

Università degli Studi di Trento - Dip. di Psicologia e Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 VERIFICA SETTIMANALE DI ANALISI MATEMATICA
 a.a. 2014-2015 - Rovereto, 24-28 novembre

(N. 10)

i) a) $f(x) = -\frac{2}{x-3}$ nel pt. $(1,1)$: $f'(x) = \frac{2}{(x-3)^2}$

eq. retta tg. al grafico di f in $(1,1)$: $y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$, ossia
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$;

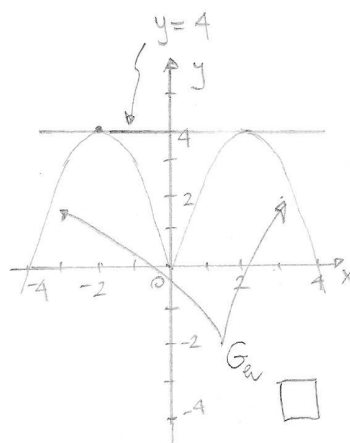
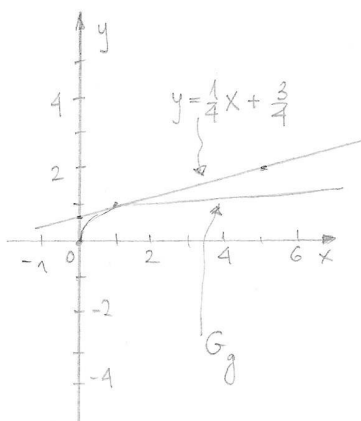
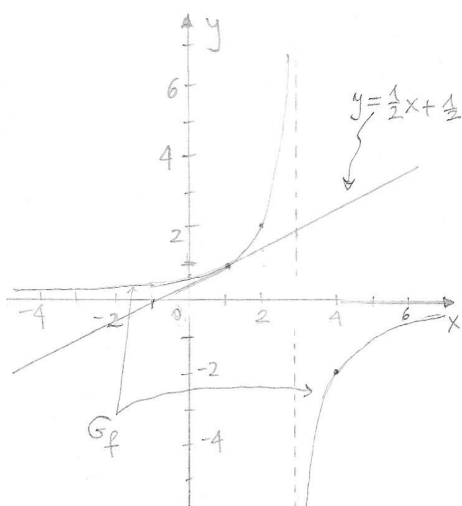
b) $g(x) = \sqrt[4]{x}$ nel pt. $(1,1)$: $g'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^{-3/4}$

eq. retta tg. al grafico di g in $(1,1)$: $y = 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)$, ossia
 $y = \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{3}{4}$;

c) $h(x) = -x^2 + 4|x|$ nel pt. $(-2,4)$: $h'(x) = -2x - 4$

$[h(x) = -x^2 - 4x \text{ per } x < 0]$

eq. retta tg. al grafico di h in $(-2,4)$: $y = 4 + 0(x+2)$, ossia
 $y = 4$;



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

La pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di f in $(1,1)$ è $f'(1) = \underline{\underline{1}}$.

b) $g(x) = (3x+1) \log(x+e)$ $(0,1)$: $g'(x) = 3 \log(x+e) + (3x+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x+e}$

La pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di g in $(0,1)$ è $g'(0) = 3 + \frac{1}{e} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3e+1}{e}}}$.

c) $h(x) = -\frac{4}{(4x+1)^2}$ $(0, -4)$: $h'(x) = 32(4x+1)^{-3}$

la pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di h in $(0, -4)$ è $h'(0) = \underline{\underline{32}}$

2) i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\underline{0}}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \underline{\underline{-2}}$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \underline{\underline{2}}$;

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

ii) punti di discontinuità di f : $x = -1$; infatti $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$;

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

iii)  segno di f ;

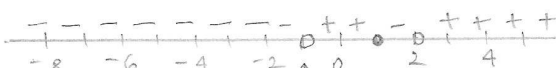
pt. di discontinuità / pt. di discontinuità

iv) $x = 2$ è asintoto verticale poiché $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = -\infty$;

$y = 0$ è asintoto orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow -\infty$, poiché $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$;

$y = 1$ è asintoto orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow +\infty$, poiché $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$;

v)

 segno di f' ;

vi) $x = -1$, $x = 2$ pt. di minimo locale per f

$x = 1$ pt. di massimo locale per f ;

Solo nel pt. interno $x = 1$ dell'intervallo $[-1, 2]$ si annulla la derivata prima.

