

Matematica A

20/4/16

- Tg al grafico di f in pto x_0 è $y = f'(x_0) \cdot (x - x_0) + f(x_0)$
- $f'(x) > 0$ su $(a, b) \Rightarrow f$ crescente su (a, b)
- $f'(x_0) = 0$, $f''(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ pto di min. loc.
- x_0 pto di min loc $\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = 0$, $f''(x_0) \geq 0$
- $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua
 $\Rightarrow f$ ha max e min e per cercarli
si confrontano i valori di f
* agli estremi

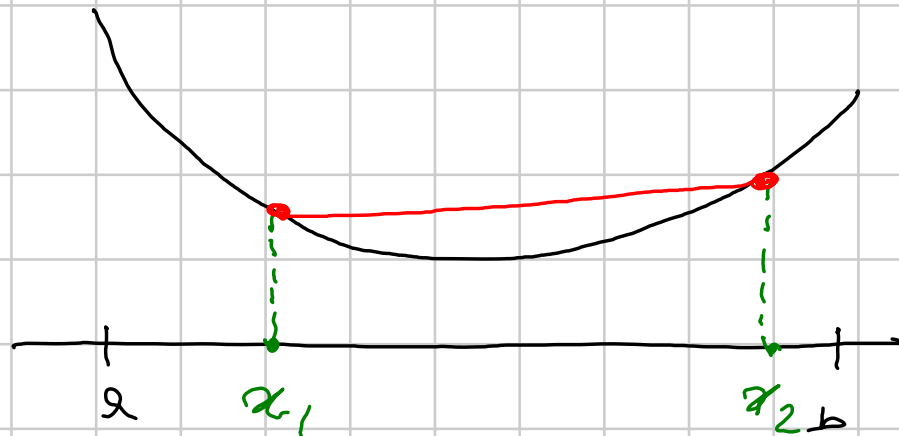
- * nei punti in cui f' non esiste
- * nei punti in cui f' esiste nulla

- Nel caso $(a, b]$ o $[a, b)$ o (a, b) (compreso $a = -\infty$ o $b = +\infty$) non c'è garanzia di esistenza di max o min ma si cercano volentando:
 - valori o limiti agli estremi
 - valori nei punti in cui f' non esiste
 - valori in cui $f' = 0$

- f convessa su (a, b) se

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b] \quad \forall t \in [0, 1]$$

$$f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tf(x_1) +$$



$$t(1-t)f(x_2)$$

f concave se viceversa (cioè se $-f$ è convessa)

- $f'' > 0$ su $[a, b]$ $\Leftrightarrow f$ convessa
- f flesso = pto di cambio tra concavità e convessità
- x_0 flesso $\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = 0$ -

① Intervalli di ~~crescenza~~ / decrescenza -

$$(a) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \ln(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

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

increasing for $f'(x) > 0$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} > \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x > 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\sqrt{x} > 2$$

$$x > 4$$

Diagram:

