

Soluzioni IV Appello - 21/9/2017
Analisi Matematica 1 (canale Dam-K)

1) Studiare il grafico della funzione $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 8x}{x + 1}$.

Dominio = $\{x \neq -1\}$ $\{f > 0\} = (-1, 0) \cup (8, +\infty)$ Intersezione assi: $(0, 0), (8, 0)$

Asintoti verticali: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^\pm} f(x) = \pm\infty$

Asintoti orizz.i/obl.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-9x}{x + 1} = -9$

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{(x+1)^2}$ Segno di $f'(x)$: $f' > 0$ in $(-\infty, -4) \cup (2, +\infty)$

1) Studiare il grafico della funzione $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 6x}{x + 2}$.

Dominio = $\{x \neq -2\}$ $\{f > 0\} = (-2, 0) \cup (6, +\infty)$ Intersezione assi: $(0, 0), (6, 0)$

Asintoti verticali: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^\pm} f(x) = \pm\infty$

Asintoti orizz.i/obl.: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{-8x}{x + 2} = -8$

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 12}{(x+2)^2}$ Segno di $f'(x)$: $f' > 0$ in $(-\infty, -6) \cup (2, +\infty)$

2) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \log(\cos x) + 2 \log(e^{x^2} - x^2) + x^2}{x^3 \sin x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \log(\cos x) + 2 \log(e^{x^2} - x^2) + x^2}{x^3 \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \log(\cos x) + 2 \log(e^{x^2} - x^2) + x^2}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \log[1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + O(x^6)] + 2 \log[1 + \frac{x^4}{2} + O(x^6)] + x^2}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x^2 + \frac{x^4}{12} - \frac{x^4}{4} + O(x^6) + x^4 + x^2}{x^4} = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

2) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 2x^2 \log(\frac{x+1}{x}) - 1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tan \frac{1}{x}}{2x - 2x^2 \log(\frac{x+1}{x}) - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 - 2x^3 \log(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 - 2x^3 [\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + O(\frac{1}{x^4})] - x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2 - 2x^2 + x - \frac{2}{3} + O(\frac{1}{x}) - x} = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\log(1+2x)] - e^{2x} + 1}{\tan(x^2)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\log(1+2x)] - e^{2x} + 1}{\tan(x^2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin[\log(1+2x)] - e^{2x} + 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{1+2x} \cos[\log(1+2x)] - 2e^{2x}}{2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos[\log(1+2x)] - (1+2x)e^{2x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-\frac{2}{1+2x} \sin[\log(1+2x)] - 4(1+x)e^{2x} \right] = -4 \end{aligned}$$

3) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+2x} - e^{\frac{x}{2}} + x^2}{1 - \cos(3x)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+2x} - e^{\frac{x}{2}} + x^2}{1 - \cos(3x)} &= \frac{2}{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[4]{1+2x} - e^{\frac{x}{2}} + x^2}{x^2} = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{2x} \\ &= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{18} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{4}} - e^{\frac{x}{2}}}{x} = \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{18} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[-\frac{3}{2}(1+2x)^{-\frac{7}{4}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{x}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

4) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{n!}{n^n})}{1 - \cos[\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}]}$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{n!}{n^n})}{1 - \cos[\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}]} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n!)^2(n+1)^{2n+2}}{[(n+1)!]^2 n^{2n}} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n} = 2e^2$$

4) Calcolare il limite $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[e^{\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}} - 1]^2}{\log[1 + (\frac{n!}{n^n})^2]}$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[e^{\frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}} - 1]^2}{\log[1 + (\frac{n!}{n^n})^2]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{[(n+1)!]^2 n^{2n}}{(n!)^2 (n+1)^{2n+2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^{2n}} = e^{-2}$$

5) Calcolare $\int \frac{dx}{4 - 5 \sin x}$. Poniamo $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ ottenendo

$$\int \frac{dx}{4 - 5 \sin x} = \int \frac{dt}{2t^2 - 5t + 2} = \frac{1}{3} \int \left[\frac{1}{t-2} - \frac{2}{2t-1} \right] dt = \frac{1}{3} \log \left| \frac{\tan \frac{x}{2} - 2}{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} - 1} \right| + c$$

5) Calcolare $\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$. Poniamo $t = \tan x$ ottenendo

$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{t^2}{(t^2+2)(t^2+1)} dt = \int \left[\frac{2}{t^2+2} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \right] dt = \sqrt{2} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - x + c$$

6) Calcolare $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}-x}$. Poniamo $\sqrt{x^2-1} = x+t$, ossia $x = -\frac{t^2+1}{2t}$ e $dx = -\frac{t^2-1}{2t^2}dt$.

Otteniamo che

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}-x} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t^2-1}{t^3} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \log|\sqrt{x^2-1}-x| - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{2x^2-1-2x\sqrt{x^2-1}} + c$$

6) Calcolare $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x}}$. Poniamo $\sqrt{x^2+2x} = x+t$, ossia $x = \frac{t^2}{2(1-t)}$ e $dx = \frac{2t-t^2}{2(1-t)^2}dt$.

Otteniamo che

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+2x}} = 2 \int \frac{dt}{t^2} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+2x}-x} + c$$

7) Discutere la convergenza di $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sqrt{n^4+2} - \sqrt{n^4+1}]$. Converge dal criterio del confronto:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\sqrt{n^4+2} - \sqrt{n^4+1}] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^4+2} + \sqrt{n^4+1}} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n^2} < +\infty$$

7) Discutere la convergenza di $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n} - \sqrt{n^2+1}}{n^2}$. Converge dal criterio del confronto:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2+2n} - \sqrt{n^2+1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{n^2[\sqrt{n^2+2n} + \sqrt{n^2+1}]} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < +\infty$$