

Derivate

$$① D[\lg \cos x] = \frac{1}{\cos x} D[\cos x] = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x$$

$$\begin{aligned} ② D[x^n e^{\sin x}] &= n x^{n-1} e^{\sin x} + x^n e^{\sin x} D[\sin x] = \\ &= n x^{n-1} e^{\sin x} + x^n e^{\sin x} \cos x = \\ &= x^{n-1} e^{\sin x} [n + x \cos x] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ③ D\left[\lg \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}}\right] &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}} D\left[\sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}}\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x}} \left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}\right)^{-1/2} D\left[\frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1-\sin x}{1+\sin x} \frac{\cos x(1-\sin x) - (1+\sin x)(-\cos x)}{(1-\sin x)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos x - \cos x \sin x + \cos x + \sin x \cos x}{(1+\sin x)(1-\sin x)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{2 \cos x}{(1+\sin x)(1-\sin x)} = \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ④ D\left[\arctg\left(\frac{\lg x+1}{\lg x-1}\right)\right] &= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{\lg x+1}{\lg x-1}\right)^2} D\left[\frac{\lg x+1}{\lg x-1}\right] = \\ &= \frac{(\lg x-1)^2}{(\lg x-1)^2 + (\lg x+1)^2} \frac{\frac{1}{x}(\lg x-1) - (\lg x+1)\frac{1}{x}}{(\lg x-1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(\lg x-1)^2}{\lg^2 x - 2\lg x + 1 + \lg^2 x + 2\lg x + 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}(\lg x-1 - \lg x-1)}{(\lg x-1)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2(\lg^2 x + 1)} \cdot \frac{-2}{x} = -\frac{1}{x(\lg^2 x + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑤ D[f(x)^{g(x)}] &= D[e^{\lg f(x)^{g(x)}}] = D[e^{g(x) \lg f(x)}] = \\ &= e^{g(x) \lg f(x)} D[g(x) \lg f(x)] = \\ &= f(x)^{g(x)} \cdot [g'(x) \lg f(x) + g(x) D[\lg f(x)]] = \\ &= f(x)^{g(x)} \cdot \left[g'(x) \lg f(x) + \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} f'(x)\right] \end{aligned}$$

de L'Hôpital

$$⑥ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^3}$$

→ ipotesi ok

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{3x^2}$$

→ ipotesi ok

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{6x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{6} = +\infty$$

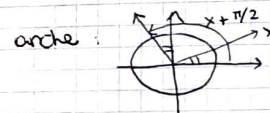
Nota: se non esiste il limite finale applicando la regola, Non è vero che anche il limite iniziale non esiste

$$\begin{aligned} ⑦ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(2x+1)}{\lg(x)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(2x+1)}{1/x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{2x+1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$⑧ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{\sin(0)}{\cos(0)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

ipotesi 1 non valida, non posso applicare la regola

$$⑨ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\cos(x+\pi/2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{-\sin(x+\pi/2)} = \frac{1}{(-1)} = -1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x) &= -\cos(x+\pi/2) \\ \cos(x) &= \sin(x+\pi/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ⑩ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}\right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x \sin x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{\sin x + x \cos x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x + \cos x + x(-\sin x)} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{2 \cos x - x \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2 \cot x - x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Determinare gli intervalli di monotonia

$$⑪ a) f(x) = (x^2 + 2x + 3)^7$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 7(x^2 + 2x + 3)^6 \cdot D[x^2 + 2x + 3] = \\ &= 7(x^2 + 2x + 3)^6 \cdot (2x + 2) = 14(x^2 + 2x + 3)^6 (x+1) \end{aligned}$$

il segno di f' dipende solo da $(x+1)$
per $x > -1$: $f'(x) > 0 \rightarrow f(x)$ crescente (strettamente)
 $x < -1$: $f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow f(x)$ decrescente

b) $f(x) = x e^{-x}$
 $f'(x) = e^{-x} + x e^{-x} D[-x] = e^{-x} + x e^{-x} (-1) = e^{-x} (1-x)$
 $(-\infty, 1]: f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f(x)$ crescente
 $[1, +\infty): f'(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow f(x)$ decrescente

sempre
positiva
positiva
se $x < 1$

let. max e min relativi / assoluti

(12) a) $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 1$ $D = \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2)$

$f'(\bar{x}) = 0 : 3\bar{x}(\bar{x}-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 0, \bar{x} = 2$

$f''(x) = 6x - 6 = 6(x-1)$

classifico i punti:

$\bar{x} = 0$ $f'(0) = 0$ $f''(0) = -6$ MASSIMO RELATIVO

$\bar{x} = 2$ $f'(2) = 0$ $f''(2) = 6$ MINIMO RELATIVO

b) $f(x) = x^{3/2} - 3x^{1/2}$ $D: x \geq 0$

$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-1/2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x}}$

$f'(\bar{x}) = 0 : \bar{x} = 1$

$f'(x) > 0$ $x > 1 : f(x)$ crescente

$f'(x) < 0$ $x < 1$ $f(x)$ decrescente

$\bar{x} = 1$ MINIMO RELATIVO
E ASSOLUTO

(inoltre $f''(1) > 0$)