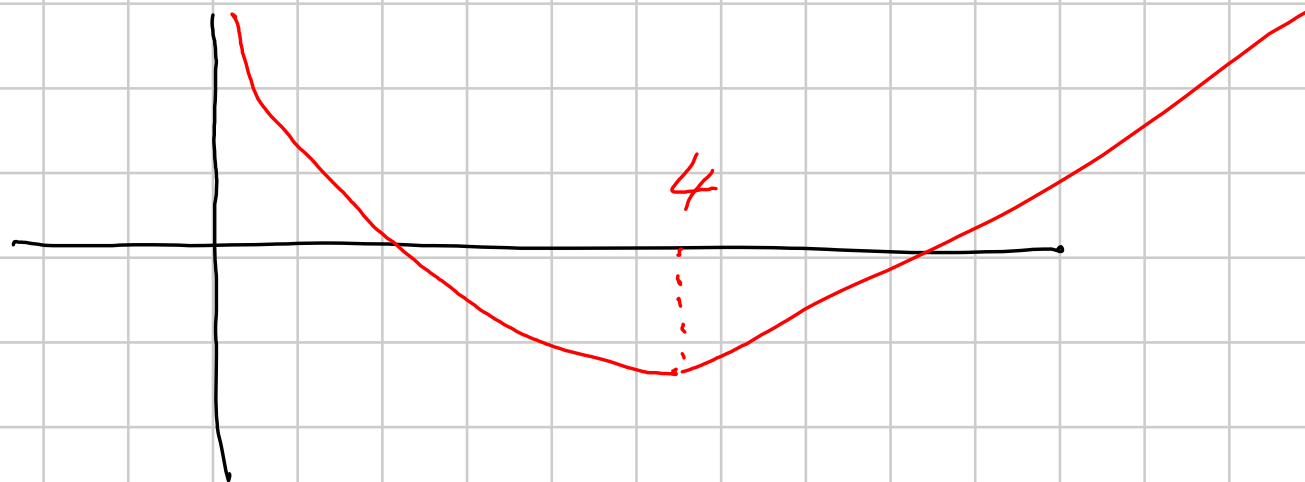
f decrescente em $(0, 4)$

f crescente em $(4, +\infty)$

f tem min em $x=4$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f = +\infty$$

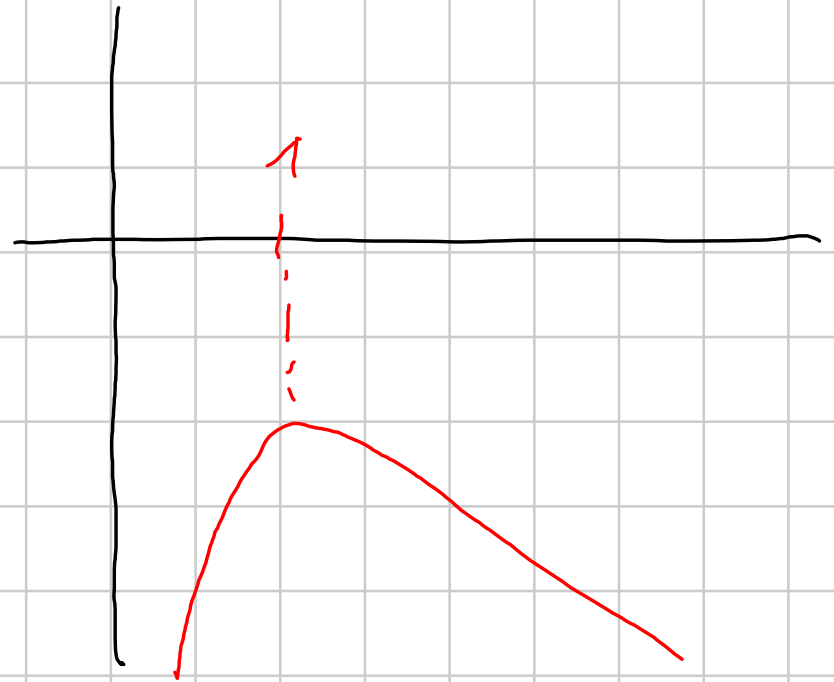


$$(9) \quad \ln(x) - x \quad f' = \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

f crescente in $(0, 1)$
decrescente in $(1, +\infty)$
max in $x = 1$

$$\lim_{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{+\infty} = -\infty$$



$$(f) \quad 3x^4 - 28x^3 + 84x^2 - 96x - 105$$

 $\mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 12(x^3 - 7x^2 + 14x - 8)$$

$$= 12(x-1)(x^2 - 6x + 8)$$

$$= 12(x-1)(x-2)(x-4)$$



f decrescente su $(-\infty, 1)$ e $(2, 4)$
crescente su $(1, 2)$ e $(4, +\infty)$
ha min loc in $x=1$ e $x=4$
ha max loc in $x=2$