3) i) a) $(2x^3 + x^{-2})' = 6x^2 - 2x^{-3}$;

$(\frac{1}{2x^2} - 3x^4)' = -\frac{1}{x^3} - 12x^3$;

$(\frac{x^4}{x+3})' = \frac{4x^3(x+3) - x^4}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{3x^4 + 12x^3}{(x+3)^2}$;

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

$$b) [(x+3\log x)(x^{-1}+3^x)]' = (1+\frac{3}{x})(x^{-1}+3^x) + (x+3\log x)(-\frac{1}{x^2}+3^x \log 3);$$

$$[(x^{-3}+x^2)(e^x+x)]' = (-3x^{-4}+2x)(e^x+x) + (x^{-3}+x^2)(e^x+1);$$

$$[(x^{-1/3} + \log_4 x) x^2]' = (-\frac{1}{3}x^{-4/3} + \frac{1}{x \log 4}) x^2 + (x^{-1/3} + \log_4 x) 2x. \quad \square$$

$$ii) [(3x+e^x)^6]' = 6(3x+e^x)^5 (3+e^x);$$

$$(e^{-x^2+3x})' = e^{-x^2+3x} (-2x+3);$$

$$[(x^{-2}+x^3)^{-2}]' = -2(x^{-2}+x^3)^{-3}(-2x^{-3}+3x^2);$$

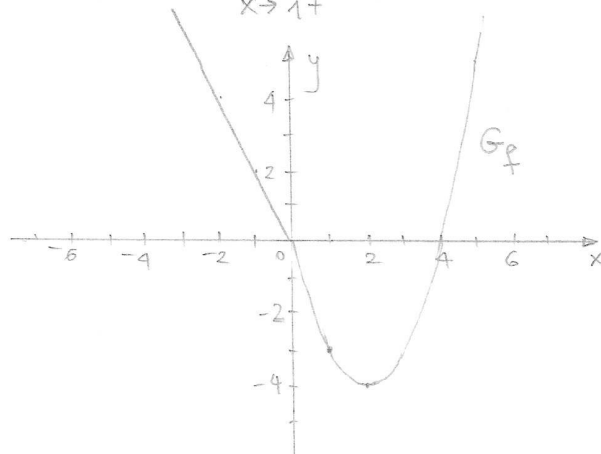
$$[x \log(1-x^2)]' = \log(1-x^2) + x \left(\frac{-2x}{1-x^2} \right). \quad \blacksquare$$

$$4) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ -x^2-2x & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2-4x & \text{se } x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-2x) = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-x^2-2x) = 0 \quad \text{e } f(0) = 0;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (-x^2-2x) = -3 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2-4x) = -3 \quad \text{e } f(1) = -3.$$



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

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

Poiché $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h}$ ed è finito, possiamo concludere che f è derivabile in $x=0$. $\square$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\cancel{1} - 2h - \cancel{h^2} - \cancel{2} - 2h + \cancel{3}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (-h - 4) = \underline{\underline{-4}}$$

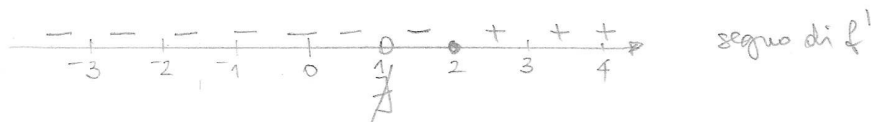
$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1+h)^2 - 4(1+h) - (1-4)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cancel{1} + 2h + \cancel{h^2} - \cancel{4} - 4h + \cancel{3}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (h - 2) = \underline{\underline{-2}}.$$

