

Esempio di studio di una funzione

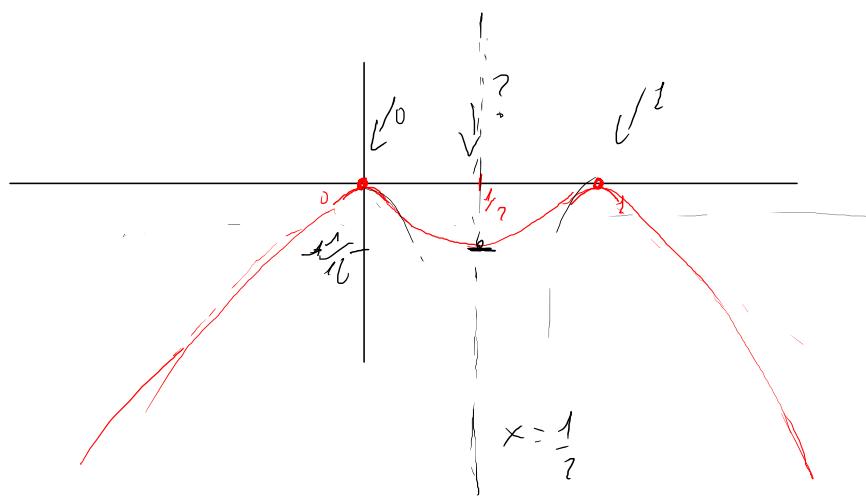
$$f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 \quad \text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{polinomio di grado 4}$$

$$f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}) = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} C^m(\mathbb{R}) \quad C^\infty(\mathbb{E})$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} f(x) = & 3x^2 - 2x + 1 & f'(x) = 6x - 2 & f''(x) = 6 & f'''(x) = 0 & f^{(n)}(x) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 4 \\ \xrightarrow[0]{} & & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = -\infty \quad \underbrace{f(0) = 0}_{\text{0 zero doppio}} \quad f(x) = -x^2 (x^2 - 2x + 1) = \underbrace{-x^2}_{\uparrow x=\frac{1}{2}} (x-1)^2$$
$$f(1) = 0 \quad \text{1 zero doppio}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{inf } f = f(\mathbb{R}) = [-\infty, 0] \quad (\text{per il teorema di connessione}) \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \max f = 0 \end{array}$$



O e i sono punti di massimo  
assoluto

I un punto di minimo loc  
o e l

$$f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2$$

$$f'(x) = -4x^3 + 6x^2 - 2x = -2x(2x^2 - 3x + 1)$$

$$= -2x(x-1)q(x)$$

[ Si dice punto critico per una funzione derivabile  $f$  un punto  $x_0$  dove  $f'(x_0) = 0$  ]

$$f'(x) = -2x(x-1)(2x-1)$$

$$x=0, x=\frac{1}{2}, x=1$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$q(x) = 2x+b$$

$$(x-1)(2x+b) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$

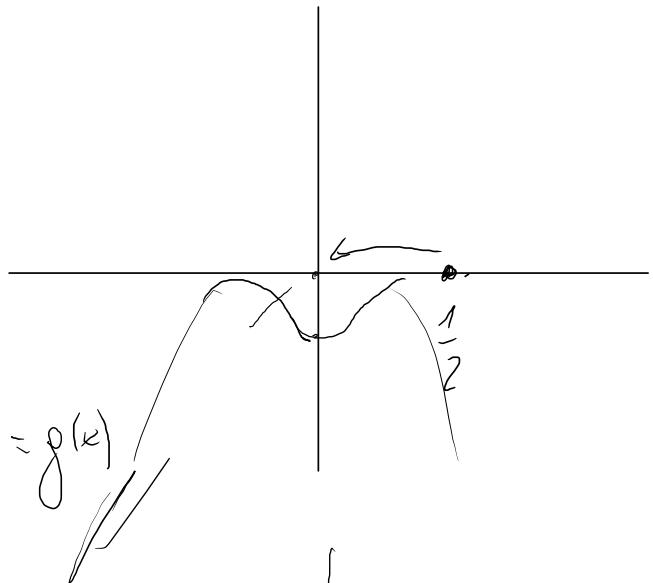
$$2x^2 + bx - 2x - b \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 = \overbrace{-x^2}^{\text{?}} (x-1)^2$$

