

Compito A Es. n° 1

$$f(x) = 3|x+2| + 3x + 1 + \log \left[ \left( \frac{6x+11}{3x+5} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{dom } f = x \neq -5/3 \quad x \neq -11/6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5/3} f(x) = +\infty \quad x = -5/3 \text{ asintota verticale}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -11/6} f(x) = -\infty \quad x = -11/6 \text{ asintota verticale}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x+7 + \log \left[ \left( \frac{6x+11}{3x+5} \right)^2 \right] & x \geq -2 \\ -5 + \log \left[ \left( \frac{6x+11}{3x+5} \right)^2 \right] & x < -2 \end{cases}$$

$f$  è continua in dom  $f$  perché sempre e comunque  
ne definisceva continue (anche in  $x = -2$ )

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [6x+7 + \log 4 + o(1)]$$

$$\Rightarrow = +\infty \quad \text{e } y = 6x+7 + \log 4 \text{ è as. obliq. a } +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -5 + \log 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -5 + \log 4 \text{ è asintota}$$

orizzontale a  $-\infty$

Per  $x \neq -2$  (x ed omf)  $f$  è derivabile e se

$$\underline{x > -2} \quad f'(x) = 6 + \left( \frac{3x+5}{6x+11} \right)^2 \cdot 2 \left( \frac{6x+11}{3x+5} \right) \frac{6(3x+5) - 3(6x+11)}{(3x+5)^2}$$

$$= 6 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(6x+11)(3x+5)} \right) = \frac{(8x^2 + 63x + 54)6}{18x^2 + 63x + 55}$$

se  $x < -2$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-6}{(6x+11)(3x+5)}$$

$$x \rightarrow -2^+ \quad f'(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \rightarrow -2^- \quad f'(x) \rightarrow -6$$

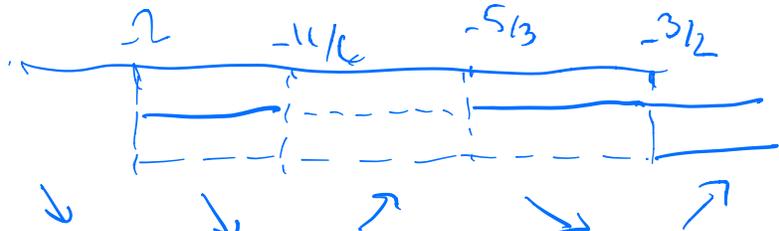
$x = -2$  punto angoloso

$$-2 \quad -\frac{11}{6} \quad -\frac{5}{3} \quad -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'' = \begin{cases} -\frac{6}{18x^2+63x+55} < 0 & x < -2 \\ \frac{54(2x^2+7x+6)}{18x^2+63x+55} & x > -2 \end{cases}$$

$2x^2+7x+6=0$

$$x = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49-48}}{4} = \frac{-7 \pm 1}{4} \begin{cases} -2 \\ -3/2 \end{cases}$$



$x = -3/2$  punto di minimo relativo

$$f''' = \begin{cases} \frac{6(36x+63) - 54(4x+7)}{(18x^2+63x+55)^2} & x < -2 \\ \frac{54[(4x+7)(18x^2+63x+55) - (36x+63)(2x^2+7x+6)]}{(18x^2+63x+55)^2} & x > -2 \end{cases}$$

