

ESERCIZIO N. 2. Si consideri

$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}} \frac{1+t}{1+t^2} dt$$

g(t) > 0 \forall t > 0

Si determinino (spiegando come si ottengono le risposte):

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$; $g(t) \notin L([0, +\infty))$ neanche $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(t)}{t} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

per $x << -1$ $f(x) = \int_0^{-1} g(t) dt + \int_{-1}^x g(t) dt$ e siccome

$g \notin L((-\infty, -1]) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-1}^x g(t) dt = -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \int_{-1}^{-1} g(t) dt = +\infty$

$$f(0) = 0$$

- stabilire dove f cresce e dove decresce;

8 $f \in C^0(\mathbb{R})$ ponendo $g(0) = 0$

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

$0, -1$ sono i punti critici

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{per } x < -1, \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{per } x \geq -1,$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{per } -1 < x < 0, \quad f'(0) = 0, \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \text{per } x > 0$$

- determinare il numero degli zeri di f ; $f(-1) < f(0) = 0$

Siccome $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ e f è strettamente decrescente e continua in

$(-\infty, -1] \Rightarrow$ Esiste unica una zero di f in $(-\infty, -1)$

Analogamente, in $[-1, +\infty)$ f è strettamente crescente, oltre a essere l'unica zero di f in $[-1, +\infty)$.

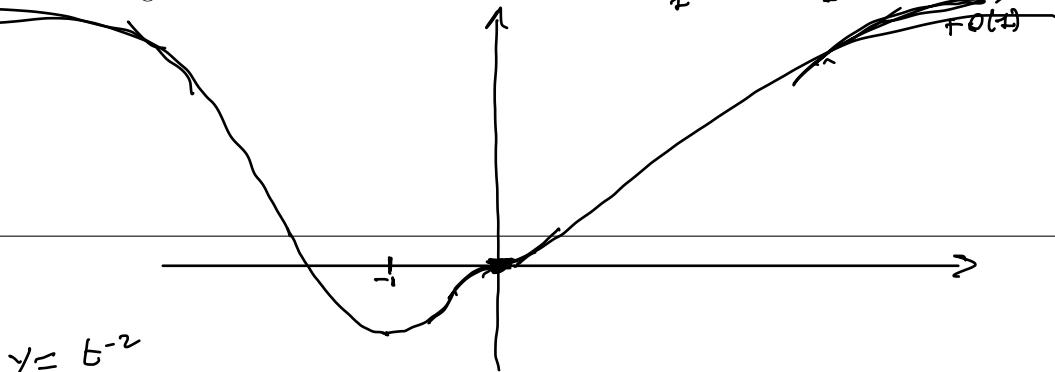
- stabilire se ci sono rette asintotiche; $f(x) = \int_0^1 g(t) dt + \int_1^x g(t) dt$

$$\int_1^x e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}} \frac{1+t}{1+t^2} dt = \int_1^x \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right)\right) \frac{1}{t} \frac{1+t^{-1}}{(1+t)^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right)\right) (1+t^{-1}) (1-t^{-2}+o(t^{-2})) dt = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} (1 + t^{-1} + o(t^{-1})) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{t} +$$

$$+ \int_1^x t^{-2} + \int_1^x o(t^{-2}) = \ln x + C + o(1)$$

- tracciare il grafico.



$$y = t^{-2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{j=0}^n (-1)^j x^j + o(x^n) = 1 - x + o(x)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

e^y continuous in \mathbb{R}

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-y} = 0$$

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

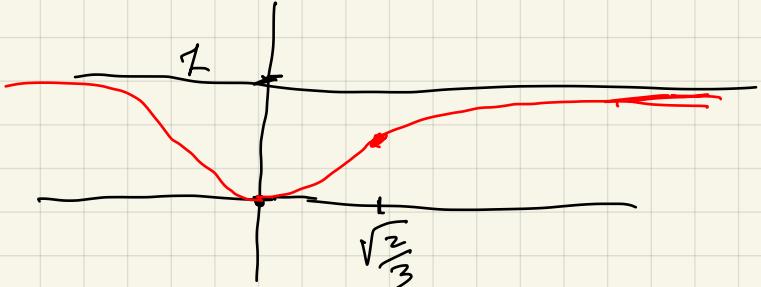
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3} = 0$$

$$f^{(m)}(0) = 0 \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \geq 0$$



when $x > 0$

$$f''(x) = \left(\frac{2}{x^3} \right)' e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x^3} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \right)' =$$

$$= -\frac{6}{x^4} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} + \frac{2}{x^3} \cdot \frac{2}{x^3} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2}{x^6} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} \left(-3x^2 - 2 \right) = 0$$

$$3x^2 = 2 \\ x = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

COGNOME e NOME _____ N. Matricola _____

Si consideri

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \frac{1-t}{1+2t+2t^2+t^3} dt & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - x & \text{se } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

• si calcolino $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x)$; $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 + |x| \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-t}{1+2t+2t^2+t^3} &= \frac{1-t}{(1+t)^2 + t^2(1+t)} = \frac{1-t}{(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \frac{A}{1+t} + \frac{Bt+C}{1+t+t^2} \\ &= \frac{2(1+t+t^2) - 2t(1+t) + C(1+t)}{(1+t)(1+t+t^2)} = \frac{2+C+Ct}{1+t+t^2} \quad C = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{2}{1+t} - \int_0^x \frac{2t+1}{1+t+t^2} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\log(1+x) - \log(1+x+x^2) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x+x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

