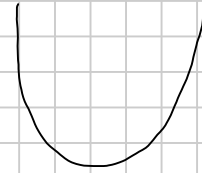


LEZIONE 11 OTTOBRE

Esercizio 15

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 5x + 1$$

$$\Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 25 - 12 = 13$$



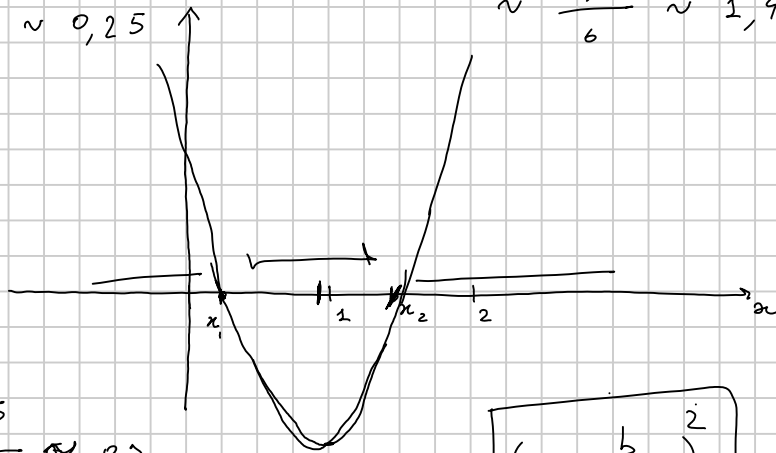
L'equazione $f(x) = 0$ ha soluzioni.

$$x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$\approx \frac{1,5}{6} \approx 0,25$$

$$\approx \frac{8,5}{6} \approx 1,4$$



Il punto di minimo è

$$x_{\min} = \frac{-b}{2a} = \frac{5}{6} \approx 0,8$$

$$\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

Il valore minimo della funzione

$$f(x_{\min}) = 3x_{\min}^2 - 5x_{\min} + 1 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5 \cdot \frac{5}{6} + 1 = \frac{25}{12} - \frac{25}{6} + 1$$

$$= \frac{25 - 50 + 12}{12}$$

$$= -\frac{13}{12}$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \text{per} \quad x < x_1 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{13}}{6} \quad \text{oppure} \quad x > x_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad \text{per} \quad \frac{5 - \sqrt{13}}{6} < x < x_2 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

Esercizio

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(-1) = -4$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

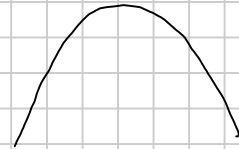
$$f(2) = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-1) = a - b + c = -4 \\ f(1) = a + b + c = 2 \\ f(2) = a + 2b + c = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = a + c + 4 \\ 2a + 2c + 4 = 2 \\ 3a + 2a + 2c + 8 + c = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = a + c + 4 \\ a + c = -1 \\ 6a + 3c = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = a + c + 4 \\ a + c = -1 \\ 2a + c = -3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = a + c + 4 \\ c = -1 - a \\ 2a - 1 - a = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 3 \\ c = 1 \\ a = -2 \end{cases}$$

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



Esercizio 20 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

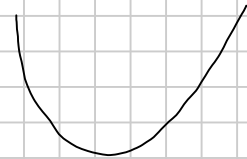
DEFINIRE $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$

PER OGNI $\varepsilon > 0$ ESISTE $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ TALE CHE SE $x \leq x_0$

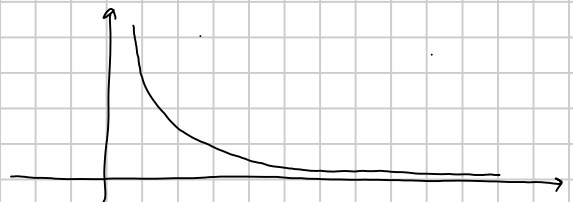
$$\text{ALLORA } 2 - \varepsilon \leq f(x) \leq 2 + \varepsilon$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^a \end{matrix} \right\} = \begin{cases} +\infty & a > 0 \\ 0 & a < 0 \end{cases} \quad //$$

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-1} = 0$$

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

STANDO ATTENTI VALGONO QUESTE DUE PROPRIETÀ

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \cdot g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)}$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} =$$

$$= 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 3 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 + 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

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

$\begin{array}{cc} | & | \\ +\infty & +\infty \end{array}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x$$

$\begin{array}{cc} | & | \\ +\infty & +\infty \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{c} = +\infty \end{array}$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x} \right) = +\infty$$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{+ \infty}$
 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_1$

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

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_1$
 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2$$



