

0.6°/2018/EMC

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^{x+t} + 1} - e^t) = \frac{f'(x)}{2(x+1)}, \quad x \neq -1, \quad f(-1) = \frac{2}{e}$$

$$L(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left( \frac{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^{x+t} + 1 - e^{2t}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + (x+1)e^{x+t} + 1} + e^t} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \frac{e^t / [(x+1)e^x + e^{-t}]}{e^t / (\sqrt{1 + (x+1)e^{x-t} + e^{-2t}} + 1)} \right\} = \frac{(x+1)e^x}{\sqrt{1+1} + 1} = \frac{(x+1)e^x}{2}$$

Ans (7)  $\Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{2(x+1)} = \frac{(x+1) \cdot e^x}{2} \Leftrightarrow f'(x) = (x+1)^2 \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot e^x = x^2 e^x + 2x e^x + e^x$   
 $= (x^2 e^x) + (e^x)' = (x^2 e^x + e^x)' = ((x^2 + 1) e^x)'$ . Apa  $f(x) = ((x^2 + 1) e^x)'$   $\forall x \neq -1$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + 1) \cdot e^x + C_1, & x > -1 \\ \frac{2}{e}, & x = -1 \\ (x^2 + 1) \cdot e^x + C_2, & x < -1 \end{cases}$  Apa  $f$  exp/ln  $\rightarrow f$  eks  $\rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = f(-1) \Leftrightarrow 2e^{-1} + C_1 = 2e^{-1} \Leftrightarrow C_1 = 0$ , ohoins  $C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = (x^2 + 1) e^x$

$2^{as}$  konos:  $f'(x) = (x+1) \cdot e^x$ . 'Ekm  $A(x) = (x^2 + 1) \cdot e^x$ .  $A'(x) = 2x \cdot e^x + (x^2 + 1) \cdot e^x = (x^2 + 2x + 1) e^x = (x+1)^2 e^x$

Apapun  $A'(x) = f'(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \dots$

(b)  $f'(x) = (x+1)^2 e^x \geq 0$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  kon  $\uparrow$

$f(\mathbb{R}) = (\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)) = (0, +\infty)$  o.f.d.

(c)  $f''(x) = 2(x+1)e^x + (x+1)^2 e^x = e^x(2x+2 + x^2+2x+1) = (x^2+4x+3)e^x$

$f''(x) \begin{matrix} + & 0 & - & 0 & + \\ f(x) & \cup & \cap & \cup & \end{matrix}$

(i)  $f(x) \cdot (x+1) \leq f(x^2) + 2ex \Leftrightarrow x \cdot f(x) + f(x) \leq f(x^2) + 2ex \Leftrightarrow x > 1 \rightarrow x^2 > x$

$x \cdot f(x) - 2ex \leq f(x^2) - f(x) \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(x) - 2e}{x-1} \leq \frac{f(x^2) - f(x)}{x^2 - x}$

$\exists \xi_1 \in (1, x) : \frac{f(x) - 2e}{x-1} = f'(\xi_1)$

$\exists \xi_2 \in (x, x^2) : \frac{f(x^2) - f(x)}{x^2 - x} = f'(\xi_2)$

$\xi_1 < \xi_2 \Rightarrow f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$