

Esercitazione 27/11/2023

1) a) Tracciare il grafico della funzione $f(x) = \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2}$

b) Tracciare il grafico di $g(x) = f(|x|)$.

2) a) Tracciare il grafico della funzione $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$

b) Tracciare il grafico di $g(x) = |f(x)|$.

3) Determinare il valore dei parametri a e b in modo che la funzione

$$y = \begin{cases} a\sqrt{2x^2-1} + 3bx & x \geq 1 \\ 2bx^2 + ax & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

risulti continua e derivabile in $x=1$.

1) Tracciare il grafico della funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2}$$

b) Tracciare il grafico di $g(x) = f(|x|)$

$$f(x) = \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2}$$

a) Domanda

$$(x+1)^2 \neq 0 \quad x+1 \neq 0 \quad x \neq -1$$

$$A = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$

b) Pow o dispari

la f. non è né pari

né dispari perché il dominio

non è simmetrico rispetto all'0

c) Intervallum. am

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} \\ x=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y=3 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \quad P(0,3)$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 3-x \geq 0 \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

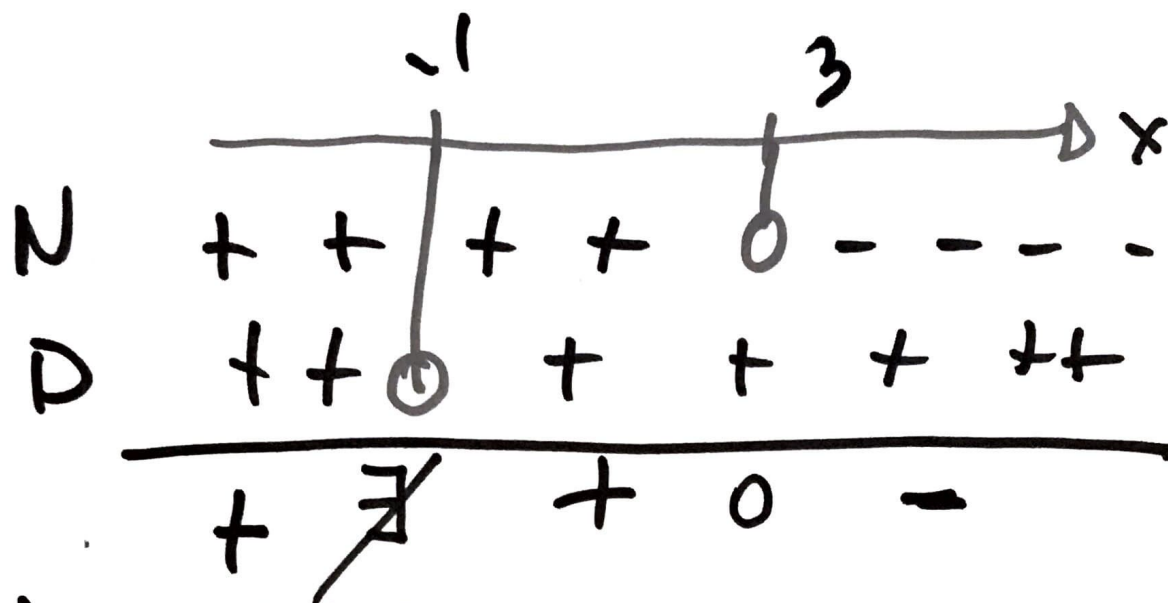
$$\begin{cases} x=3 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad A(3,0)$$

d) Segno della funzione

$$\frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} N: \quad 3-x &> 0 \\ -x &> -3 \\ x &< 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D: \quad (x+1)^2 &> 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\} \end{aligned}$$



e) Aminale
 $A = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$

$$(x \rightarrow -1^+, x \rightarrow -1^-, x \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \left. \vphantom{\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty} \right\} x = -1$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \neq I$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{2(x+1) \cdot 1} = 0$$

a) fleno

$$y' = \frac{x-7}{(x+1)^3}$$

$$y'' = \frac{1(x+1)^3 - (x-7)[3(x+1)^2 \cdot 1]}{(x+1)^6}$$

$$y'' = \frac{(x+1)^2 [x+1 - 3(x-7)]}{(x+1)^6}$$

$$y'' = \frac{x+1 - 3x + 21}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-2x + 22}{(x+1)^4}$$

c. ~~B~~

$$\frac{-2x + 22}{(x+1)^4} = 0$$

$$-2x + 22 = 0$$

$x = 11$
 probando la
 junta de fleno

C.N $y' = 0$

$$\frac{x-7}{(x+1)^3} = 0$$

$x-7=0 \quad x=7$
finto critico

C.S.

