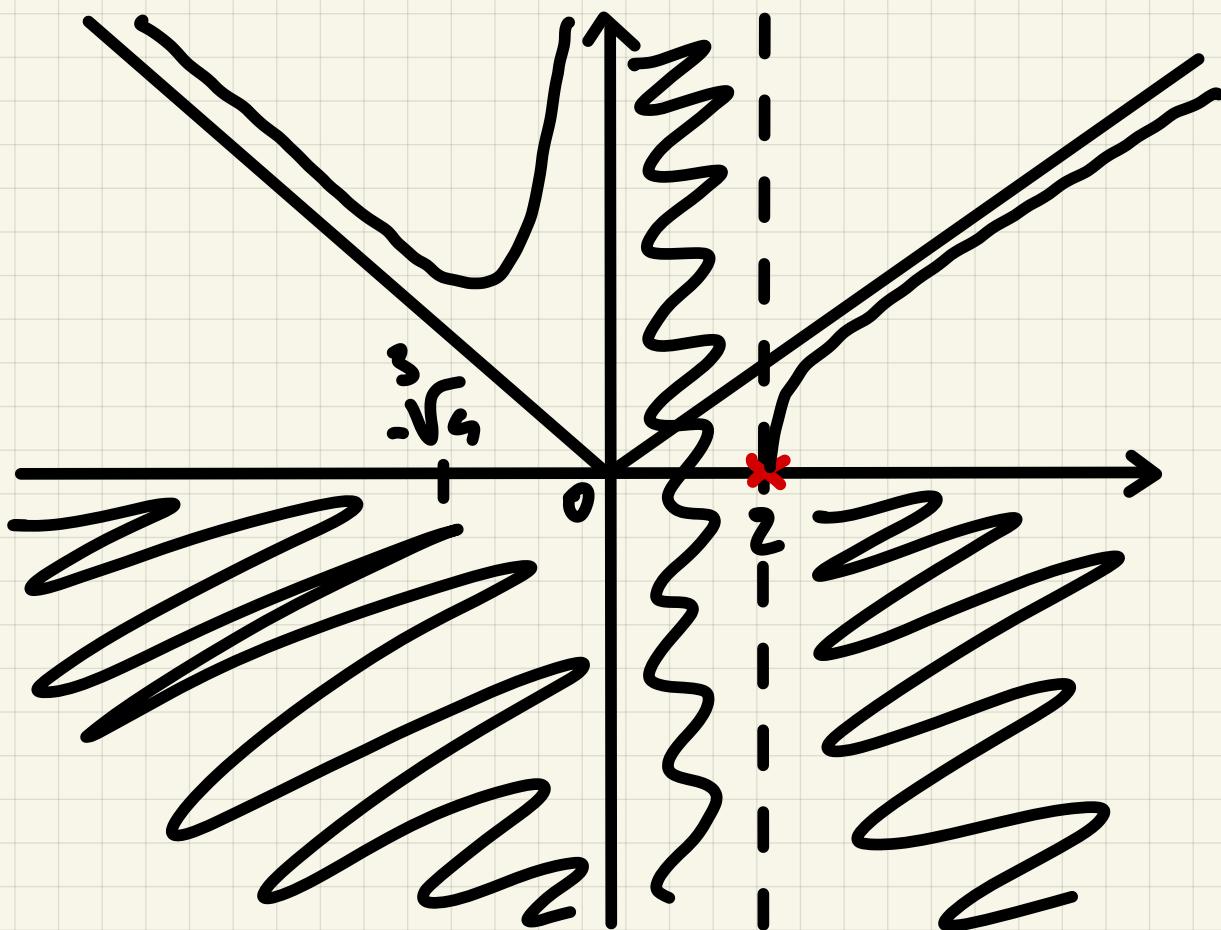
$$= -\frac{(x^3+4)^2 \sqrt{x^3-8}}{x^2 \sqrt{x} (x^3-8)^2} + \frac{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^3-8}}{x^3 \cancel{\sqrt{x^3-8}}} = \frac{-x(x^3+4)^2 \sqrt{x^3-8} + x(x^3-8)^2 \sqrt{x^3-8}}{x^3 \sqrt{x} (x^3-8)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x \sqrt{x^3-8} (x^6-8x^3-16+x^6-16x^3+64)}{x^3 \sqrt{x} (x^3-8)^2} = \frac{24x(-x^3+2) \sqrt{x^2-8}}{x^3 \sqrt{x} (x^3-8)^2} > 0$$

$$-x^3 + 2 > 0$$

$$x < \sqrt[3]{2}$$





# GIUGNO 2023

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (10 pt)

- Enunciare il *Principio di Induzione*. (4 pt)
- Dimostrare che la somma dei primi  $n$  numeri dispari è  $n^2$ . (6 pt)

**a** SIA  $n_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$  E SIA  $P(n)$  UN PREDICATO CHE DIPENDE DA UN INDICE  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n \geq n_0$

SE  $P(n_0)$  È VERA  
 E  $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$  È VERA  $\forall n > n_0$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$  ALLORA  $\forall n \geq n_0 : P(n)$

**b** SIA  $S(n) = 1 + 3 + 5 \dots$   $S(1) = 1$   $S(2) = 1 + 3$   $S(3) = 1 + 3 + 5$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S(1) = 1 \\ S(n+1) = S(n) + (2n+1) \quad n > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

DIMOSTRIAMO CHE  $S(n) = n^2$

CASO BASE:  $n=1$   $S(n) = 1 = 1^2$

CASO INDUTTIVO:  $n > 1$   $S(n+1) = S(n) + (2n+1)$   
 $= n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (10 pt)

- Dare la definizione di *minorante*, *estremo inferiore* e *minimo* di un insieme numerico. (4 pt)
- Sia  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 9^x + 3^{x+1} - 4 \geq 0\}$ . Determinare  $\inf A$  e  $\sup A$  e dire se sono minimo e/o massimo di  $A$ . (6 pt).

**a** SIA  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \neq \emptyset$

$s \in \mathbb{R}$  SI DICE MINORANTE PER  $A$  SE  $\forall a \in A$ ,  $s \leq a$

$s \in \mathbb{R}$  SI DICE ESTREMO INF SE È IL PIÙ GRANDE TRA I MINORANTI E SE  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists a \in A : s + \varepsilon > a$

$$s = \min A \iff s = \inf A \quad s \in A$$

**b** RISOLVIAMO  $3^{2x} + 3^x \cdot 3^{-x} - 4 \geq 0$  CON  $t = 3^x$

$$t^2 + 3t - 4 \geq 0 \iff t \leq -4 \vee t \geq 1$$

$$\text{cioè } 3^x \leq -4 \text{ (non) } \vee 3^x \geq 1 \rightarrow 3^x \geq 3^0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$D(A) = [0, +\infty) \quad \inf A = \min A = 0, \sup A = +\infty, \text{ non max A}$$

### DOMANDA 3

#### Domanda 3 (11 pt)

a. Enunciare il criterio del confronto per serie a termini non negativi. (4 pt)

b. Dire per quali valori di  $b$  la serie  $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{b^k}{k}$  (con  $b > 0$ ) è convergente, argomentando la dimostrazione.  
(7 pt)

**a SIANO**  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$  E  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k$  DUE SERIE A TERMINI POSITIVI TALE CHE  
 $a_k < b_k$ ,  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ . ALLORA VALGONO:

$$\text{SE } \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k = +\infty \quad / \quad \text{SE } \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k < +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k < +\infty$$

**b LA SERIE È A TERMINI POSITIVI**

$$\frac{b^k}{k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{SOLO SE } 0 < b < 1$$

$$\frac{b^k}{k} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{SOLE SE } b > 1$$

SE  $b=1$  LA SERIE È QUELLA ARMONICA CHE DIVERGE A  $+\infty$

### ESERCIZIO 1

#### Esercizio 1 (3 pt)

Sia  $\theta$  è l'argomento del numero complesso  $z$ , qual è (a meno di multipli di  $2\pi$ ) l'argomento del numero complesso  $\frac{1}{z}$ ?

1.  $-\theta$ ;
2.  $-\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;
3.  $-2\theta$ ;
4.  $\theta$ .

$$z = e^{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \quad z^n = e^{n(\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = z^{-1} \rightarrow e^{-1} (\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) \quad \operatorname{ARG}(z^{-1}) = -\theta$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 2 (3 pt) Qual è il dominio della funzione:  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \ln(x - x^2)}$  ?

1.  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{e\}$ ,
2.  $x \in (0, e)$ ,
3.  $x \in (0, 1)$ ,
4.  $x \in (e, +\infty)$ .

$$f(x) \begin{cases} 1 - \ln(x - x^2) \geq 0 \\ x - x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \ln(x - x^2) \leq 1 \quad x - x^2 \leq e \quad \text{SV PER } x^2 \geq x$$

$x(1-x) \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \textcircled{3}$

## ESERCIZIO 3

Esercizio 2 (8 pt) Calcolare il

$$1. f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\tan x \ln(1 + \sin x)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\tan x \ln(1 + \sin x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3}{\tan x \ln(1 + \sin x)} = \frac{(\cos x + 3)(\cos x - 1)}{\tan x \ln(1 + \sin x)} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x^3}{x^3}$$

$$= (\cos x + 3) \cdot \frac{(\cos x - 1)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\ln(1 + \sin x)} \cdot \frac{x^2}{x \tan x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \sim 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -2$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Esercizio 3 (7 pt)

Calcolare l'integrale indefinito

$$\int e^x \log(1 + e^x) dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{e^{2x}}{1 + e^x} dx \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{e^x}{e^x} \rightarrow \int \frac{x}{1 + x} dx = \int \frac{x + 1 - 1}{1 + x} dx = \\ & = \int dx - \int \frac{1}{1 + x} dx = x - \ln|1 + x| + C = e^x - \log(1 + e^x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^x \log(1 + e^x) dx = e^x \log(1 + e^x) - e^x + \log(1 + e^x) + C$$

# ESERCIZIO 5

**Esercizio 4 (10 pt)**

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, continuità, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
    - concavità e flessi (3,5 pt).