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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = -\infty$$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{+ \infty}$
 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_{-1}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 1 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_0$
 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 - 5x^2 + 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^3 \left(1 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) =$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \overbrace{\hspace{10em}} \\
 \downarrow \\
 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \downarrow \\
 1 \\
 \downarrow \\
 2 \\
 \downarrow \\
 3 \\
 \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}
 \end{array}$$

$$= 0 \cdot 1 = 0$$

INVESTIAMO DEI SOLDI S_0

LA BANCA 1 IN UN ANNO DA IL 100% DI INTERESSE

$$S_1 = S_0 + \frac{100}{100} S_0 = (1+1) S_0 = 2 S_0$$

LA BANCA 2 OGNI SEI MESI DA IL 50% DI INTERESSE.

$$S_{6\text{mi}} = S_0 + \frac{50}{100} S_0 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) S_0 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) S_0$$

$$S_{1\text{ano}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 S_0 = \left[\frac{9}{4}\right] S_0$$

BANCA 3 CHE OGNI 4 MESI DA IL $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ DI INTERESSE

$$S_{4\text{mi}} = S_0 + \frac{1}{3} S_0 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) S_0$$

$$S_{1\text{ano}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)^3 S_0 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 S_0 = \frac{64}{27} S_0$$

BANCA x DOPO $\frac{1}{n}$ ANNI MI DA $\frac{100}{x}\%$ DI

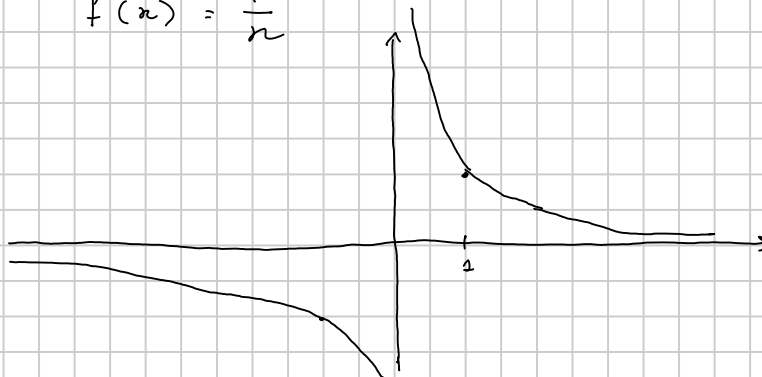
INTERESSE.

$$S_{\frac{1\text{ano}}{n}} = S_0 + \frac{100}{100x} S_0 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) S_0$$

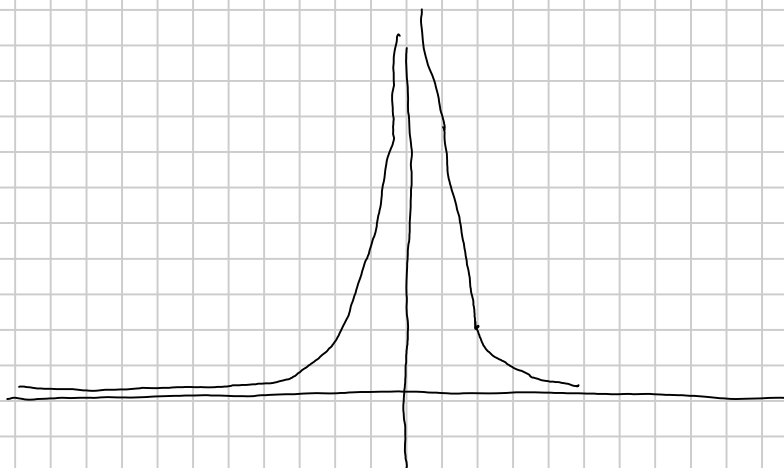
$$S_{1\text{ano}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^n S_0$$

IN PARTICOLARE ~~PER~~ NEL CASO $n=1$ e $n=-1$
CAMBIA SEGNO.

L'ESEMPIO FONDAMENTALE NELLO STUDIO DI QUESTO GENERE
DI PROBLEMI È $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



UN ALTRO ESEMPIO È $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$



QUANDO STUDIO UNA FUNZIONE RAZIONALE
VICINO AI PUNTI NEI QUALI NON È DEFINITA
MI TROVO SEMPRE IN UN CASO SIMILE A UNO
DI QUESTI DUE.

NEL NOSTRO ESEMPIO VEDIAMO DI CAPIRE COSA
SUCCEDA ATTORNO A $x=1$

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

The diagram shows the partial fraction decomposition of the rational function $\frac{x}{x^2-1}$. The denominator x^2-1 is factored into $(x-1)(x+1)$. The fraction is then split into two separate fractions: $\frac{x}{x+1}$ and $\frac{1}{x-1}$. A handwritten $\frac{1}{2}$ with an arrow points to the $\frac{1}{x-1}$ term, indicating its coefficient.

$$y = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

