

$$1) f(x) = 4x - \lg(|e^{2x} - 1|)$$

2) Domain:

$$|e^{2x} - 1| > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^{2x} - 1 > 0 \\ e^{2x} - 1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^{2x} \neq 1 \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 4x - \lg(|e^{2x} - 1|) = -\lg(|0^+|) =$$

$$= -\lg(0^+) = -(-\infty) = +\infty$$

Quinn  $x=0$  is a vertical asymptote

is not true

$$2) y'(x) + \frac{y(x)}{x^2+x} = (x^2+x)e^x$$

for  $x > 0$

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

$$A(x) = \int a(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x^2+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x+1)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{A(x+1) + B(x)}{x(x+1)}$$

$$A(x+1) + B(x) = Ax + A + Bx$$

$$\begin{cases} A = 1 \\ A + B = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = 1 \\ B = -1 \end{cases}$$

Quindi

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} dx = \ln x - \ln(x+1) = \\ &= \ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Il fattore integrante è

$$e^{A(x)} = e^{\ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)} = \frac{x}{x+1}$$

Quindi

$\ln\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$

$$\int e^{Ax} f(x) dx = \int \frac{x}{x+1} \cdot (x^2+x) e^x dx =$$

$$= \int \frac{x}{\cancel{(x+1)}} \cdot x \cdot \cancel{(x+1)} e^x dx = \int x^2 \cdot e^x dx =$$

$$= x^2 e^x - \int e^x d(x^2) = x^2 e^x - \int e^x 2x dx$$

$$= x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + \int 2e^x dx = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + c$$

$$= e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) + c$$

Donc la solution générale est

$$y(x) = e^{-Ax} \int e^{Ax} f(x) dx =$$

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

CAUCHY

$$2e - y(1) = 2e(1 - 1 + 2) + c = 2e + c$$

Quindi

$$2e + c = 2e \rightarrow c = 0$$

Quindi la soluzione è costante in  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  e

$$\begin{aligned} Y(0) &= \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) = \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{(5 + 3\sqrt{x})(\arctan(x))^{2\alpha-1}}{(4x - x^2)^\alpha} dx$$

Il punto di indagine nell'intervallo

$(0, \frac{1}{2})$  sono  $0^+$  e  $\frac{1}{2}^-$

Poi  $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\frac{(5 + 3\sqrt{x})(\arctan(x))^{2\alpha-1}}{(4x - x^2)^\alpha} \sim \frac{5x^{2\alpha-1}}{4^\alpha x^\alpha} = \frac{5}{4^\alpha} \cdot \frac{x^{2\alpha-1}}{x^\alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{4^\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2\alpha+1}} = \frac{5}{4^\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\alpha+1}}$$

Quasi- $\alpha$  Condition for the Convergence of

$$-\alpha + 1 < 1 \Rightarrow \alpha > 0$$

For  $x \rightarrow \epsilon^-$ ,  $t = \epsilon - x \rightarrow 0^+$

$$\frac{(5 + 3\sqrt{x})(\ln t - (x))^{2\alpha-1}}{(4x - x^2)^\alpha} = \frac{(5 + 3\sqrt{\epsilon-t})(\ln t - (\epsilon-t))^{2\alpha-1}}{(4(\epsilon-t) - (\epsilon-t)^2)^\alpha} \sim$$

