

Teema 3

ES 1 $f(x) = x(\lg x)^4 + 2$

D : $\{x > 0\} = (0, +\infty)$. Dato che $(\lg x)^4 \geq 0$ ha che $f(x) \geq 2 > 0$ per ogni $x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x(\lg x)^4 + 2 = 2$$

$\downarrow 0$

$x=0$ è singolare eliminabile e

le aggiunge il valore
 $f(0) = 2$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\lg x)^4 + \frac{2}{x} = +\infty$$

NON HA ASINTOTO ORIZONTALE
 NE' OBliqua

f è continua nel dominio esteso

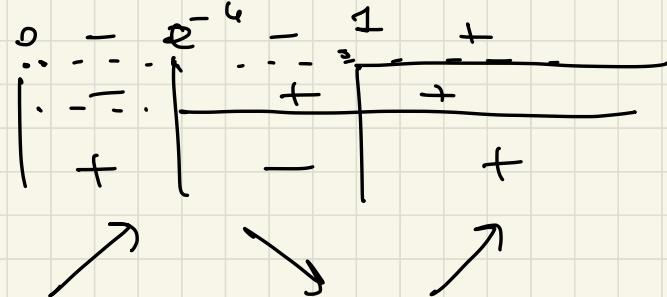
$$f'(x) = (\lg x)^4 + \cancel{x} \cdot 4(\lg x)^3 \frac{1}{\cancel{x}} = (\lg x)^3 [\lg x + 4]$$

per $x > 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\lg x)^3 (\lg x + 4) = +\infty$$

in $x=0$ ha
un cuspice verticale

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (\lg x)^3 (\lg x + 4) \geq 0$$



$$(\lg x)^3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$\lg x + 4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq e^{-4}$$

$$\lg x \geq -4 = \lg e^{-4}$$

f è crescente in
 $(0, e^{-4})$ e $(1, +\infty)$

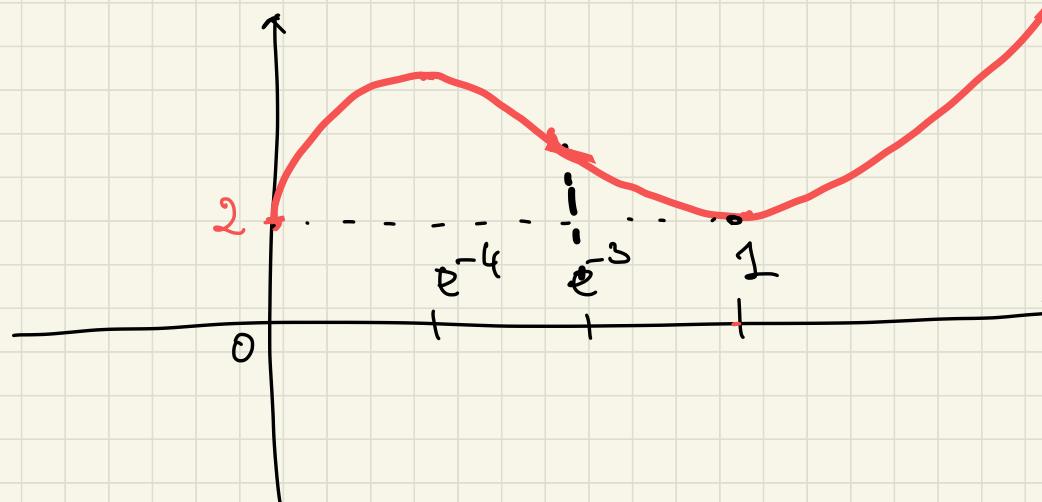
$x = e^{-4}$ è pt. di massimo locale (NON ASSOLUTO)

$x=0, x=1$ sono pt. di minimo locale e assoluto
 $f(0) = f(1) = 2 \leq f(x) \forall x \in D$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x) &= 3(\lg x)^2 \frac{1}{x} [\lg x + 4] + (\lg x)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \\
 &= (\lg x)^2 \frac{1}{x} [3\lg x + 12 + \lg x] = \frac{4}{x} (\lg x)^2 \cdot [\lg x + 3]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \lg x + 3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq e^{-3}$$

f is convex in (e^{-3}, ∞) . $x=e^{-3}$ is a point of inflection.



$$\underline{\text{ES 2}} : \lg(1+x^2) = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{-x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^2} = \frac{x^4(-1+o(1))}{x^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -1 & \alpha = 4 \\ -\infty & \alpha > 4 \\ 0 & \alpha < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{ES 3}} \quad \int_{\lg 3}^{\lg 4} \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2} dx = \left[y = e^x \right] = \int_3^4 \frac{y}{y^2 - 3y + 2} \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$y = e^x$
 $dx = \frac{1}{y} dy$

Für die Vereinfachung:

$$y^2 - 3y + 2 = (y-1)(y-2)$$

$$\frac{1}{y^2 - 3y + 2} = \frac{A}{y-1} + \frac{B}{y-2} = \frac{Ay + 2A + By - B}{(y-1)(y-2)}$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ 2A-B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-B \\ B=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=-1 \\ B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2 - 3y + 2} dy = -\int \frac{1}{y-1} dy + \int \frac{1}{y-2} dy = -\log|y-1| + \log|y-2| + c$$

$$= \log\left|\frac{y-2}{y-1}\right| + c$$

$$\int_3^4 \frac{1}{y^2 - 3y + 2} dy = \log\left(\frac{\frac{1-2}{2-1}}{\frac{3-2}{3-1}}\right) = \log(2) - \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$$

$$= 2 \log 2 \quad \boxed{+ \log 2}$$

$$\lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^M \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2} dx = \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^{e^M} \frac{1}{y^2 - 3y + 2} dy = \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \log\left(\frac{e^M - 2}{e^M - 1}\right) +$$

$$-\log\left(\frac{3-2}{3-1}\right) = \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \log\left(\frac{\cancel{e^M}(1 - \frac{2}{e^M})}{\cancel{e^M}(1 - \frac{1}{e^M})}\right) - \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\log\frac{1}{2} = \log 2.$$

$\downarrow 1$

$\log 1 = 0$

Ese 4

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n!}$$

criterio del rapporto

$$a_n = \frac{5^n}{n!}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{5^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{5^n 5}{n! (n+1)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 \cdot 5}{(n+1) n!} \cdot \frac{n!}{5^n} = 0 < 1$$

La serie converge