

**Soluție**

**1a)**  $f'(x) = e^x + 3x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ , de unde rezulta ca functia este strict crescatoare

**b)** din punctul anterior rezulta ca functia este injectiva

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty, \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ , functia este continua, deci surjectiva, adica inversabila

**c)** cu substitutia  $x = f(y)$  obtinem  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{-1}(x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{\ln(e^{3y} + y^3 - y^2 + y)} = \frac{1}{3}$

**2a)** 
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 3x + 2} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = 2 \ln 3 - 3 \ln 2$$

**b)** 
$$I_{n+2} + 3I_{n+1} + 2I_n = \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

**c)** 
$$\begin{aligned} nI_n &= \int_0^1 nx^n \left( \frac{2}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x(x^n)'}{x+2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x(x^n)'}{x+1} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{(x+2)^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{(x+1)^2} dx, \text{ de unde rezulta } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$