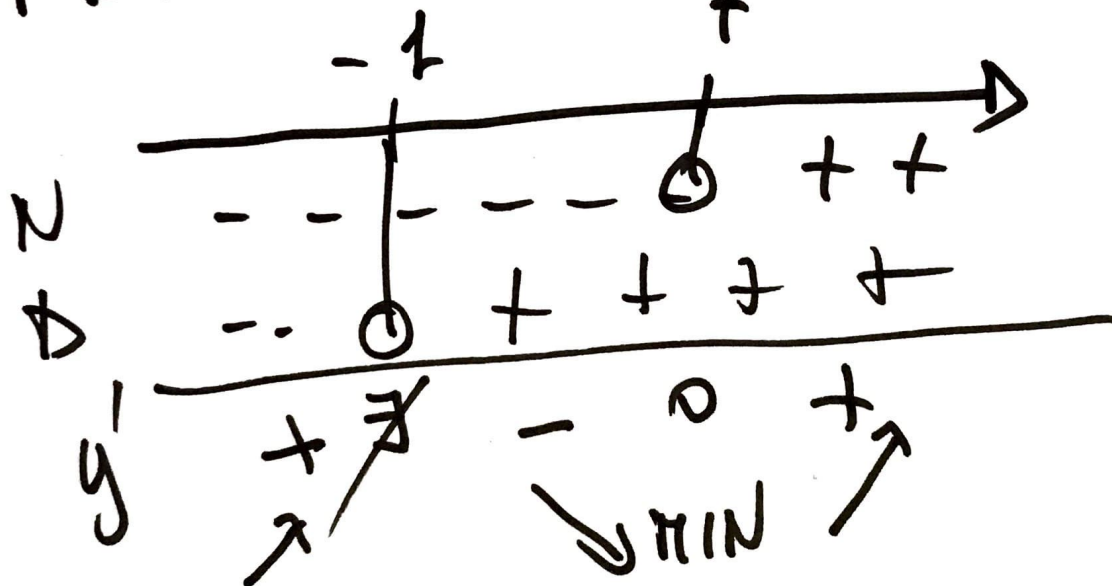
N $x-7 > 0$

$$\frac{x-7}{(x+1)^3} > 0$$

$x > 7$

D $(x+1)^3 > 0$

$x+1 > 0 \quad x > -1$



$x=7$ min rel.

$$y = \frac{-4}{64} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$(7; -\frac{1}{16})$

$A' = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$ la f è continua
e derivabile nel suo dominio

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-x}{(x+1)^2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \text{FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-1}{2(x+1)} = 0$$

Conclusioni: $y=0$ è
 asintoto orizzontale per la f.