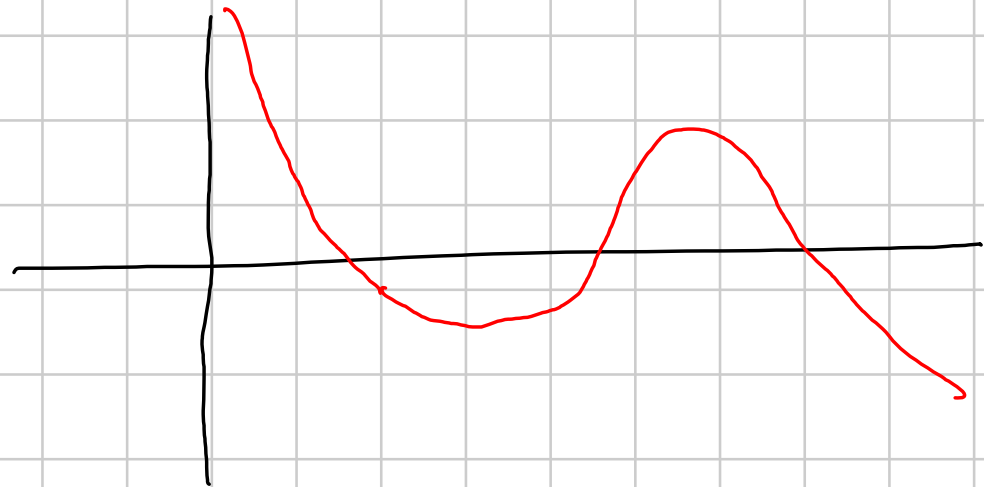
(h) $4 \arctan(x) - \ln(x)$ ($0, +\infty$)

