Università di Trento - Dipi di lugegneria e Scienza dell'informanorie Cel in Informatica, Ingegneria dell'Informanorie e delle comunicazioni e Ingegneria dell'informaziono e organizzazione d'informanorie a.a. 2017-2018 - Toglio di esercia 12 ... "la magna degli soluppi di Taylor e riponui passo con le serie...

 $(2.1)_{i})f(x) = (e^{-x} - 1) \sin 2x : \text{ ricordismo the } e^{t} = 1 + t + \frac{t^{2}}{2} + \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + \frac{t^{4}}{4!} + o(t^{4}) \text{ per } t \Rightarrow 0$ $da \text{ cui, powendo } t = -x \text{ , ni ha } e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} + o(x^{4}) \text{ per } x \Rightarrow 0.$ $D'alho parte \text{ , xint} = t - \frac{t^{3}}{3!} + \frac{t^{5}}{5!} + o(t^{5}) \text{ , per } t \Rightarrow 0 \text{ , da cui}$ $\sin 2x = 2x - \frac{x^{3}}{83} + \frac{2x^{5}}{5!} + o(x^{5}) \text{ per } x \Rightarrow 0. \text{ Ne seque the}$ $f(x) = (e^{-x} - 1) \sin 2x = \left[-x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{6} + \frac{x^{4}}{24} + o(x^{4}) \right] \left[2x - \frac{4}{3}x^{3} + o(x^{4}) \right]$ $= -2x^{2} + \frac{4}{3}x^{4} + x^{3} - \frac{x^{4}}{3} + o(x^{4}) \text{ per } x \Rightarrow 0.$ $= -2x^{2} + x^{3} + x^{4} + o(x^{4}) \text{ per } x \Rightarrow 0.$

Il polinomio ricercalo e quindi $P_4(x) = -2x^2 + x^3 + x^4$.

ii) $f(x) = \log (1 - \frac{x^2}{2})$: n'icordiamo che $\log (1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + o(t^2)$ per $t \neq 0$, da cui, ponendo $t = -\frac{x^2}{2}$, si ha $\log (1 - \frac{x^2}{2}) = -\frac{x^2}{8} + o(x^4)$ per $x \Rightarrow 0$.

Il polinomio n'cercato e quindi $P_q(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{8}$.

iii) $f(x) = (e^{2x} - 1)^3$ incordiamo che $e^t = 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + \frac{t^4}{24} + o(t^4)$ put so da cui, pouendo t = 2x, niha $e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)$ Ner seque che

 $f(x) = (e^{2x} - 1)^3 = (2x + 2x^2 + 4x^3 + 2x^4 + o(x^4))^3$ $= 8x^3 + 3 \cdot 4x^2 \cdot 2x^2 + o(x^4) = 8x^3 + 24x^4 + o(x^4)$

Il polynomio vicercato e quindi $P_{4}(x) = 8x^{3} + 24x^{4}$. 12.2) i) $f(x) = (x - x^{2})(\cos 2x - 1) + 2x \log(1 + x^{2})$

 $= (x - x^{2}) \left((2x)^{2} + (2x)^{4} + o(x^{4}) \right) + 2x \left(x^{2} - x^{4} + o(x^{4}) \right)$ $= (x - x^{2}) \left((2x)^{2} + (2x)^{4} + o(x^{4}) \right) + 2x \left(x^{2} - x^{4} + o(x^{4}) \right)$ $= (x - x^{2}) \left((2x)^{2} + (6x^{4} + o(x^{4})) \right) + 2x^{3} + x^{5} + o(x^{5})$ $= -2x^{3} + 2x^{4} + o(x^{4}) + 2x^{5} + o(x^{4})$ pp. +2x⁴
ordine n = 4

Alternativ:

Si prior usare $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ equindi $f(x) = e^6 \times 3e^4 + 3e^2 \times -1 = 16x + (6x^2 + 6x^3 + 6x^4 +$

