1) Studiare

$$\sum_{n} \frac{1}{n} - \binom{n}{1}$$

Utilizzo metodo della radice

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{f(x)} = \begin{cases} l < 1 \to converge \\ l > 1 \to diverge \end{cases}$$

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$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{k^n} - 1} \sim n^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = \infty^0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$
 La serie converge

$2) \quad f(x) = \ln x - \ln^2 x$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0^+ \\ x \to +\infty}} f(x) = \ln x - \ln^2 x = \ln x (1 - \ln x) = -\infty * -(-\infty) = -*+ = -\infty$$

Asintoti verticali:

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \rightarrow x = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} \ge 0$$

$$1 - 2\ln x \ge 0$$

$$-2\ln x \ge -1$$

$$\ln x \le \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \le e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} \ge 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & x \\ 1-2\ln x \ge 0 \end{array}$$

$$-2\ln x \ge -1$$

$$\ln x \le \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x \le e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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Monotona crescente - Monotona decrescente

(Se fosse stato monotona strettamente crescente, non mettere =)

Quindi, massimo assoluto

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 - 4x \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{x - 4x \ln x}{x} = 1 - 4 \ln x$$

$$1 - 4 \ln x > 0$$

$$1 - 4 \ln x > 0$$

$$-4 \ln x > -1$$

$$1 - 4 \ln x > 1$$

$$-4 \ln x > -1$$

$$\ln x < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$x < e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$r = a^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

Tangente flesso:

$$fe^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}} - \frac{2 \ln x}{e^{\frac{1}{4}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}} - \frac{2 * \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt[4]{e}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_0 = fe^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$y + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{1}{2}(x - e^{\frac{1}{4}})$$
(Ough so expressed is calcular shear and

$$y_0 = \cancel{E}^{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{3}{16}$$

$$y + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{1}{2}(x - e^{\frac{1}{4}})$$

(Qualche errore di calcolo che non ho voglia di cercare)

3) Primitive

$$\int x \sin x$$

$$x \rightarrow 1$$

$$\sin x \to -\cos x$$

$$-x\cos x - \int -\cos x$$

$$-x\cos x + \sin x + c$$

$$\alpha(\pi) = 2\beta(0)$$

$$-\pi\cos\pi + \sin\pi + c = 2\sin0 + 2c$$

$$\pi + c = 2c$$

$$c = \pi$$

 $[-x\cos x + \sin x]_0^{\pi} = \pi$ 4) $\sum \cos \pi n * \sin \frac{1}{n}$ $\cos \pi * n = (-1)^n$ Ragionamento: $\cos(0) - \cos(\pi) - \cos(2\pi)$ $1 \qquad -1 \qquad 1$ $\sum (-1)^n * \sin \frac{1}{n}$ Si una libenitz $\frac{1}{n}$ è strettamente decrescente o $\sin \frac{1}{n} > 0 \rightarrow vero$ o $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \to vero$ o $\frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} \to n+1 > n \to vero$ Allora la serie converge Invece la serie $\sum \sin \frac{1}{n} \sim \frac{1}{n} \to diverge$