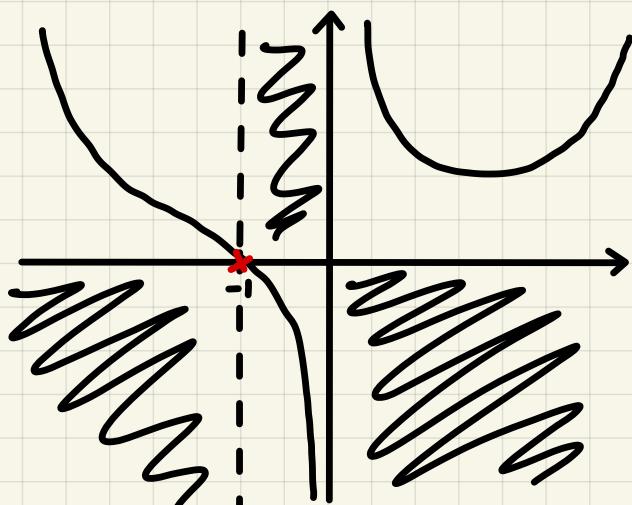
$$f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x} \quad D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

## SIMMETRIE:

$$f(-x) = \frac{x^3 - 1}{x} \quad \text{NÈ PARI NÈ DISP}$$

## INTERSEZIONI:

$$\text{PER } y=0 \quad f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + 1 = 0 \quad x^3 = -1 \\ x = -1$$



## POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} x^3 + 1 > 0 & x > -1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Number Line: } \begin{array}{ccccccc} -1 & \text{---} & 0 & \text{---} & 0 & \text{---} & + \\ \text{--} & \text{+} & \text{--} & \text{+} & \text{--} & \text{+} & \end{array}$$

## LIMITI:

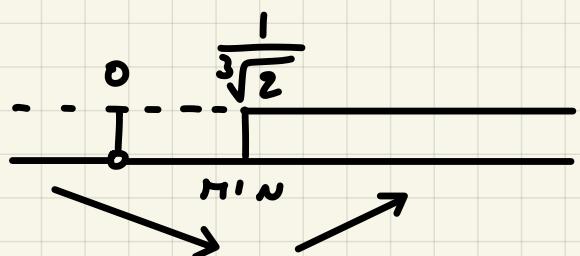
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty \quad x=0 \quad \text{ASINT VERT}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim x^2 = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ}$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)/x \sim x = \pm\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$$

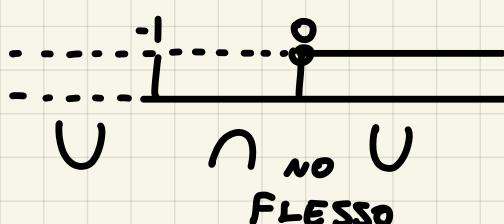
ΓΑΧ Ε ΤΙΝ;

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 1}{x^2} \geq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^3 - 1 \geq 0 \\ x^2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \text{S.V.} \quad x \geq \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}}$$



## FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x^4 + 2x}{x^4} \geq 0 \quad \begin{cases} 2x^4 + 2x \geq 0 \\ x^4 \geq 0 \text{ SV.} \end{cases}$$



# LUGLIO 2023

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (10 pt)

- Sia  $f : A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow B \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ . Dare la definizione di *f iniettiva, suriettiva e biiettiva*. (3 pt)
- Definire quando  $f$  è invertibile e dimostrare che se  $f$  è biiettiva esiste ed unica la inversa di  $f$ . (7 pt)

a INIETTIVA: SE  $\forall a, a' \in A \quad a \neq a' \Rightarrow f(a) \neq f(a')$

SURIETTIVA: SE  $\forall b \in B \exists a \in A : f(a) = b$

BIETTIVA: SIA INIETTIVA CHE SURIETTIVA, QUÈ  $\forall b \in B ! \exists a \in A : f(a) = b$

b DATA  $f : x \rightarrow y$  BIETTIVA,  $\exists$  ED È UNICA LA SUA  $f$  INVERSA

SIA  $f : x \rightarrow y$  E  $g : y \rightarrow x$  TALE CHE  $\forall y \in Y, g(y) = x \Leftrightarrow y = f(x)$ , OSSERVIAMO CHE  $f(g(y)) = f(x) = y$  E  $g(f(x)) = g(y) = x$ .

PER DIMOSTRARE CHE È UNICA SUPPONIAMO CHE  $\exists h : y \rightarrow x, h \neq g$  CHE È ANCHE INVERSA DI  $f$ . MA  $h$  E  $g$  MAMNO LO STESSO VALORE SU  $h(y)$  E  $g(y)$   $\forall y \in Y$ . MA SICCOME  $h \neq g$  DOVREBBE  $\exists$  UN VALORE  $y \in Y$  SU CUI DIFFERISCONO (CONTRADDIZIONE)

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (10 pt)

- Dare la definizione di *insieme limitato*. (3 pt)
- Verificare che un insieme  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  è limitato se e solo se esiste un reale  $M$  tale che  $|x| \leq M$  per ogni  $x \in X$ . (7 pt)

a UN INSIEME LIMITATO SIA SUPERIORMENTE CHE INFERIORMENTE SI DICE LIMITATO E QUÈ  $\forall l, L \in \mathbb{R}, l \leq a \leq L$  VADA

b A LIMITATO  $\Rightarrow \exists M : |a| \leq M \quad \forall a \in A$

PRENDO  $M = \max \{|l|, |L|\}$

$l \leq a \leq L \Rightarrow |a| \leq M \quad \forall a \in A$

$-L \geq -a \geq -l \Rightarrow a \leq M \quad \forall a \in A$

QUINDI  $\forall a \in A : -M \leq a \leq M \Leftrightarrow |a| \leq M$

### DOMANDA 3

#### Domanda 3 (11 pt)

- Sia  $f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e sia  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ . Dare la definizione di  $f$  è derivabile in  $x_0$ . (3 pt)
- Dimostrare che le seguenti due proprietà sono equivalenti (8 pt)
  - $f$  derivabile in  $x_0$ ,
  - esiste una costante  $A$  tale che  $f(x) = f(x_0) + A(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$ .

a  $f$  DERIVABILE IN  $x_0$  SE  $\exists$  ED È FINITO  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

b SICCOME PER MP  $f$  È DERIVABILE IN  $x_0$ , ALLORA  $\exists$  ED È FINITO

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}. \text{ DUNQUE:}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} - f'(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x)(x - x_0)}{x - x_0} =$$

$$= f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x)(x - x_0) = o(x - x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x)(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(x_0) + A(x - x_0) + o(x - x_0) \quad f'(x) = A$$

### ESERCIZIO 1

#### Esercizio 1 (3 pt)

Sia  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  una successione limitata. Allora

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$  esiste ed è finito;

2.  $\left\{\frac{1}{a_n}\right\}$  è limitata;

3.  $\left\{\frac{1}{1+|a_n|}\right\}$  è limitata;

4.  $\left\{|\frac{1}{1+a_n}|\right\}$  è limitata;

POLCHE'  $|a_n| \geq 0 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

ALLORA  $1 + |a_n| \geq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{1}{1+|a_n|} \leq 1 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 2 (3 pt) Siano  $A$  e  $B$  due insiemi limitati e non vuoti. Quale delle seguenti affermazioni è equivalente dire che  $\inf A \leq \inf B$ ?

1.  $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B$  tale che  $a \leq b$ ,
2.  $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B$  tale che  $a \geq b$ ,
3.  $\exists b \in B$  tale che  $\forall a \in A a \leq b$ ,
4.  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \forall b \in B \exists a \in A$  tale che  $a \leq b + \epsilon$

1) FALSO PER  $A = [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \quad B = [0, 1]$

2) FALSO PERCHÉ SI AVREBBE  $\inf B \leq \inf A$

3) IDENTICO A 1)

## ESERCIZIO 3

Esercizio 3 (8 pt) Calcolare la derivata della seguente funzione integrale

$$F(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{t^2} dt$$

PER IL TEOREMA FONDAMENTALE DEL CALCOLO INTEGRALE

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{t^2} dt \Rightarrow F'(x) = G'(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Esercizio 4 (7 pt)

Calcolare il limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(\ln x)^{1/3} + (1-x)^{2/3}}{[\sin(1-x)]^{1/3}}$$

$$\tau = 1-x \quad x = 1-\tau \quad \tau = 0 \quad \text{PER } x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\ln(1-\tau))^{1/3} + (2\tau - \tau^2)^{2/3}}{(\sin \tau)^{1/3}} = \left[ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( -\frac{\log(1-\tau)}{-\tau} \right)^{1/3} + \left( \frac{\tau^2(2-\tau)^2}{\tau} \right)^{2/3}}{\left( \frac{\sin \tau}{\tau} \right)^{1/3}} = -1$$

## ESERCIZIO 5

### Esercizio 5 (10 pt)

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \frac{x}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) + \arctg x - x$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo studiandone

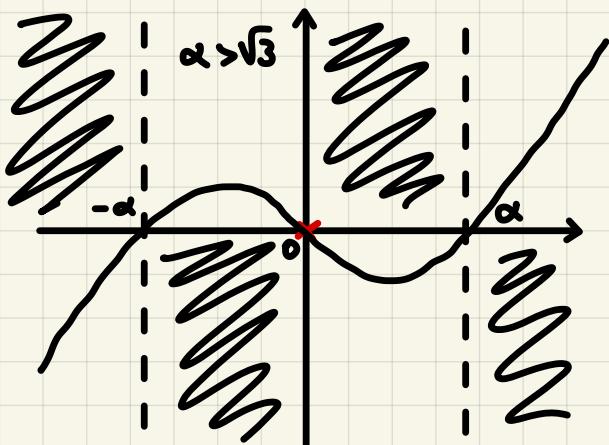
- il dominio, le proprietà della funzione, continuità, il comportamento nei punti di accumulazione, monotonia ed estremi locali e assoluti (6,5 pt),
- concavità e flessi (3,5 pt).