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

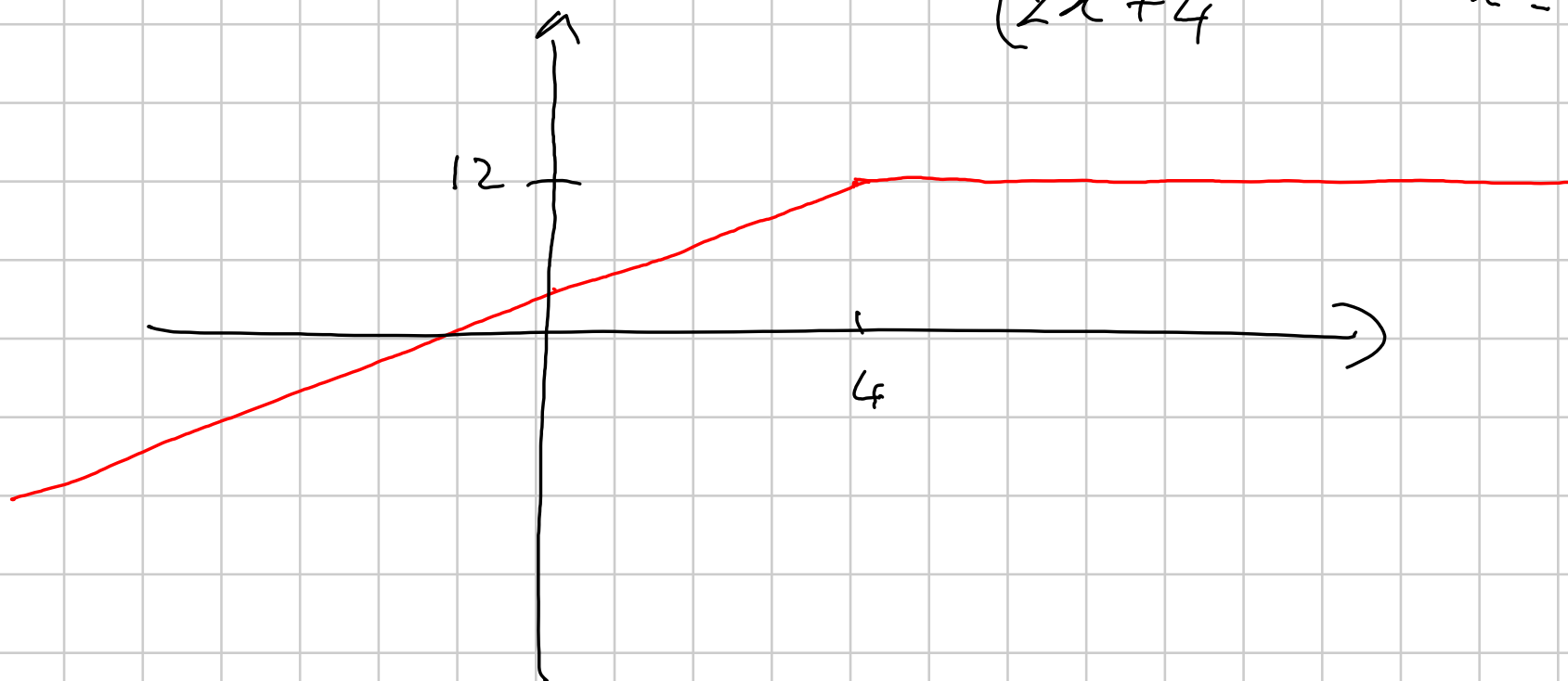
$2 \pm \sqrt{3}$ zeri derivate

f decrescente su $(0, 2 - \sqrt{3})$ e $(2 + \sqrt{3}, +\infty)$
 crescente su $(2 - \sqrt{3}, 2 + \sqrt{3})$

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



$$(f) \quad f(x) = x - |x-4| + 8 = \begin{cases} 12 & x \geq 4 \\ 2x+4 & x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$



$$k) \quad f(x) = x^3 - |x-4| + 8 = \begin{cases} x^3 - x + 12 & x \geq 4 \\ x^3 + x + 4 & x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 & x \geq 4 \\ 3x^2 + 1 & x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

f' non esiste in $x=4$; dove esiste ε sempre >0



$$f(x) = \frac{|x-1|}{x^2+2x-8} = \frac{|x-1|}{(x+4)(x-2)}$$

asintoti verticali in $x = -4$ e $x = 2$

$$\text{derivate: } \pm \left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-8} \right)' = \frac{x^2+2x-8 - (2x+2)(x-1)}{(x^2+2x-8)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2+2x-8 - 2x^2+2}{(\quad)^2} = \frac{-x^2+2x-8}{(\quad)^2} = \frac{-(x-1)^2-7}{(\quad)^2}$$

f dove def $\bar{c}$ crescente per $x < 1$
decrescente per $x > 1$

max loc is $x=1$

$$\lim_{-\infty} = 0^+$$

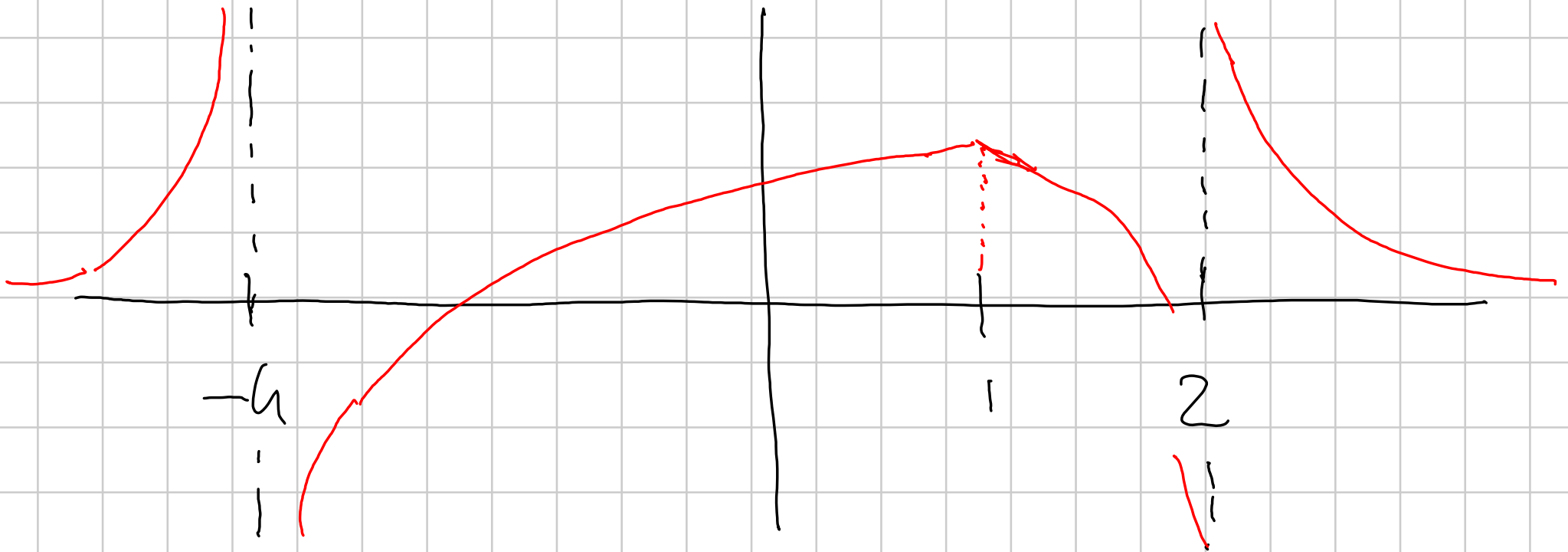
$$\lim_{-\infty} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{-4^-} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{-4^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{2^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{2^+} = +\infty$$



