

SVOLGIMENTO

$$i) \begin{cases} f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2} = (9 \circ h)(x) \end{cases}$$

con
$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$
 e $h(x) = 1 + x^2$

Dalle regole di derivazione abbionno:

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{dx}(x^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{dx}(1 + x^2) = \frac{1}{dx}(1) + \frac{1}{dx}(x^2) = 0 + 2x^{2-1} = 2x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(g \circ h)(x) \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[g \left(h(x) \right) \right] = g' \left(h(x) \right) \cdot h'(x) = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{h(x)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

ii)
$$f(x) = \log(x^2 - \sin x) = (g \circ h)(x)$$
 con $g(x) = \log x + h(x) = x^2 - \sin^2 x$

A sua volta scrivionno

$$h(x) = x^2 - sen^2 x = t(x) - t(m(x))$$
 con $t(x) = x^2 + m(x) = sen x$

Colobiano quindi:

$$g'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (log x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$t'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) = 2x$$

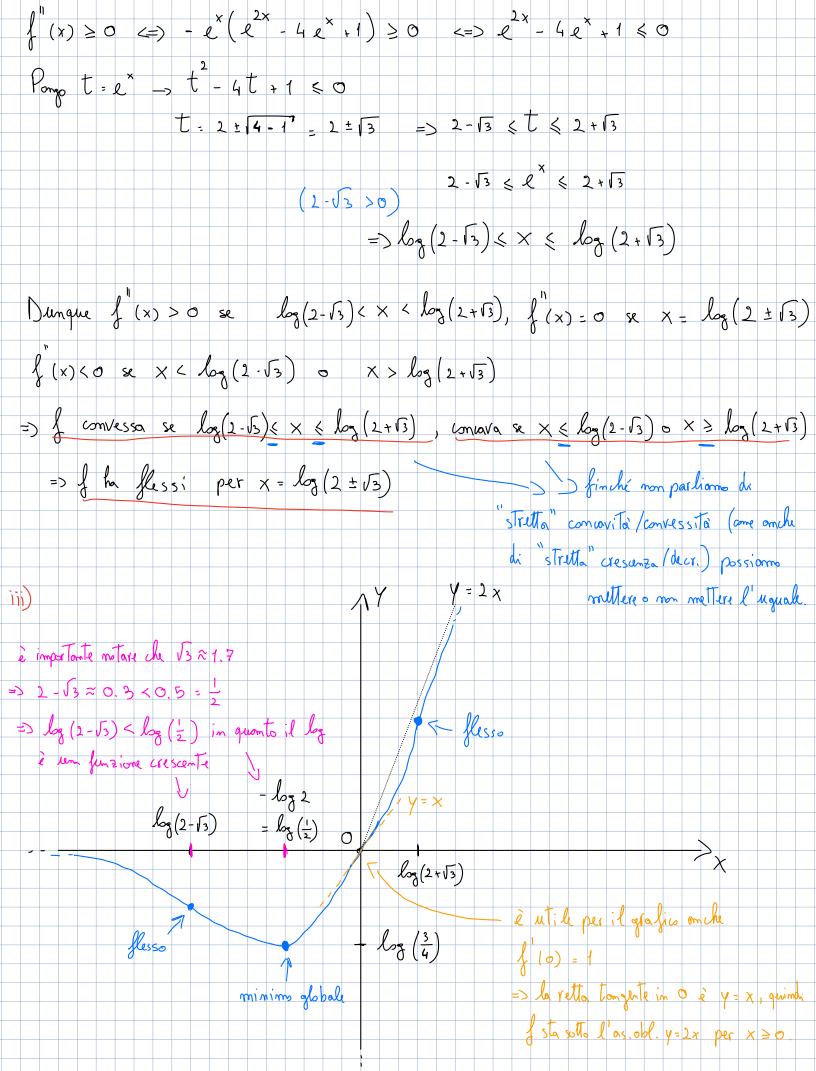
$$m'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(sen x) = \omega s x$$