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) + \arctg x - x$$

$D: \mathbb{R}$

SIMMETRIE:

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \text{DISPARI}$$



INTERSEZIONE:

$$\text{PER } x=0 \quad y=0$$

$$\text{PER } y=0 \quad f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\alpha \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

POSITIVITÀ:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \frac{x}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) - x > -\arctg x \quad \text{PER } x > 0$$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2} - 1 \right) = \infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ}$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)/x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{2} + \frac{\arctg x}{x} - 1 = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) + \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} - 1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) + \frac{x^2+1}{x^2+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{4}\right) > 1 \end{aligned}$$

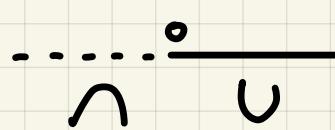
$$\frac{1+x^2}{4} > 1 \rightarrow 1+x^2 > 4 \rightarrow x < -\sqrt{3} \vee x > \sqrt{3}$$



FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{x}{1+x^2} > 0$$

$x > 0$



## DOMANDA 1

## Domanda 1 (10 pt)

- Dare la definizione di primitiva di una funzione reale  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  (3 pt)
- Enunciare e dimostrare il Teorema di unicità della primitiva (7 pt)

a SIA  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . UNA  $F : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  SI DICE PRIMITIVA DI  $f$  SE  $F$  È DERIVABILE IN  $I$  E SE  $F'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in I$

b SIANO  $F$  E  $G$  DUE PRIMITIVE DI  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . ALLORA  $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ :

$$F(x) = G(x) + c$$

PONIAMO  $H(x) = F(x) - G(x)$ . POICHÉ  $F$  E  $G$  SONO PRIMITIVE DI  $f$ , SONO DERIVABILI IN  $[a, b]$ , E QUINDI ANCHE  $H$  LO È. INOLTRE  $F'(x) = G'(x) = f(x)$ , ALLORA  $H'(x) = 0$ . DUNQUE  $H(x) = c$  E CIÒ IMPIGA CHE  $F(x) = G(x) + c$

## DOMANDA 2

## Domanda 2 (10 pt)

- Enunciare il Teorema di Weierstrass. (3 pt)
- Argomentare con precisione se il Teorema di Weierstrass è applicabile alla funzione  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$  nell'intervallo  $I = [0, \pi]$  e calcolare, ove possibile, massimi e minimi assoluti di  $f$  in  $I$ . (7 pt)

a SIA  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f$  CONTINUA IN  $[a, b]$ . ALLORA  $\exists x_m, x_M \in [a, b]$  TALI CHE  $f(x_m) \leq f(x) \leq f(x_M) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

b  $f$  È CONTINUA IN  $[0, \pi]$  QUINDI È APPLICABILE IN  $[0, \pi]$   $f'(x) = \cos x - \sin x$  SI ANNULLA IN  $x = \pi/4$ . QUINDI I PUNTI ESTREMI VANNO CERCATI TRA I PUNTI CRITICI E GLI ESTREMI.

$$f(0) = 1 \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \quad f(\pi) = -1$$

DUNQUE AVREMO MAX =  $(\frac{\pi}{4}, \sqrt{2})$ , MIN =  $(\pi, -1)$

### DOMANDA 3

#### Domanda 3 (11 pt)

- Dare la definizione di *successione convergente a un  $\ell \in \mathbb{R}$* . (3 pt)
- Dimostrare il *Teorema di unicità del limite di successione*. (8 pt)

a UNA SUCC  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  CONVERGE A  $\ell$  PER N CHE TENDE A PIÙ INFINITO ( $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \ell$ ) SE:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 |a_n - \ell| < \varepsilon$

b SUPPONIAMO PER ASSURDO CHE ESISTANO  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ , ED  $\ell_1, \ell_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  TALI CHE  $\ell_1 \neq \ell_2$ , E CHE VALGANO:

$$1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \ell_1$$

$$2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \ell_2$$

ESSENDO  $\ell_1 \neq \ell_2$  PONGO  $\delta = |\ell_1 - \ell_2| > 0$  E  $\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{\delta}{2}$ . PER LA DEF DEI LIMITI 1 E 2 AVREMO CHE:

$$1 \exists n_1 : \forall n > n_1 |a_n - \ell_1| < \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$2 \exists n_2 : \forall n > n_2 |a_n - \ell_2| < \bar{\varepsilon}$$

SCELGO  $\bar{n} = \max\{n_1, n_2\}$ , DUNQUE  $\forall n > \bar{n}$  DEVONO VALERE:

$$1 |a_n - \ell_1| < \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$2 |a_n - \ell_2| < \bar{\varepsilon}$$

AVREMO QUINDI CHE  $\forall n > \bar{n}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\bar{\varepsilon} &= \delta \\ &= |\ell_1 - \ell_2| \\ &= |\ell_1 - a_n + a_n - \ell_2| \\ &\leq |\ell_1 - a_n| + |a_n - \ell_2| \quad (\text{DISUG. TRIANG}) \\ &= |a_n - \ell_1| + |a_n - \ell_2| \\ &< \bar{\varepsilon} + \bar{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

IL RISULTA  $2\bar{\varepsilon} < 2\bar{\varepsilon}$  È UNA CONTRADDIZIONE

## ESERCIZIO 1

### Esercizio 1 (3 pt)

Sia  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  una successione limitata. Allora

1.  $a_n$  non è monotona;
2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n$  esiste ed è finito;
3.  $|a_n| \leq 10 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ;
4.  $\exists \alpha > 0$  tale che  $e^{a_n} > \alpha \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

1) F SIN N LIMITATA MA NON MONOTONA

2) F SIN N LIMITATA MA NON HA LIMITE

3) F  $a_n = 20 \cos n$  LIMITATA, MA PER  $n=0$   $a_n=20$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 2 (3 pt) Siano  $A$  e  $B$  due insiemi limitati e non vuoti. Quale delle seguenti affermazioni è equivalente dire che  $\inf A \leq \inf B$ ?

1.  $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B$  tale che  $a \leq b$ ,
2.  $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B$  tale che  $a \geq b$ ,
3.  $\exists b \in B$  tale che  $\forall a \in A a \leq b$ ,
4.  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \forall b \in B \exists a \in A$  tale che  $a \leq b + \epsilon$

1) F PER  $A = [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}] \quad B = [0, 1]$

2) F PERCHÉ IMPLICA  $\inf B \leq \inf A$

3) UGUALE A 1)

## ESERCIZIO 3

### Esercizio 3 (8 pt) Calcolare la derivata della funzione

$$f(x) = |\sin x| + |\cos x|.$$

$$|\sin x| = \begin{cases} \sin x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \sin x & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\sin x & x \in [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\sin x & x \in [\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$|\cos x| = \begin{cases} \cos x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\cos x & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\cos x & x \in [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \cos x & x \in [\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x - \sin x & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \cos x + \sin x & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\cos x + \sin x & x \in [\pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \\ -\cos x - \sin x & x \in [\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi] + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Esercizio 4 (7 pt)

Studiare il carattere della serie

$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^k}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} \right|$$

SIA  $a_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}}$   $a_k \geq 0 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

QUINDI  $\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |(-1)^k a_k| = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} |a_k| = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_k$

MA  $a_k \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{k^{\frac{1}{2}}} = b_k \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} b_k$  SERIE ARMONICA CON  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$   
E QUINDI DIVERGE

QUINDI  $\sum a_k$  DIVERGE PER IL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO

## ESERCIZIO 5

Esercizio 5 (10 pt)

Studiare la convergenza dell'integrale improprio giustificando con cura i passaggi effettuati

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^5(\frac{1}{x})}{\ln(x^2 + 1) - 2 \ln x} dx$$

PER  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\sin^5\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \sim \frac{1}{x^5}$$

$$\log(x^2 + 1) - \log x^2 = \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) \sim \frac{1}{x^2}$$

OTTENGO  $\frac{1}{x^5} \cdot \frac{x^2}{1} = \frac{1}{x^3}$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} = \begin{cases} \text{CONVERGE PER } \alpha > 1 \\ \text{DIVERGE PER } \alpha \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3}$  CONVERGE E PER IL CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO  
ANCHE L'INTEGRALE DI PARTENZA

# GENNAIO 2024 - A

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (10 pt)

- a. Dare la definizione di serie numerica convergente e assolutamente convergente. (4 pt)  
b. Studiare la convergenza assoluta della serie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^2}$  al variare di  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (6 pt)

**a** UNA SERIE NUM CONVERGE SE  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$  (SOMME PARZIALI) = SER

CONVERGE ASSOLUTAMENTE SE CONVERGE LA SERIE DEI VAL ASSOL

**b**  $\left| \frac{\sin(nx)}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$   $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  SERIE ARMONICA CON  $\alpha > 1$  CONVERGE

PER CRITERIO DEL CONFRONTO ASINT ANCHE  $\frac{\sin(nx)}{n^2}$  CONV

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (11 pt)

- a. Dare la definizione di successione limitata.(3 pt)  
b. Studiare la successione definita per ricorrenza (8 pt):

$$a_1 = 2 \quad a_{n+1} = a_n^2$$

**a** UNA SUCC  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  SI DICE LIMITATA E' NE $\mathbb{R}$ :

$$|a_n| < M \rightarrow -M < a_n < M \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

## DOMANDA 3

### Domanda 3 (10 pt)

- a. Sia  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e  $x_0$  un punto di accumulazione in  $X$ . Dimostrare che se  $f$  è derivabile in  $x_0$  allora  $f$  è continua in  $x_0$  (4 pt)  
b. La funzione  $f(x) = |x|^{\frac{1}{2}}$  è derivabile in  $x = 0$ ? Motivare la risposta. (6 pt)

**a** DOBBIANO DIMOSTRARE CHE  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = 0$ .

MA  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) - f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} (x - x_0)$ . SICCOME  $f$  È

DERIVABILE IN  $x_0$  ALLORA,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = f'(x)$  E PER  $x \rightarrow x_0$

$(x - x_0) \rightarrow 0$ . QUINDI  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} (x - x_0) = 0$ .

**b** NON È DERIVABILE POICHÉ  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x| - 1}{x} \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x| - 1}{x}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \text{SIGN}(x) = 1 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \text{SIGN}(x) = -1$$

## ESERCIZIO 1

### Esercizio 1 (4 pt)

Sia  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una funzione tale che  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 0$ . Dire quale delle seguenti è vera, giustificando la risposta

1.  $f(-1) \cdot f(1) < 0$ .
2.  $\exists c \in (-1, 1)$  tale che  $f(c) = 0$ .
3.  $\forall c \in (-1, 1)$  si ha che  $f(c) = 0$ .
4. Se  $F$  è una primitiva di  $f$ , allora  $F(-1) = 0$ .

DAL TEOREMA DELLA MEDIA INTEGRALE SI HA CHE

$$\exists c \in (-1, 1) : \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = f(c)(1 - (-1)) = 2f(c). \text{ SICCOME } \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

ALLORA  $2f(c) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(c) = 0$ . QUINDI  $\exists c \in (-1, 1) : f(c) = 0$

## ESERCIZIO 2

Esercizio 2 (4 pt) Se  $z$  è il numero complesso  $6 - 6i$ , quale delle seguenti è vera ?