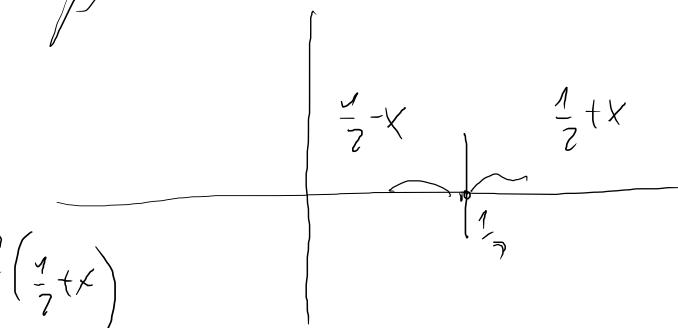
Is symmetric with respect to  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  ?

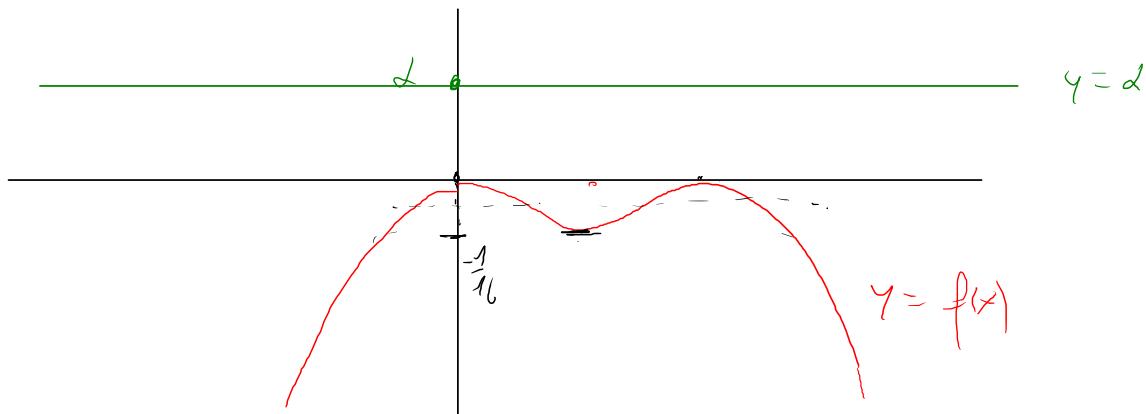
$$g(x) = f\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) = -\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$g(-x) = -\left(-x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(-x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = g(x)$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}-x\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}+x\right) \quad ?$$





Si determini il numero delle soluzioni dell'equazione  $f(x) = \alpha$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

se  $\alpha > 0$  0 soluzioni

se  $\alpha = 0$  2 soluzioni

se  $-\frac{1}{16} < \alpha < 0$  4 soluzioni

se  $\alpha = -\frac{1}{16}$  3 soluzioni

se  $\alpha < -\frac{1}{16}$  2 soluzioni

$$\text{Es: } f(x) = x^2 + \sin|x|$$

$$\cancel{x^2}$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f$  continua su  $\mathbb{R}$  e derivabile almeno in  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$f$  è pari

$$\sin\left(1 \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1\right) = -1 < 0$$

Sia dunque  $f$  su  $[0, +\infty]$   $g(x) = x^2 + \sin x$

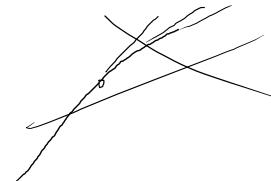
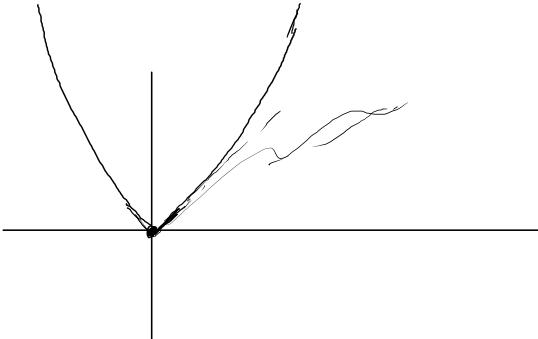
$$g = f|_{[0, +\infty]}$$

$$g \in C^0([0, +\infty])$$

$$\underbrace{g'(x)}_{[x \geq 0]} = 2x + \cos x \quad g'(0) = 1$$

Quindi  $f$  non è derivabile

$$\text{in } 0 \quad f'_-(0) = -1$$



$$g'(x) = 0 \quad 2x + \cos x = 0$$

$$g''(x) = 2 - \sin x \geq 1 > 0$$

Quindi  $g'(x)$  è crescente.