f concave per  $x < -2$

mentre per  $x > -2$   $\text{sign}(f''') = \text{sign}[\ ]$

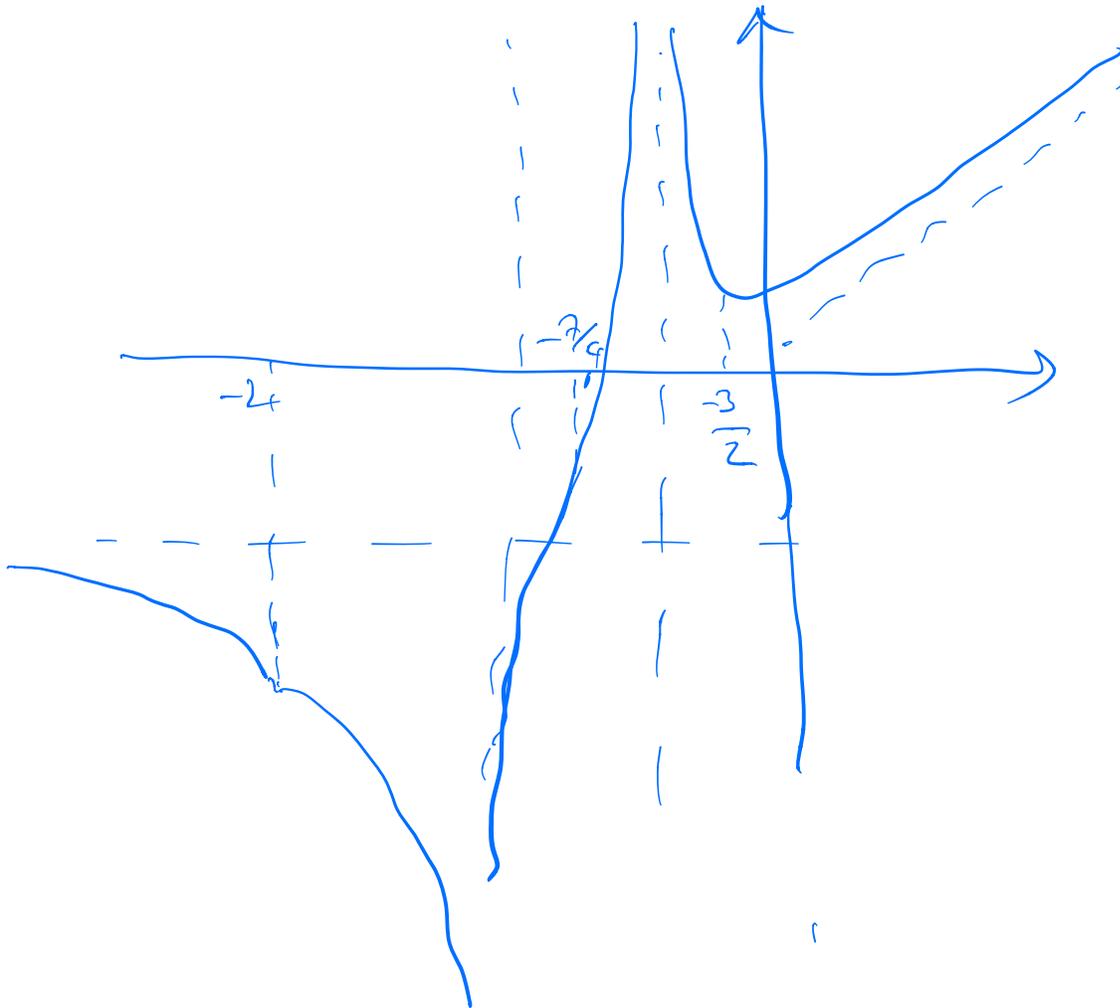
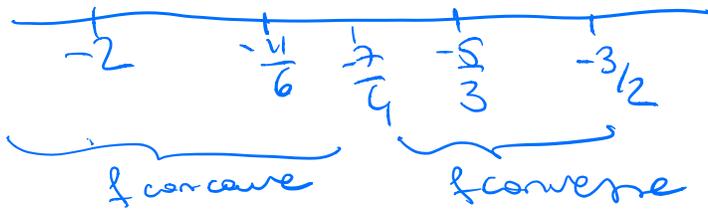
$$[\ ] = (4 \cdot 18 - 36 \cdot 2)x^3 + (4 \cdot 63 + 18 \cdot 7 - 36 \cdot 7 - 63 \cdot 2)x^2$$

$$+ \left( \frac{55 \cdot 4}{220} + \frac{7 \cdot 63}{216} - \frac{36 \cdot 6}{216} - \frac{7 \cdot 63}{305-378} \right)x + \frac{7 \cdot 55 - 63 \cdot 6}{305-378}$$