1.  $z = 6\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) - i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
2.  $z = 6\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
3.  $z = 6\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
4.  $z = 6\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$z = 6 - 6i \quad z = 6\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \quad r = 6\sqrt{2} \quad \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$z = 6\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) \right)$$

## ESERCIZIO 3

Esercizio 3 (6 pt) Per quali valori di  $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$  risulta  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{k^3}x - \ln(1 + \sqrt{k^3}x)}{kx^2} = 2$  ?

$$x = \sqrt{k^3}x \quad \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

$$\log(1 + \sqrt{k^3}x) = \sqrt{k^3}x - \frac{k^3x^2}{2} + o((\sqrt{k^3}x)^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{k^3}x - \sqrt{k^3}x + \frac{k^3x^2}{2}}{kx^2} = \frac{\frac{k^3x^2}{2}}{kx^2} = \left[ \frac{k^2}{2} = 2 \right]$$

$k^2 = 4$   
 $k = \pm 2$

## ESERCIZIO 4

Esercizio 4 (7 pt)

Calcolare

$$\int_{e^{-2}}^e |\ln x| dx.$$

$\ln x \geq 0$  PER  $x > 1$  E  $\ln x < 0$  PER  $0 < x < 1$

$$\int_{e^{-2}}^e |\ln x| dx = \int_1^e \ln x dx - \int_{e^{-2}}^1 \ln x dx$$

$$\int_1^e \ln x dx = [x \ln x - x]_1^e = 1 / \int_{e^{-2}}^1 \ln x dx = [x \ln x - x]_{e^{-2}}^1 = -1 + 3e^{-2}$$

$$1 - (-1 + 3e^{-2}) = 2 - 3e^{-2}$$

## ESERCIZIO 5

Esercizio 5 (10 pt)

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$  tracciandone il grafico.

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \quad D: \frac{x-1 \neq 0}{x \neq 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

SIMMETRIE:

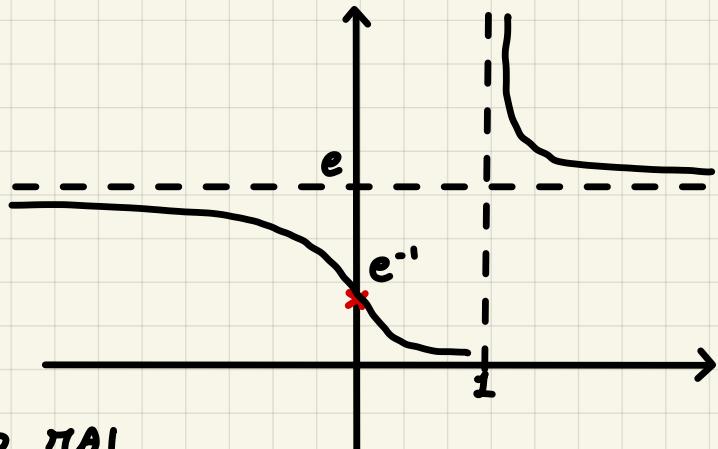
NÈ PARI NÈ DISP

POSITIVITÀ:

$f(x) > 0 \quad e^x \text{ S.P.}$

INTERSEZIONI:

PER  $x=0$   $y=\frac{1}{e}$  PER  $y=0$   $f(x)=0$  MAI



LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = e^{+\infty} = +\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = e^{-\infty} = 0 \quad x=1 \text{ ASINT VERT}$$

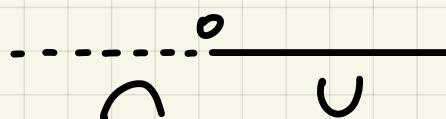
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) \sim e^1 = e \quad y=e \text{ ASINT ORIZZ}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \geq 0 \quad \text{SEMPRE} \leq 0$$

FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = -\frac{4}{(x-1)^3} e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cancel{(x-1)^2} - 2e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot 2(x-1) = \frac{4x e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^4} \geq 0 \quad \text{PER } x \geq 0$$



# GENNAIO 2024 - B

## DOMANDA 1

### Domanda 1 (10 pt)

a. Dare la definizione formale di serie numerica convergente e assolutamente convergente. (4 pt)

b. Studiare la convergenza assoluta della serie  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(nx) n^{-2}$  al variare di  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . (6 pt)

**a UNA SERIE NUM CONVERGE SE  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n$  (SOMME PARZIALI) = S  $\in \mathbb{R}$**

**CONVERGE ASSOLUTAMENTE SE CONVERGE LA SERIE DEI VAL ASSOL**

**b  $\left| \frac{\cos(nx)}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$  QUINDI CONVERGE PER LA SERIE ARMONICA CON  $\alpha > 1$**

## DOMANDA 2

### Domanda 2 (11 pt)

a. Dare la definizione di successione limitata.(3 pt)

b. Studiare la successione definita per ricorrenza (8 pt):

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad a_{n+1} = a_n^2$$

**a UNA SUCC  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  SI DICE LIMITATA E' NE $\mathbb{R}$ :**

$$|a_n| < M \rightarrow -M < a_n < M \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

## ESERCIZIO 1

### Esercizio 1 (4 pt)

Sia  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una funzione tale che  $\int_0^2 g(x) dx = 0$ . Dire quale delle seguenti è vera, giustificando la risposta

- ✓ 1.  $\exists c \in (0, 2)$  tale che  $g(c) = 0$ .
- 2.  $g(0) \cdot g(2) < 0$ .
- 3.  $\forall c \in (0, 2)$  si ha che  $g(c) = 0$ .
- 4. Se  $G$  è una primitiva di  $g$ , allora  $G(0) = 0$ .

$$\exists c \in (0, 2) : f(c)(2 - 0) \rightarrow 2f(c) = 0 \rightarrow f(c) = 0$$

## ESERCIZIO 2

### Esercizio 2 (4 pt) Se $z$ è il numero complesso $4 - 4i$ , quale delle seguenti è vera ?

1.  $z = 6\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
2.  $z = 4\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
3.  $z = 4\sqrt{2}e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
4.  $z = 4\sqrt{2}(\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi) - i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi))$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$z = 4 - 4i \quad z = 4\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \right) \quad r = 4\sqrt{2} \quad \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$z = 4\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \right) \right)$$

ES:

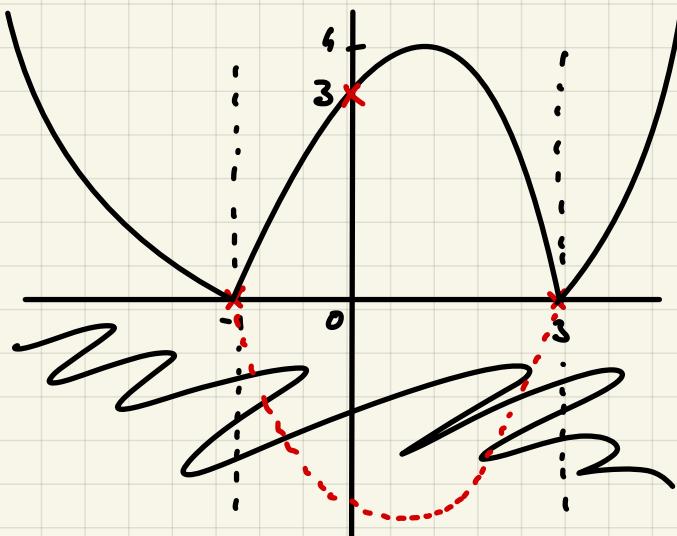
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3 \quad x^2 - 2x - 3 \geq 0 \quad \text{PER } x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 3 & x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \\ -x^2 + 2x + 3 & -1 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases} \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

NÈ PARI, NÈ DISP

INTERSEZIONI:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=3 \end{cases} \quad (0, 3) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=-1 \wedge x=3 \end{cases} \quad (-1, 0) \quad (3, 0)$$



SEGNO:

$f(x) > 0$  VALORE ASSOLUTO SEMPRE POS.  $\rightarrow x \neq -1$   
TRAMME NEI PUNTI IN CUI È 0  $x \neq 3$

RIBALTO IL GRAFICO NEGATIVO

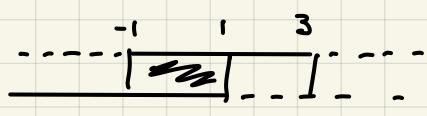
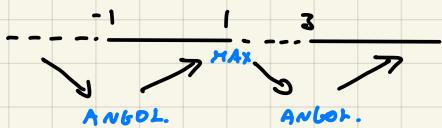
LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (x^2 - 2x - 3) = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ} \\ \text{NO ASINT VERT POICHE } D: \mathbb{R}$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x} = \infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 2 & x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \\ -2x + 2 & -1 < x < 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \\ 2x - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} -1 < x < 3 \\ -2x + 2 > 0 \end{cases}$$



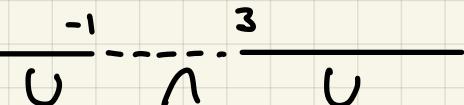
$$f(-1) = f(3) = 0 \quad f(1) = 4$$

-1, 3 PUNTI ANGOLOSI  
POICHE È LIMITE DESTRO  $\neq$  LIMITE SX

$f(x)$  NON DERIVABILE IN  $x=-1 \wedge x=3$

FLESS:

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \\ -2 & -1 < x < 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \\ 2 > 0 \text{ S.V.} \\ x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad \cup \quad \begin{cases} -1 < x < 3 \\ -2 > 0 \text{ XAI} \end{cases}$$



## Esercizio 5

[4 punti]

Calcolare l'integrale

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (7x - 6) \cos(3x) dx$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (7x - 6) \cos(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^b (7x - 6) 3 \cos(3x) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ (7x - 6) \sin(3x) - 7 \int_a^b \sin(3x) dx \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[ (7x - 6) \sin(3x) + \frac{7}{3} \int_a^b 3 \sin(3x) dx \right] =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ (7x - 6) \sin(3x) + \frac{7}{3} \cos(3x) \right] \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \left($$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( \frac{7}{2}\pi - 6 \right) \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) + \cancel{\frac{7}{3} \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \left[ \left( -\frac{7}{2}\pi - 6 \right) \sin\left(-\frac{3}{2}\pi\right) + \cancel{\frac{7}{3} \cos\left(-\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{7}{2}\pi - 6 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left( -\frac{7}{2}\pi - 6 \right) = -\frac{7}{6}\pi + 2 + \frac{7}{6}\pi + 2 = 4$$

## Esercizio 6

[4 punti]

Studiare la funzione

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

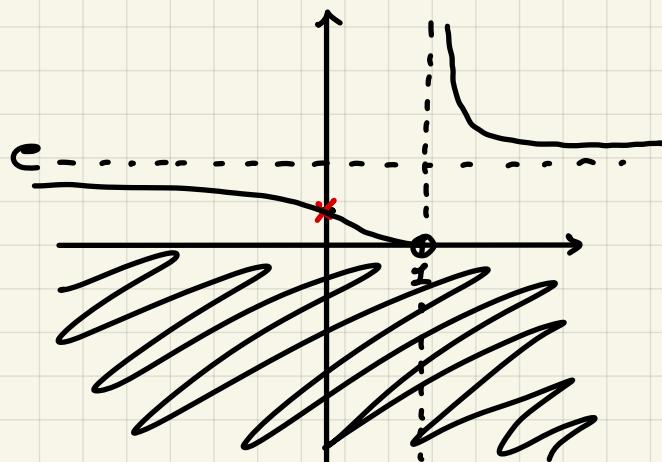
e disegnarne un grafico approssimativo.

