Augli 2 4/9 temptica - 8,6,2018 - Teaccia A

$$\lambda. \quad f(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 3)e^{-x}$$

Li uniti 2 gui fi (qturi :
$$\pm \infty$$

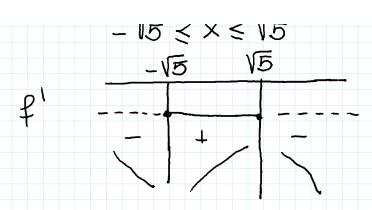
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ $f(x) \approx x^2 e^{-x} = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \rightarrow 0$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$
 $f(x) \approx x^2 e^{-x} \rightarrow +\infty$

Ezisk lu asintoto obliquo a -00! $\frac{1}{x}$ $\sim xe^{-x} \rightarrow -\infty$ Non ez de

(b)
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$

 $f'(x) = (2x+2)e^{-x} - (x^2+2x-3)e^{-x}$
 $= e^{-x}(2x+2-x^2-2x+3)$
 $= e^{-x}(-x^2+5)$
 $f'(x) > 0 <=> -x^2+5 > 0$
 $x^2-5 < 0$
 $-\sqrt{5}$ $\sqrt{5}$



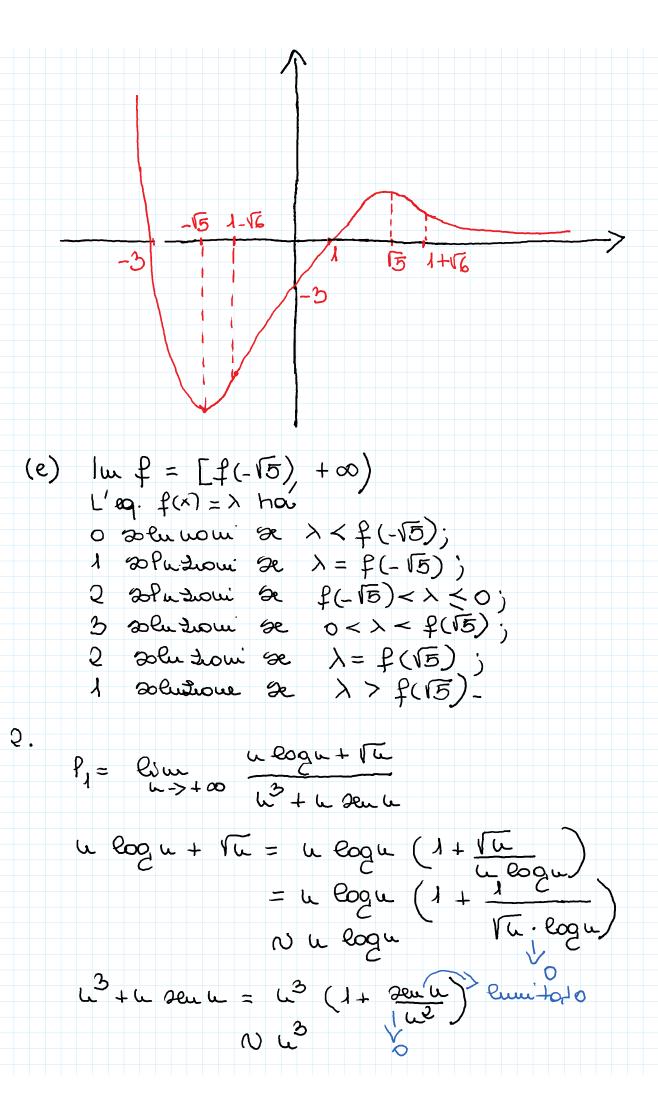
f è decresente u $(-00, -\sqrt{5})$ e $u(\sqrt{5}, +\infty)$; f è cresente ui $(-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$. $X = -\sqrt{5}$ p.to di uiu. τ elativo $X = \sqrt{5}$ p.to di uax. τ elativo

(c)
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

 $f''(x) = -2x e^{-x} - (-x^2 + 5) e^{-x}$
 $= e^{-x} (-2x + x^2 - 5)$
 $= e^{-x} (x^2 - 2x - 5)$

 $f''(x) > 0 \iff x^2 - 2x - 5 > 0$ $x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 5} = 1 \pm \sqrt{6}$ $x \le 1 - \sqrt{6}$ $x \ge 1 + \sqrt{6}$

f ĕ couressq mi (-∞, 1-√6) e m (1+√6,+∞), f ē concava mi (1-√6, 1+√6) -X=1-√6 e X=1+√6 sono punti diferso.