Perché $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \neq \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h}$, possiamo concludere che f non è derivabile in $x=1$. $\square$

iv)

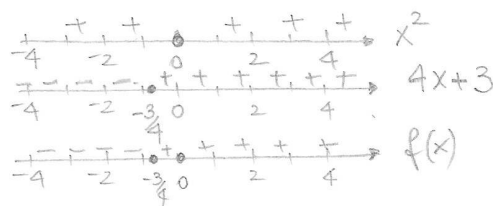
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -2x-2 & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2x-4 & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases} \quad f'(x) \nexists \text{ per } x=1$$



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

i) $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

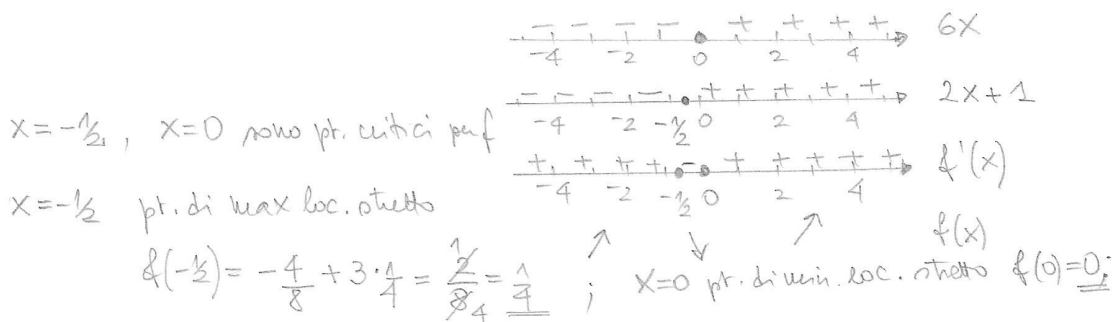
ii) $f(x) = x^2(4x+3)$



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

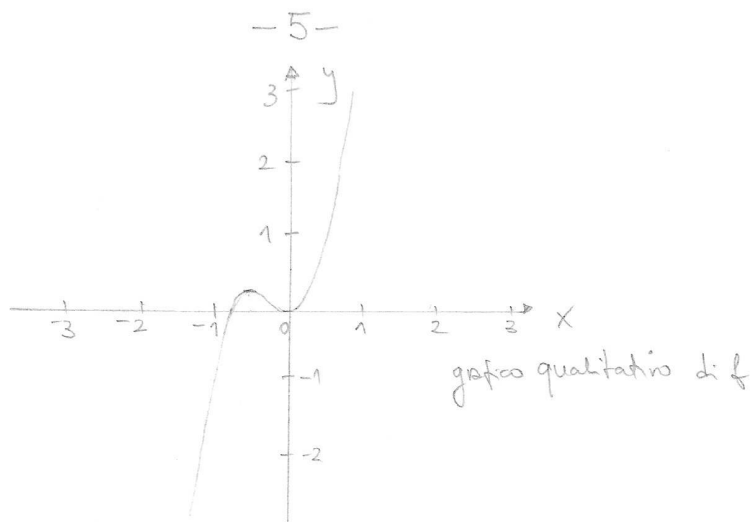
iv) f è continua essendo prodotto e somma di funzioni continue su $\mathbb{R}$;

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



vi) $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$ $f''(x) = 24x + 6$

vii)

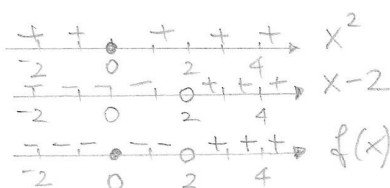


□

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

$$i) \text{ dom } f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} =]-\infty, 2[\cup]2, +\infty[$$

ii)



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -\infty \quad x=2 \text{ asint. verticale per } f$$

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

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

Si osserva subito che f ha un asintoto obliquo: infatti $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 = a$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) - ax] = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\frac{x^2}{x-2} - x \right] =$$

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

quindi $y = x + 2$ è asintoto obliquo per f per $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ($+\infty$)

iv) f è continua su $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$, poiché rapporto di due funzioni continue;