D è limitato, quindi vanno controllati anche gli estremi:

$\bar{x} = 0$ è MASSIMO RELATIVO $[f \nearrow]$

anche se
qui non
è derivabile

ESERCITAZIONE 23 NOVEMBRE 2020

(A) Studiare la funzione $f(x) = \left(5 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 - \frac{8}{x^3}$

① Dominio: $x \neq 0$, $(-\infty; 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

② Limiti

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 25 \rightarrow$ Asintoto orizzontale per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 25 \rightarrow$ Asintoto orizzontale per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(25 + \frac{10}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{8}{x^3}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 25 + \frac{1}{x^4} (10x^2 + 1 - 8x) = +\infty$

\rightarrow Asintoto verticale per $x \rightarrow 0^+$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = +\infty \rightarrow$ Asintoto verticale per $x \rightarrow 0^-$

③ max/min, intervalli di monotonia

$f(x) = 25 + 10x^{-2} + x^{-4} - 8x^{-3}$

$f'(x) = -20x^{-3} - 4x^{-5} + 24x^{-4} = \frac{4}{x^5} (-1 + 6x - 5x^2)$

$f'(\bar{x}) = 0 : -1 + 6\bar{x} - 5\bar{x}^2 = 0$

$\bar{x} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 20}}{-10} = \frac{-6 \pm 4}{-10} = \begin{cases} \bar{x}_1 = 1/5 \\ \bar{x}_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$f''(x) = 60x^{-4} + 20x^{-6} - 96x^{-5} = \frac{4}{x^6} (5 - 24x + 15x^2)$

$f''(\bar{x}_1) = f''(1/5) = 4 \cdot 5^6 (5 - 24/5 + 15/25) = 4 \cdot 5^6 \left(\frac{125 - 24 + 15}{25}\right) > 0$

$\rightarrow \bar{x}_1$ è minimo locale

$f''(\bar{x}_2) = f''(1) = 4(5 - 24 + 15) = -16 < 0 \rightarrow \bar{x}_2$ è MAX locale

monotonia: $f'(x) = \frac{4}{x^5} (-1 + 6x - 5x^2)$

studio del segno:

$\frac{4}{x^5} > 0 \rightarrow x > 0$

$(-1 + 6x - 5x^2) > 0$

$\bar{x}_1 < x < \bar{x}_2$

(occhio al segno
di x^2)

	0	1/5	1	
$\frac{4}{x^5}$	-	+	+	+
$(-1 + 6x - 5x^2)$	-	-	+	-
$f'(x)$	+	-	+	-
$f(x)$	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow	\searrow

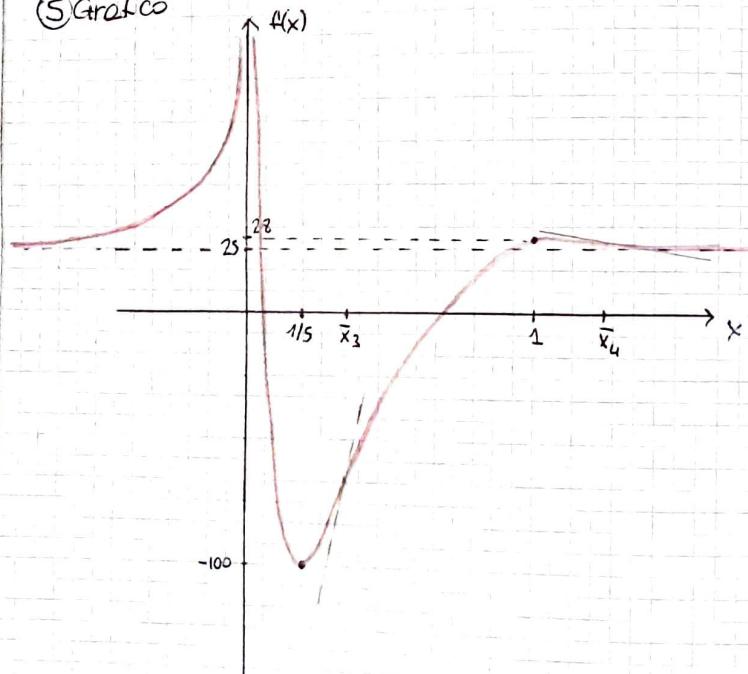
④ concavità/concavità
segno di $f''(x) = \frac{4}{x^5} (5 - 24x + 15x^2)$

→ sempre +
soluzioni $(5 - 24x + 15x^2) = 0$ $x = \frac{24 \pm \sqrt{24^2 - 4 \cdot 15}}{30} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{69}}{15}$

$(1/5) \quad \frac{12 - \sqrt{69}}{15} \quad (1) \quad \frac{12 + \sqrt{69}}{15}$

