Prova scritta di Auglis Matematica del 16.4.2018

dow
$$f = (-1) + \infty$$

X = -1 e un as utoto verticale dif.

A +00 non c'é as: utoto ori 220 utale, potrebbe ez Nete un goutoto oblique. Per stablaces occorre ca Prolate line \$(x)

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\log(x+1)}{x} = \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{x} = \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\log(x+1)}{x} = \frac{\arctan(x+2)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1$$

=> Non 62 ye abour as noto oblique a +00 -

$$\xi'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+1-x-1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)}$$

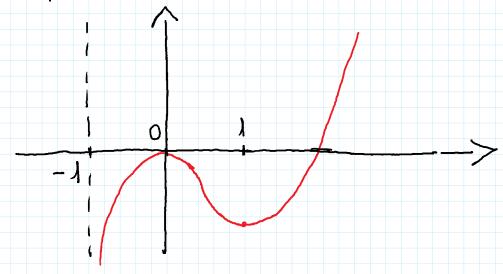
$$\xi'(x) \ge 0$$
 in dom $\xi \iff X^2 - x \ge 0$ $\iff X \le 0$ $\implies X \implies \lambda$

f ē crescente mi (-1,0) e in (1,+∞); f ē decrescente mi (0,1)

X=0 e un punto di manimo relativo di f e f(0) = log 1 - arctg 0 = 0

x = 1 \(\bar{e} \) \quad \

(d) Grafico di f:



$$L'eq. f(x) = \lambda ha$$
:

2 sol. se
$$\lambda = f(1)$$

2 209. se
$$\lambda = f(0) = 0$$

1 20f.
$$9x > 7 f(0) = 0$$
.

2. $e^{x} = \frac{2e^{x} \times e^{x}}{e^{x} - e^{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$
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$$= \frac{a^{2}+a^{2}+b^{2}+b^{2}}{x^{2}(x+1)}$$

After a

$$I = \lim_{N \to +\infty} \int \left(\frac{-x+1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$$
 $= \lim_{N \to +\infty} \int \left(-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$
 $= \lim_{N \to +\infty} \left[-\log|x| - \frac{1}{x} + \log|x+1| \right]_{x}^{x}$
 $= \lim_{N \to +\infty} \left[\log|\frac{x+1}{x}| - \frac{1}{x} \right]_{x}^{x}$
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Se
$$X=-1$$
 la serie diventa
$$\sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^u}{1+u}$$

e converge per il criterio di Lubuitz, poi de la succ. b_ = 1 , u 70 è postiva, decrescente e infinitama. Ani udi, mi concensione, la sere converge se xe[-1,1) e converge anolutque nte se xe(-1,1).