$$\min g'(x) = g'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) \geq 1 > 0$$

$$g': [0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ è crescente}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, +\infty]$$

Osserviamo che  $x_0$  è punto di massimo (o minimo) per  $f$   
 ma  $f$  non ha punti critici ( $f$  non è derivabile in  $x_0$ )

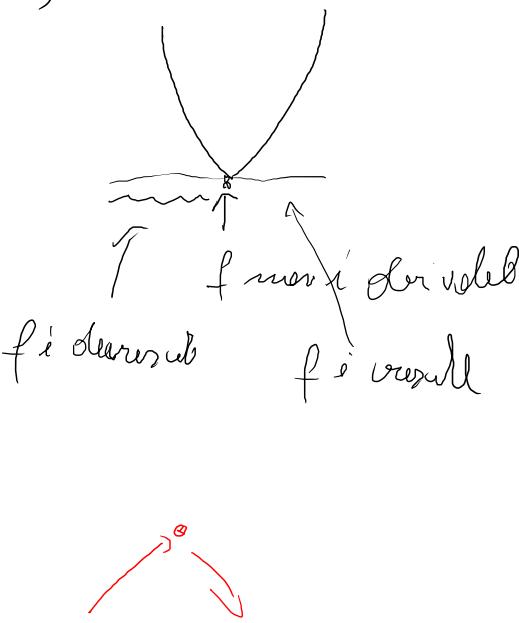
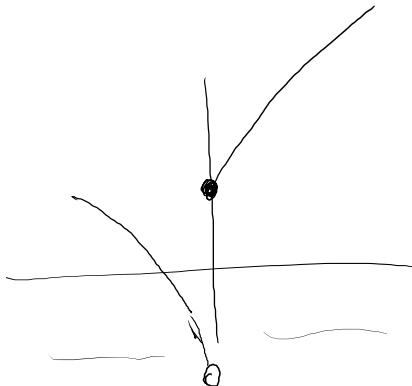
### Teorema

Sia  $a < x_0 < b$   $f$  derivabile in  $[a, b] \setminus \{x_0\}$ ,  
 $f$  continua in  $[a, b]$ .

Sia  $f'(x) \stackrel{< 0}{\geq 0} \forall x \in [a, x_0]$

$f'(x) \stackrel{> 0}{\leq 0} \forall x \in ]x_0, b[$

Allora  $x_0$  è punto di massimo per  $f$ .



Denum

$f'(x) \geq 0$  in  $]a, x_0]$  quindi  $f$  è crescente in  $]a, x_0[$

$f'(x) \leq 0$  in  $]x_0, b[$  decrescente in  $]x_0, b[$

$f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$  ( $f$  è continua in  $x_0$ )

Se  $x_1 < x_0$ ; allow  $\forall x$  con  $x_1 < x < x_0$  in ho  $f(x_1) \leq f(x)$

$$f(x_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$\Rightarrow \forall x_1 < x_0$  in ho  $f(x_1) \leq f(x_0)$

Se  $x_2 > x_0$  allow  $\forall x$  con  $x_0 < x < x_2$  in ho  $f(x) > f(x_0)$

quindi  $\forall x_2 > x_0$  in ho  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) > f(x_0)$

$f(x_0) \geq f(x_2)$

quindi  $f(x_0) = \inf f$

# ASINTOTI OBLI QUI

$]-\infty, a]$

Sia  $f(x)$  una funzione definita in un intervallo  $[a, +\infty[$   $f: [a, +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

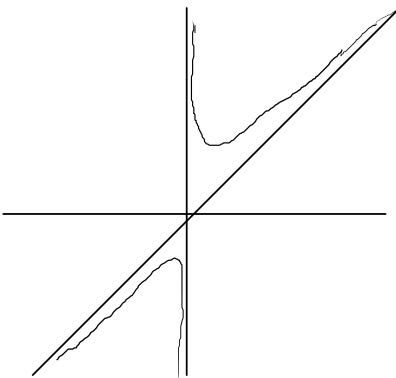
Una retta di equazione  $y = mx + q$  è un asintoto di  $f$  per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  se  
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$