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \quad D: \mathbb{R} / \{1\}$$

NÈ PARI, NÈ DISPARATO D

INTER:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=e^{-1} \end{cases} \quad (0, e^{-1}) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x \neq 1 \end{cases}$$



SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad SEMPRE \quad \forall x \neq 1$$

LIMITI:

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

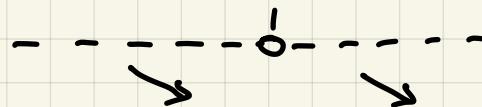
ASINT VERT  
SOTTO PER  $1^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = e^{+\infty} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = e \quad y=e \quad ASINTORO ORIZZ COMPLETO$$

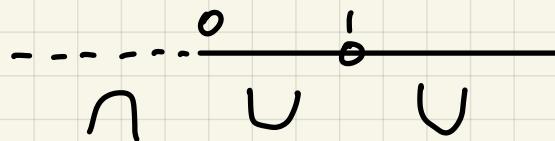
MAX E MINI:

$$f'(x) = e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{x-1 - x-1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2} \cdot e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} > 0 \quad SEMPRE < 0$$



FLESSI:

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -\frac{4}{(x-1)^3} \cdot e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + \frac{4(x-1)}{(x-1)^4} \cdot e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} = \frac{4}{(x-1)^3} \cdot e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} (x+3) \\ &= \frac{4}{(x-1)^3} \cdot e^{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} \cdot x > 0 \quad PER \quad x > 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$F(0, \frac{1}{e})$$

## Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+5x+4} dx$$

$$\int \frac{2x+4}{x^2+5x+4} dx = \frac{2x+4}{(x+1)(x+4)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+4} = \frac{Ax+4A+Bx+B}{(x+1)(x+4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=2 \\ 4A+5B=4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} B=2-A \\ 4A+2-A=4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=\frac{2}{3} \\ B=\frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{1}{x+4} dx = \frac{2}{3} \ln|x+1| + \frac{4}{3} \ln|x+4| + C$$

ES

$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2-6x+10} dx = \frac{2x+3}{x^2-6x+10} = \frac{2x-6+9}{x^2-6x+10} = \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+10} + \frac{9}{x^2-6x+10}$$

$$\int \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+10} dx + 9 \int \frac{1}{x^2-6x+10} dx$$

$$x^2-6x+10 = (x^2-6x+9)+1 = (x-3)^2+1$$

$$I = \ln|x^2-6x+10| + 9 \int \frac{1}{1+(x-3)^2} dx = \ln|x^2-6x+10| + 9 \arctan(x-3) + C$$

ES

$$\int \frac{8}{x^3+4x} dx = \frac{8}{x^2+4x} = \frac{8}{x(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+4} = \frac{A(x^2+4)+x(Bx+C)}{x(x^2+4)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ C=0 \\ 4A=8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-2 \\ C=0 \end{cases} \quad I = 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{2x}{x^2+4} dx = 2 \ln|x| - \ln|x^2+4| + C$$

3 MODI

ES

$$\int \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 4} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x - 3 \\ -x^4 + 4x^3 - 4x^2 \\ \hline 0 \quad x^3 - 4x^2 + 5x - 3 \\ -x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x \\ \hline 0 \quad 0 \quad x - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^4 - 3x^3 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 4} &= \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4)(x^2 + x)}{x^2 - 4x + 4} + \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 4} \quad \leftarrow P = D \cdot Q + R \\ &= x^2 + x + \frac{x - 3}{(x - 2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \int x^2 dx + \int x dx + \int \frac{x - 3}{(x - 2)^2} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} +$$

$$\frac{x - 3}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{A}{x - 2} + \frac{B}{(x - 2)^2} = \frac{Ax - 2A + B}{(x - 2)^2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx - \int \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} dx = \int f(x)^n \cdot f'(x) dx = \frac{f(x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \\ &\quad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\ &- \int (x-2)^{-2} dx = - \frac{(x-2)^{-1}}{-1} = \frac{1}{x-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln|x-2| + \frac{1}{x-2} + C$$

## Esercizio 5

[4 punti]

Studiare la convergenza dell' integrale improprio

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{(A+B)x + A+2B}{(x+2)(x+1)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ A+2B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=1 \end{cases} \rightarrow I = - \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx$$

$$I = \left[ -\ln|x+2| + \ln|x+1| \right]_0^T = (-\ln|T+2| + \ln|T+1|) - (-\ln(2) + \ln(1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} -\ln(T+2) + \ln(T+1) + \ln(2) =$$

$$\ln 2 + \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left( \frac{T+1}{T+2} \right) = \ln 2$$

## Esercizio 6

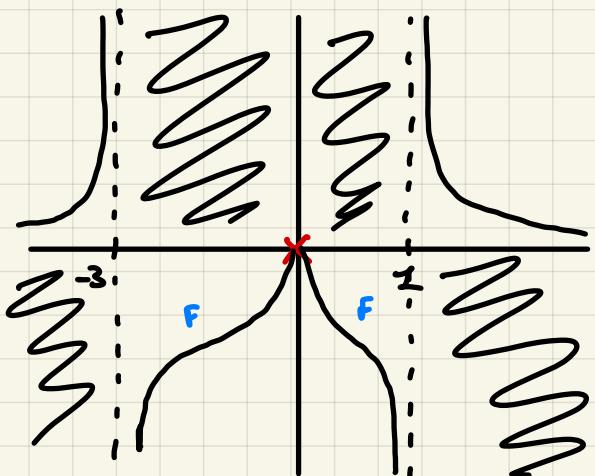
[5 punti]

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x^2+2x-3}$  e tracciarne un grafico approssimativo

$$f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x^2+2x-3} \quad D: \quad x > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} D: \quad & x^2 + 2x - 3 \neq 0 \\ & (x+3)(x-1) \neq 0 \\ & x \neq -3 \wedge x \neq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x^2+2x-3} & x > 0 \\ -\frac{x}{x^2+2x-3} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



NÈ PARI, NÈ DISP PER IL D

INTER:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \quad (0, 0)$$

SEGNO:

$$\frac{|x|}{x^2+2x-3} > 0 \quad x^2 + 2x - 3 > 0 \quad \text{POICHÉ } |x| > 0 \text{ SEMPRE} \\ x < -3 \vee x > 1$$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{-x}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{3}{0^+} = +\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{-x}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{3}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$x = -3$  ASINT VERT COMPLETO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{(x+3)(x-1)} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$x = 1$  ASINT VERT COMPL

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x}{x^2+2x-3} \sim -\frac{1}{x} = 0^+ \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+2x-3} \sim \frac{1}{x} = 0^+$$

$y=0$  ASINT ORIZZ COMPLETO

NO ASINT OBL ALLORA

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+2x-3 - 2x^2 - 2x}{(x^2+2x-3)^2} = \frac{-x^2-3}{(x^2+2x-3)^2} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{-x^2-2x+3 + 2x^2 + 2x}{(x^2+2x-3)^2} = \frac{x^2+3}{(x^2+2x-3)^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

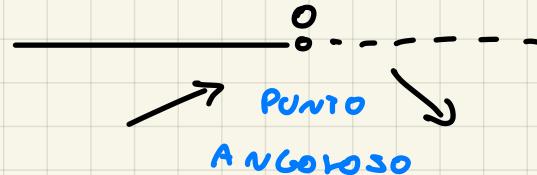
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^2 + 3}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$f(x)$  non DERIVABILE in  $x=0$   
DIVERSI  $\Rightarrow x=0$  PUNTO ANGOLOSO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2} = -\frac{3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ \frac{-x^2 - 3}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2} > 0 \end{array} \right. \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 3}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2} > 0 \end{array} \right. \text{ S.P. QUINDI } x < 0$$

NUM S.N. ( $< 0$ )  
QUINDI  $\emptyset$



FLESS:

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-2x(x^2 + 2x - 3)^2 + 2(x^2 + 2x - 3)(2x + 2)(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^4} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x^2 + 2x - 3)(-x^3 - 2x^2 + 3x + 2x^3 + 6x + 2x^2 + 6)}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^4} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(x^3 + 9x + 6)}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^3} & x > 0 \\ \frac{-2(x^3 + 9x + 6)}{(x^2 + 2x - 3)^3} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

## Esercizio 6

[5 punti]

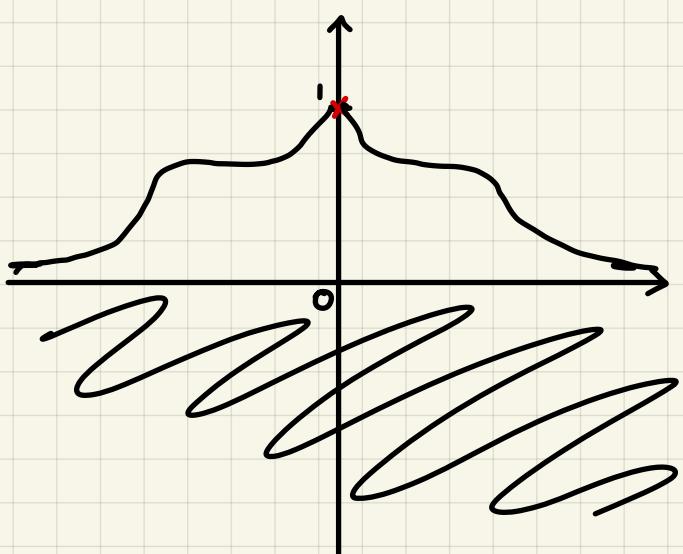
Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{-|x|}$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo.

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 1)e^{-|x|} \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

$x > 0$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1)e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ (x^2 + 1)e^x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = f(x) \rightarrow \text{PAIRI}$$



INTERSEZIONI:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \quad (0, 1) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \end{cases} \quad \text{N/AI}$$

SEGNO:

$f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , non si annulla mai

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$$

MASSIMI E MINIMI:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1)e^{-x} = 2xe^{-x} - (x^2 + 1)e^{-x} & x > 0 \\ (x^2 + 1)e^x = 2xe^x + (x^2 + 1)e^x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ e^{-x}(-x^2 + 2x - 1) > 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ e^x(x^2 + 2x + 1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 < 0$$

$$x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4}}{2} = 1$$

$$f'$$

### Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+6}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+6}} dx = 2x+6 = t^2 \quad \begin{matrix} x = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 3 \\ dt = t dt \end{matrix} \quad = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot t dt = t = [\sqrt{2x+6}]_0^1 = 2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}$$

### Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3x+6}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3x+6}} dx = 3x+6 = t^3 \quad \begin{matrix} x = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - 2 \\ dt = t^2 dt \\ t = \sqrt[3]{3x+6} \\ t^2 = \sqrt[3]{(3x+6)^2} \end{matrix} \quad = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot t^2 dt = \frac{t^2}{2} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{(3x+6)^2} \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{3^3 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{36} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{36}$$

### Esercizio 4

[5 punti]

Verificare se la funzione

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{2}{2+x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}, & -2 < x < 0; \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+e}}, & x \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

è continua in 0.