② Al variare di $k \in \mathbb{R}$ trovare intervalli di crescente/dec.

$$(a) f(x) = x^3 - kx^2$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2kx = x(3x - 2k)$$

$$\text{Nulla in } x=0 \text{ e } x = \frac{2}{3}k$$

Per $k=0$ $f(x) = x^3$ crescente in $\mathbb{R}$

Per $k > 0$ crescente in $(-\infty, 0)$ e $(\frac{2}{3}k, +\infty)$
decrescente su $(0, \frac{2}{3}k)$

Per $k < 0$ crescente su $(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}k)$ e $(0, +\infty)$
decrescente su $(\frac{2}{3}k, 0)$

$$(e) \quad f(x) = \sin(x) - kx$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x) - k$$

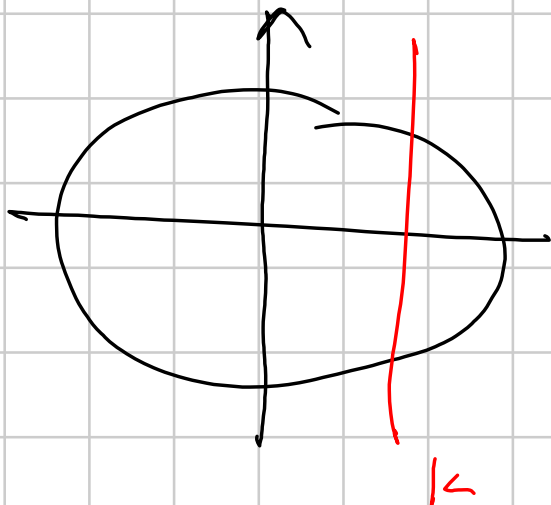
Per $k \leq -1$ ho $f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f$ crescente in $\mathbb{R}$

Per $k \geq 1$ ho $f'(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow f$ decrescente in $\mathbb{R}$.

