Prova scritta di Analisi Hatematica del 13.11.2017  $\lambda. \neq (x) = \frac{x}{x}$ 6093 X (a) Dominio: fêben definita se x>0 (argomen to del logarituo) e se log3 x x0 (afdenomina tou) une se logx x0.  $\begin{cases} 2 \times 20 \\ 2 \times 20 \end{cases} \times 20 \end{cases} \times 20$   $\begin{cases} 2 \times 20 \\ 2 \times 21 \end{cases} = (0,1) \cup (1,+\infty)$ Non ni sono more se grom con dei dui; ox gomb 早(x)=0(=> x=0-\$(x)>0 <=> Coop x > O <=> x>1 (b) Limiti signification: 0<sup>+</sup>, 1, +∞ 5e x->0+: x->0 => f(x)->0  $eog x -> -\infty$ De X->1 2 ha ma forma del tipo 1/0 - Occorre distinguere:  $x \to 1^ \log x \neq 0 => f(x) -> -\infty$   $x \to 1^+$   $\log x \neq 0 => f(x) -> +\infty$ De x->+00 f(x)->+00 (limite notevole) Azutoti: x=1 azutoto vecticale. Non ni sono des ntopi an espontabli. +(x) 1 -> 0 ge x -> +00 => wow di X log X Dono d'ainteti operdon -(c) xxe dow f  $f'(x) = \frac{\log^3 x - x \cdot 3 \log^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\log^6 x}$ 

log x

$$\frac{\log^{2} x (\log x - 3)}{\log^{4} x} = \frac{\log x - 3}{\log^{4} x}$$

$$\frac{f'(x) > 0 < = > \log x - 3 > 0 < = > \log x > 3 < = > x > e^{3}$$

$$\frac{f \in \text{dec}(x) > \text{cube in } (0, 1) \in \text{in } (1, e^{3})}{\text{f is creature in } (e^{3} + \infty)}$$

$$\frac{x = e^{3} \text{ pho di union in } \text{cell price}$$

$$\frac{f''(x) = \frac{x}{x} \frac{\log^{4} x - (\log x - 3)}{x \log^{3} x}$$

$$= \frac{\log x - 4 (\log x - 3)}{x \log^{5} x}$$

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$$= \frac{12 - 3\log x}{x \log^{5} x} = \frac{3(4 - \log x)}{x \log^{5} x}$$

$$\frac{\log^{3} x > 0 \log x < 4 \times e^{4}}{x \log^{5} x}$$

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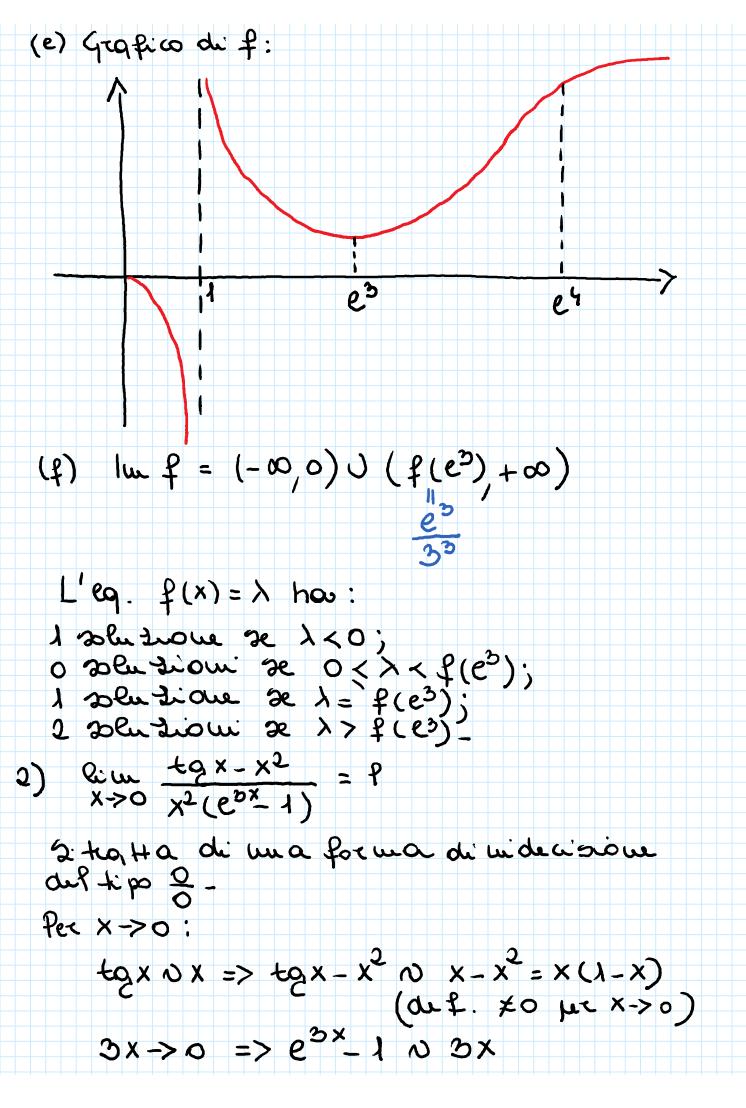
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$$\frac{\log^{3}$$



$$x^{2}(e^{3x}-1) \sim x^{2} \cdot 3x = 3x^{3}$$
Qui woli
$$P = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{x(1-x)}{3x^{3}} = \lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{1-x}{3x^{2}} = +\infty - \frac{1}{3x^{2}}$$

$$2. T = \int_{X^{2}}^{1} \frac{x+1}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} dx \in \text{un unkapade improprio-}$$
Occorre qui woli cope data pri mas
$$\frac{x+1}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{ax+b}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} + \frac{cx+d}{x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{ax+b}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} = \frac{ax+b}{x^{2}+b+cx^{3}+dx^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{ax^{3}+ax+bx^{2}+b+cx^{3}+dx^{3}}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)}$$
Da mi
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+c=0 & c=-a=-1 \\ b+d=0 & d=-b=-1 \\ a=1 & b=1 \\ b=1 & b=1 \\ \end{vmatrix}$$
Qui woli
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x^{2}(x^{2}+1)} & dx = \int_{x^{2}+1}^{x^{2}} \frac{x+1}{x^{2}+1} dx = \int_{x^{2}+1}^{x^{2}} \frac{x+1}{x$$

= 
$$\log_{1}|x| - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}\log_{2}(1+x^{2}) - \operatorname{arctg}x + c$$
 cein

I =  $\lim_{W \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{W \times + 1} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{arc$ 

· 94-70 per 4-7 +00 ; · Qu è decrescente (poi le ) 1+ 1/2 é de la contrage per la crite re di Leibniz.