$$P_{1} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{k \otimes g k}{k \otimes g} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1}{k \otimes g} \frac{1}{k}$$

$$P_{2} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{(x^{2}+1) \times (\cos(2x)-1)}{k g \times^{3}}$$

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$$P_{2} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1 \times (x^{2}+1) \times (x^{2}+1) \times 1}{k g \times^{3}} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^{2})^{3}$$

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

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

$$P_{3} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1 \cdot x \cdot (-2x^{2})}{x^{3}} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{-2x^{3}}{x^{3}} = -2$$

$$P_{4} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1 \cdot x \cdot (-2x^{2})}{x^{3}} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{-2x^{3}}{x^{3}} = -2$$

$$P_{5} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1 \cdot x \cdot (-2x^{2})}{x^{3}} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{-2x^{3}}{x^{3}} = -2$$

$$P_{6} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{1 \cdot x \cdot (-2x^{2})}{x^{3}} = \underset{k \to +\infty}{\text{log } k} \frac{-2x^{3}}{x^{3}} = -2$$

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$$P_{8$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} 1_{2} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^{2}}{(x+2)^{2}} dx \\ Appli cando la tecnica di mhegration per parti: \\ I_{2} = \int_{0}^{1} D\left(-\frac{1}{x+2}\right) log(x+1) dx \\ = \left[-\frac{1}{x+2}log(x+1)\right] + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2}log 2 + \frac{1}{2}log 1 + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+1)} \\ \frac{1}{(x+2)(x+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{x+2} + \frac{b}{x+1} = \frac{\alpha x + \alpha + b x + 2b}{(x+1)(x+2)} \\ = 7 \\ |\alpha+b=0| \qquad |\alpha=-b| \qquad |\alpha=-1| \\ |\alpha+2b=1| \qquad |-b+2b=1| \qquad |b=1| \\ I_{1} = -\frac{1}{2}log 2 + \int_{0}^{1} \left(-\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2}log 2 + \left[-log(x+1)\right]_{0}^{1} \\ = -\frac{1}{2}log 2 - log 3 + log 2 + log 2 - log 1 \\ = \frac{5}{2}log 2 - log 3 \end{array}$$

Ja que de 3 log (1+ ht).

Janhou e una succ. di un me ri positi di qui noti
occorre studiaire la convergenda assoluta. 10 1 = | seu 3 . log (1+ 1/2) | I bu coure coje: un fathi bus un e I u' è court court le (pre l'accide tais du rapports) $\frac{(u+1)^4}{3^{u+1}} \cdot \frac{3^u}{u^4} - \frac{1}{3} < 1$ authorité du che 2 1aul consege (ceiters du l'autouto). J 4+3 X L XEIB É ma seri di potende di centro Xo=0-Copcolo del rappio de courtagendo: sa $q_u = \frac{u+3}{(\sqrt{2}+2)}$, $\left| \frac{Qu+1}{Qu} \right| = \frac{u+4}{(u+1)^2+2} \cdot \frac{u^2+2}{u+3} \cdot \frac{u^3}{u^3} = 1 -> 1$ Il rappio di courrgenta è P=1_ La serie di potende converge assentamente se $x \in (-\lambda, \lambda)$. 12 sogua qualitare cosa succede per x=±1. Se X=1 la seri due uta

Poice $\frac{L+3}{L^2+3} \sqrt{\frac{L}{L^2}} = \frac{1}{L}$ e la semi granomica $\frac{2}{L=1} \frac{1}{L}$ diverge, tole semi diverge.

Se x=-1 la secui diventa

$$\int_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} \frac{k+3}{k^{2}+2}$$

(e non courtige assolutamente). Tale seni courtige per il criterio di Lenbuit. Infatti se

a ha

1. b, >0 4u

2, 6,->0

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

 $\frac{u+4}{(u+1)^2+2} \leq \frac{u+3}{u^2+2u+3} \leq 2$

$$y^{2} + 2u + 4u^{2} + 8 \le y^{2} + 2u^{2} + 3u + 3u^{2} + 6u + 9 =$$

$$u^{2} + 4u + 1 \ge 0 \quad (\text{veco } \forall u \in \mathcal{V})$$

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