g) Derivata e minimo

$$y' = \frac{-1(x+1)^2 - (3-x)[2(x+1) \cdot 1]}{(x+1)^4}$$

$$y' = \frac{\cancel{(x+1)} [-1(x+1) - 2(3-x)]}{(x+1)^{4-1}}$$

$$y' = \frac{-x-1-6+2x}{(x+1)^3} = \frac{x-7}{(x+1)^3}$$

C. 5. $y' > 0$

$$\frac{-2x+22}{(x+1)^4} > 0$$

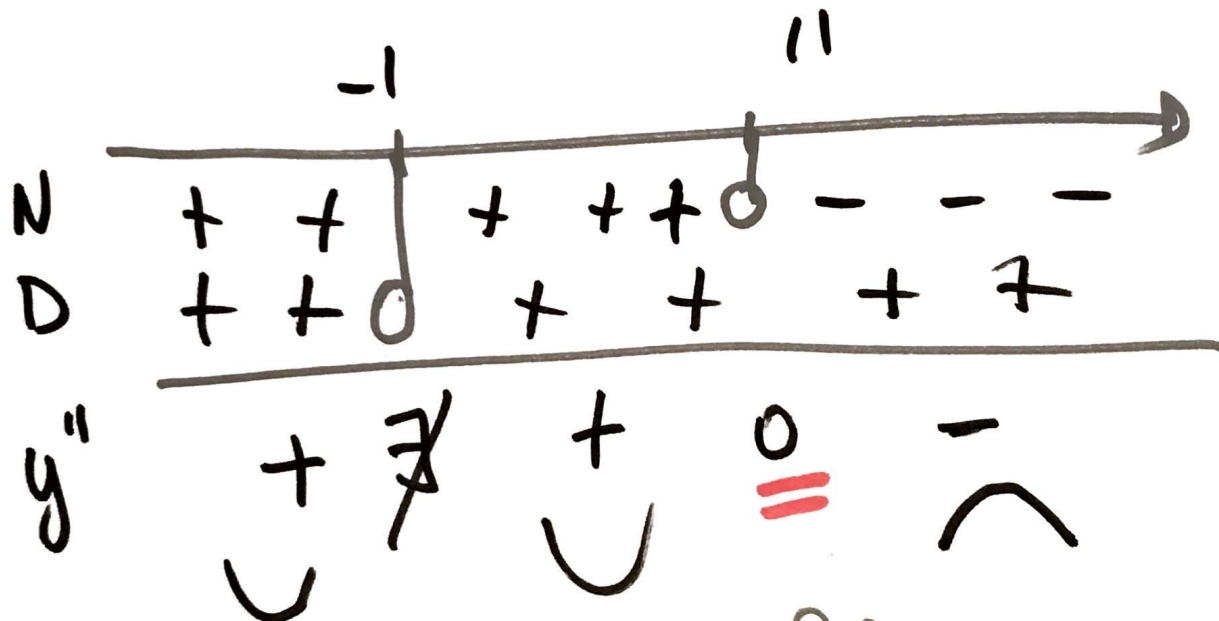
N. $-2x+22 > 0$

$$-2x > -22$$

$$x < 11$$

D: $(x+1)^4 > 0$

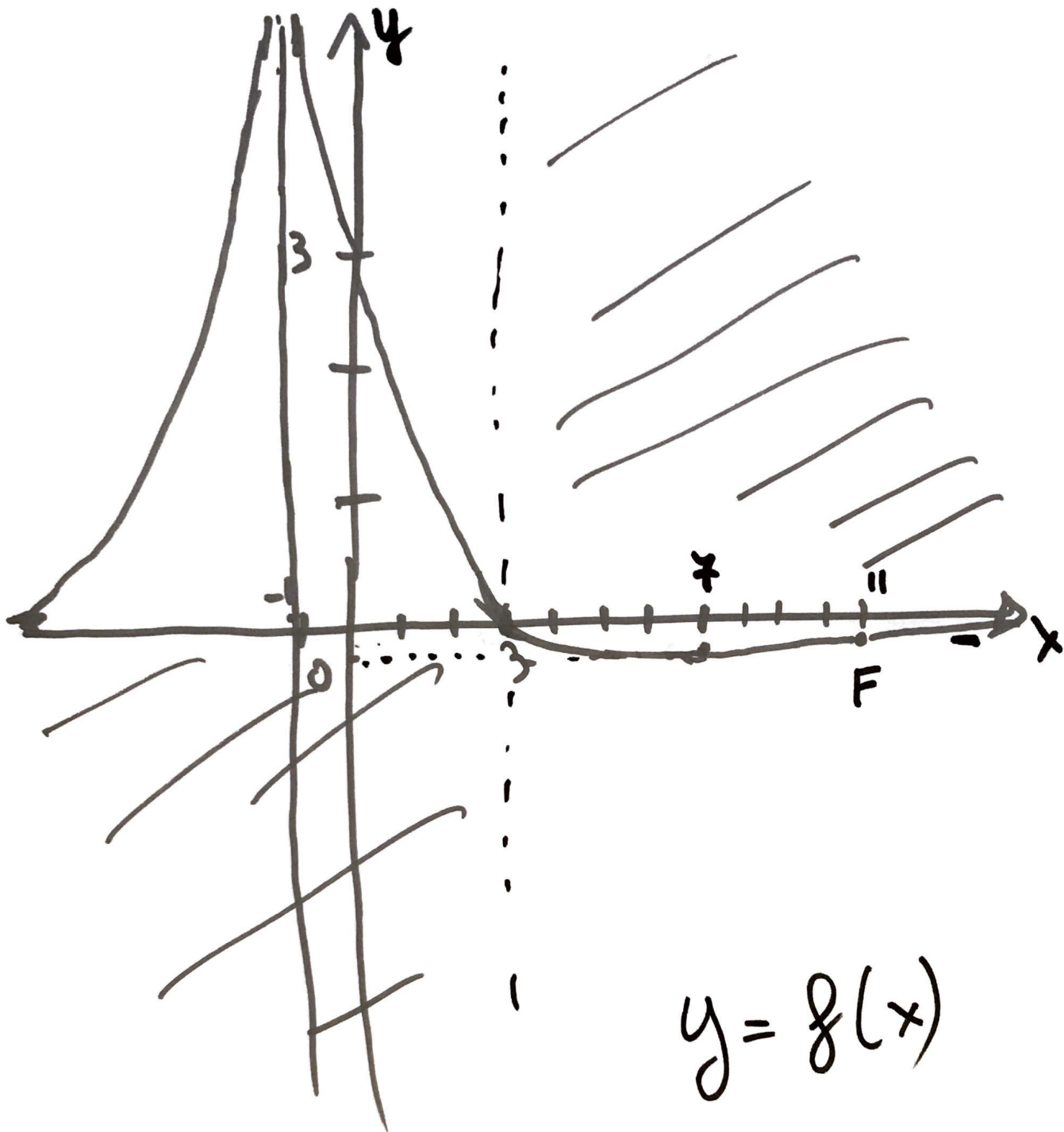
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$$



