

Soluție

1. a) $f(1) = \frac{1 - \ln 1}{1 + \ln 1} = 1$; $f(e) = \frac{e - \ln e}{e + \ln e} = \frac{e - 1}{e + 1}$. Deci $f(1) + f(e) = 1 + \frac{e - 1}{e + 1} = \frac{2e}{1 + e}$.

b) $f'(x) = \left(\frac{x - \ln x}{x + \ln x} \right)' = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)(x + \ln x) - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)(x - \ln x)}{(x + \ln x)^2} = \frac{2(\ln x - 1)}{(x + \ln x)^2}, \quad \forall x \geq 1$

c) $g(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{(f(x) + 1)^2} \stackrel{cf. b)}{=} \frac{\frac{2(\ln x - 1)}{(x + \ln x)^2}}{\left(\frac{x - \ln x}{x + \ln x} + 1\right)^2} = \frac{\ln x - 1}{2x^2}, \quad \forall x \in [1, +\infty)$. Avem $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x - 1}{2x^2} \stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \stackrel{L'H}{=}$

$\stackrel{\frac{\infty}{\infty}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\ln x - 1)'}{(2x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ este asimptotă orizontală la G_g către $+\infty$.

2. a) Au loc succesiv egalitățile $\int_0^1 f'(x) dx = f(x) \Big|_0^1 = f(1) - f(0) = \ln 2 - \ln 1 = \ln 2$.

b) $\int g(x) dx = \int \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} dx \stackrel{u(x)=x^2+1}{=} \int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx = \ln |u(x)| + C = \ln \left| \underbrace{x^2 + 1}_{>0} \right| + C = f(x) + C$.

c) $\int_1^2 \frac{g(x)}{f^2(x)} dx = \int_1^2 f'(x) \cdot f^{-2}(x) dx = -\frac{1}{f(x)} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{f(2)} + \frac{1}{f(1)} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 5}$