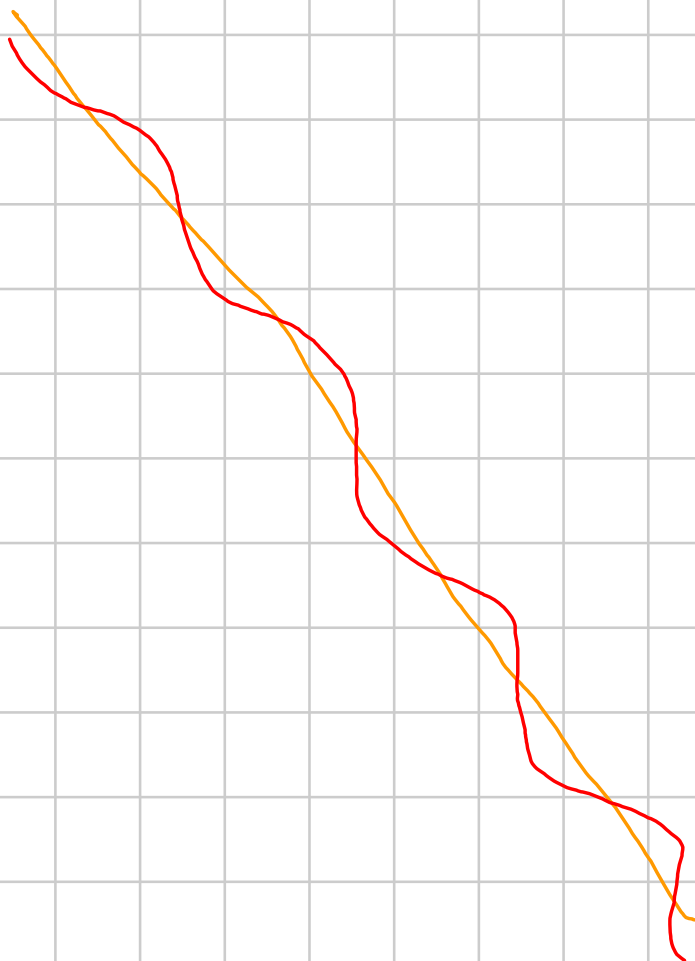
Per $-1 < k < 1$ f crescente in

$$(+2h\pi - \arccos(k), 2h\pi + \arccos(k))$$

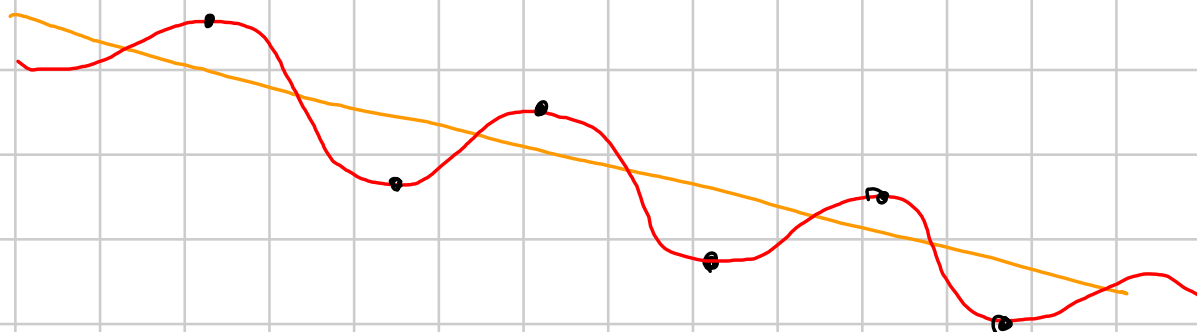
decrescente sui complementi.



$$k > 1$$



$$1 < k < 1$$



③ Trovare max e min su I

(a) $x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x - 1$ $[-6, 5]$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 12x - 15 = 3(x^2 + 4x - 5) = 3(x+5)(x-1)$$



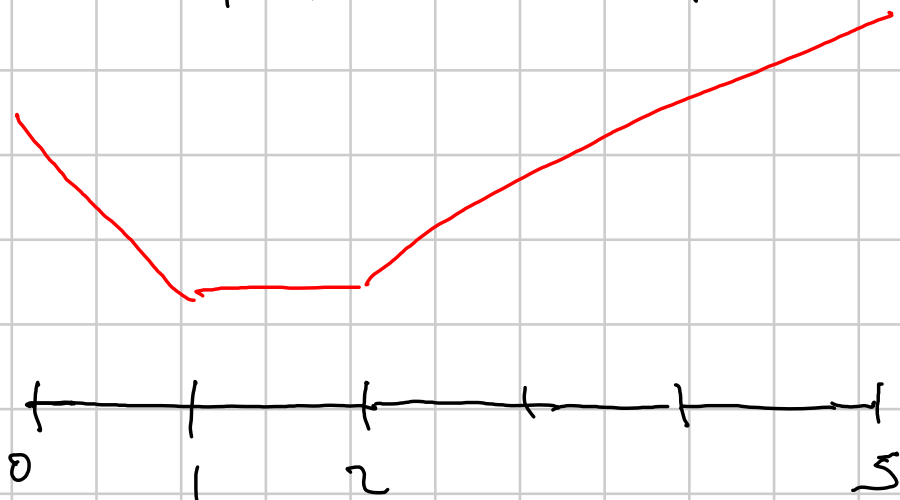
min: confrontare $f(-6)$ e $f(1)$
max: confrontare $f(-5)$ e $f(5)$