$x = 11$ junta do globo

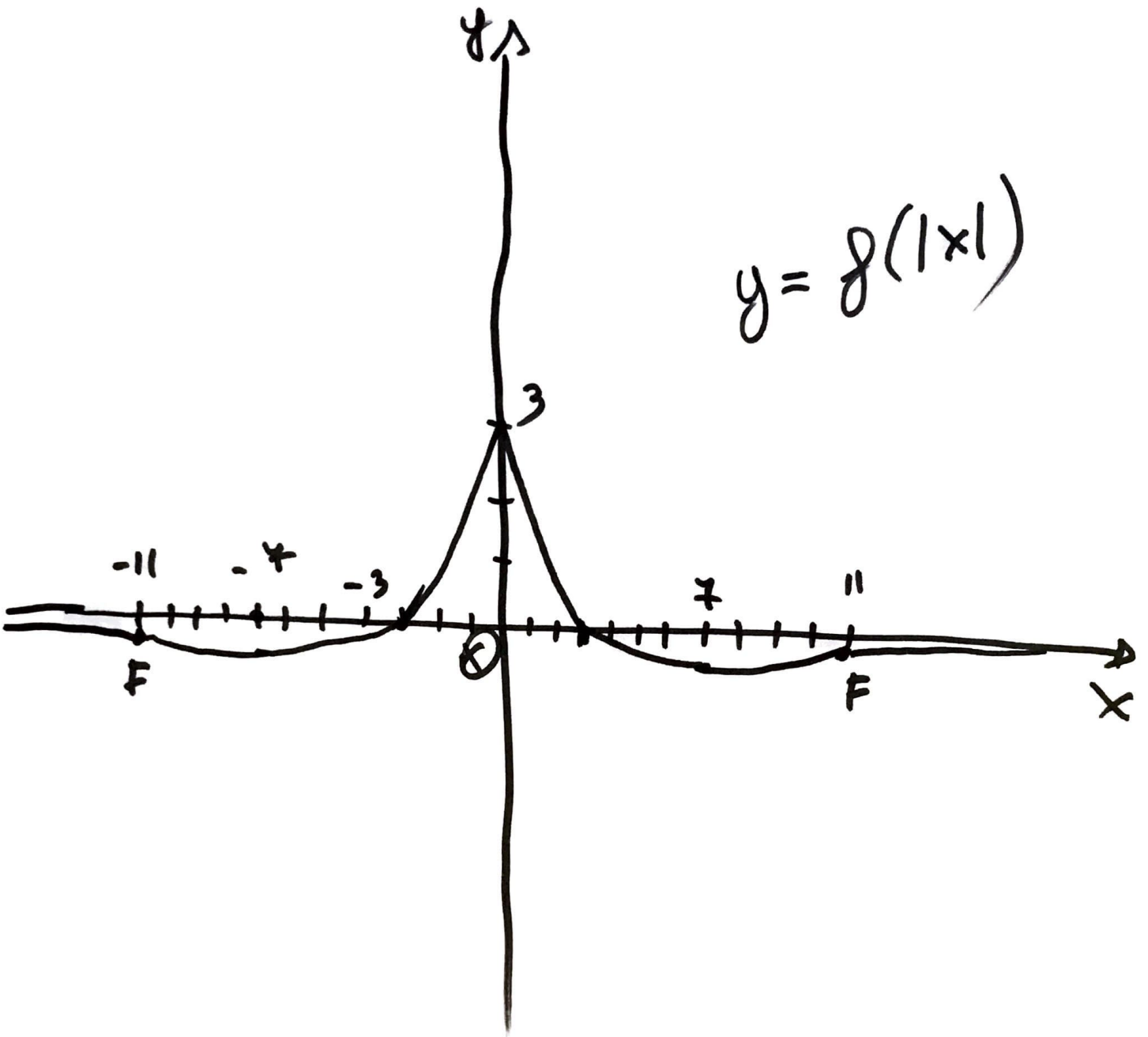
$$y = \frac{3-11}{12^2} = \frac{-8}{144} = \frac{-4}{72} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$F\left(11; -\frac{1}{18}\right)$ globo



