

① Studiare, prescindendo dal segno di $f'(x)$,

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

② Dominio

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

$$x+1 \neq 0$$

	-1	0	1	
x^2	+	+	+	+
$(x-1)$	-	-	-	+
$x+1$	-	+	+	+
	+	-	-	+

$$D = (-\infty, -1) \cup \{0\} \cup [1, +\infty)$$

(la funz. non è né pari né dispari)

③ limiti

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1}} = +\infty \rightarrow \text{Asintoto obliquo? } y = mx + q$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$= -1 \Rightarrow m = -1$$

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - mx = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \left[\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} |x| \frac{\frac{x-1}{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{|x|}{x+1} (-2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1} = (-1)(-2) \frac{1}{2} = +1 \quad q = +1$$

$\rightarrow y = -x + 1$ Asintoto obliquo per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1}} = +\infty \rightarrow \text{Asintoto obliquo? } y = m'x + q'$$

$$m' = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x|}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = 1 \Rightarrow m' = 1$$

$$q' = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - m'x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(|x| \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - x \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |x| \left[\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} - 1 \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |x| \frac{\frac{x-1}{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1} =$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x|}{x+1} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} + 1} = 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow q' = -1$$

$\rightarrow y = x - 1$ Asintoto obliquo per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

③ max/min + monotonia

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D \left[\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1} \right]$$

$$D \left[\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1} \right] = \frac{D[x^2(x-1)] \cdot (x+1) - x^2(x-1) D[x+1]}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{D[x^3 - x^2](x+1) - x^3 + x^2}{(x+1)^2}$$

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

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

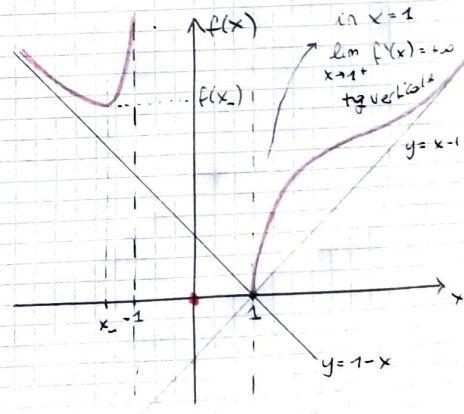
$$f'(x) = \frac{x(x-x_-)(x-x_+)}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2(x-1)}{x+1}} (x+1)^2}$$

\rightarrow Denominatore $D > 0$

$$x_- = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < 0$$

$$x_+ = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} (0 < x_+ < 1)$$

	x_-	-1	0	x_+	1	
x	-	-	-	+	+	+
$x-x_-$	-	+	+	+	+	+
$x-x_+$	-	-	-	-	+	+
D	+	+	+	+	+	+
$f(x)$	-	+	+	-	+	+
f	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow
Segno f	+	+	+	-	+	+

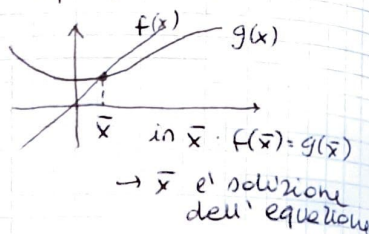


⑤ quante soluzioni positive ammette $x^{1/x} = a$?

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = x^{1/x} \\ D: x > 0 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = a$$

Metodo grafico

$$\text{eq. } g(x) = f(x)$$



calcoliamo $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = D[x^{1/x}] = D[e^{\lg x^{1/x}}]$$

$$= D[e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg x}] =$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg x} D\left[\frac{1}{x} \lg x\right] = e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg x} \left[-\frac{1}{x^2} \lg x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right]$$

$$= x^{1/x} \frac{1}{x^2} (1 - \lg x) = \frac{x^{1/x}}{x^2} (1 - \lg x)$$

segno: $x^{1/x} > 0$, $x^2 > 0$ sempre [in D $x^2 \neq 0$, $x^{1/x} \neq 0$]

$$1 - \lg x > 0 \rightarrow \lg x < 1 \quad \lg x < \lg e \rightarrow x < e$$

$$1 - \lg x = 0 \text{ in } x = e$$

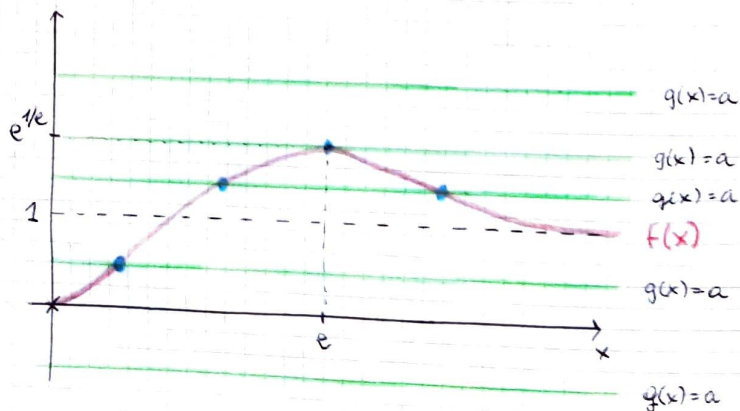
$$f(e) = e^{1/e}$$

	0	e	
$x^{1/x}$	+	+	+
x^2	+	+	+
$1 - \lg x$	+	0	-
f'	+	0	-
f	↗	•	↘

(2) limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x} \lg x} = e^0 = 1$$



