

test di convergenza:

Es. 1

$$a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - (\cos x)^{1/x} - \frac{x^3 + x}{2 + x^3}}{\arctan(x^2) + x^3 \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x})}$$

DEN: $\arctan x^2 + x^3 \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) =$

$$= x^2 + o(x^2) \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0^+$$

in quanto

$$x^3 \lg(1 + \frac{1}{x}) \sim x^3 \lg(\frac{1}{x}) = o(x^2)$$

NUM: $(\cos x)^{1/x} = e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg(\cos x)}$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg(1 + (\cos x - 1))}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[(\cos x - 1) - \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - 1)^2 + o(x^5) \right]}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x} \left[-\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{4!} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4!} x^4 \right)^2 + o(x^5) \right]}$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8} \right)}_{-\frac{1}{12}} x^3 + o(x^4) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{12} x^3 \right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{8} x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NUM:} \\ \frac{1 - (\cos x)^{2/x}}{1 - \cos x} &= \frac{x^3 + x}{2 + x^3} = \cancel{1} - \cancel{1} + \cancel{x} - \frac{1}{8} x^2 + o(x^2) \\ &= \cancel{\frac{x}{2}} + \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3 + x}{2 + x^3} \right) \\ &= \cancel{2x + x^4 - 2x^3} - \cancel{2x} \\ &= \frac{2(2 + x^3)}{2(2 + x^3)} \\ &= o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{NUM} = -\frac{1}{8} x^2 (1 + o(1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{DEN} = \boxed{-1/8}$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \boxed{n^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n+e^n} \right)^{n^2}} = a_n$$

$$n^n = e^{n \ln n}$$

$$\left(\frac{n-1}{n+e^n} \right)^{n^2} = e^{n^2 \ln \left(\frac{n-1}{n+e^n} \right)}$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{n-1}{n+e^n} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{e^n}{n}} \right) = \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) - \ln \left(1 + \frac{e^n}{n} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 \lg\left(\frac{n-1}{n+e\sqrt{n}}\right) = n^2 \left[-\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - \frac{e\sqrt{n}}{n} + \frac{e^2}{n^2} + o\left(\frac{e^2\sqrt{n}}{n^2}\right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -n - \frac{1}{2} + o(1) - n e\sqrt{n} + e^2\sqrt{n} + o(e^2\sqrt{n}) \\ &= -n e\sqrt{n} - n + o(n) \end{aligned}$$

Quidi

$$n^n \left(\frac{n-1}{n+e\sqrt{n}}\right)^{n^2} = e^{\cancel{n e\sqrt{n}} - n - \cancel{n e\sqrt{n}} + o(n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = e^{-n + o(n)} \rightarrow \boxed{0}$$

ES 2

Disegnare al variare di $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$
le conv. di

$$I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctg \sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)^\alpha [\lg(1+x)]^{\alpha+1}} dx$$

Perché le funzioni integrande

$$f_\alpha(x) = \frac{\arctg \sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)^\alpha [\lg(1+x)]^{\alpha+1}}$$

in $[1, +\infty)$ è illimitata per $x \rightarrow 1^+$

$$\text{Scegliamo } I_2 = \underbrace{\int_1^2 f_\alpha(x) dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_2^{+\infty} f_\alpha(x) dx}_{I_2}$$

I_2 converge se I_1 e I_2 convergono

Per la conv. di I_2 vediamo

come si comporta f_α per $x \rightarrow 1^+$

$$f_{\alpha}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)^{\alpha} (\lg 2)^{\alpha+1} \ln(x))} \quad x \rightarrow 1)$$

$$= O\left(\frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1/2}}\right)$$

essendo $f_{\alpha}(x) > 0$ in $(1, +\infty)$

l'integrale I_1 converge $\Leftrightarrow \alpha - \frac{1}{2} < 1$

cioè $\alpha < 3/2$
(per il criterio del confronto asintotico)

