

**Rezolvare**

**1.a.**  $f'(x) = (x^2 - 1)e^x$ .

**b.**  $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$ , punct de minim și  $x = -1$ , punct de maxim.

**c.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \left( \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{2}{x-1} = 2$ .

**2.a.**  $F'(x) = \ln x + \frac{x+1}{x} - 1 = f(x)$ . Deci,  $F$  primitiva lui  $f$ .  $F(0) = 0$ .

**b.**  $\int_1^2 f(e^x) dx = \int_1^2 \left( x + e^{-x} \right) dx = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{e^2}$ .

**c.**  $\int_1^2 f(x) \cdot F(x) dx = \int_1^2 F'(x) \cdot F(x) dx = \frac{(3 \ln 2 - 1)^2}{2}$ .