Aualiz Hakuatica - 8.6.2018 - traccia B

1. 
$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2x - 3)e^x$$

(a) 
$$dom f = ih$$
  
 $f(o) = -3$   
 $f(x) = 0 = -3$   
 $f(x) =$ 

Limiti 2 gui fi (qturi : 
$$\pm \infty$$
  
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$   $f(x)$   $v$   $x^2$   $e^x = (-x)^2 \longrightarrow 0$   
 $e^{-x}$ 

y=0 92 utoto orizzontale a -00

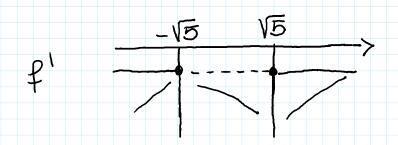
$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$
  $f(x) \otimes x^2 e^x \rightarrow +\infty$ 

Eziste un asintoto oblique a +00?

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} \sim x e^{x} \rightarrow +\infty$$

Non ez de

(b) 
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$
  
 $f'(x) = (2x - 2)e^{x} + (x^{2} - 2x - 3)e^{x}$   
 $= e^{x}(2x - 2 + x^{2} - 2x - 3)$   
 $= e^{x}(x^{2} - 5)$   
 $f'(x) > 0 \iff x^{2} - 5 > 0 \iff x \le -\sqrt{5} = 0$ 

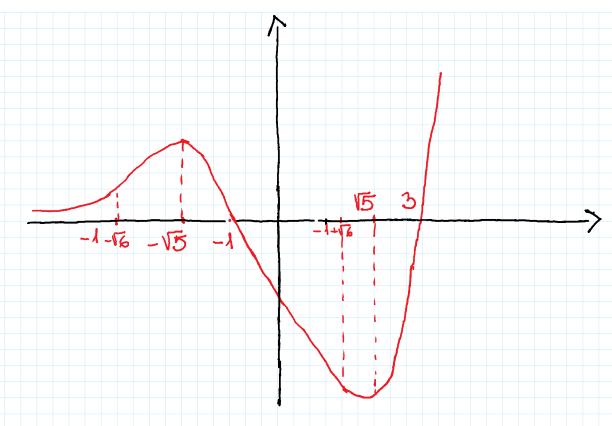


f  $\bar{e}$  cresente in  $(-00, -\sqrt{5})e$  in  $(\sqrt{5}, +\infty);$  f e decresente in  $(-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})_ X = -\sqrt{5}$  p.to di max relativo  $X = \sqrt{5}$  p.to di min relativo

(c) 
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $f''(x) = e^{x} \cdot 2x + e^{x} (x^{2} - 5)$   
 $= e^{x} (x^{2} + 2x - 5)$ 

f ĕ couressq m' (-∞,-1-√6) e m (-1+√6,+∞), f ē coucava mi (-1-√6,-1+√6) -X=-1-√6 e X=-1+√6 sous punti di flesso.

(a) Crafico di f



(e) 
$$\lim f = [f(\sqrt{5}) + \infty)$$
  
 $L'eq. f(x) = \lambda how$   
0 solutioni se  $\lambda < f(\sqrt{5});$   
1 solutioni se  $\lambda = f(\sqrt{5});$   
2 solutioni se  $\lambda < f(\sqrt{5}) < \lambda < 0;$   
3 solutioni se  $\lambda < \lambda < \beta < 0;$   
2 solutioni se  $\lambda < \lambda < \beta < 0;$   
1 solutione se  $\lambda > \beta < 0;$ 

2.
P<sub>1</sub> = Pom 1 2 h + Th
h->+00 h + h Coo h

$$L^{4} + L \cos L = L^{4} \left(1 + \frac{\cos L}{1 L^{2}}\right) e m + \frac{1}{1 L^{2}}$$

$$V L^{4} \qquad V L^{4} \qquad V L^{2} \qquad V L^{2$$

Cumite Cuotero en

$$\rho_2 = \lim_{X \to 0} \frac{(x^2 + 1) \times \cdot \log(1 - 3x^2)}{\sin^3(2x)}$$

$$f_2 = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \cdot x \cdot (-3x^2)}{8x^3} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-6x^3}{8x^3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

3. 
$$T_1 = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\cos x}{2^{2} + 2^{2} \times x + 1} dx$$

X we C = x ca

Application la tecnica di integratione per sostitue
Lone

From 
$$\frac{1}{1} = \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t + 1} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{(t + 1)^2} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dt}{(t + 1)$$

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$$I_{2} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{\log_{2}(x-1)}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$Applicando la fecuica di integration per parti:
$$I_{2} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{\log_{2}(x-1)}{x^{2}} dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3}\log 2 + \frac{1}{2}\log 1 + \int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{x(x-1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{X(x-1)} = \frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{x-1} = \frac{ax-a+bx}{X(x-1)}$$

$$|a+b=0|$$

$$|a+b=0|$$

$$|a=-1|$$

$$|a=-1|$$

+00

Jai an = cos 2<sup>h</sup>. accto 
$$\frac{u^2}{2^n}$$

Dia an = cos 2<sup>h</sup>. accto  $\frac{u^2}{2^n}$ 

Jahlinon e una succ. di unura positivi quindi
occora studiata la comercenda assoluta.

$$|a_n| = |\cos 2^n| \text{ accto } \frac{u^2}{2^n}$$

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$$= |\cos 2^n| \text{ accto } \frac{u^2}{2^n}$$

$$= |\cos 2^n| \text{ accto } \frac{u^2}{2^n} = b_n$$

Du comerce: un fathi bino  $\frac{u^2}{2^n}$  e

$$\frac{u^2}{2^{n+1}} = \text{ constrainte} (\text{pridicates descaporto}):$$

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

Ounuali anche \(\frac{1}{2^n}\) | \(\f

12 sogua qualittare cosa succede per x=±1-

Se x=1 la seri due uta

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{n^2+1}$$

Poice  $\frac{L+2}{L^2+1}$  0  $\frac{L}{L^2} = \frac{1}{L}$  e la serie gremonica  $\frac{2}{L=1}$   $\frac{1}{L}$  diverge, tale serie diverge.

Se x=-1 la secui diventa

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} (-1)^{1} \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(-1)^{2}}$$

(e non courtège assolut quente). Tale seri courtège per il criterio di Lenbuit. Infatti se

a hou

1. b. 70 4u

2. 6,->0

3. 
$$b_{u+1} \leq b_u \leq 2$$
  
 $u+3 \leq u+2 \leq 2$   
 $(u+1)^2+1 \leq u^2+1$   
 $u^2+2u+2$ 

lu conclusione, la serie constage assolutquente se  $X \in (-1, 1)$  e converge se  $X \in [-1, 1)$ .