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Prova scritta di Analisi Matematica del 10.6.2019
1. f(x) = e^{1/x}
            X-6
 (a) Dominio x x 0 (estenda di x)
                     X-6 \neq 0, X \neq 6 (denom. diverso dos)
  dow f = 12/ 40,64
  Interseroui con get opri e segue di f
  0 & dom f
  f(x) = 0 <=> e /2 = 0
   f(x)>0 <=> x-6>0 <=> x>6
  f(x) < 0 \iff x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 6)
  Limiti signification. 0,6, ± 00
2ex - 70^{+} \frac{1}{x} - 7 + 00 = 2e^{x} - 2 + 00
x - 6 - 2 - 6
              f(x) \rightarrow -\infty \qquad \left[ \frac{+\infty}{-6} \right]
              \frac{1}{x} - y - \infty = y e^{x} - y 0
x - 6 - y - 6
f(x) - y 0
f(x) - y 0
&×->0⁻
               f(x) \approx \frac{e^{x}}{x-6} = >
5e x→ 6
                x \rightarrow 6^4 f(x) \rightarrow +\infty
                                                 X = 6 as vertical
                x \rightarrow 6^{-} f(x) \rightarrow -\infty
               \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow e^{x} \rightarrow 1
                                                =>
5 x→-∞
                                           1 - 00
                  f(x) N = -70
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Page 1

$$y = 0 \text{ as who to or would all } \\ 2x > +00 \quad \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow e^{x} > 1 \Rightarrow \\ f(x) = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x-6} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x-6} \\ y = 0 \text{ as who to or would all } \\ \frac{1}{x-6} = \frac{1}{x^2} (x-6) - e^{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} (x-6)^2 \\ = -e^{x} \frac{x^2+1}{(x-6)^2} = -e^{x} \frac{x^2+x-6}{(x-6)^2} \\ = -e^{x} \frac{x^2+x-6}{(x-6)^2} = -e^{x} \frac{x^2+x-6}{(x-6)^2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{$$

Grafico di F (b) $|u f = (-\infty, f(2)) \cup (f(-3), 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ $uff = -\infty$, sup $f = +\infty$ L'eq f(x)=0 ha 0 solutioni) fleq f(x)=10 has a solutioné; l'eq. f(x) = -10 ha 2 solutioni. 2. $\lim_{X\to-\infty} x^2 \left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{3x}} - 1 \right) = P$ Pec x > -0 => (1+\frac{1}{3x})^2 1 \(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3x} = \frac{1}{6x} \) $x^{2}\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{3}{x}}-1\right) \approx x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6x} = \frac{x}{6} \implies -\infty$

Page 3

3.
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2 + 5}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

grado u.m. = grado den => faccio la divisione ta polinami

$$x^{2}$$
 +5 $x^{2}+2x+1$ - $x^{2}-2x-1$ 1

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

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

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

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{6}{(x+1)^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \left[x - 2 \log_{1}(x+1) - \frac{6}{x+1} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$(4.)$$
 $(-1)^{1}$ $(-1)^{1}$ $(-1)^{1}$ $(-1)^{2}$ $(-1)^{2}$

$$a_{n} = (-1) \overline{u} => a_{n} \bar{e}$$
 a sequi after $u^{2} + Q$

Otrologola controlenta anoluta, ave la controlenta di __ 19n1-

|au| = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \times \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \frac{\lambda}

De une 5 1 2/2 countroje (serie grano mi ca geni

explision to per il criterio del confronto asintotico, quine 2 10 11 constrore.

La serie anequata, essendo anolutamente constropute, é constropente.