(ii)
$$d(x) = log(cosx) + \frac{1}{2}min^2x$$

$$= log(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)) + \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3))^2$$

$$= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4))^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} + o(x^4))$$

$$= -\frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4) + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4)$$

$$= -\frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)$$

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ordine d'infinites us $n = 4$

12.3) i)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\operatorname{ard}_{y} \frac{1}{x^2}} = -\frac{3}{2}$$
 ; wifeth
$$\frac{\cos \frac{1}{x} - e^{\frac{1}{x^2}}}{\operatorname{ard}_{y} \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{x^4} + o(\frac{1}{x^4}) - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2})} \xrightarrow{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{2}$$

ii)
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{e^{3x} - (1+x)^3}{x(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)} = 3$$
; in fath.

$$\frac{e^{3x} - (1+x)^3}{x(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)} = \frac{\cancel{1} + \cancel{2}x + \frac{9x^2}{2} + o(x^2) - \cancel{1} - \cancel{3}x - 3x^2 + o(x^2)}{x(\cancel{1} + \cancel{1}x + o(x) - \cancel{1})}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}x^2 + o(x^2)}{\cancel{1}x^2 + o(x^2)} \xrightarrow{x \to 0} \cancel{1}$$

iii)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2} - \sin \frac{1}{2}}{\log (1 + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\text{to}\,\cancel{x} - 8\cancel{n}\,\cancel{x}}{\text{log}\,(\cancel{n} + \cancel{x}^3)} = \frac{\cancel{x} + \frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{3}\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right) - \cancel{x} + \frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{6}\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right)}{\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{1} \cdot \cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3} + 0\left(\frac{\cancel{1}}{\cancel{x}^3}\right)$$

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iv)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sin^2(x-1)}{\sqrt{x} \log^2 x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 y}{\sqrt{1+y} \log^2(1+y)}$$

$$\frac{81 \dot{n}^2 y}{\sqrt{1+y'} \log^2(1+y)} = \frac{y^2 + o(y^2)}{\sqrt{1+y'} \left(y^2 + o(y^2)\right)} \xrightarrow{y \to o} \boxed{1}$$

$$(2,4)$$
 i) $\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{(e^{-x}-1) \min 2x + \log (1-\frac{x^{2}}{2}) + \frac{5}{2}x^{2}}{\cos x^{d}-1}$

$$\frac{(e^{-x}-1) \cos(2x + \log(1-\frac{x^{2}}{2}) + \frac{5}{2}x^{2}}{\cos(x^{2}-1)} = \frac{-2x^{2}+x^{3}+x^{4}+o(x^{4})}{-\frac{x^{2}}{2}-\frac{x^{4}}{8}+o(x^{4})} + \frac{5}{2}x^{2}$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}+o(x^{3})}{-\frac{x^{2}\alpha}{2}+o(x^{2}\alpha)} = \frac{0}{-2} \qquad \text{for } 2\alpha < 3$$

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ii) lim
$$3 \times e^{X} - \sin(\log(1+x)) - 2 \times -\frac{7}{2} \times^{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{3\times e^{X} - \sin\left(\log\left(1+x\right)\right) - 2\times - \frac{7}{2}x^{\alpha}}{\sin^{2}x^{3}} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right) - \min\left(x-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}+o(x^{3})\right)}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right) - \min\left(x-\frac{x^{2}}{2}+\frac{x^{3}}{3}+o(x^{3})\right)}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right) - 2\times - \frac{7}{2}x^{\alpha}}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right) - \frac{3}{2}x^{\alpha}}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right) - \frac{3}{2}x^{\alpha}}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o(x^{3})\right)}{x^{3}+o(x^{3})} = \frac{3\times\left(1+x+\frac{x^{2}}{2}+o($$

$$12.5 \ f(x) = e^{-x^2} \qquad f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2} \qquad f''(x) = -2e^{-x^2} + 4x^2e^{-x^2}$$

$$P_2(x) = e^{-1} - 2e^{-1}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(-2+4)e^{-1}(x-1)^2$$

$$= e^{-1} \left[1 - 2(x-1) + (x-1)^2 \right].$$

12.6 a)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} - \sin \frac{x}{2} - 1 = \sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1+x}$$

b)
$$f(x) = -x^2 + 3x^3 - o(x^3)$$
 per $x \to 0$,
 $f(0) = 0$ $f'(0) = 0$ $f''(0) = -1$ \Rightarrow $f''(0) = -2$
 $f'''(0) = 3$ \Rightarrow $f'''(0) = 18$