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{2+x}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \left(\frac{2+x}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left[ \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{x}} \right]^{\frac{x}{2}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

CONTINUA IN  $x=0$

## Esercizio 6

[5 punti]

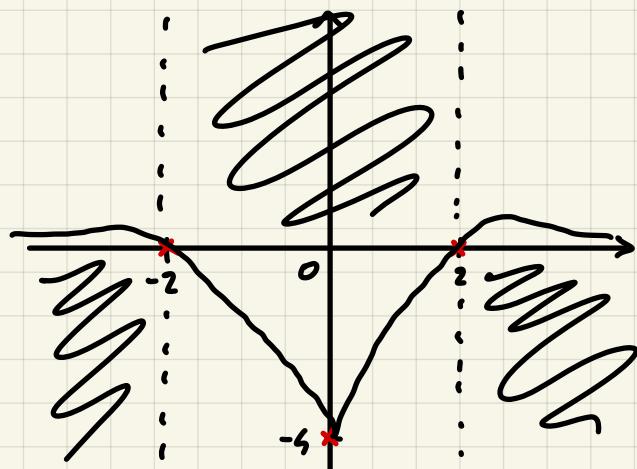
Discutere dominio, asintoti, monotonia e tracciare un grafico qualitativo della funzione

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 4)e^{-|x|}.$$

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 4)e^{-x} \quad x \geq 0 \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 - 4)e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ (x^2 - 4)e^x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$f(1-x) = f(x)$  PARI RISPETTO ALL'ASSE Y



INTERSEZIONI:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-4 \end{cases} \quad (0, -4) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \Rightarrow x^2-4=0 \\ x=\pm 2 \end{cases} \quad (-2, 0) \quad (2, 0)$$

SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \frac{x^2 - 4 > 0}{x < -2 \vee x > 2} \quad \text{---} \frac{-2}{+} \text{---} \frac{2}{-} \text{---} \frac{+}{+}$$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 4)e^{-x} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{e^x} = \left[ \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{H}} \frac{2x}{e^x} \xrightarrow{\text{H}} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0^+ \quad \text{SINN}$$

$x=0$  ASINT ORIZZ COMPLETO  $\rightarrow$  NO ASINT VERT / OBL

MAX E MINIMI:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x e^{-x} - (x^2 - 4)e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ 2x e^x + (x^2 - 4)e^x & x < 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} e^{-x}(2x - x^2 + 4) & x \geq 0 \\ e^x(2x + x^2 - 4) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x + 4 > 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 4 > 0 \end{cases}$$

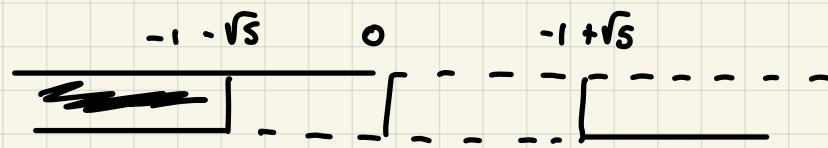
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 - 2x - 4 &< 0 \\ x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+16}}{2} &= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{---} \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{---} \frac{0}{2} \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$x < -1 - \sqrt{5}$$



$$-1 - \sqrt{5}$$

$$0$$

$$1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$\min (0, -4)$

$\max (1 + \sqrt{5}, 0.25)$

$\rightarrow \text{MAX}$

$\rightarrow \min$

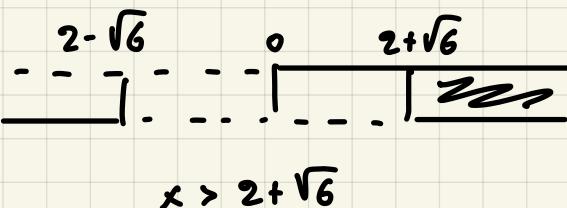
$$f(1 + \sqrt{5}) = (1 + 5 + 2\sqrt{5} \cdot 9) e^{-1 - \sqrt{5}} = (2 + 9\sqrt{5}) e^{-1 - \sqrt{5}} \approx 0.25$$

FRESESI:

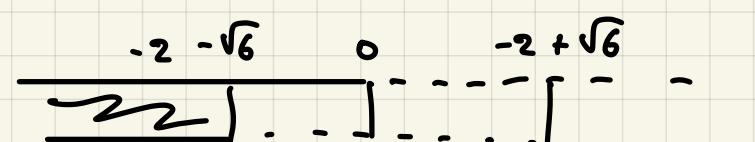
$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} (2x - x^2 + 4) = e^{-x}(-2x + 2) - e^{-x}(-x^2 + 2x + 4) = e^{-x}(x^2 - 4x - 2) & x \geq 0 \\ e^x (2x + x^2 - 4) = e^x(2x + 2) + e^x(x^2 + 2x - 4) = e^x(x^2 + 4x - 2) & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4x - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 + 4x - 2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

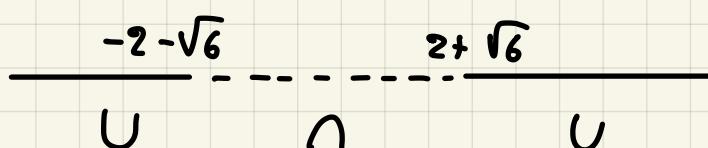
$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 8}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{6}$$



$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 8}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{6}$$



$$x < -2 - \sqrt{6}$$



$$f(2 + \sqrt{6}) = (4 + 6 + 2\sqrt{6} - 4) e^{-2 - \sqrt{6}} = (6 + 2\sqrt{6}) e^{-2 - \sqrt{6}} = f(-2 - \sqrt{6})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = e^x(x^2 + 2x - 4) = -4 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = e^{-x}(-x^2 + 2x + 4) = 4 \quad \text{DIVERGSI} \quad \text{PUNTO ANULOSO}$$

### Esercizio 5

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int e^x(1+e^x)\ln(1+e^x)dx$$

$$\int e^x(1+e^x)\ln(1+e^x)dx \Rightarrow t = 1+e^x \Rightarrow \int t^{g'} \cdot t^R dt =$$

$$dt = e^x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t^2 \ln(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \ln(t) - \frac{t^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1+e^x)^2 \ln(1+e^x) - \frac{(1+e^x)^2}{2} + C$$

### Esercizio 6

[4 punti]

Disegnare il grafico della funzione  $f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 2x - 3)$ .

$$f(x) = \ln(x^2 - 2x - 3)$$

$$D: \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < -1 \vee x > 3\}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 > 0$$

$f(-x)$  NÈ PARI NÈ DISP

INTERV:

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{5} \\ x = 1 - \sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

SEGNO:

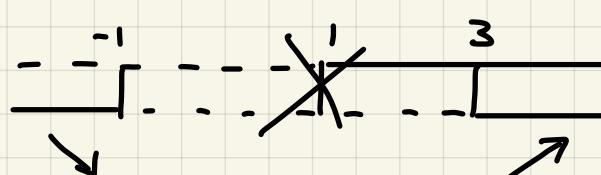
$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 > 1 \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 - \sqrt{5} \\ x > 1 + \sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

LIMITE:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad / \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) =$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)}{x^2 - 2x - 3} > 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < -1 \vee x > 3 \end{cases}$$



### Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Determinare le eventuali soluzioni  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  dell'equazione

$$z^3 = |z|^2.$$

$$z = a + i b \quad |z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$(a + i b)^3 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$a^3 + 3a^2 i b + 3a(bi)^2 + (bi)^3 = a^3 + b^3$$

$$a^3 + 3a^2 b i - 3ab^2 - b^3 i = a^3 + b^3$$

$$(a^3 - 3ab^2) + i(3a^2 b - b^3) = (a^3 + b^3) + i0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^3 - 3ab^2 = a^3 + b^3 \\ 3a^2 b - b^3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dots \\ b(3a^2 - b^2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b=0 \\ a^3 - a^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2(a-1) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

$$z_1 = 0 \quad z_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a^2 - b^2 = 0 \\ a^3 - 3ab^2 = a^3 + b^3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b^2 = 3a^2 \\ a^3 - 9a^3 = a^3 + 3a^2 \end{cases}$$

$$8a^3 + 4a^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2(2a+1) = 0 \\ a = 0 \quad b = 0 \\ a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$z_3 = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad z_4 = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

## Esercizio 6

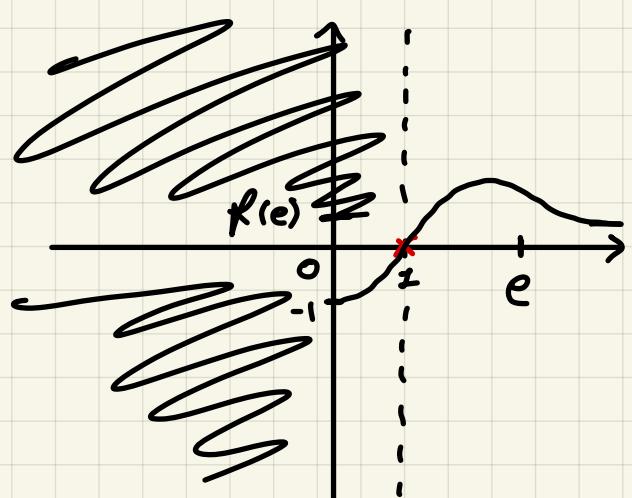
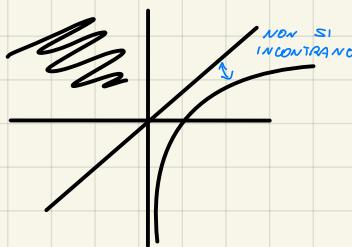
[4 punti]

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x - \ln(x)}$  e tracciarne un grafico approssimato.