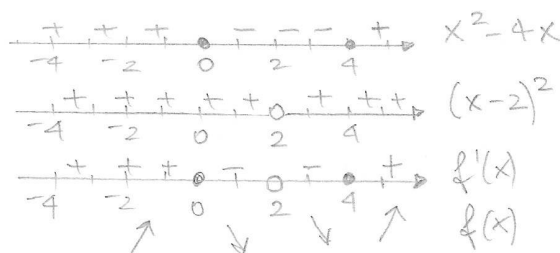
$$v) \text{ dom } f' = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} \quad f'(x) = \frac{2x(x-2) - x^2}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4x}{(x-2)^2}$$

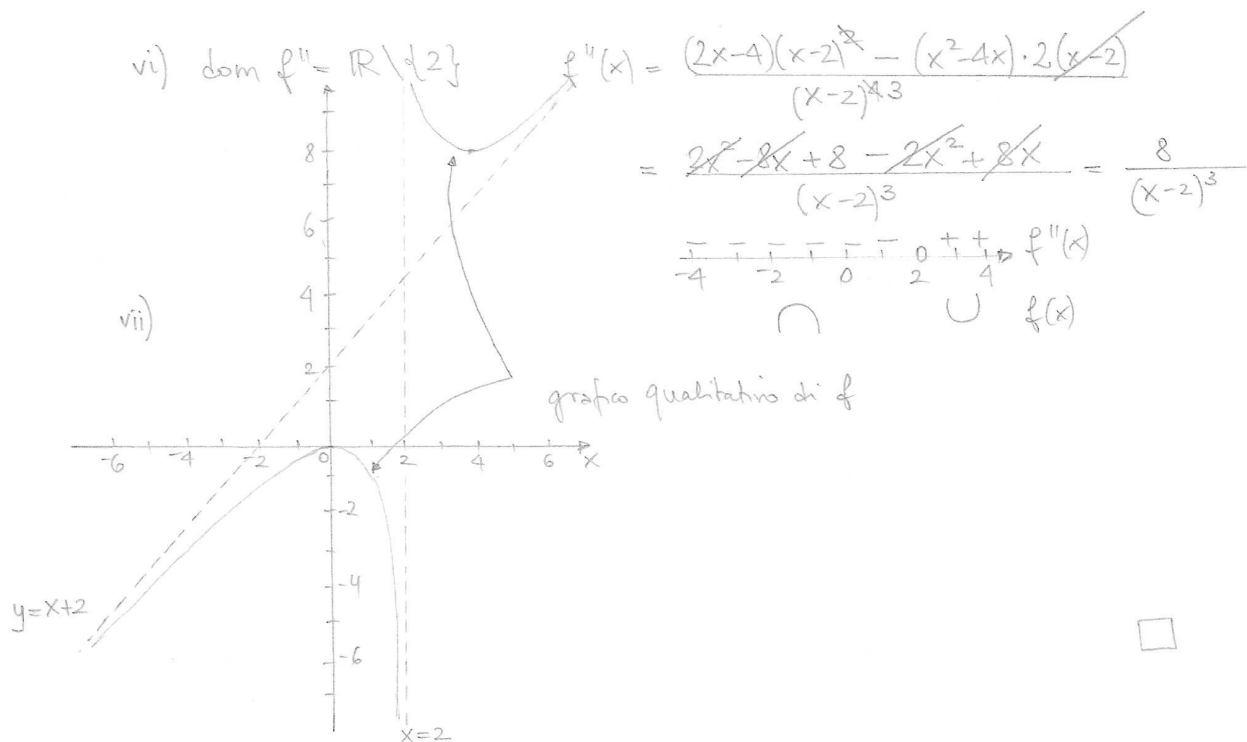
$$x=0, x=4 \text{ pt. critici per } f$$

$x=0$ pt. di max. loc. stretto

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

$$x=4 \text{ pt. di min. loc. stretto} \quad f(4) = \frac{16}{2} = \underline{8};$$





