Analis Hakmatica - 25.6, 2018 1.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$ (a)  $x+1\neq0$   $x\neq-1$  condition affinite  $(x+1)^2$  ) f sia ben difficite dow f = 12/ 5-19  $f(0) = \log \lambda = 0$  (0,0)  $\in Graf f$  $f(x) > 0 < = > log <math>\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} > 0 < = > \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2} > 1$  $(=) x^2 + 1 > (x+1)^2$   $(=) x^2 + 1 > (x+1)^2$  $\langle = \rangle$  2 x  $\leq$  0  $\langle = \rangle$  x  $\leq$  0  $f(x) > 0 \approx x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 0)$  $f(x) < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (0, +\infty)$ (b) Limiti squificotivi: -1, ±00  $2e \times -> -1 \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{2}{3} + \infty$ f(x) ->+00 X=-1 è un asintoto verticale dif\_ Se  $x - y + \infty$   $\frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2} = 1 = y + (x) - y + \cos 1 = 0$ y=0 è un quitoto ouittoutale a +00 e a -00. (c) tre dom f  $f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2+1} \cdot \frac{2x(x+1)^2 - (x^2+1)2(x+1)}{(x+1)^4}$ 

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

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

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

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2 soludioni se x >0. 2.  $\lim_{X \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}-x}{x+1} = P$ pr x->-0 x2-1 0 x8 => /x2-1 0 /x2 = -x  $\sqrt{x^2-1}-X \ \mathcal{O} \ -X-X=-2X\neq 0$ X W K+X Quiushi  $P = \lim_{X \to Y \to \infty} \frac{-2X}{X} = -2$ 3.  $T = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2e^{x}}{e^{2x}} + 4e^{x} + 3$  $e^{2x}+\zeta e^{x}+3=(e^{x})^{2}+\zeta e^{x}+3$ ,  $De^{x}=e^{x}$ Per sostituzione:  $e^{0}=\lambda$   $e^{1}=e$  $I = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{2}{x^2 + 4x + 3}$  olx 9. ha  $x^2 + 4x + 3 = 0 \iff x = -2 \pm \sqrt{-3} = -2 \pm \sqrt{-3}$ an udi  $\frac{2}{x^2+4,x+3} = \frac{\alpha}{x+3} + \frac{b}{x+1}$  $= \frac{a \times + a + b \times + 3b}{(x+3)(x+1)}$ Ja+b=0 | b=-a ) b=-a  $\int a - 3a = 2 \int -2a = 2$ Ja+3b=2

 $\int b = \lambda$ 

2 tapta di una serie a termi ni positivi. Conviene usqui il criterio della tadia. Sa  $q_u = \frac{3^u}{u^{1/3}}$   $Va_u = \frac{3}{u^{5}} \longrightarrow 0 < 1 \text{ for } u \rightarrow +\infty$ 

La secie dun que couverge.