Numero diverso di soluzioni (intersezioni tra f e g) a seconda del valore di a

abbiamo:

$$a \leq 0$$

Nessuna soluzione

$$0 < a \leq 1$$

1 soluzione

$$1 < a < e^{1/e}$$

2 soluzioni

$$a = e^{1/e}$$

1 soluzione

$$a > e^{1/e}$$

Nessuna soluzione

⑥ studiare $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 + 2 \arctan x$ in $x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

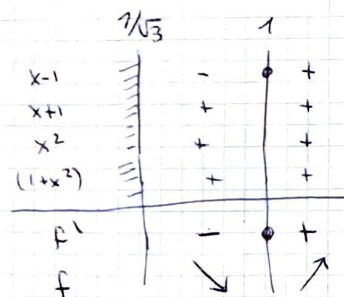
1) limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \sqrt{3} - 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3} - 2 + \frac{\pi}{3} > 0$$

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

2) segno $f'(x)$

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



$$f(1) = 1 - 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

3) segno $f''(x)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x \cdot x^2(1+x^2) - (x^2-1)(2x+4x^3)}{x^4(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 2x^5 - 2x^3 - 4x^5 + 2x + 4x^3}{x^4(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^5 + 4x^3 + 2x}{x^4(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{+2x(-x^4 + 2x^2 + 1)}{x^4(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{-2x(x^4 - 2x^2 - 1)}{x^4(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{biquadratica: } t = x^2 \rightarrow t^2 - 2t - 1 \geq 0$$

$$t = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \quad \text{Soluz. Int: } t \leq 1-\sqrt{2} \text{ o } t \geq 1+\sqrt{2}$$

$$t \leq 1-\sqrt{2} \quad \cdot \quad x^2 \leq 1-\sqrt{2} \quad 1-\sqrt{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{No soluz. in } t$$

$$t \geq 1+\sqrt{2} \quad \cdot \quad x^2 \geq 1+\sqrt{2} \quad \text{Soluz. } x \leq -\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}} \text{ o } x \geq \sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}$$

$x \leq -\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}$ non è nel dominio

$x \geq \sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}$ ~~si potrebbe~~

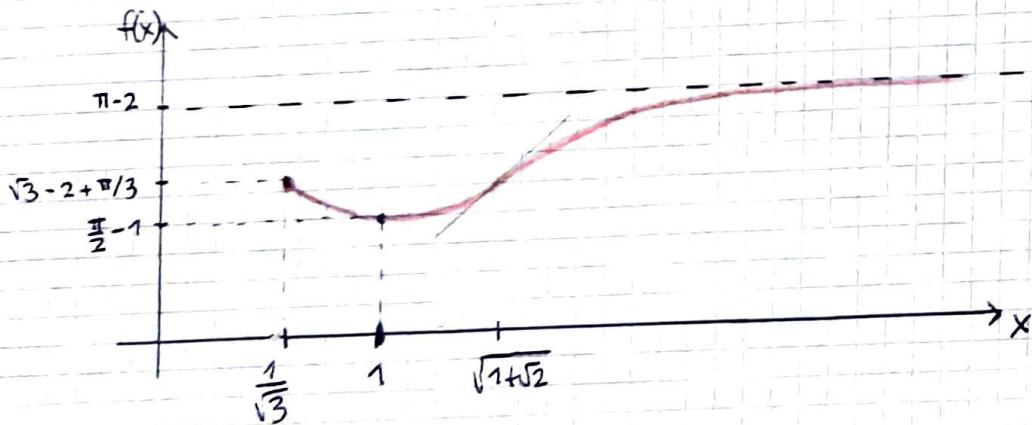
controlliamo $\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$? Verifichiamo

$$1+\sqrt{2} > \frac{1}{3} \quad \sqrt{2} > \frac{1}{3} - 1 \quad \sqrt{2} > -\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{Sì} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

passiamo allo studio del segno di $f''(x)$.

	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	(1)	$\sqrt{1+\sqrt{2}}$	
$-2x$		-		-
$x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$		-		+
x^4		+		+
$(1+x^2)^2$		+		+
f''		+		-
f		⌒		⌒

④ Disegno



Esercizi per Giovedì 3 dicembre

① Studiare $f(x) = x - \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{2} - x - 4}$ e ② $f(x) = \frac{\lg x}{e + x \lg x}$

Limiti con la formula di Taylor:

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\cos(7x^3) - (1+x^2)^x - (1+x^2)^{-x}}{x^6}$

④ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt[3]{n^3 + 1} - n)$

⑤ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [2x(x-1) - x^3 \lg(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x})]$

⑥ $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^2} - 1}{\lg \sqrt[n]{n}}$

(ricordare $\sqrt[n]{n^2} = e^{\frac{2}{n} \lg n}$ e considerare $\sqrt[n]{n} = n^{1/n}$...)

i) Studiare la funzione a denominatore
ii) Studiare la funz. derivata prima
Studiare = fare il grafico