(b)

$$f(x) = |x-2| + |x-1| \quad [0, 5]$$

f linear on each: $[0, 1]$ $[1, 2]$ $[2, 5]$

$$f(0) = 3 \quad f(1) = 1 \quad f(2) = 1 \quad f(5) = 7$$



$$\begin{aligned} \max &= 7 \\ \min &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2} - \sqrt{10-x^2} \quad [-1, 2]$$

continuous $\Rightarrow$ no max/min.

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10-x^2}} (-2x)$$

$$= \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\dots} \sqrt{\dots}} \left(\underbrace{\sqrt{9-x^2} - \sqrt{10-x^2}}_{\text{always neg.}} \right)$$

always neg.

$\Rightarrow$ f crescente su $[-1, 0]$
decrescente su $[0, 2]$

$$\max = f(0) = 3 - \sqrt{10}$$

$$\min = \text{confrontation} \quad f(-1) = 2\sqrt{2} - 3 = \dots$$

$$f(2) = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{6} = \dots$$

(vient minuscule $f(2)$)

$$(h) \quad f(x) = \arctan(\ln(x)) \quad [1, e]$$

$\ln$ croissante $\Rightarrow f$ croissante
 $\arctan$ croissante

$$\min = f(1) = 0 \quad \max = f(e) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$ii) f(x) = \frac{x - 2|x|}{|x| + 1} = \begin{cases} -\frac{x}{1+x} & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{3x}{1-x} & x \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} = -1 \quad f(0) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} = -3$$

$$\left(-\frac{x}{1+x}\right)' = \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1+x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \quad \text{neg} \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$\left(\frac{3x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{3 - 3x + 3x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{3}{(1-x)^2} \quad \text{pos} \quad (x \leq 0)$$



min: non esiste

max: $f(0) = 0$

④ Intervalli di concavità / convettà

$$c) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + \log \frac{1}{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1} - \log(1+x)$$

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

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

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

Domain: $(-1, \infty)$; $f''(x) > 0$ sul dominio

$\Rightarrow f$ convessa

(f)

$$f(x) = e^x - e^{2x}$$

$\mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = e^x - 2e^{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{nulla per } e^x &= 2e^{2x} \\ e^x &= \frac{1}{2} \quad x = -\log 2 \end{aligned}$$

f crescente in $(-\infty, -\log 2)$
decrecente in $(-\log 2, +\infty)$
max in $-\log 2$