$= 4x + 7 \quad x = -7/4$  profondissimo

$x > -7/4$  f concave

$x \in (-2, -7/4)$  f concave



2° esercizio: Calcolare, al variare di  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{x^2} + g^{x^2} - 2 - \beta x^2}{\cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3^{-1/x^2}}$$

$$D: \cos x - 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3^{-1/x^2}$$

$$\underset{x \rightarrow 0^+}{=} \cancel{1} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2} + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5) - \cancel{1} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$$

$$\text{perché } -o(x^5) \geq \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^5) \quad 3^{-1/x^2} = o(x^5)$$

in quanto per  $x \rightarrow 0^+$   $-\frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow -\infty$

$3^{-1/x^2} \rightarrow 0$  per rapidamento di ogni potenza di  $x$

$$N: e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^5)$$

$$g^{x^2} = e^{x^2 \log g} = 1 + x^2 \log g + \frac{1}{2}x^4 (\log g)^2 + o(x^5)$$

quindi

$$e^{x^2} + g^{x^2} - 2 - \beta x^2 = x^2 \left( 1 + \log g - \beta \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + (\log g)^2 \right) x^4 + o(x^5)$$

Porcião, se  $\beta = 1 + \epsilon g$   
ilusão  $\approx \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 + (\epsilon g)^2)}{\frac{1}{4!}} \approx 12(1 + (\epsilon g)^2)$

se  $\beta > 1 + \epsilon g$

ilusão  $\approx -\infty$

se  $\beta < 1 + \epsilon g$  ilusão  $\approx +\infty$

### 3<sup>e</sup> esercizio A

1<sup>o</sup> parte concludi

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{(x^4 + \log(1+x^5))^{5-\alpha}}{x^{4/5} (\log x + 5)^2} dx = I_\alpha$$

$f_\alpha \geq 0$  definita per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

L'unico problema è per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$f_\alpha(x) = \frac{(x^4 + \log(x^4))^{5-\alpha}}{x^{4/5} (\log x)^2} \quad (\text{traccia})$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^{4/5 - 4(5-\alpha)} (\log x)^2} \quad (\text{traccia})$$

Per confronto asintotico

$$I_\alpha \text{ converge} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\alpha}{5} - 4(5-\alpha) \geq 1$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{5} + 4\alpha - 20 \geq 1$$

$$2(4 + \frac{\alpha}{5}) - 20 \geq 1$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{5} \geq 21 \quad \alpha \geq 5$$

per  $\alpha = 5$

$$I_5 = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x (x+5)^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^{\omega} \frac{1}{x (x+5)^2} dx$$

$$y = x+5 \Rightarrow dy = dx$$

$$\int_0^{\omega} \frac{1}{(y+5)^2} dy = -\frac{1}{y+5} \Big|_0^{\omega}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\omega+5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} = I_5$$

ES4 A

Definizione (cfr. Test di Teorema)

2) Studiare, al variare di  $\alpha > 0$

la conv. di  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n+4}} \lg(1+\frac{1}{4^n})}_{a_n}$

$$a_n \approx \frac{\alpha^n}{\sqrt{n}(1+o(1))} \left( \frac{1}{4^n} + o\left(\frac{1}{4^n}\right) \right)$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (1+o(1))$$

se  $\alpha > 4$   $a_n \not\rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$  la serie div.

se  $\alpha = 4$   $a_n \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \sum a_n = +\infty$

se  $\alpha < 4$   $a_n \leq \left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)^n$   
e per il test della serie  $\sum \left(\frac{\alpha}{4}\right)^n < +\infty$   
se  $\boxed{\alpha < 4} \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  conv.

b) determinarea caracterului

de

$$\sum \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 3n} - n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \cos n$$

an

an nu este termenul de  
degrad constant def. pentru  
seria  $\cos n$  este  $\neq -1$  e!

e nu este termenul de degrad altora

$$\text{term } |a_n| \leq \frac{\sqrt{n^4 + 3n} - n^2}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$|\cos n| \leq 1$$

$$b_n = \frac{n^2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{n^3}\right)^{1/2} - n^2}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{n^2 \cdot \frac{3}{2n^3}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum b_n < +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \sum |a_n| < +\infty \quad \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ conv}$$