Per la conv. di I_2 verifichiamo
come si comporta f_{α} $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f_{\alpha}(x) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \ln(x)}{x^{\alpha} (\lg(x))^{\alpha+1}}$$

$$\sim \frac{c}{x^{\alpha} (\lg x)^{\alpha+1}}$$

$\Rightarrow$ per confronto I_2 conv. per $\alpha > 1$ diverg. per $\alpha \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow$ pour I_2 conv. ser $\alpha \geq 1$

Pereio I_2 conv. ser $\boxed{1 \leq \alpha < \frac{3}{2}}$

Ex 3 Calcule $I = \int_2^5 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)^2} dx$

Vouons faire une primitive :

$$\int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x-1}}{(x-1)^2} dx =$$

$$t = \sqrt{x-1} \quad x-1 = t^2 \quad x = t^2 + 1 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$$

$$\int \frac{\arctan t}{t^3} 2t dt = 2 \int \frac{\arctan t}{t^2} dt =$$

$$\text{on a } \frac{2}{t^2} = \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right)' \quad \text{quasi parfait}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1}{t^2} \arctan t + \int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = (\infty)$$

$$\frac{1}{t^2(t^2+1)} = \frac{A}{t} + \frac{B}{t^2} + \frac{Ct+D}{t^2+1} = \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

$$(\varphi) = -\frac{1}{t^2} \operatorname{arctg} t - \frac{1}{t} - \operatorname{arctg} t + C$$

$$t = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{(x-1)} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x-1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} - \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x-1} \Big|_2^5$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{4} \operatorname{arctg} 2 \right]$$

ES 4

Determinare al valore di $x \in \mathbb{R}$ il
 valore di

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n [e^x(2-x)]^n}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n [e^x(2-x)]^n}{(n+1)^2} \quad \text{def se } 2-x > 0 \quad \boxed{|x| < 2}$$

verificare la conv. assoluta

$$|a_n| = \frac{n |\log(2-x)|^n}{(n+1)^2}$$

Per il criterio del rapporto

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{n+1}{n} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+2)^2} |\log(2-x)| \rightarrow |\log(2-x)|$$

Quindi, se $|\log(2-x)| < 1$ serie conv. assol.

$$-1 < \log(2-x) < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{e} < 2-x < e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} x < 2 - \frac{1}{e} \\ x > 2 - e \end{matrix}$$

$$2 - e < x < 2 - \frac{1}{e}$$

serie conv. assolutamente

se $|\log(2-x)| > 1$ allora

non si ha convergenza assoluta
né semplice

$$\text{se } |\log(2-x)| = 1 \Rightarrow |a_n| = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \approx O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ bene $\sum |a_n| = +\infty$

Se $\lg(2-x) = -1$ cioè $x = 2 - \frac{1}{e}$

$$\sum a_n = \sum \frac{n}{(n+4)^2} (-1)^n$$

$\frac{n}{(n+4)^2} \rightarrow 0$ and a_n def?

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{(n+4)^2} > \frac{n+1}{(n+5)^2}$$

$$n(n+5)^2 > (n+1)(n+4)^2$$

der
 $\left(\frac{x}{(x+4)^2}\right)' = \frac{x - 2(x+4)}{(x+4)^3}$
 $= \frac{x - 2x - 8}{(x+4)^3}$

$$n(n^2 + 10n + 25) > (n+1)(n^2 + 8n + 16)$$

$$\cancel{n^3} + 10n^2 + 25n > \cancel{n^3} + 9n^2 + 24n + 16$$

$$n^2 + n > 16 \quad \text{on definitivamente}$$

$\Rightarrow a_n \searrow$ definit. e per il criterio di Leibniz $\sum a_n$ conv. se $x = 2 - \frac{1}{e}$

Quindi la serie conv. assoluta

(e dunque sempre) se $\boxed{2 - e < x < 2 - \frac{1}{e}}$

e conv. solo sempre se $\boxed{x > 2 - \frac{1}{e}}$

Esercizio 15

Dato $f(x) = \lg(2 - |x|e^x) + x$

let danno, eventuali asintoti,
punti di non derivabilità e
loro natura, punti di estremo
locale, intervalli di monotonia
e discesa in questo quadrato