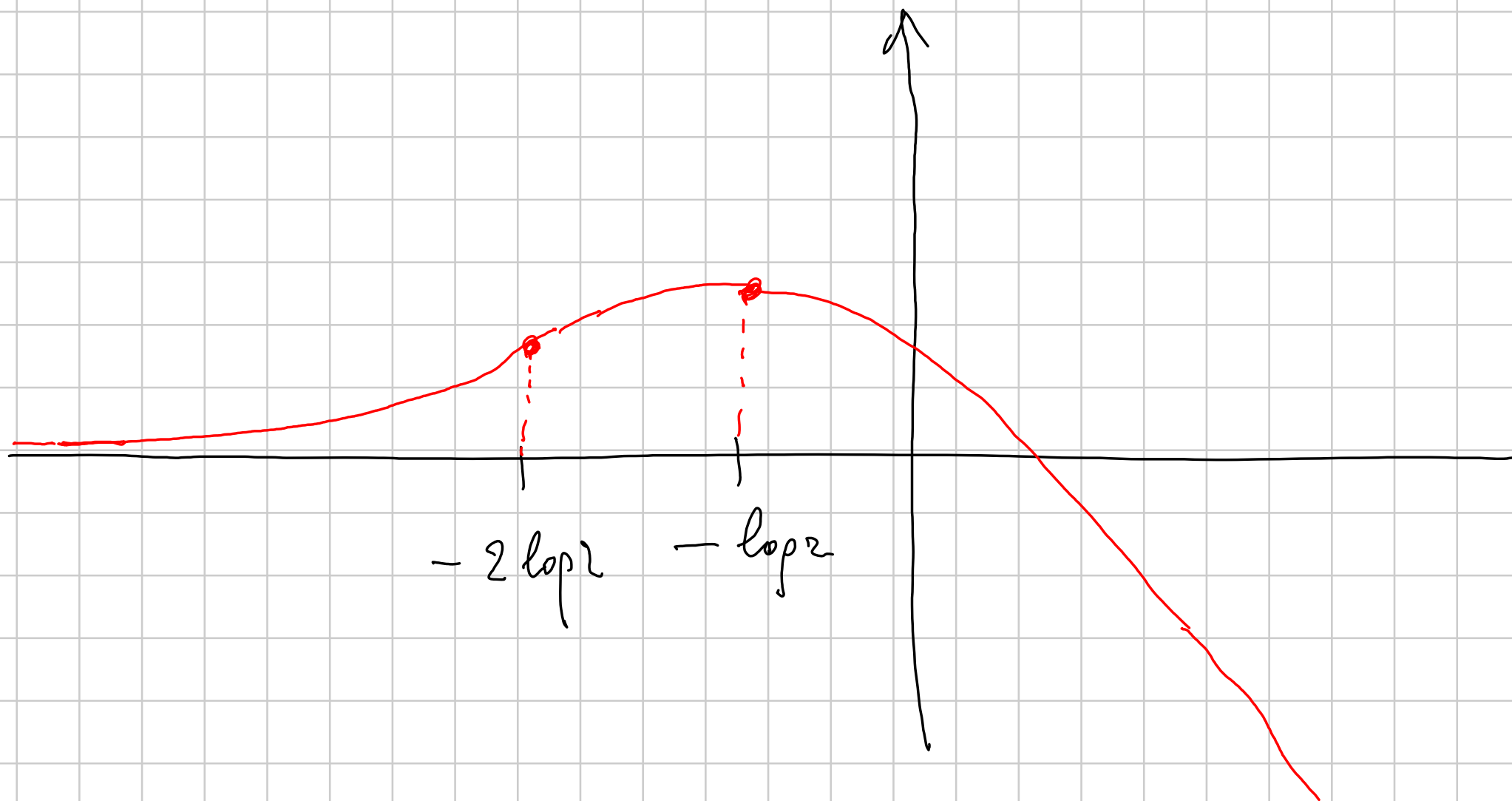
$$f''(x) = e^x - 4e^{2x}$$

$$\text{nulla per } x = -2\log 2$$

f convessa in $(-\infty, -2\log 2)$
concava in $(-2\log 2, +\infty)$
flessa in $-2\log 2$

$$\lim_{-\infty} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{+\infty} = -\infty$$



⑤ trovare punti e tangenti nei punti

$$(d) \quad f(x) = \ln(x) + 8x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + 16x$$

neg su $(0, \frac{1}{4}) \Rightarrow f$ concava

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 16$$

pos su $(\frac{1}{4}, +\infty) \Rightarrow f$ convessa

$x = \frac{1}{4}$ flesso

$$(g) \quad f(x) = \sin(x) + \sin(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x) + 2\cos(2x)$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin(x) - 4\sin(2x)$$

$$= -\sin(x) - 8\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$= -\sin(x)(1 + 8\cos(x))$$

für ein Punkt: $x = h\pi$

$$x = \pm \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) + 2h\pi$$

$$(h) \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} - \arctan(x)$$

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

$$f''(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1/2} + x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (1+x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2x + (1+x^2)^{-2}$$

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

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

$$= (1+x^2)^{-3/2} + (1+x^2)^{-2} \quad \text{sempre pos}$$

$\Rightarrow f$ convessa