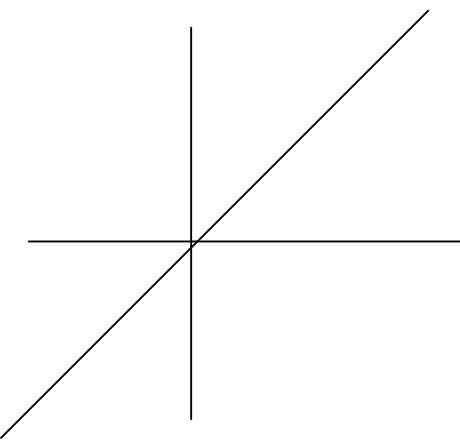
$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ x \rightarrow -\infty}} [f(x) - mx - q] = 0$$

(Sia  $g: [a, +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  diremo che  $f$  e  $g$  sono asintotiche per  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  se

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - g(x)] = 0$$

Esempio  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$





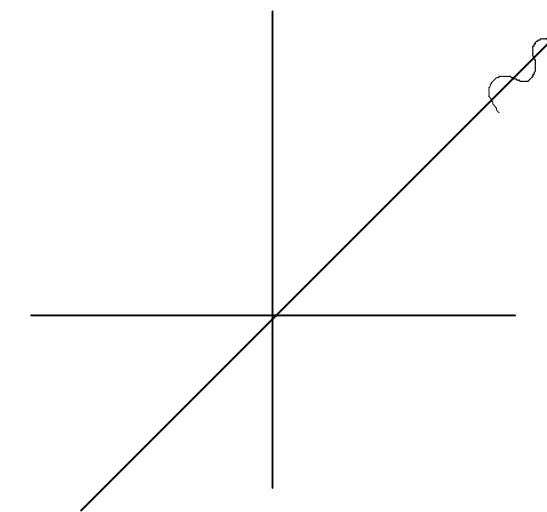
$$f(x) = x + \sin x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - g(x)] \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x + \sin x - x]$$

$$f(x) = x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

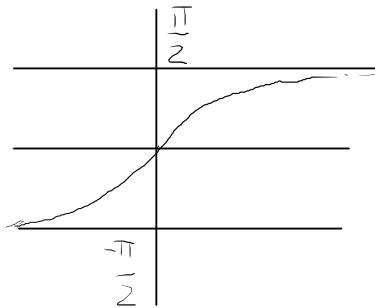
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x + \frac{\sin x}{x} - x \right] = 0$$

$y = x$  l'arredito obliqua



$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \alpha \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = \alpha \text{ arredito obliqua}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx - q] = 0 \quad \text{Vera}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x) - mx - q}{x} = 0$$

$\rightarrow$  se maglia ragione tende a 0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{x} - m - \left( \frac{q}{x} \right) \right] = 0$$

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad q = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx] \rightarrow \text{Poi che } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx - q] = 0$$

Teorema

Sia  $f: [a, +\infty[ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  con  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$  e sia  $y = mx + q$  arnito obliqua per  $f$ .  
 allora  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx = q]$

## TEOREMA

Sia  $f: [a, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  con  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \pm\infty$  e sia  $m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$  e  $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx]$

allora  $y = mx + q$  è asintoto obliqua di  $f$   $x \rightarrow +\infty$

Dim

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - mx - q] = 0$$

$$E_D. \quad f(x) = x \cdot \log x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{x} \right] = +\infty \quad \exists \text{ an mto}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - x}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{2x^2 - x}{x^2 + x} \right] \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left( 2 - \frac{1}{x} \right)}{x^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)} = 2 \approx \exists \text{ an mto } m=2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{2x^2 - x}{x+1} - 2x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2 - x - 2x^2 - 2x}{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3x}{x+1} = -3 \quad \exists \text{ an mto}$$

$y = 2x - 3$

$$f(x) = \log(e^x + x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{\log(e^x + x)}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log e^x \left( 1 + \frac{x}{e^x} \right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{\log e^x} + \log \left( 1 + \frac{x}{e^x} \right)}{x} = 1 \quad m=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\log(e^x + x) - x] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \log \left( e^x \left( 1 + \frac{x}{e^x} \right) \right) - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \cancel{\log e^x} + \log \left( 1 + \frac{x}{e^x} \right) - x \right] = 0$$

$$y = x$$

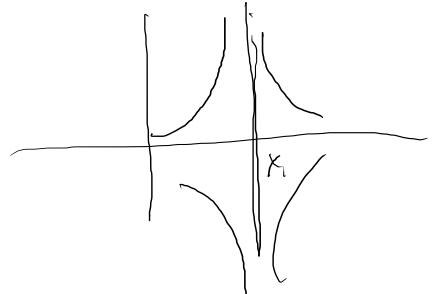
A

$$f(x) = x + \sin x \quad \text{m.} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ (x + \sin x) - x \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x \neq 1$$

