Auge: 2: Hakungtica - 12.11.2018  $\lambda. \quad f(x) = \frac{e^2}{x^2 - 3}$ (a) Dominio: fēben definita se x²-8 ≠0, x²+8 X = ± 2/2. Qui udi dour & = IR / 1+2/2/ lulerse hour con opli ass: x = 0  $f(0) = \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{8} = > (0, -\frac{1}{8}) \in G_{p}$ f(x) =0 <=> ex =0 mai vero Segue di f: poice e/20 tx e in 2 ha cu f(x) >0 <=> x2-8>0 <=> x<-2/2 oppure x>2/2 Quiusli \$(x)>0<=> XE(-00,-212)) (212,+00) \$(x)<0<=> x ∈ (-212,212) (b) Limiti significativi: ± 2/2, ±00  $\lim_{x\to -2\sqrt{2}} f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-2\sqrt{2}} (z) = \pm \infty \text{ (dispende daf)} \end{cases}$ Seguo di f "vicino"a -212)\_ Tenendo conto del seguo 2 has  $k: w = f(x) = +\infty$  &  $ev = f(x) = -\infty$ . In modo qua eogo:  $\xi(x) = -\infty$   $\xi(x) = +\infty$ Per  $x - y - \infty$   $e^{x} - y \circ = y f(x) - y \circ$   $x^{2} - 8 - y + \infty$ Pec X->+00 ex->+00 X5-8->+00 } forma op moperisare 00 f(x) 10 ex ->+00

Azutoti: x=±212 azutoti verticali

```
y=0 assutoto oxissoutale a -00
   Non es 1/2 l'asintoto oblique a +00
         \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x}
(c) xx e dom f
    f'(x) = \frac{e^{x}(x^{2}-8)-e^{x}2x}{(x^{2}-8)^{2}} = \frac{e^{x}(x^{2}-2x-8)}{(x^{2}-8)^{2}}
    f'(x)>0<=> x2-2x-8>0
                  {x = 1 ± √1+0 = 1 ± √9 = 1 ± 3 < 7 - 2 {
                    x < -2 ×>4
                  -212 -2 215 4
 fēcuxule in (-00,-2/2), (-2/2,-2), (4,+00)
 f è decrescente in (-2,212), (212,4)
 X = 2 pto di massimo relativo;
 X=4 p.to di min. alepti so.
(d) Grafico di f:
```

(e) 
$$\lim_{t \to 0} f = (-\infty, f(-2)] \cup (0, +\infty)$$
 $L'eq, f(x) = x \text{ how}$ 
 $2 \text{ 20}R. \text{ 2$ 

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} dx - \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} dx - \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{1 + x^{2}} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left( x - \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left( x - \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \left( x - \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^{3}}{3} \cdot \operatorname{qrct} dx \right]_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \log 2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \log 2$$

2: tatta di ma sere un merico a termini di segno varabile. Occotte dunque studiatur la constrpenda assoluta, ave la constrpenda della serie

$$|Q_{u}| = |Q_{u}| = (-1)^{u} \frac{\cos u}{u!}$$

$$|Q_{u}| = |Q_{u}| \leq 1$$

2 ossecui che

e the  $\frac{1}{u-1}$  by constrone per il triterio del tapporto:  $\frac{b_{u+1}}{b_u} = \frac{1}{(u+1)!}$  by  $\frac{1}{u+1} = \frac{1}{u+1}$  constrone per il triterio del tapporto:  $\frac{b_{u+1}}{b_u} = \frac{1}{(u+1)!}$  by  $\frac{1}{u+1} = \frac{1}{u+1}$  constronto,  $\frac{1}{u-1}$  land touverone e la serie assegnata converge assoluta uneuk.