Feed-back: let # di flm e dei
cambi di concavità /convettà
(non è richiesto il valore
dei punti di flm)

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

$$\text{donc } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f \in C(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \text{ e } \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) \sim x + \lg 2 + o(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y = x + \lg 2} \text{ asymptote oblique, } a = +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$f(x) = \lg(2 - xe^{-x}) + x$$

$$= \lg(-xe^{-x} (1 - \frac{2e^x}{x})) + x$$

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

$$= \lg(-x) - \frac{2}{x}e^x = \lg(-x) + o(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow -\infty} \text{ ne}$$

peut avoir asymptote oblique

$x \neq 0$ f est dérivable

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lg(2+xe^x) + x & x \geq 0 \\ \lg(2-xe^{-x}) + x & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2+xe^x} (e^x - xe^x) + 1 & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2-xe^{-x}} (-e^{-x} + xe^{-x}) + 1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f' = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x - \cancel{xe^x} + 2 + \cancel{xe^x}}{2 + xe^x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{-e^{-x} + \cancel{xe^{-x}} + 2 - \cancel{xe^{-x}}}{2 - xe^{-x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2+e^x}{2+xe^x} & x > 0 \\ \frac{2-e^{-x}}{2-xe^{-x}} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3}{2}$$

$$f'(x) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow x < 0$ jump
discontinuity

$$f' > 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \quad f \nearrow \forall x > 0$$

$$\forall x < 0 \quad 2 - e^{-x} > 0 \quad 2 > e^{-x} \quad x > -\lg 2$$

$$f \downarrow \text{ na } (-\infty, -\ln 2)$$

$$f \nearrow \text{ na } (-\ln 2, 0)$$

$$f \nearrow (0, +\infty)$$

$$x = -\ln 2 \quad \text{ponto de mínimo relativo}$$

$$f' = \begin{cases} \frac{-e^{-x}(2+x e^{-x}) - (2+x e^{-x})(-e^{-x} - x e^{-x})}{(2+x e^{-x})^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{e^{-x}(2-x e^{-x}) - (2-x e^{-x})(-e^{-x} + x e^{-x})}{(2-x e^{-x})^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-2e^{-x} - x e^{-2x} - 2e^{-x} + 2x e^{-2x} - e^{-2x} + x e^{-2x}}{(2+x e^{-x})^2} \\ \frac{2e^{-x} - x e^{-2x} + 2e^{-x} - 2x e^{-2x} - e^{-2x} + x e^{-2x}}{(2-x e^{-x})^2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-4e^{-x} + 2x e^{-2x} - e^{-2x}}{(2+x e^{-x})^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{4e^{-x} - 2x e^{-2x} - e^{-2x}}{(2-x e^{-x})^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-x}(2x-4-e^{-x})}{(2+x e^{-x})^2} & x > 0 \\ \frac{e^{-x}(4-2x-e^{-x})}{(2-x e^{-x})^2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 2x - 4 - e^{-x} > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$\text{ma per } x \rightarrow +\infty \quad 2x - 4 - e^{-x} \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$2x - 4 - e^{-x} \nearrow \Rightarrow \text{ha almeno uno zero } x_1 \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'' < 0 \quad (0, x_1) \quad f \text{ concava}$$

$$> 0 \quad (x_1, +\infty) \quad f \text{ convessa}$$

$$\text{Se } x < 0 \quad f'' > 0 \quad \text{e} \quad 4 - 2x - e^{-x} > 0$$

$$\text{Se chiamiamo } g(x) = 4 - 2x - e^{-x} \text{ abbiamo}$$

$$g(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -\infty; \quad g(0) = 3 > 0$$

$$g'(x) = -2 + e^{-x} > 0 \quad x < -\ln 2; \quad g(-\ln 2) = 4 + \ln 2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g \uparrow \text{ in } (-\infty, -\ln 2) \text{ ed è crescente in } (-\ln 2, 0)$$

$$\text{è crescente} \Rightarrow \exists! x_2 \in (-\infty, -\ln 2) \text{ t.c.}$$

$$g(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x_2) = 0 \quad \text{ovvero}$$

$$g(x) < 0 \quad \text{e} \quad x < x_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$f'' < 0 \quad (-\infty, x_2) \quad f \text{ concava}$$