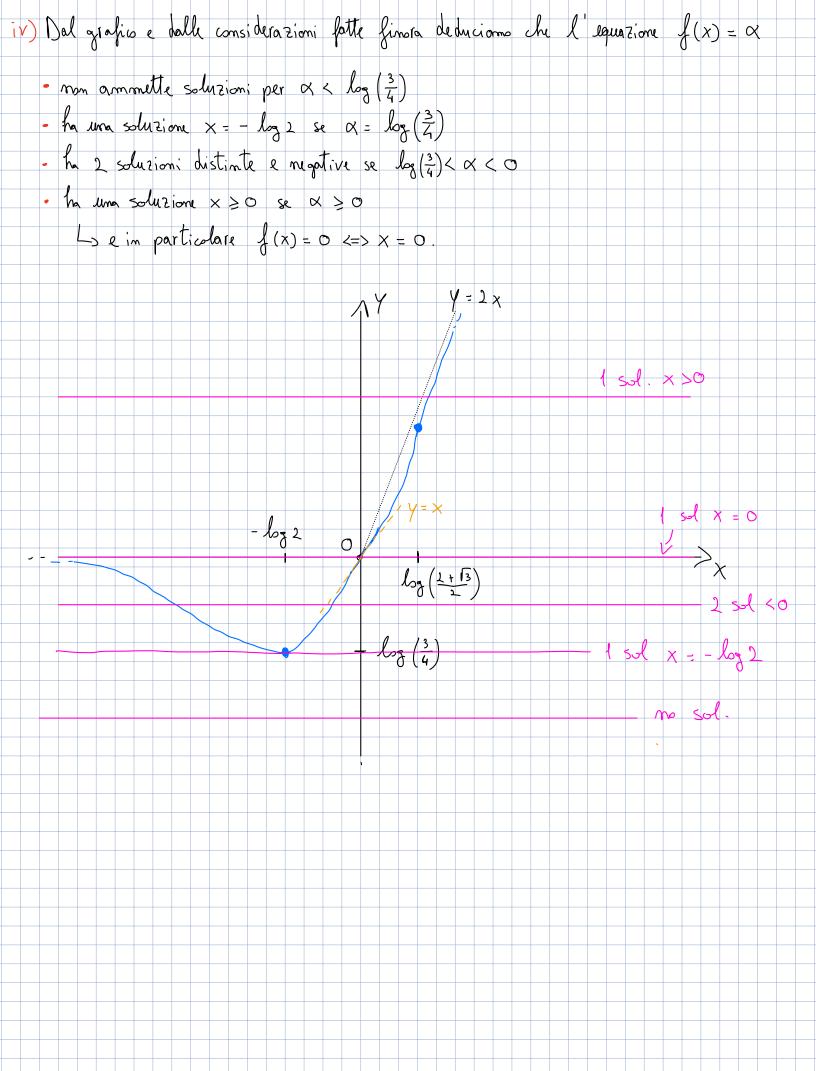
$$h'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(t(x) - t(m(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(t(x)\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left[t(m(x))\right] = 2x - t'(m(x)) \cdot m'(x)$$

$$= 2x - 2 \cdot m(x) \cdot m'(x) = 2x - 2 s m x \cdot cos x$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (x) = g \left(h(x) \right) \cdot h'(x) = \frac{1}{h(x)} \cdot h'(x) = \frac{2x - 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x}{x^{2} - \operatorname{sen}^{2} x}$$

 $f(x) = \log \left(\ell^{2x} - \ell^{x} + 1 \right)$ Avevamo già trovato che dom f=1R, f(x)>0 se x>0, f(x)<0 se x<0, f(0)=0, y=0 as orizz simistro, y=2x as oblique destro (=> mo max globale) i) $f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x} - e^{x}}{e^{2x} - e^{x} + 1}$ ben definita $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ de (*) $\begin{cases} 1 & (x) \ge 0 < = 2 & \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot x}{2 \cdot x} = 0 & (x) & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot x = 0 \\ \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot x}{2 \cdot x} - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{1} = 0 & (x) & (x$ Ponago $t = e^{x}$ -> 2 $t^{2} - t \ge 0 = t = t = 0$ -> 2 $t^{2} - t \ge 0 = t = t = 0$ Dungue $f(x) \ge 0$ se $x \ge -\log 2$, f(x) = 0 se $x = -\log 2$, f(x) < 0 se $x < -\log 2$ => f exescente se x ≥ - log 2 e decrescente se x < - log 2, dunque f ha un minimo locale in $x = -\log 2$ e vale $\int (-\log 2) = \log \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \log \left(\frac{1-2+4}{4}\right) = \log \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$ => dall'omdomento di f e dai suoi limiti deducionno che il minimo è globale! $\begin{cases} 1 & (2x - 2)(2x - 2 + 1) - (22x - 2)^{2} \\ (2x - 2 + 1)^{2} & (2x - 2 + 1)^{2} \end{cases}$ $= \frac{4 e^{1x} - 4 e^{3x} + 4 e^{2x} - 2 + 4 e^{-x} - 4 e^{-x} + 4 e^{-x} - 2 + 4 e^{-x} + 4 e^{-x} - 2 + 4 e^{$ $= \frac{-\ell^{\times}(\ell^{2\times} - 4\ell^{\times} + 1)}{(\ell^{2\times} - \ell^{\times} + 1)^{2}}$ ben definita $\forall \times \in \mathbb{R}$ da (*)





$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{|x'-4|}{x+4}} \\ \frac{|x'-4|}{x+4} \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff 4 > 0 \iff 2 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ dom } f = (-4, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ dom } f = (-4, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ dom } f = (-4, +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ part } \text{ mi dispart}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ spectron do il yabet}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ spectron do il yabet}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ dom inio}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ dom inio}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2+4}{x+4}} \text{ sec} -4 < x < -2 < x < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ secondo a inters. assi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Dove ben definith da (a hice it sempre ≥ 0 optimali $f(x) \geq 0$ $\forall x \in \text{ dom } f$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 0 \iff x = \pm 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ holtre notions the } f(0) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ Limit is a asimbti}$$$$

$$\lim_{X \to -4^+} \int_{(x)}^{(x)} = \lim_{X \to -4^+} \int_{(x)}^{x^2-4} = +\infty = > \times = -4 \text{ è asintoto Verticale}$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 4}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{X \to +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{X \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4}} = 0$$

