

1) Calcolare $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos(\sin x) - \cos(\sin x + x^5)}{(2 \sin x - 2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) + 2 - 3x)(e^{x^2} - 1)^2}$

Velitiamo il denominatore
 $(e^{x^2} - 1)^2 = (x^2 + o(x^2))^2 \quad x \rightarrow 0^+$
 $= x^4(1 + o(1))$

$2 \sin x - 2 \cos(\sqrt{x}) + 2 - 3x = 2\left(x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4)\right) - 2\left(1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4!} - \frac{x^3}{6!} + o(x^3)\right)$
 $+ 2 - 3x = -\frac{1}{12}x^2 + o(x^2)$

$\Rightarrow \text{denominatore} = -\frac{1}{12}x^6(1 + o(1))$

Numeratore

$\cos(\sin x) = 1 - \frac{(\sin x)^2}{2} + \frac{(\sin^4 x)}{4!} - \frac{(\sin^6 x)}{6!} + o(x^6)$

$\cos(\sin x + x^5) = 1 - \frac{(\sin x + x^5)^2}{2} + \frac{(\sin x + x^5)^4}{4!} - \frac{(\sin x + x^5)^6}{6!} + o(x^6)$
 $= 1 - \frac{(\sin x)^2}{2} + x^5(x + o(x)) + o(x^6) + \frac{\sin^4 x}{4!} + o(x^6) - \frac{(\sin x)^6}{6!}$

quindi il numeratore

$= \cancel{1} - \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^2}{2} + \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^4}{4!} - \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^6}{6!} + o(x^6) - \cancel{1} + \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^2}{2} - \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^4}{4!} + \frac{(\cancel{\sin x})^6}{6!} + x^6 + o(x^6)$
 $= x^6(1 + o(1))$

quindi la funzione per $x \rightarrow 0^+$ vale $\frac{x^6(1 + o(1))}{-\frac{1}{12}x^6(1 + o(1))} \rightarrow \boxed{-12}$

2)

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

he ordine di infinitesimo $\alpha=2$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{n \log(n)} \sim \frac{1}{n \log n} \text{ non ha ordine di infinitesimo reale}$$

ma va a zero più lentamente di a_n cioè $a_n = o(b_n)$

$$c_n = \frac{e^{n^2}}{n} \text{ non ha ordine di infinitesimo ma va a zero più lentamente di } b_n$$

$b_n = o(c_n)$

$$d_n = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+2)! - (n-1)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{(n-1)! [n(n+1)(n+2) - 1]} = \frac{(n+1)(n)(n-1)!}{(n-1)! [n(n+1)(n+2) - 1]} = \frac{1}{n} (1+o(1))$$

he ordine di infinitesimo $\alpha=1$

$$e_n = \left(\frac{1}{n^n} - \sin\left(\frac{1}{n^n}\right) \right)^{1/n} = e^{\frac{1}{n} \log \left(\frac{1}{n^n} - \frac{1}{n^n} + \frac{1}{6n^{3n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{3n}}\right) \right)}$$

$$= e^{\log \left(\frac{1}{6n^{3n}} (1+o(1)) \right)^{1/n}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{6}) n^3} (1+o(1)) = \frac{1}{n^3} (1+o(1))$$

$\alpha=3 \leftarrow$ ordine di infinitesimo

l'ordine di infinitesimo crescente è pertanto

$$c_n \quad d_n \quad b_n \quad a_n \quad e_n$$

3) esercizio

$$f(x) = x \sqrt[3]{\frac{|x|}{|x|-4}}$$

$$\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4; 4\}$$

$$\text{osserviamo che } f(-x) = -x \sqrt[3]{\frac{|x|}{|x|-4}} = -f(x) \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e8 dispari}$$

pi\u00f9 \u00e8 pi\u00f9 semplice in $[0, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$ e poi prelevare in modo
dispari in $(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 0)$

$$f(0) = 0 \text{ e per } x > 0 \text{ } x \neq 4 \quad f(x) = x \sqrt[3]{\frac{x}{x-4}} = x \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{non ci sono asintoti orizzontali}$$

$$\text{Esistono asintoti obliqui? per } x \rightarrow +\infty \quad f(x) = x \left(1 + \frac{4}{x-4} \right)^{1/3} =$$

~~Esistono~~

$$= x \left(1 + \frac{4}{3(x-4)} + o\left(\frac{1}{x-4}\right) \right)$$

$$= x + \frac{4}{3} + o(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y = x + \frac{4}{3} \text{ \u00e8 asintoto obliquo a } +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^\pm} f(x) = \pm \infty \quad x = 4 \text{ asintoto verticale}$$

$$x > 0 \text{ } x \neq 4 \quad f'(x) = \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right)^{1/3} + \frac{1}{3} x \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right)^{-2/3} \frac{x-4-x}{(x-4)^2}$$

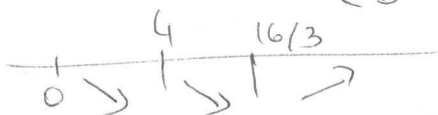
$$= \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right)^{-2/3} \left[\frac{x}{x-4} - \frac{4x}{3(x-4)^2} \right] = \left(\frac{x}{x-4} \right)^{-2/3} \frac{1}{3(x-4)^2} [3x(x-4) - 4x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^{1/3} \frac{1}{(x-4)^{4/3}} [3x-16]$$

$$\text{per } x > 0 \text{ } x \neq 4 \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \text{se } 3x > 16 \Rightarrow x > 16/3 \rightarrow f \text{ \u00e8 crescente}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{se } x = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$< 0 \quad \text{se } x < \frac{16}{3} \rightarrow f \text{ \u00e8 decrescente}$$



$$x = \frac{16}{3} \text{ \u00e8 un punto di minimo relativo}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f''(x) = -7/3 \text{ f' \u00e8 decrescente in } x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'''(x) = 1/3 \text{ f' \u00e8 crescente in } x=0$

$$x \neq 4 \text{ } x > 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) x^{-2/3} (x-4)^{-4/3} (3x-16) + \frac{1}{3} x^{1/3} \left(-\frac{4}{3} \right) (x-4)^{-4/3} (3x-16) + \frac{1}{3} x^{1/3} (x-4)^{-4/3} \cdot 32$$

$$= (x-4)^{-7/3} \frac{x^{-2/3}}{9} \left[(x-4)(3x-16) - 4x(3x-16) + 9x(x-4) \right]$$

$$= \frac{(x-4)^{-7/3}}{6} x^{-2/3} \left[3x^2 + 64 - 28x - 12x^2 + 64x + 9x^2 - 36x \right] = \frac{(x-4)^{-7/3} x^{-2/3} \cdot 32}{3}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \text{ se } x > 4 \rightarrow \text{convessa}$$

$$< 0 \text{ se } x \in (0, 4) \rightarrow \text{concava}$$

perch\u00e9 f' \u00e8 crescente

in $x > 0$ f' \u00e8 crescente