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x - \ln(x)} \quad D: \mathbb{R}^+ \quad x > 0$$

$$D: x > 0$$

$$x \neq \ln(x)$$



NE' PARI NE' DISP PER IL D:  $x > 0$

INTERSEZ:

$$(1, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \ln(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=1$$

SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \ln x > 0 \\ x - \ln x > 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x > \ln x \end{cases} \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$f(x) > 0$  PER  $x > 1$  /  $f(x) < 0$  PER  $0 < x < 1$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \left[ \frac{-\infty}{+\infty} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{H}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{\ln x}{x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x-1} = -1 \quad \text{NO ASINT VERT}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \left[ \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{H}} \frac{1}{x-1} = 0^+ \quad y=0 \quad \text{ASINT ORIZ DESTRO}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  NO ASINT OBL

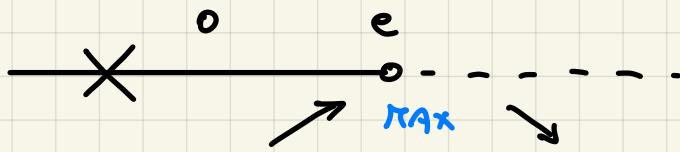
MAX E MIN.

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x}(x - \ln x) - \ln x \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x - \ln x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cancel{\ln x} - \ln x + \cancel{\ln x}}{(x - \ln x)^2} > 0$$

$$1 - \ln x > 0$$

$$\ln x < 1$$

$$x < e$$



$$f(e) = \frac{1}{e-1} \approx 0.5$$

FLESSI:

$$f''(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{(x - \ln x)^2} = \frac{-\frac{1}{x}(x - \ln x)^2 - 2(x - \ln x)(1 - \frac{1}{x})(1 - \ln x)}{(x - \ln x)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{(x - \ln x) \left[ -\frac{1}{x}(x - \ln x) - \left( 2 - \frac{2}{x} \right)(1 - \ln x) \right]}{(x - \ln x)^4} =$$

$$\frac{-1 + \frac{1}{x}\ln x - 2 + 2\ln x + \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x}\ln x}{(x - \ln x)^3} = \frac{2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\ln x + \frac{2}{x} - 3}{(x - \ln x)^3} > 0$$

$$2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\ln x + \frac{2}{x} - 3 > 0$$

$$\ln x \left( 2 - \frac{1}{x} \right) > 3 - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\ln x > \frac{\frac{3x-2}{x}}{\frac{2x-1}{x}} \Rightarrow \ln x > \frac{3x-2}{2x-1}$$

## Esercizio 6

[4 punti]

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \sqrt{|x|} \cdot e^{-x}$ .

$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x|} \cdot e^{-x} \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \geq 0$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x} \cdot e^{-x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{-x} \cdot e^{-x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-x) = \sqrt{x} \cdot e^x \text{ NÈ PARI NÈ DISPARA}$$

INTERSEZIONI:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & (0,0) \\ y=0 & \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \iff x=0 \end{cases}$$

SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad x \neq 0$$

LIMITI:

NO ASINT VERT ( $D: \mathbb{R}$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{-x} e^{-x} = +\infty / \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} = [+\infty \cdot 0] = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x} = \left[ \frac{+\infty}{1} \right] \stackrel{H}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0^+$$

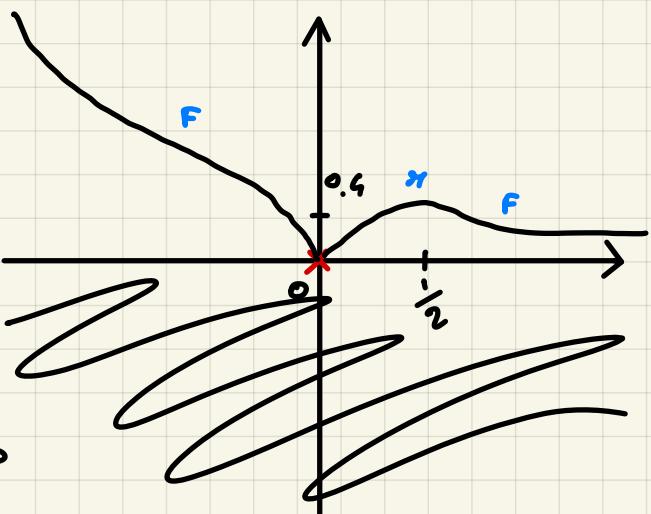
$y=0$  ASINT ORIZZ DESTRO  $\Rightarrow$  PUÒ ESSERE QUELLO OBLIQ SX

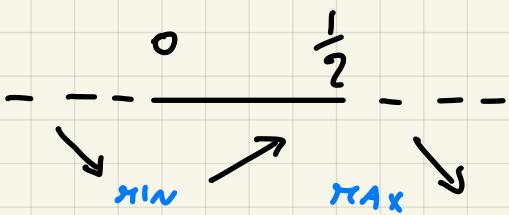
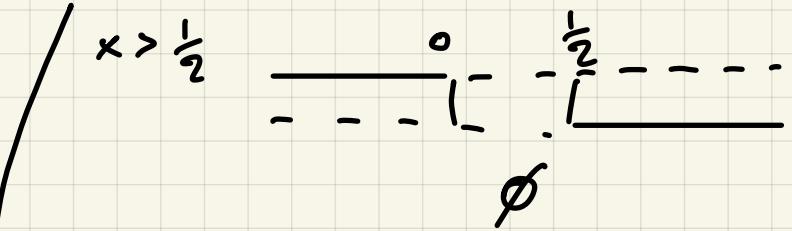
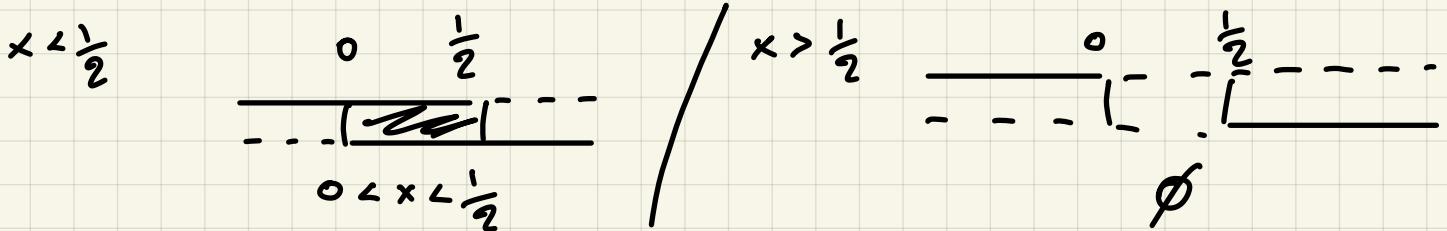
$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)/x = \frac{\sqrt{-x} \cdot e^{-x}}{x} \sim \frac{e^{-x}}{x} = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBBL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} - \sqrt{x} e^{-x} = e^{-x} \frac{1-2x}{2\sqrt{x}} & x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{-x}} e^{-x} - \sqrt{-x} e^{-x} = e^{-x} \frac{-1+2x}{2\sqrt{-x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ 1-2x > 0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ -1+2x < 0 \end{cases}$$





$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{-1 + 2x}{2\sqrt{-x}} = -\infty$$

$x=0$   
WSPIE

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1 - 2x}{2\sqrt{x}} = +\infty$$

$$R\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}} \approx 0.4$$

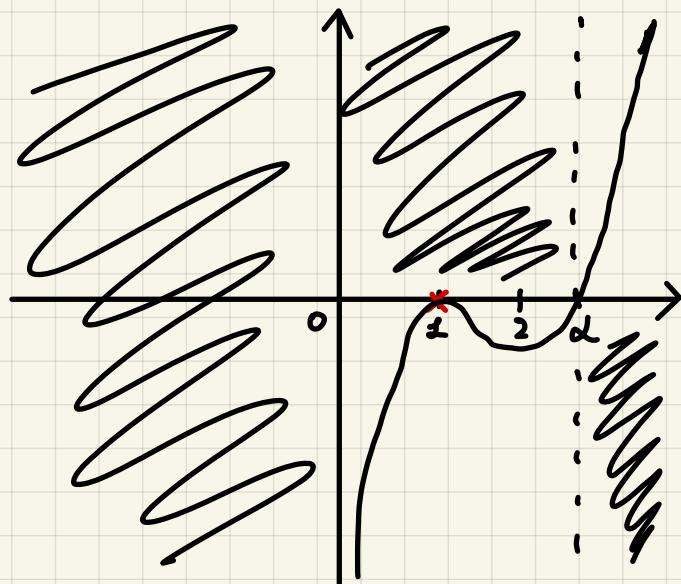
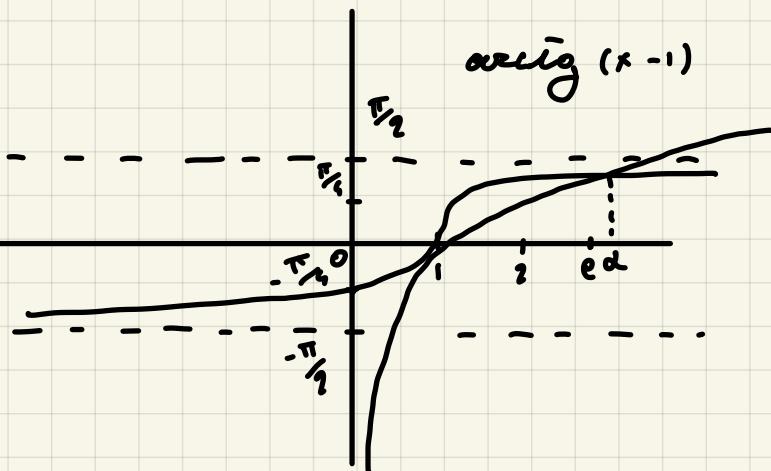
## Esercizio 6

[5 punti]

Disegnare il grafico della funzione

$$f(x) = \ln(x) - \arctan(x-1)$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \arctan(x-1) \quad D: x > 0$$



NÈ PARI NÈ DISP PER CHI È  $x > 0$

INTERSEZ:

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \iff \ln x = \arctan(x-1) \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\alpha, 0) \\ (1, 0) \end{array}$$

SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \ln x > \arctan(x-1) \quad x > \alpha$$

LIMITI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty + \frac{\pi}{4} = -\infty \quad x=0 \text{ ASINT VERT DESTRO}$$

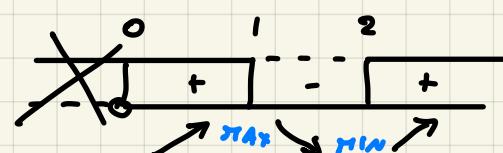
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty - \frac{\pi}{4} = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT ORIZZ}$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0 \quad q = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)-mx}{x} = +\infty \quad \text{NO ASINT OBL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+(x-1)^2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2-2x+2} = \frac{x^2-2x+2-x}{x(x^2-2x+2)} = \frac{x^2-3x+2}{x(x^2-2x+2)} > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-3x+2 > 0 \\ x > 0 \\ x^2-2x+2 > 0 \end{cases} \quad S.P. \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2} \quad \begin{array}{c|ccccc|c} & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \end{array}$$