$$y = f(x)$$

$$y = f(|x|)$$



2) a) Studia la funcție

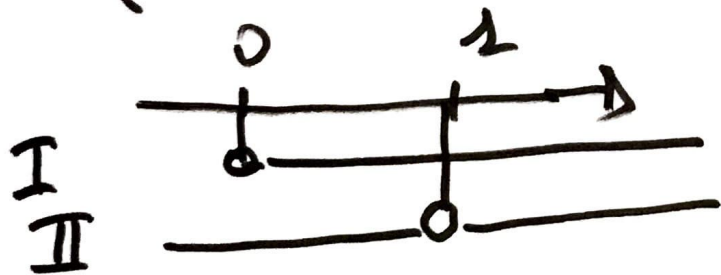
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

b) Tracare il grafic
de $y = |f(x)|$

$$y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$$

a) Dominiu

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x \neq 0 \rightarrow e^{\ln x} \neq e^0 \end{cases} \quad x \neq 1$$



$$A = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

b) Peru o dirfor

la f . nu e ne fur
ne dirfor

c) Int. ori

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{x}{\ln x} \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\ln x} = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ N.A.} \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

d) Segno funzione

$$N: x > 0$$

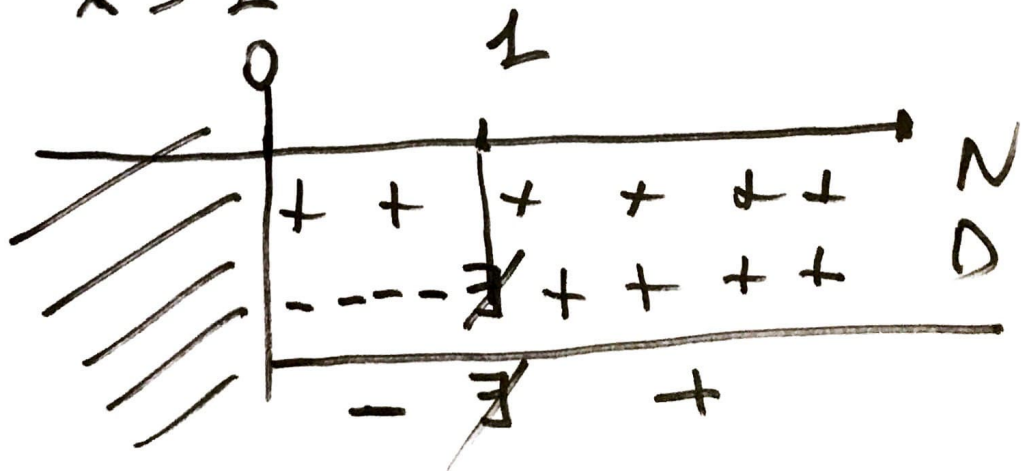
$$\frac{x}{\ln x} > 0$$

~~Bella~~

$$e^{\ln x} > e^0$$

$$D: \ln x > 0$$

$$x > 1$$



c) A subset
 $A = (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$
 $(x \rightarrow 0^+, x \rightarrow 1^-, x \rightarrow 1^+, x \rightarrow +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \frac{0}{-\infty} = 0$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x}{\ln x} &= \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x}{\ln x} &= \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x=1 \\ \text{as. vert} \\ \text{for } \frac{1}{x} \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] \text{ FI}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x = +\infty$$

$\nexists$ as. orient. obest no

g) Maximum e minimum

$$y' = \frac{1 \cdot \ln x - x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{(\ln x)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$$

