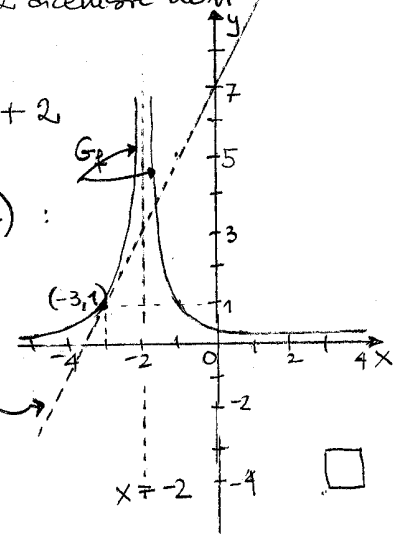


Università degli Studi di Trento - Facoltà di Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 CdL in Interfacce e Tecnologie della Comunicazione - CdL in Filosofia
 VERIFICHE SETTIMANALE DI ANALISI MATEMATICA (CON ELEMENTI DI ALGEBRA)
 a.a. 2011-2012 - Rovereto, 28 novembre - 2 dicembre 2011

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

Eq. della retta tg. al grafico di f in $(-3, 1)$:

$y = 1 + 2(x+3) \Rightarrow \underline{y = 2x + 7}$;

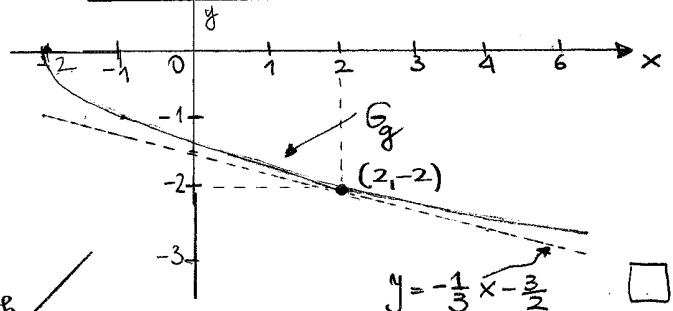


ii) $g(x) = -\sqrt{x+2}$ $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+2}}$

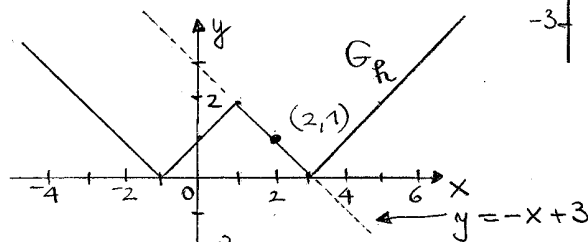
$g'(2) = -\frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{4}$

Eq. della retta tg. al grafico di g in $(2, -2)$:

$y = -2 - \frac{1}{4}(x-2) \Rightarrow \underline{y = -\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{2}}$;



iii) $h(x) = ||x-1|-2|$

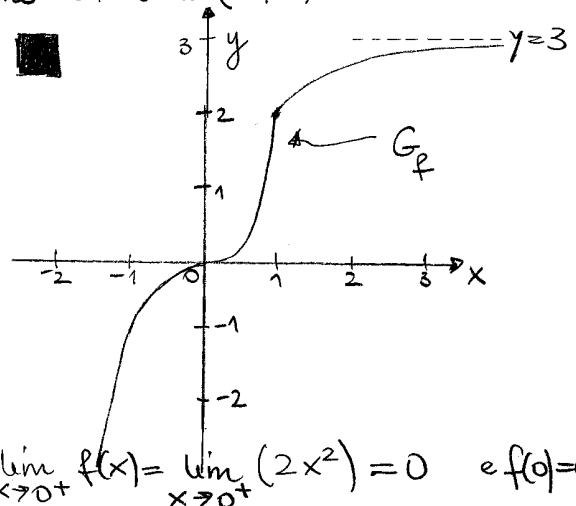


Eq. della retta tg. al grafico di h in $(2, 1)$:

$y = -x + 3$.

2) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ 2x^2 & \text{se } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ -\frac{1}{x} + 3 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x^2) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (2x^2) = 0$ e $f(0) = 0$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2x^2) = 2 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(-\frac{1}{x} + 3\right) = 2 \quad \text{e } f(1) = 2.$$

Quindi f è continua in $x=0$ ed è continua in $x=1$. □

$$ii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h^2 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (-h) = 0.$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2h^2 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (2h) = 0.$$

Abbiamo quindi che $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} \exists$ finito. Ne segue che f è derivabile in $x=0$ e si ha $f'(0) = 0$. □

$$iii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2(1+h)^2 - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2h^2 + 4h + \cancel{2} - \cancel{2}}{h} = 4$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+h} + 3 - 2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-\frac{1+h+1}{h+1}}{h} = 1$$

Possiamo concludere che $\nexists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$ e quindi f non è derivabile in $x=1$. □

$$iv) \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} + & + & + & \bullet & + & + & + & + & + & + & + \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & & \end{array} \rightarrow f'$$

$$3) i) a) (3+x^4 - x^{-2})' = \underline{4x^3 + 2x^{-3}};$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{4-3^x}\right)' = \frac{+ 3^x \log 3}{(4-3^x)^2};$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1}\right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}(\sqrt{x}-1) - \sqrt[3]{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}}{(\sqrt{x}-1)^2};$$

$$b) [(e^{2x} + x) \log_4 x]' = \underline{(2e^{2x} + 1) \log_4 x + (e^{2x} + x) \cdot \frac{1}{x \log 4}};$$

$$[\sqrt[4]{x+1} + 2^{1-x}]' = \underline{\frac{1}{4}(x+1)^{-3/4} - 2^{1-x} \log 2}.$$

$$ii) [(x^2 + e^{-x})^{-1}]' = \underline{-(x^2 + e^{-x})^{-2} \cdot (2x - e^{-x})};$$

$$(e^{x^2-x})' = \underline{e^{x^2-x} \cdot (2x-1)};$$

$$\left[\log(4x + e^x)^3 \right]' = \frac{1}{(4x + e^x)^2} \cdot 3(4x + e^x)^2 \cdot (4 + e^x).$$

4) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \underline{1}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \underline{2}$;

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \underline{2}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \underline{-\infty}$.

□

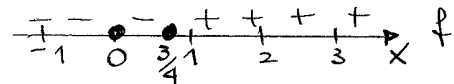
ii) $x = -4$, $x = -1$ sono pt. di minimo locale di f

$x = -2$, $x = 0$, $x = 3$ sono pt. di massimo locale di f .

iii) $(-1, 1)$, $(1, 0)$, $(3, 1)$ sono i pt. del grafico di f in cui la tang. al grafico risulta essere orizzontale. □

5) $f(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2$ • $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

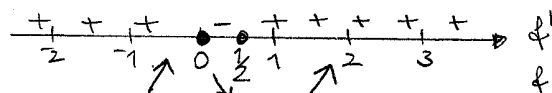
• $f(x) = x^2(4x - 3)$



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

• f è continua in $\mathbb{R}$, poiché somma di funzioni continue.

• $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = 12x^2 - 6x = 6x(2x - 1)$



$x = 0$, $x = \frac{1}{2}$ sono pt. critici per f , e si ha che

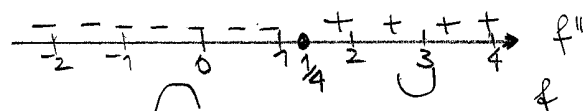
$x = 0$ è un pt. di massimo loc. stretto, e

$f(0) = \underline{0}$;

$x = \frac{1}{2}$ è un pt. di minimo loc. stretto, e

$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \underline{-\frac{1}{4}}$;

• $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$ $f''(x) = 24x - 6 = 6(4x - 1)$



$x = \frac{1}{4}$ pt. di flesso.

□

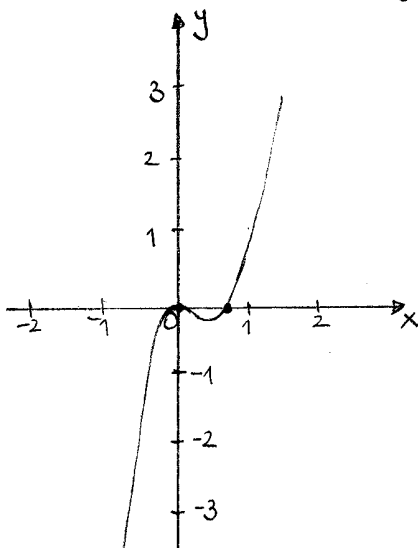
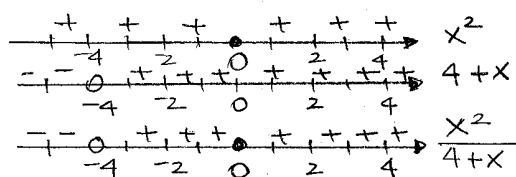


grafico qualitativo di f

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

$$\bullet \text{ dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\} =]-\infty, -4[\cup]-4, +\infty[$$