$4/x^5$	+	+	+
$(5 - 24x + 15x^2)$	+	-	+
$f''(x)$	+	-	+
$f(x)$	∪	∩	∪

⑤ Grafico



$f(1) = 28$
 $f(1/5) = -100$

⑥ trovare gli asintoti di $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1}$

dominio: $x^3 + 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow x^3 \neq -1 \rightarrow x \neq -1, (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{2}{0^-} = -\infty$ Asintoto verticale per $x \rightarrow -1^-$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{2}{0^+} = +\infty$ Asintoto verticale per $x \rightarrow -1^+$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1} = +\infty \rightarrow$ cerchiamo (se esiste) un asintoto obliquo nelle forme $y = mx + q$

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

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

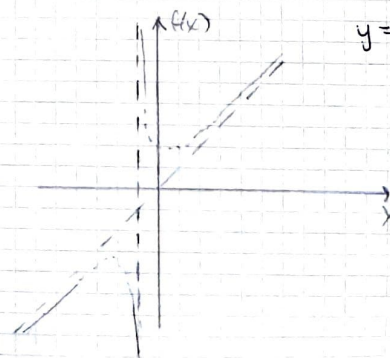
$y = x$ asintoto obliquo per $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x(1 + 1/x^4)}{1 + 1/x^3} = -\infty \rightarrow$ cerchiamo un asintoto obliquo nelle forme $y = m'x + q'$

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

$q' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - m'x = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^3 + 1} - x =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^4 + 1 - x^4 - x}{x^3 + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1 - x}{x^3 + 1} =$
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1/x - 1}{x^2 + 1/x} = \frac{-1}{+\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow q' = 0$

$y = x$ asintoto obliquo per $x \rightarrow -\infty$

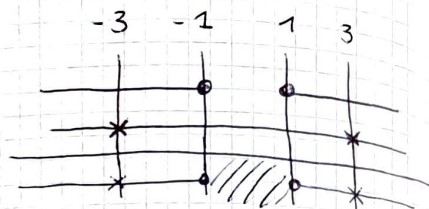


① Studiare $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9}$

① Dominio

$$\begin{aligned} x^2-1 &\geq 0 & x \leq -1 \cup x \geq 1 \\ x^2-9 &\neq 0 & x \neq \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D: (-\infty, -3) \cup (-3, -1] \cup [1, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$



② Simmetrie $f(-x) = f(x)$ PARI, $f(-x) = -f(x)$ DISPARI

$$f(-x) = \frac{\sqrt{(-x)^2-1}}{(-x)^2-9} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9} = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ è PARI}$$

(Studiamo per $x \geq 0$)

③ Limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9} = \frac{0}{-8} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9} = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{0^+} = +\infty$$

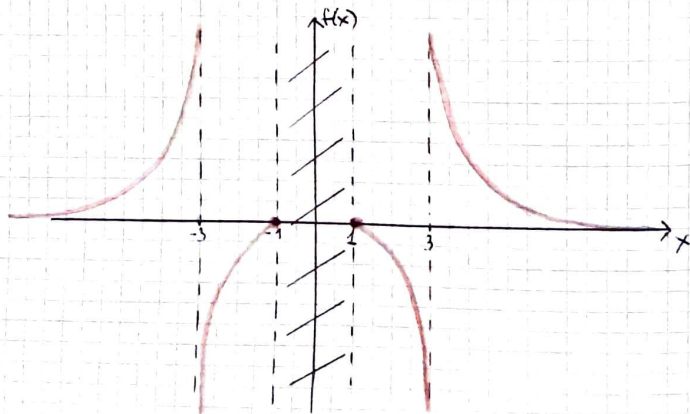
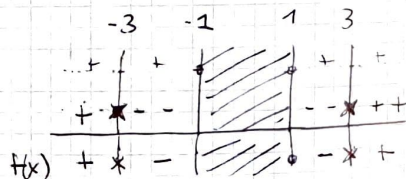
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x\sqrt{1-1/x^2}}{x^2(1-9/x^2)} = 0$$

④ Segno

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} \geq 0 \text{ Nel dominio}$$

$$x^2-9 \geq 0 \text{ per } x \leq -3 \text{ e } x \geq 3$$

ma $x = \pm 3$ escluso dal dominio



⑤ Utilizzando la formula di Taylor, calcolare il limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x \tan x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x \sin x} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}$$

taylor: $f(x)$ derivabile n volte in x_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \dots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + o(x-x_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

$x_0 = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(x) &= \cos(0) + (-\sin x)_{x=0} x + \frac{1}{2} (-\cos x)_{x=0} x^2 + o(x^3) = \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + o(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x) &= \sin(0) + (\cos x)_{x=0} x + \frac{1}{2} (-\sin x)_{x=0} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} (-\cos x)_{x=0} x^3 + o(x^4) = \\ &= 0 + x + \frac{1}{2} (0) x^2 + \frac{1}{6} (-1) x^3 + o(x^4) = \\ &= x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(x^4) \quad (= x + o(x^2)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^3)) - (x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(x^4))}{x^2(x + o(x^2))} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \frac{x^3}{2} - x + \frac{x^3}{6}}{x^3} = \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$