• si calcoli $f'(x)$ dove è definito e si trovino eventuali punti di massimo e di minimo locali e assoluti;

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{1+2x+2x^2+x^3} & \text{se } x > 0 \\ \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - 1 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_d(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = 1$$

$$f'_l(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = -1$$

$$f'_{(1)} = 0 \quad f'(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{per } 0 < x < 1, \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{per } x \geq 1, \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \text{per } x < 0$$

• si stabilisca dove $f(x)$ è concava e dove è convessa;

$$\begin{aligned} x > 0 \quad f''(x) &= \frac{-(1+2x+2x^2+x^3) - (1-x)(2+4x+3x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-2+2x-x^2-3x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ x < 0 \quad f''(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-3-4x-x^2+2x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} = f''(x) \quad \text{per } x < 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} [1+x^2 - x^2] = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

• si stabilisca se esistono rette asintotiche e si tracci il grafico.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 - x + 2x) = -1$$

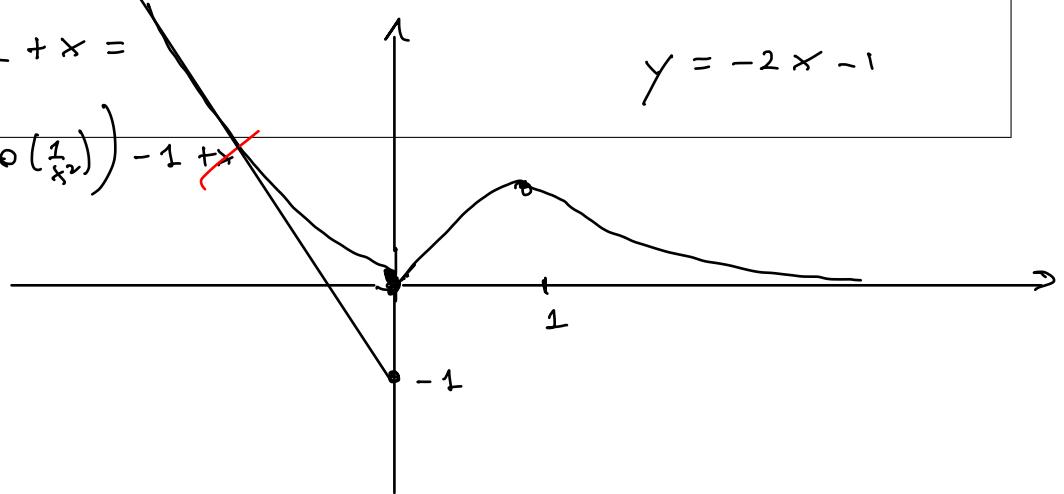
$$-x \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 + x =$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1 + |x|}{-|x|} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|x|} - 1 \right] = -2$$

$$y = -2x - 1$$



ESERCIZIO N. 4. Calcolare le derivate di ogni ordine in 0 di $f(x) = \int_x^{2x} e^{-t^2} dt$.

$$e^y = \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{y^j}{j!} + o(y^m) \quad e^{-t^2} = \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \frac{t^{2j}}{j!} + o(t^{2m})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \int_x^{2x} t^{2j} dt + \int_x^{2x} o(t^{2m}) dt \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \left[\frac{t^{2j+1}}{2j+1} \right]_x^{2x} + o(x^{2m+1}) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \frac{(2^{2j+2}-1)x^{2j+1}}{2j+1} + o(x^{2m+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_x^{2x} o(t^{2m}) dt}{x^{2m+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2o(6x^{2m}) - o(x^{2m})}{(2m+1)x^{2m}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{o(x^{2m})}{(2m+1)x^{2m}} = 0$$

ESERCIZIO N. 5. Calcolare $\int_0^1 \arctan(x)x^2 dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k & f^{(2j)}(0) &= 0 \quad \forall j \\ & & \frac{f^{(2j+1)}(0)}{(2j+1)!} &= \frac{(-1)^j}{j!} \frac{(2^{2j+1}-1)}{(2j+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{|z|} = \frac{\sqrt{|z|^2}}{|z|^2}$$

ESERCIZIO N. 2. Risolvere la diseguaglianza $\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{z^2}{1-z}\right) > 0$, anche tracciando nel piano l'insieme delle soluzioni.

$$\frac{z^2}{1-z} = z^2 \quad \frac{1-\bar{z}}{|1-z|^2} = \frac{z^2 - z\bar{z}\bar{z}}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$= \frac{z^2 - z|z|^2}{|1-z|^2} \quad z = x+iy$$

$$= \frac{x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy - (x+iy)(x^2+y^2)}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\left(\frac{z^2}{1-z}\right) = \operatorname{Im} \frac{x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy - x(x^2+y^2) - iy(x^2+y^2)}{|1-z|^2}$$

$$= \frac{2xy - y(x^2+y^2)}{|1-z|^2} > 0$$

$$2xy - y(x^2+y^2) > 0$$

$$y(2x - x^2 - y^2) > 0$$

$$y(x^2 + y^2 - 2x) < 0$$

$$y(x^2 + y^2 - 2x) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x = (x-1)^2 + y^2 - 1 < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y = ? \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0 \\ (x-1)^2 - 1 + y^2 = 0 \\ (x-1)^2 + y^2 = r \\ y(x^2 + y^2 - 2x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