C.N. $y' = 0$

$$\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} = 0 \quad \ln x - 1 = 0$$

$$\ln x = 1 \quad e^{\ln x} = e^1$$

$x = e$ junto a ∞

C.S. $y' > 0$

$$\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} > 0$$

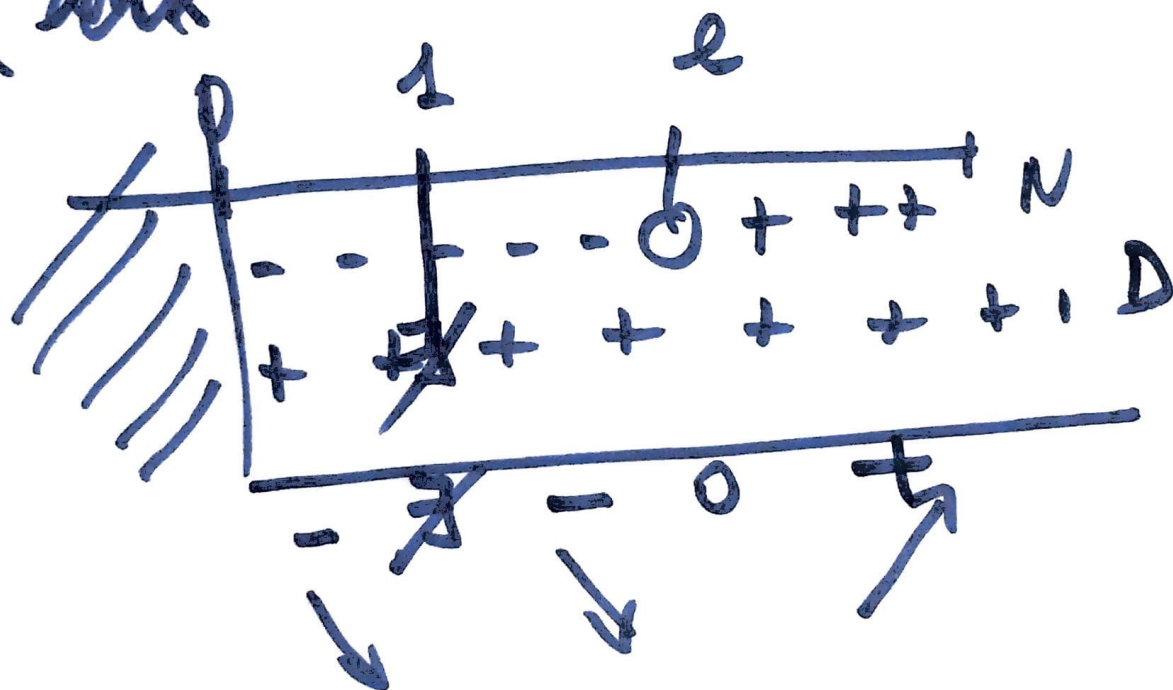
N: $\ln x - 1 > 0$

$$\ln x > 1$$

$$x > e$$

$$D (\ln x)^2 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x \end{cases}$$



$x = e$ minimum relative

$$y = \frac{e}{\ln e} = e$$

$P(e, e)$
min rel.

g) Plerni $y' = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}(\ln^2 x) - (\ln x - 1)2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\ln^4 x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{2 \ln x}{x}}{\ln^4 x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{-\ln^2 x + 2 \ln x}{x}}{\ln^4 x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{+\cancel{\ln x}(-\ln x + 2)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^4 x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{-\ln x + 2}{x \ln^3 x} = \frac{-\ln x + 2}{x (\ln x)^3}$$

