

Analisi Matematica - 4.9.2018

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \arctan x$

(a) $x \neq 0$ dom $f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \forall x \in \text{dom } f \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e9 dispari}$$

Limiti significativi: $0, \pm\infty$

$$\text{Se } x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \arctan x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\text{Se } x \rightarrow 0^- \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow -\infty, \quad \arctan x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -\infty$$

$x=0$ \u00e9 un asintoto verticale di f

$$\text{Se } x \rightarrow +\infty \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0, \quad \arctan x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$y = \pi$ asintoto orizzontale per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

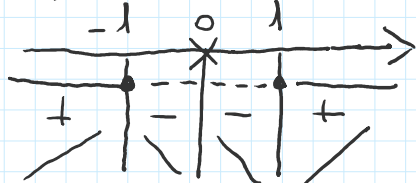
$$\text{Se } x \rightarrow -\infty \quad \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0, \quad \arctan x \rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) \rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi$$

$y = -\pi$ asintoto orizzontale per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

(b) $\forall x \in \text{dom } f$

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

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -1 \text{ o } x \geq 1$$



f \u00e9 crescente in $(-\infty, -1)$ e in $(1, +\infty)$;

f \u00e9 decrescente in $(-1, 0)$ e in $(0, 1)$;

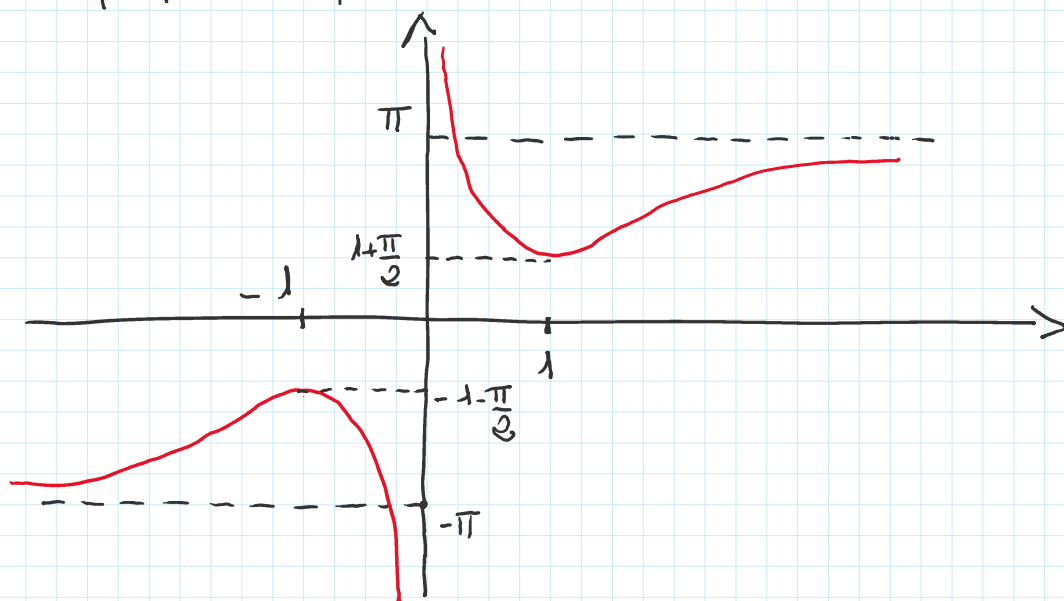
$x = -1$ p.to di massimo relativo,

$$f(-1) = -1 + 2\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1 - \pi$$

$x = 1$ p.to di minimo relativo,

$$f(1) = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + \pi$$

(c) Grafico di f :



(d) L'eq. $f(x) = \lambda$ ha

1 sol. se $\lambda \leq -\pi$,

2 sol. se $-\pi < \lambda < f(-1) = -1 - \pi/2$,

1 sol. se $\lambda = -1 - \pi/2$,

0 sol. se $-1 - \pi/2 < \lambda < 1 + \pi/2 = f(1)$,

1 sol. se $\lambda = 1 + \pi/2$,

2 sol. se $1 + \pi/2 < \lambda < \pi$,

1 sol. se $\lambda \geq \pi$.

$$\text{Im } f = (-\infty, -1 - \frac{\pi}{2}] \cup [1 + \frac{\pi}{2}, +\infty)$$

2.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 (e^{2ex} - 1)}{(x^2 + 2) \tan(e^x - 1)} = f$$

$$\text{Per } x \rightarrow 0 \quad 2ex \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow e^{2ex} - 1 \sim 2ex \sim x$$

$$x^2 + 2 \rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2 \sim 2$$

$$e^x - 1 \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \tan(e^x - 1) \sim e^x - 1 \sim x$$

Quindi:

$$f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cdot \cancel{x}}{2 \cdot \cancel{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2} = 0$$

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

$$3. \quad I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\log(x+1)}{(x+2)^2} dx$$

Occorre calcolare preliminarmente l'integrale indefinito associato ad I . Usando la tecnica di integrazione per parti si ha

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 = \int \frac{\log(x+1)}{(x+2)^2} dx &= \int \mathbb{D}\left(-\frac{1}{x+2}\right) \log(x+1) dx \\ &= -\frac{\log(x+1)}{x+2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \frac{a}{x+1} + \frac{b}{x+2} = \frac{ax+2a+b}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ 2a+b=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b=-a \\ 2a-a=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b=-1 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$$

Quindi

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x+1} dx - \int \frac{1}{x+2} dx \\ &= \log|x+1| - \log|x+2| + C \end{aligned}$$

da cui

$$I_1 = -\frac{\log(x+2)}{x+2} + \log\left|\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right| + C$$

Dalla definizione di integrale generalizzato si ha che

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^w \frac{\log(x+2)}{(x+1)} dx \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{\log(x+2)}{x+1} + \log\left|\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right| \right]_1^w \\ &= \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{\log(w+2)}{w+1} + \log\left|\frac{w+1}{w+2}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \log 3 - \log \frac{2}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{-\frac{1}{w+1}}{w+1} + \frac{w}{2} \left| \frac{1}{w+2} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{w}{2} - \frac{w}{2} \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow 0 \\ \log_2(w+2) \\ w+2 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \log_2 1 = 0 \end{matrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3 - \log_2 \frac{2}{3}$$

4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{(-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}}_{a_n}$

Convergenza assoluta: si considera

$$|a_n| = \left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right| = \sin \frac{1}{n} \approx \frac{1}{n}$$

\downarrow
 $0 < \frac{1}{n} < \pi \quad \forall n \geq 1$

Per confronto asintotico, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ ha lo stesso comportamento di $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, quindi diverge.

La serie $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ dunque non converge assolutamente.

Convergenza: la serie è a termini a segno alternato

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_n \quad b_n = \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

e sono verificate le ipotesi del criterio di Leibniz. Infatti:

- $b_n > 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1$: $0 < \frac{1}{n} < \pi \Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{n} > 0$
- $b_n \rightarrow 0$: $\sin \frac{1}{n} \approx \frac{1}{n}$
- $\{b_n\}$ è decrescente :
 $n < n+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \sin \frac{1}{n+1} < \sin \frac{1}{n}$

$$u < u+1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u+1} < \frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow \text{ser } \frac{1}{u+1} < \text{ser } \frac{1}{u}.$$

\downarrow
 ser crescente in $(0, \pi)$

$$b_{u+1} < b_u$$

La serie è quindi convergente (ma non assolutamente).