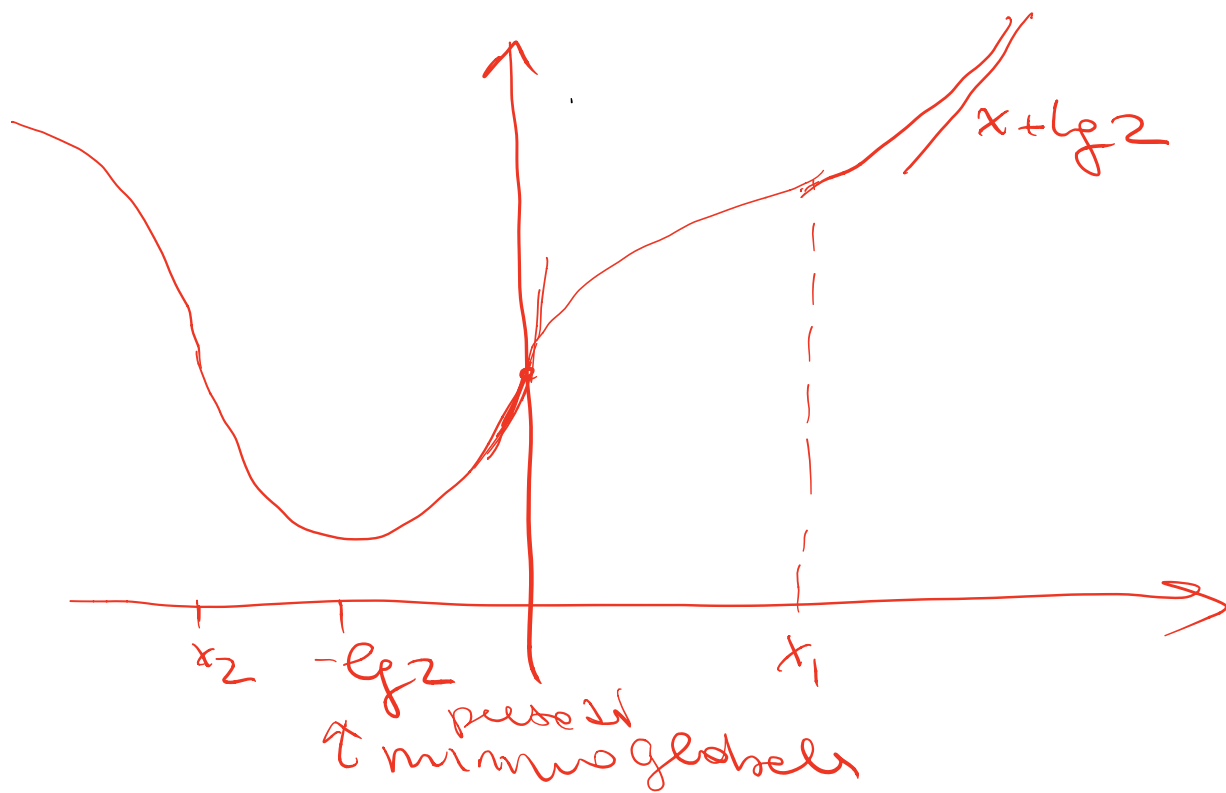
$$\text{Invece in } (x_2, 0) \quad g > 0 \Rightarrow f'' > 0 \quad f \text{ convessa}$$

$$x_1 \text{ e } x_2 \text{ sono i soli punti di flesso}$$

oss: altrimenti $x=0$ sarebbe un punto di inflessione

ma $x=0$ non è un punto di flesso perché è un punto angoloso

quindi $\nexists f'(0) \in \mathbb{R}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(-\lg 2) &= \lg(2 + 2\lg 2) - \lg 2 \\
 &= \cancel{\lg 2} + \lg(1 + \lg 2) - \cancel{\lg 2} \\
 &= \lg(1 + \lg 2) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$