12.7) a)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2kl-4}{kl+2}\right)^n$$
 : $\bar{\epsilon}$ una serie geometrica $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$ on $q=\frac{2kl-4}{kl+2}$,

the nimilton convergence see adose $-1<\frac{2|\alpha|-4}{|\alpha|+2}<1$ dep $-|\alpha|-2<2|\alpha|-4<|\alpha|+2$

 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 < 3 | \alpha | \\ |\alpha| < 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |\alpha| > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \alpha \in \left] -6, -\frac{2}{3} \left[0 \right] \frac{2}{3}, 6 \left[0 \right]$

 $\frac{5}{1 - \frac{2|x|-4}{|x|+2}} = \frac{|x|+2}{6-|x|}.$

b)
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + 5n + 6}$$
; si paio oroenvare milato die la suré è la suré pais couvergente, poiché $a_n v \frac{1}{n^2}$ per $n \to +\infty$ e la serie $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$,

Si prio però anche osservate che $\frac{1}{h^2+5n+6} = \frac{1}{h=0} \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{1}{($

12.8) 2)
$$\frac{1}{2^n + n^2}$$
 : serie a termini positivi. Quindi o conterge $\frac{3^n + n}{3^n + n}$ o diterge (positivamente).

Si ha $\frac{2^{n}+n^{2}}{3^{n}+n}$ $\sim \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n}$ per $n \rightarrow +\infty$,

ed evends la serie $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ contergente, per il culturo del confronto avointopero anche la serie data è contergente.



+ cuterio del confronto aontotico)

(hicordate $\sin \frac{1}{h} \times \frac{1}{h}$) la seine $2 \left(\sin \frac{1}{h} \right) n^d < +\infty \implies 2 \frac{1}{h} n^d < +\infty + certeuro confronto asuborco <math>1-d>1$, orange d<0. In definition, la seue data visulter convergente 40 [d<-1]-12.10) i) $\int_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^n \quad a>0 \quad : \text{ Posto } a_n = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{a}{4}\right)^n >0, \text{ allona}$ $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{a}{4}\right) \xrightarrow{a} \frac{a}{n^2}.$ $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[n]{n})^2} \left(\frac{a}{A}\right) \longrightarrow \frac{a}{A}$ Per il cuterio della radice n-ennia la nene datra conterge pu a<4. (Goe 2 < 1) Per a=4 visulta la sevie 2 1/2, che i convergente. Quindi la sene data è courergente + 0<a < 4. ii) $\sum_{n=n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \binom{a}{4}^n$ a >0 : procedendo come in a) si ginge alla ourergeuroa della sene data $\sqrt{0 < a < 4}$. (hicordare 2 1 e divergente positiv.). III) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{n^2}}{(n!)^n}$: Pouramo $a_n = \frac{e^{n^2}}{(n!)^n} > 0$. Pourae lim $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{e^n}{n!} = 0$, per il criterio della radice herina poorismo concludere che la serie data è contergente. iv) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^{100}}{3^n}$: Pouromo $a_n = \frac{h^{100}}{3^n} > 0$. Poillie $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sqrt{a_n} = \frac{(\sqrt{1n})^{100}}{3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} < 1$, per il cuterio della radice h-eoma porriamo concludere che la sene data à contergente. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{4^n} \left(\frac{n+2}{n} \right)^2}$ | Romanio $a_n = \frac{1}{4^n} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^{n/2} > 0$. Politie um $\sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right)^n$ = e2 > 1, puil cuteiro della vadice n-enmar $\begin{array}{c} \text{Vi)} \\ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c$