C.N. $y'' = 0$

$$\frac{-\ln x + 2}{x(\ln x)^3} = 0 \quad -\ln x + 2 = 0$$

$$-\ln x = -2$$

$$\ln x = 2$$

$$e^{\ln x} = e^2$$

$$x = e^2$$

justohole
punkt der flemo

C.S. $y'' > 0$

$$\frac{-\ln x + 2}{x(\ln x)^3} > 0$$

N. $-\ln x + 2 > 0$

$$-\ln x > -2 \quad \ln x < 2$$

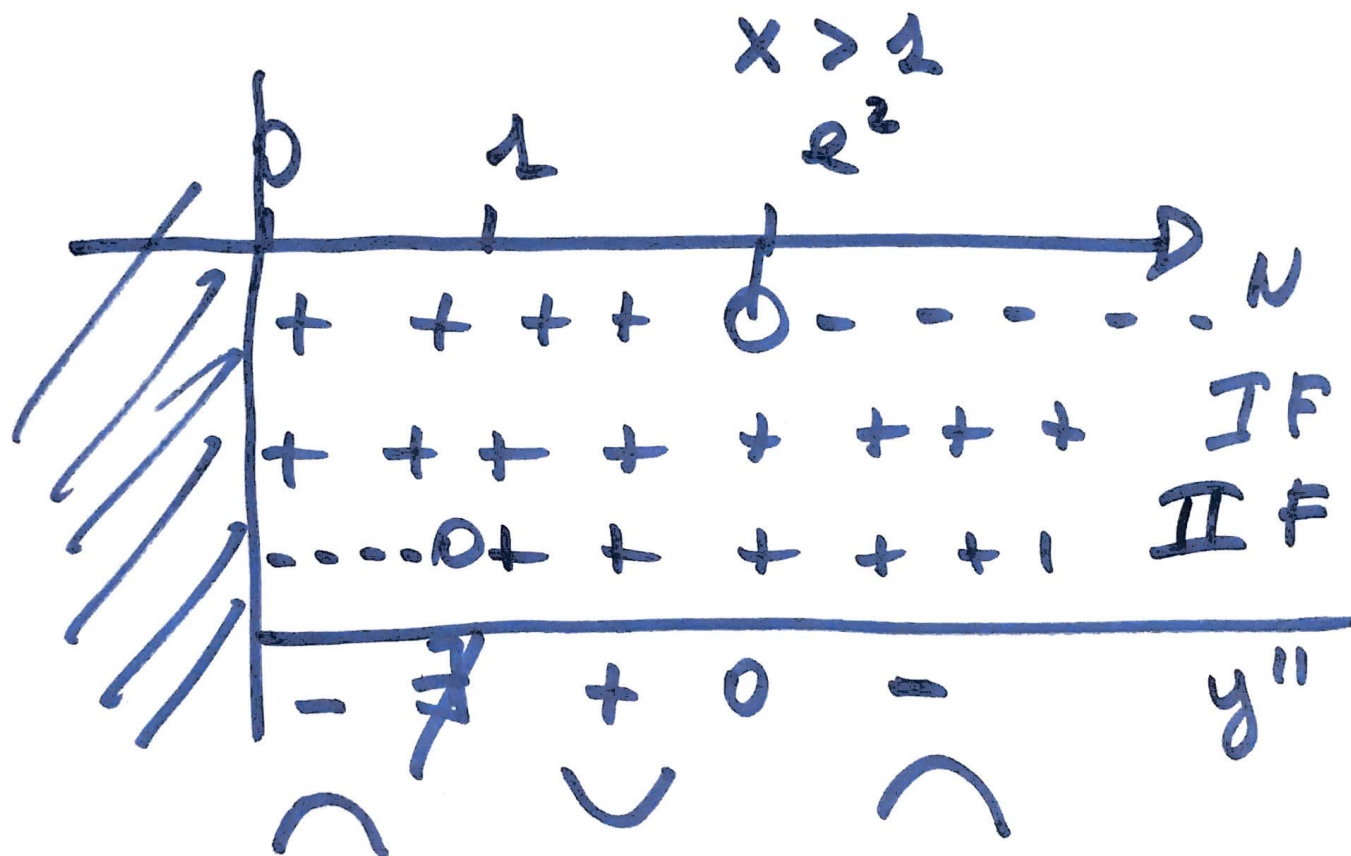
$$\begin{cases} e^{\ln x} < e^2 \rightarrow x < e^2 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < x < e^2$$

