Augli 2. 49te matica - 11.4.2018

1. 
$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 3}}{x}$$

(a) Dominio:

Non li sono punti de intersessione con ger assi cartesique (1/0 => V x2+2x+3 70, ox olon f)

(b) Limiti zignificativi: 0,±00

Se 
$$x \to 0^+$$
  $f(x) \to +\infty$   
Se  $x \to 0^ f(x) \to -\infty$ 

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \qquad x^{2} + 2x + 3 \quad x^{2} = >$$

$$\sqrt{x^{2} + 2x + 3} \quad x^{2} = |x| = x$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+2x+3} \ N \sqrt{x^2} = |x| = x =$$

$$f(x) \approx \frac{x}{x} = 1 - > 1$$

$$X \rightarrow -\infty \qquad X^{2} + 2x + 3 \quad 0 \quad X^{2} = >$$

$$1 \quad X^{2} + 2x + 3 \quad 0 \quad |x| = -x \Rightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{X^2+2x+3}$$
  $\sqrt{1}$ 

$$f(x) = -\lambda - > -\lambda$$

(c) 
$$\forall x \in \text{dow } f$$

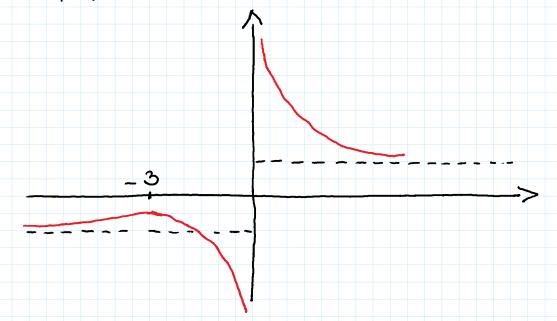
$$\frac{2x+2}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}} - x = \sqrt{x^2+2x+3}$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2 + x - x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 + 2x+3} = \frac{-x-3}{x^2 + 2x+3}$$

$$f \in \text{caexente } \text{ ui } (-\infty, -3], \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (0, +\infty); \\
f \in \text{decresente } \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0); \\
f \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{ ui } (-3,0) \in \text{$$

€ decrescente ni (-30) é ni (0,+∞); x=-3 p. to de lugnituo relequo\_ (d) Grafico di f:



(e) 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f = (-\infty, f(-3)) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

L'eq. 
$$f(x)=\lambda$$
 ha:  
1 solutione se  $\lambda \leq -\lambda$ ;  
2 solutione se  $-\lambda < \lambda < f(-3)$ ;  
1 solutione se  $\lambda = f(-3)$ ;

2 t940 di ma forma di indecisione 
$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
per  $L \to +\infty$   $L^2 + L \cos^3 L = L^2 (1 + \frac{\cos^3 L}{L})$ 

$$P = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{u}{\sqrt{u}} = \lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\log u} = 0$$

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

Convene coscologe pre li minarmente l'int. montinito I= \ X2+1 dx

Occorre effettuque la divisione tra polinomi.

11-X+1

da cui

da cui

$$I_{1} = \int (A + \frac{-x+1}{x^{2}+1}) dx = \int (X - \frac{x}{x^{2}+1} + \frac{1}{x^{2}+1}) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x + C \quad \text{ceil}_{3}$$

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

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} 2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$| \text{lubfte} | \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+1} dx = | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2}+1) + \text{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2}+1} dx$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x | \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 5 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= | \text{lum}_{x^{2}+1} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_{2}(x^{2}+1) + \operatorname{qrcto}_{2} x$$

uot la serie di potende courtige assolutamente per agni XEB-