Non visto orario

Se  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$  si dice che la retta di equazione  $x = x_0$   
 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  è un orario verticale



# I Teoremi di de l'Hôpital

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - 1}{3x^2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

CASO 0/0 con  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

## ENUNCIATO

Siano  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Siano  $f$  e  $g$  derivabili in  $[a, b]$  eccetto al più in  $x_0$ , con  $x_0 \in [a, b]$

Supponiamo  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0$  e  $g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \neq x_0$

Se  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = L$  con  $L \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$  allora  $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L$

## DEMOSTRAZIONE

Supponiamo  $x_0 \neq b$

Ridefiniamo  $f$  e  $g$  ponendo  $f(x_0) = 0$  e  $g(x_0) = 0$

per far sì che queste nuove funzioni siano continue nell'intervallo.

Fisso  $x \in [a, b]$   $x > x_0$  e considero l'intervallo  $[x_0, x]$

Per il teorema di Cauchy applicato alle funzioni  $f$  e  $g$  ristrette all'intervallo  $[x_0, x]$   
allora  $\exists c \in ]x_0, x[$  tale che

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{g(x) - g(x_0)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = 0 \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = 0 \pm \infty$$

$$g'(x) \neq 0$$

ausdrückbare  
in  $x_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \text{ oder } \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L \\ f(x) \sim g(x) \end{array} \right.$$

Ex:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell^x - 1 - x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\ell^x - 1 - x}{x^3} \sim g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell^x - 1 - x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$
  $\Leftarrow$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell^x - 1}{6x} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x} \quad \text{no ex. l.}$$

??

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{x + \sin x}{x - \sin x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\cancel{x} \left( 1 + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)}{\cancel{x} \left( 1 - \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} = \boxed{1}$$

✓

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{?}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0}} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{l'H}{\Leftarrow} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0}} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} \stackrel{IH.}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot 2x}{1} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \stackrel{IH.}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{IH.}{=} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot 2x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty}} \frac{|x| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = 1$$

lim

$x \rightarrow 0$

$$\cancel{\frac{(\ell^x - x - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)}{x^3}}$$

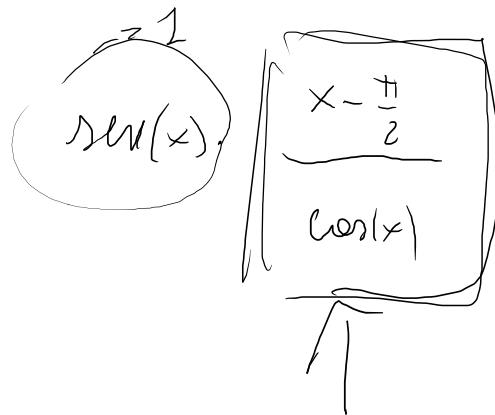
$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{(\ell^x - x - 1)(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)}{x^3}$$

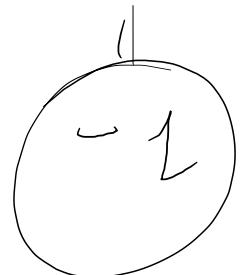
$$= \left( \frac{\ell^x - x - 1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell^x - x - 1}{x^2} \stackrel{H.}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ell^x - 1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \operatorname{tg}(x) \cdot \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-}$$



L'H.,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{1}{\cos x} = -\infty$



"fiktive Endziffern" =  $\frac{0}{0} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\infty - \infty \quad 0 \cdot \infty$$

$$0^0 \quad \infty^0 \quad 1^\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ x - \sqrt[3]{x^3 - x^2} \right] =$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt[3]{1 - \frac{1}{x}}}{x} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x) - g(x) = \underset{+ \infty}{\underset{f(x)}{\cancel{f(x)}}} \left[ 1 - \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \right] \\ & = g(x) \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} - 1 \right] \\ & \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1-y}}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1-y} - 1}{-y} \\ & = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1+z)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{z} = \underline{3} \end{aligned}$$