• segno di f



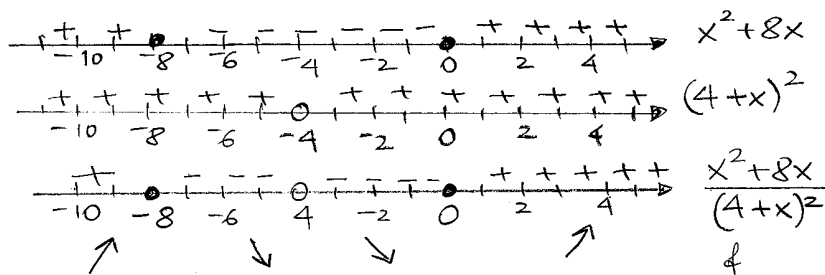
$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -4^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad \underline{x=4} \text{ asintoto verticale per } f$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -4^+} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \quad \bullet \text{ Si ha che } \underline{y = x-4} \text{ \u00e9 asintoto obliquo per } f, \text{ per } x \rightarrow -\infty (+\infty)$$

• f \u00e9 continua in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\}$, essendo rapporto di funzioni continue.

$$\bullet \text{ dom } f' = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x(4+x) - x^2}{(4+x)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 8x}{(4+x)^2}$$



$x = -8$ \u00e9 un pt. critico per f ; \u00e9 un pt. di max. loc.

$$\text{shello e } f(-8) = \frac{64}{-4} = \underline{\underline{-16}}$$

$x = 0$ \u00e9 un pt. critico per f ; \u00e9 un pt. di min. loc.

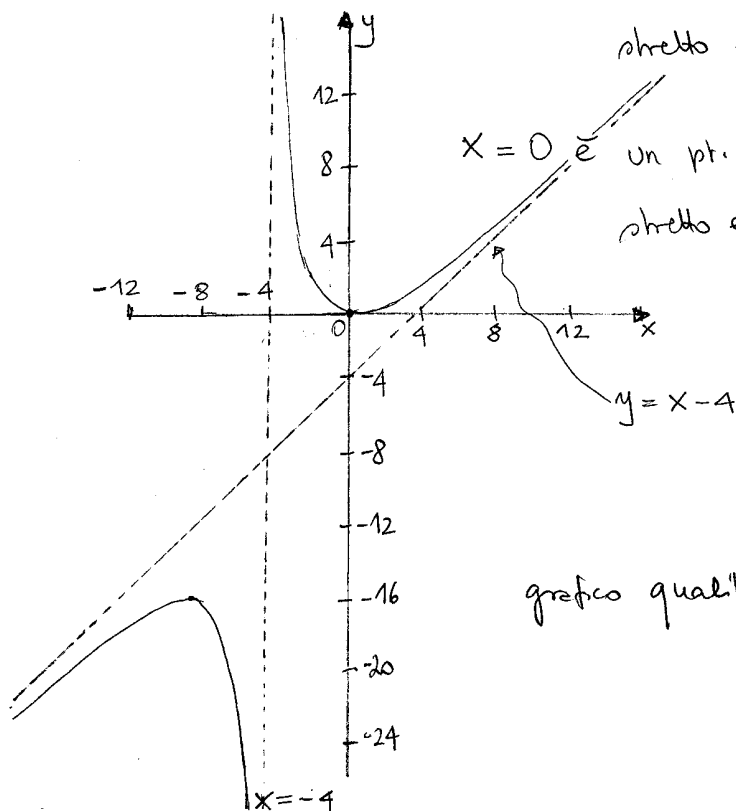
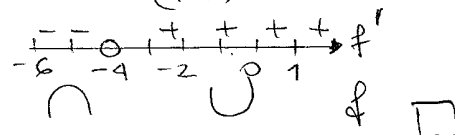
$$\text{shello e } f(0) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\bullet \text{ dom } f'' = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-4\}$$

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

$$= \frac{16x + 2x^2 + 32 - 2x^2 - 16x}{(4+x)^3} = \frac{32}{(4+x)^3}$$

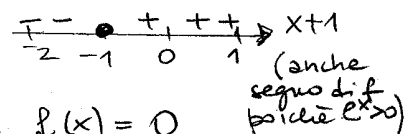
grafico qualitativo di f



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

• $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

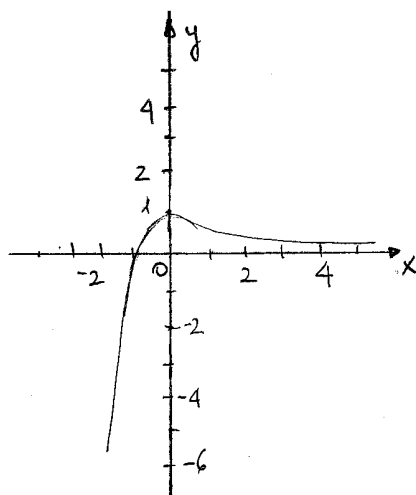
• $(x+1)e^{-x} = \frac{(x+1)}{e^x}$



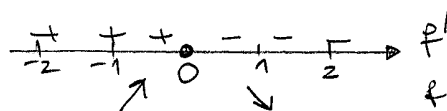
• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y=0$ è asintoto orizz. per f , per $x \rightarrow +\infty$.

