



Subiectul III. 1. - Tehnologic

1. Se consideră funcția $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = (x^2 + x + 1)e^x$

a) Arătați că $f'(x) = e^x(x+1)(x+2)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

b) Calculați $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1}$

c) Demonstrați că $x^2 + x + 1 \leq \frac{3}{e^{x+2}}$, pentru orice $x \in (-\infty, -1)$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = f'(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } f'(x) &= (x^2 + x + 1)' \cdot e^x + (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot (e^x)' = \\ &= (2x + 1) \cdot e^x + (x^2 + x + 1) \cdot e^x = e^x(2x + 1 + x^2 + x + 1) = \\ &= e^x(x^2 + \underbrace{3x + 2}_{2x+x}) = e^x(\underbrace{x^2 + 2x}_{2x+x} + \underbrace{x + 2}_{2x+x}) = \\ &= e^x[\underbrace{x(x+2)}_{2x+x} + \underbrace{1 \cdot (x+2)}_{2x+x}] = e^x \cdot (x+2)(x+1). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{f(x) - f(-1)}{x + 1} = f'(-1) = e^{-1}(-1+2) \cdot \underbrace{(-1+1)}_0 = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } f'(x) &= 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{e^x}_{>0} (x+1)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x+1=0 \text{ sau} \\ x+2=0 \end{matrix} \\ &\Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ sau } x = -2 \end{aligned}$$

x	$-\infty$	-2	-1	$+\infty$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	+
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{e^2}$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= [(-2)^2 + (-2) + 1] \cdot e^{-2} = \\ &= 3e^{-2} = \frac{3}{e^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow A(-2, \frac{3}{e^2})$ este punct de maxim local

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq f(-2)$$

$$(x^2+x+1) \cdot e^x \leq \frac{3}{e^2} \quad | : e^x$$

$$\frac{(x^2+x+1) \cdot \cancel{e^x}}{\cancel{e^x}} \leq \frac{3}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$a^x \cdot a^y = a^{x+y}$$

$$x^2+x+1 \leq \frac{3}{e^{x+2}}$$