FLESS:

$$f''(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x} \Rightarrow \frac{(2x-3)(x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x) - (3x^2 - 6x + 2)(x^2 - 3x + 2)}{x^2(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2}$$

$$2x^6 - 6x^5 + 9x^4 - 3x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x - 8x^6 + 9x^5 - 6x^4 + 6x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x - 2x^2 + 6x - 6$$

$$\frac{-x^6 + 6x^5 - 10x^4 + 8x^3 - 6}{x^2(x^2 - 2x + 2)^2}$$

## Esercizio 6

[5 punti]

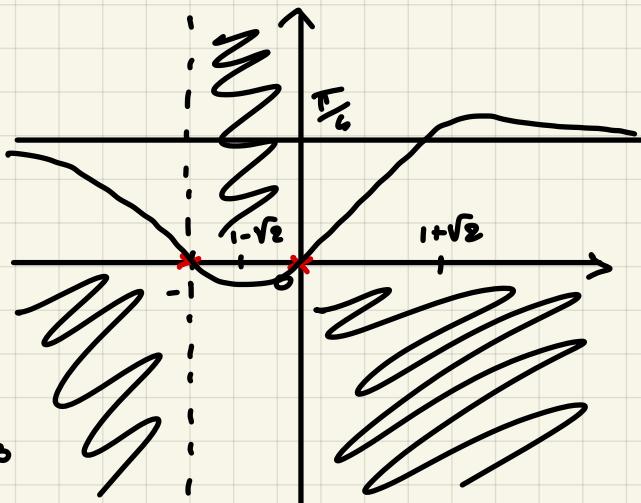
Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x^2+x}{x^2+1}\right)$  e tracciarne un grafico approssimativo

$$f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x^2+x}{x^2+1}\right) \quad D: \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(-x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x^2-x}{x^2+1}\right) \text{ N.E.P. N.E.D.}$$

INTERSEZ:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & (0,0) \\ y=0 & \begin{cases} y=0 & (-1,0) \\ f(x)=0 & \Leftrightarrow x(x+1)=0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{c} x=0 \\ x=-1 \end{array}$$



SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \frac{x^2+x}{x^2+1} > 0 \quad x(x+1) > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} -1 \quad 0 \\ \hline - \quad + \end{array}$$

LIMITI:

NO ASINT VERT	NO ASINT	OBL
---------------	----------	-----

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad y = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{ASINT ORIZZ CONOGL}$$

MAX E MIN:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(x^2+x)^2}{(x^2+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{(2x+1)(x^2+1) - 2x(x^2+x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \begin{array}{c} 1-\sqrt{2} \quad 0 \quad 1+\sqrt{2} \\ \hline - \cdots + \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(x^2+1)^2}{2x^6 + 2x^5 + 3x^4 + 1} \cdot \frac{-x^5 + 2x^4 + 1}{(x^2+1)^2} > 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} x^2 - 2x - 1 < 0 \\ x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

S.P.

### Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{x^2-4} dx.$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\frac{x-1}{x^2-4}}{dx} = \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx \rightarrow \frac{A}{x-2} + \frac{B}{x+2}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A-2B=-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=1-B \\ 2-4B=-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=\frac{1}{4} \\ B=\frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x-2} dx + \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x+2} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{4} \ln|x-2| + \frac{3}{4} \ln|x+2| \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{4} \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

### Esercizio 4

[4 punti]

Calcolare

$$\int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\sqrt{2x+3}} dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\sqrt{2x+3}} dx \Rightarrow 2x+3 = t^2 \quad = \int e^{\sqrt{2x+3}} dx = \int e^{t^2} \cdot t dt =$$
$$t = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}$$
$$dt = x dx$$

$$xe^x - \int e^x dx = xe^x - e^x + C$$

$$I = \left[ \sqrt{2x+3} e^{\sqrt{2x+3}} - e^{\sqrt{2x+3}} \right]_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} = (2e^2 - e^1) - (e - e) = e^2$$

## Esercizio 6

[5 punti]

Studiare la funzione  $f(x) = |e^{x^2-x} - 1|$  e tracciarne un grafico qualitativo.

$$f(x) = |e^{x^2-x} - 1|$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x^2-x} - 1 &> 0 \quad x^2-x > 0 \\ e^{x^2-x} &> e^0 \quad x(x-1) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x=0 \quad x=1$   
 $x < 0 \vee x > 1$

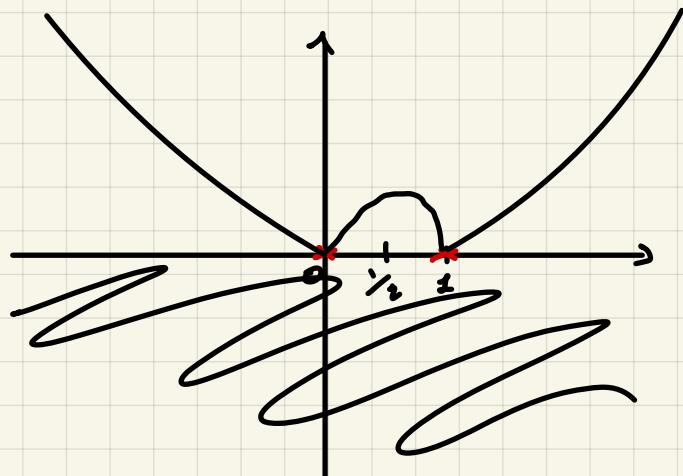
$$f(x) \begin{cases} e^{x^2-x} - 1 & x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ 1 - e^{x^2-x} & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

D:  $\mathbb{R}$

$f(-x)$  NÈ PARI NÈ DISP

INTERSEZ:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} (0,0) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{cases} (1,0)$$



SEGNO:

$f(x) > 0$  SEMPRE TRAMME IN 0 E 1

LIMITI:

NO ASINT VERT

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} |e^{x^2-x} - 1| = +\infty$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = +\infty$$

NO ASINT ORIZZ

NO ASINT OBL

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) \begin{cases} e^{x^2-x} (2x-1) & x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ -e^{x^2-x} (2x-1) & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

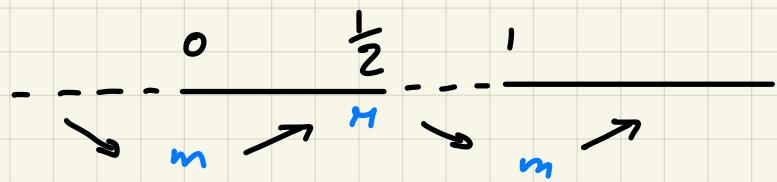
$$\begin{cases} x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ 2x-1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{2} \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^0 \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^1 \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{x > 1}$$

U

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 1-2x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^0 \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^1 \quad \overbrace{\quad \quad \quad}^{x < \frac{1}{2}} \quad \begin{cases} 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-2x > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(0) = f(1) = 0 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 0.2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{x^2-x}(2x-1) = -1 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{x^2-x}(1-2x) = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} x=0 & \text{PUNTO} \\ \text{ANGULOSO} & \end{matrix}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} e^{x^2-x}(1-2x) = -1 / \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} e^{x^2-x}(2x-1) = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} x=1 & \text{PUNTO} \\ \text{ANGULOSO} & \end{matrix}$$

FLESSI:

$$f''(x) \begin{cases} e^{x^2-x}(2x-1)^2 + 2e^{x^2-x} = e^{x^2-x}(4x^2-4x+3) & x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 1 \\ e^{x^2-x}(-4x^2+4x-3) & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-48}}{8} \Rightarrow \text{SE } \Delta < 0 \text{ E LA DISER. } \vec{c} > 0 \text{ R} \\ \text{SE } \Delta < 0 \text{ E LA DISER. } \vec{c} < 0 \text{ } \emptyset$$



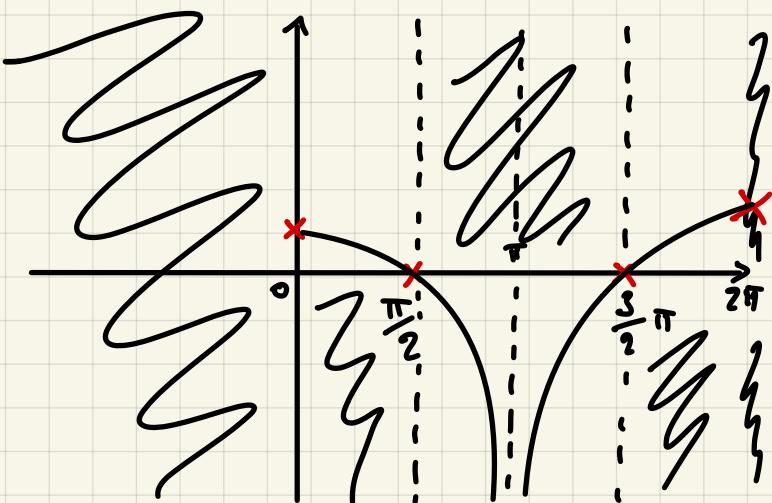
ES

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x} \quad [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\Delta: \cos x \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq \pi$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{\cos(-x)}{1 + \cos(-x)} = \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x} = f(x)$$

SIMMETRIA RISPETTO A Y



INTERSEZIONI:

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x=0 \quad x=\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x=\frac{3}{2}\pi \end{cases}$$

SEGNO:

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \begin{cases} \cos x > 0 & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \vee \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi \\ \cos x > -1 & x \neq \pi \end{cases}$$

LIMITI:

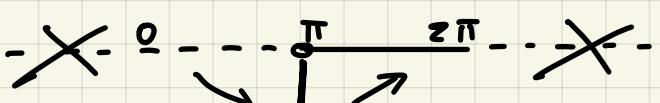
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}} f(x) = \frac{-1}{0^{\pm}} = -\infty \quad x=\pi \text{ ASINT VERT COMPLETO}$$

NO ASINT OBL O ORIZZ  
PERCHÉ NON STUDIO A  $\infty$

MAX E MIN:

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x(1 + \cos x) + \sin x \cdot \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} = -\frac{\sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} > 0$$

$$\sin x < 0 \quad \pi < x < 2\pi$$



FLESSI:

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{-\cos x(1 + \cos x)^2 + \sin x \cdot 2(1 + \cos x) \cdot (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^4} = \\ &= \frac{(1 + \cos x)(-\cos x - \cos^2 x - 2\sin^2 x)}{(1 + \cos x)^4} = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + \cos x)(\cos^2 x - \cos x - 2)}{(1 + \cos x)^4} > 0 \quad \text{MAX POS.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 x - \cos x - 2 &> 0 \\ x^2 - x - 2 &> 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\cos x}{x} \\ x &= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &< -1 \\ \cos x &> 2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{NO!}$$