

$$1) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2\ln(x)} - \sqrt{1+qx(1-x)}$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{(x-(1-x))}$$

$$\text{Пусть } t = x-1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2\ln(x)} = \frac{1}{1+2\ln(1+t)} = \frac{1}{1+2(t-\frac{t^2}{2}+\dots)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2t-t^2+\dots} = (1+2t-t^2+\dots)^{-1} =$$

$$= 1 - (-2t + t^2 + \dots) + (1 + t + \dots)^{-1} =$$

$$= 1 - 2t + t^2 + \dots + t^{-1} + \dots = 1 - 2t + st^2 + \dots$$

т.

$$\sqrt{1+qx(1-x)} - \sqrt{1+q(t+1)(1-t-1)} = \sqrt{1+q(t+1)(-t)} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1+q(t+t)} - \sqrt{1+q(t^2+t)} =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-q(t^2+t)) + \dots + \dots$$

$$= 1 - 2t^2 - 2t + \frac{16}{8}t^2 + o(t) = 1 - 2t + 8t^2 + o(t).$$

1 μ·L⁻¹

$$(\sin(\pi x))^2 = (\sin(\pi t + \pi))^2 = (-\sin(t))^2 =$$

$$= \pi^2 t^2 + 0 \quad (t^2)$$

Cos i

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{(r^x - 1)^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2t + r^{t^2} - 1 + rt + rt^2}{(r^t - 1)^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(t^2 + o(t^2))}{t^2 \cdot (t^2 + o(t^2))} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(g(t) + o(t))}{t^2(f(t) + o(t))}$$

$$= \frac{9}{\pi^2}$$

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Рівнання 2)

$$f'(x) = 18t$$

$f'(1) = 0$ , quindi  $x_0 = 0$  è una punto STAZIONARO.

Ora

$$f''(x) = 18 \quad (\text{e} \quad f''(1) = 18 > 0), \quad \text{quindi}$$

è una FUNZIONE CONCAVA IN TUTTO  $x = 0$  è UNA STAZIONARITÀ

CONVESA. Quindi  $x_0 = 0$  è UNA PUNTO MINIMO RELATIVO.

2)

$$t = x - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

allora

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$f''(x) = \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \right)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + 2 \cdot \frac{-\sin(x)}{\cos^2(x)} \cdot (-\sin(x)) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1 + 2 \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$F(x) = \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} \right) = -\frac{\tan'(x)}{(\cos^2(x))} + \frac{1}{\cos^4(x)}$$

$$= 2 \frac{\tan'(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = 2 \tan(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = 2 \tan(x) \cdot (1 + \tan^2(x))$$

$$F''\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{4}{2} = 4$$

$$F'''(x) = 2 \left( \tan(x) \cdot (1 + \tan^2(x)) \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \left( \tan(x) + \tan^2(x) \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 + \tan^2(x) + 3 \cdot \frac{\tan'(x)}{-\cos^2(x)} \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 + \tan^2(x) + 3 \tan^2(x) (1 + \tan^2(x)) \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 + \tan^2(x) + 3 \tan^2(x) + 3 \tan^4(x) \right)' =$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 + 4 \tan^2(x) + 3 \tan^4(x) \right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}} + \frac{\pi}{16} \right) = 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{16} =$$

$$= \frac{8 + 8 + 2}{2} =$$


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3)  $xy'(x) = \frac{2x^2y(x)}{1-x^2} + 2$

$y(x)$  |  $\pi$ :  $x \in (-1, 1)$

$$xy'(x) - \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} y(x) = 2$$

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

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

$Q(1)$

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

0

$$A(x) = \int 2x \quad (0, 1, 2)$$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{e^x}{x^2 - 1} dx = \ln |x+1|$$

Questa è la funzione generatrice di

$$Q^{AC(x)} = x^2 - 1$$

l'insieme delle sue

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

$$= \int \left( \frac{2x^2}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = \int \left( 2x - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx =$$

$$= x^2 - 2 \ln(x) + C$$

Così la soluzione generatrice è

$$Y(x) = e^{-AC(x)} \int e^{AC(x)} \cdot f(x) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} \cdot (x^2 - 2 \ln(x)) + C =$$

$$= x^2 - 2 \ln(x) + C$$

$x - 1$   
Important:  $\text{Comp. mark}$   $y(2) = 3$

$$\cancel{y(2)} = \frac{4 - 2 \cancel{\log(2)} + s}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 4 - 2 \log(2) + s$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 4 - 2 \log(1)$$

$$c = s + 2 \log(2)$$

cos i  $c_1$  so  $c_1 =$  constant

$$Y(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2 \log(x) + s + 2 \log(2)}{x^2 - 1}$$

b)  $P_{L-n} x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$Y(x) = 1 + \frac{2 \log(x) + s + 2 \log(2)}{x^2} =$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{\overbrace{\log(x) + s + \log(2)}^{\gamma_0}}{x^s} - \frac{1}{x^s}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^s}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

C. Juvakov: Una similitud concreta de

$$\gamma = 1$$


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d)  $f(x, y) = xe^y - ye^x$

$$f_x(x, y) = e^y - ye^x$$

$$f_y(x, y) = xe^y - e^x$$

Q.  $\gamma_{11}$

$$\nabla f(1, 1) = \left( f_x(1, 1), f_y(1, 1) \right) =$$

$$= (0, 0), \text{ Q. } \gamma_{11} \text{ en } (1, 1) \text{ es un punto}$$

Proposición:

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = -ye^x$$

$$R_{xy}(x,y) = R_{yx}(x,y) : e^y - e^x$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = xe^y$$

en la matriz de

$$H_F = \begin{bmatrix} f_{xx} & R_{xy} \\ R_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{bmatrix}$$

en el punto en el (1,1)

$$H_F(1,1) = \begin{bmatrix} -e & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Det } H_F(1,1) = -e^2 < 0$$

Algo más en (1,1) es un punto de silla

b) Puedo encontrar una matriz de punto critico.

B'ISOLYAN RIS-LV ENE 'L SISTEMLA

$$\begin{cases} e^y - ye^x = 0 \\ xe^y - e^x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} e^y = ye^x \\ xe^y - e^x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^y = ye^x \\ xe^y - e^x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} e^x \\ y = \frac{e^x}{xe^x} = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} xe^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^x \\ y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \lg(xe^{\frac{1}{x}}) = \lg(e^x) \\ y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lg(x) + \lg(e^{\frac{1}{x}}) = x \\ y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \lg(x) + \frac{1}{x} = x \\ y = \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$$

Piñar sinistra en  $(1, 1)$  en el vértice

Punto crítico, ansta para visualizar tri

La función

$$h(x) := \ln(x) + \frac{1}{x} - x$$

Hacia  $\cup$  en el  $\mathbb{R}^+$  si  $x = 1$ .

Entonces  $h(1) = 0 + 1 - 1 = 0$