$$D \quad I \quad x > 0$$

$$II \quad (\ln x)^3 > 0 \quad \ln x > 0$$

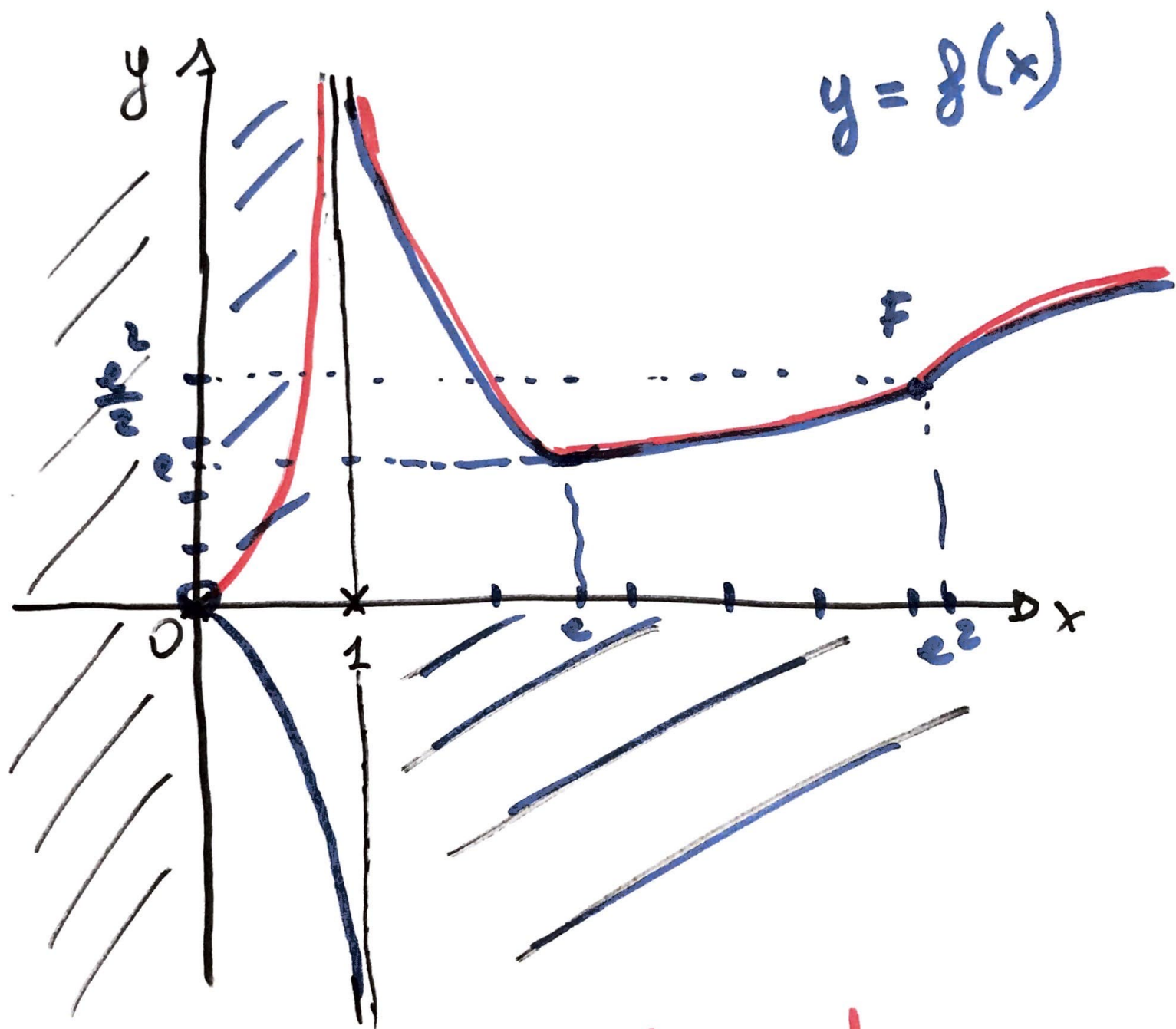
$$e^{\ln x} > e^0$$



$x = e^2$ junto do globo

$$y = \frac{e^2}{\ln e^2} = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

$$F\left(e^2, \frac{e^2}{2}\right)$$



$g(x) = |f(x)|$
 è la funzione
 in rosso

3) Det $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

in modo che la funzione f
sia continua e derivabile
in $x_0 = 1$

$$y = \begin{cases} a\sqrt{2x^2-1} + 3bx & x \geq 1 \\ 2bx^2 + ax & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Occorre verificare se la funt.

$y = a\sqrt{2x^2-1}$ è definita
nell'int. di riferimento

$$2x^2 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$



$$A = (-\infty; -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}] \cup [\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}; +\infty)$$

Ok la f è definita]

a) continuată în $x_0 = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (a\sqrt{2x^2-1} + 3bx) = \underbrace{a+3b}_{f(1)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2bx^2 + ax) = (2b+a)$$

Cond. de continuitate în $x_0 = 1$

$$a+3b = 2b+a$$

b) derivabilă în $x_0 = 1$

$$y' = \begin{cases} a \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x^2-1}} \cdot 4x + 3b & x > 1 \\ 4bx + a & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{\sqrt{2x^2-1}} + 3b & x > 1 \\ 4bx + a & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{2ax}{\sqrt{2x^2-1}} + 3b \right) = 2a + 3b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (4bx + a) = 4b + a$$

condition de continuité
en $x_0 = 1$

$$2a + 3b = 4b + a$$

N.B la condition de continuité
est cont.

$$\begin{cases} a + 3b = 2b + a \\ 2a + 3b = 4b + a \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2a - a = 0 \quad a = 0$$

Par $a = 0$ et $b = 0$ la f
est cont et dérivable en $x_0 = 1$