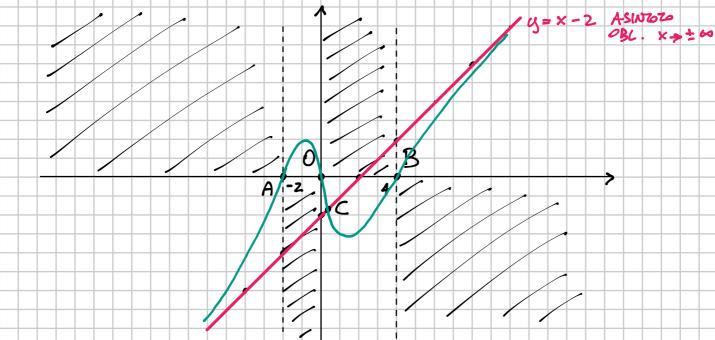
Travare gli ssintati  $y = \frac{xe^x + 2\ln x}{e^x}$ [x=0, y=x] $D = (o, +\infty)$  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{xe^x + 2 \ln x}{e^x} = \frac{0 \cdot e^0 + 2 \cdot (-\infty)}{e^0} = -\infty$ lim  $f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x(x) = x$   $x \to 0$   $x \to 0^+$   $x \to 0^+$  vierco dell'osculato obliques (per x >+00)  $m = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{xe^{x} + 2 \ln x}{xe^{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{xe^{x}}{f(x)} = 1$  $q = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ f(x) - mx \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ \frac{xe^{x} + 2lux}{e^{x}} - x \right] =$ y=mx+q => y=x e ASINTOTO OBLIQUO PER X >> +00 -1 / y = f (x)

$$y = \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 - 8x}{x^2 + 1}$$



X = -2 V X = 0 V X = 4

A(-2,0) O(0,0)

B(4,0)

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ y=\frac{x^3-2x^2-8x}{x^2+1} \\ x(x-4)(x+2)=0 \end{cases}$$

INT. ASSE 
$$y \Rightarrow O(0,0)$$