• f è continua in $\mathbb{R}$, poichè prodotto di funzioni continue.

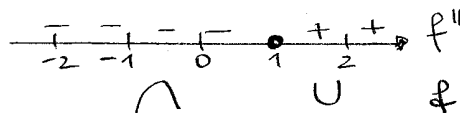


• $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = e^{-x} - (x+1)e^{-x} = -xe^{-x}$



$x=0$ è pt. critico per f , e si ha $f(0) = \underline{\underline{1}}$

• $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$ $f''(x) = -e^{-x} + xe^{-x} = (x-1)e^{-x}$



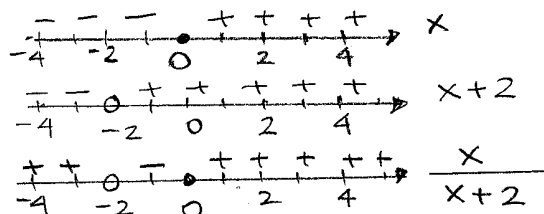
$x=1$ pt. di flesso per f .



grafico qualitativo per f

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right)$$

• $\text{dom } f = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x}{x+2} > 0\right\} =]-\infty, -2[\cup]0, +\infty[$

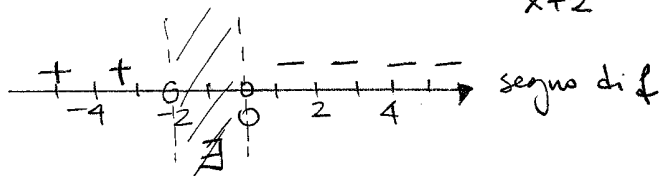


• Osservo che $\log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) > 0$ se $\frac{x}{x+2} > 1$

$= 0$ se $\frac{x}{x+2} = 1$

< 0 se $0 < \frac{x}{x+2} < 1$

Si ha



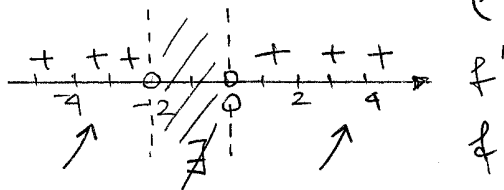
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) = +\infty$;
 $\downarrow 1$ $\rightarrow +\infty$
 $y=0$ a. orizz. per f per $x \rightarrow -\infty$ $x=-2$ a. verticale per f

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) = -\infty$ $x=0$ a. verticale per f
 $\downarrow$ infinit. positivo

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log\left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right) = 0$ $y=0$ a. orizz. per f per $x \rightarrow +\infty$.
 $\downarrow 1$

• f è continua nel dom f , poiché rapporto e composizione di funzione continue.

• dom $f' = \text{dom } f$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{x+2}} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{x+2}\right)' =$
 $= \frac{x+2}{x} \cdot \frac{x+2-x}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2}{x(x+2)}$



• dom $f'' = \text{dom } f$

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

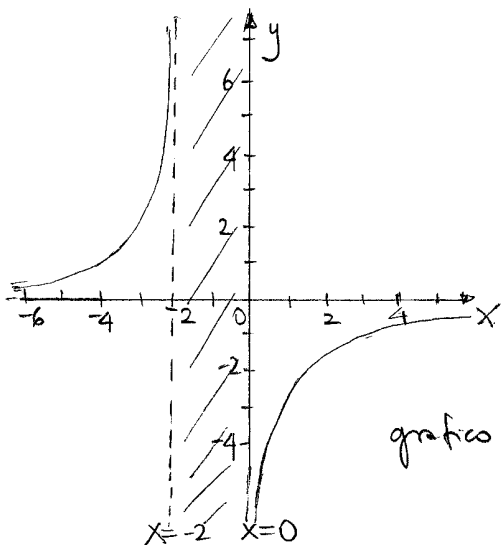
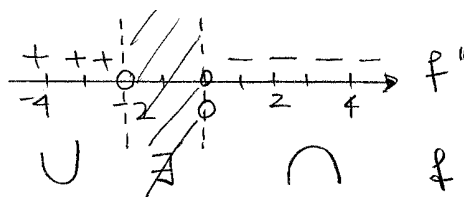


grafico qualitativo di f