• $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2+2}$

i) $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

ii)



poiché $x^2+2 > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

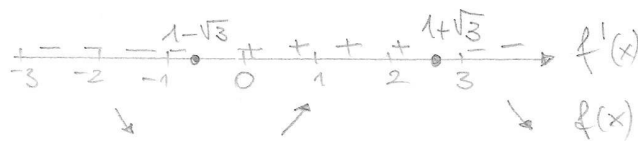
iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ } $y=0$ asintoto orizzontale perf
 per $x \rightarrow -\infty$
 $(+\infty)$

iv) f è continua su $\mathbb{R}$, poiché rapporto di due funzioni continue e il denominatore non si annulla mai;

v) $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+2) - (x-1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+2)^2} = \frac{x^2+2-2x^2+2x}{(x^2+2)^2}$

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

$x = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$ sono pr. critici
 per f



$$f(1-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{(1-\sqrt{3})^2+2} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{6-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-1}{2(\sqrt{3}-1)} \sim -0.7$$

$$f(1+\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(1+\sqrt{3})^2+2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6+2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{3}+1)} \sim 0.2$$

vii)

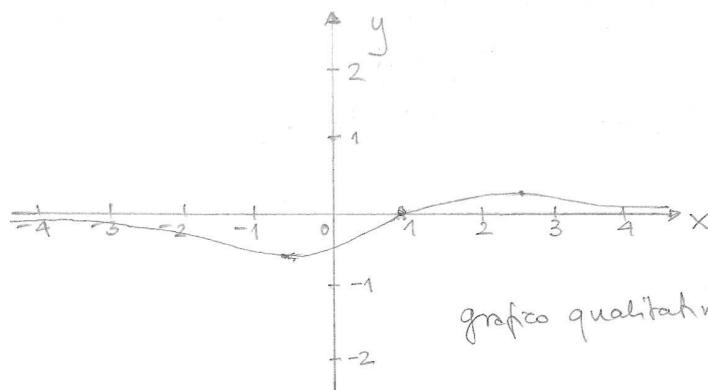
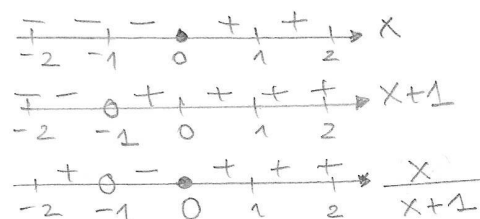


grafico qualitativo di f



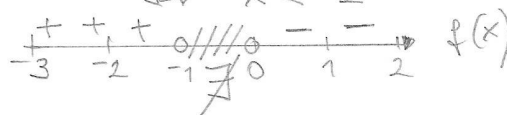
$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$$

$$i) \text{ dom } f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x}{x+1} > 0 \right\} =]-\infty, -1[\cup]0, +\infty[$$



$$ii) \text{ segno di } f : \frac{x}{x+1} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x - x - 1}{x+1} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x+1 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -1$$



$$iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \log 1 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$y=0$ asintoto orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow -\infty$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad x = -1 \text{ asintoto verticale per } f;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad x = 0 \text{ asintoto verticale per } f;$$

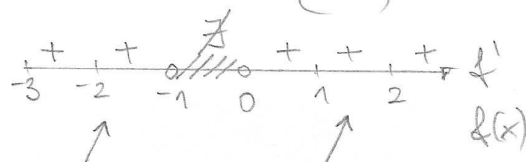
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \log 1 = 0$$

$y=0$ asintoto orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow +\infty$;

iv) f è continua nel suo dominio essendo rapporto e composizione di funzioni continue;

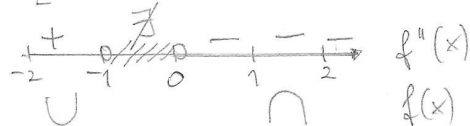
$$v) \text{ dom } f' = \text{dom } f \quad f'(x) = \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot \frac{x+1 - x}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)}$$

Nono pt. critici per f



vi) $\text{dom } f'' = \text{dom } f$

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



vii)

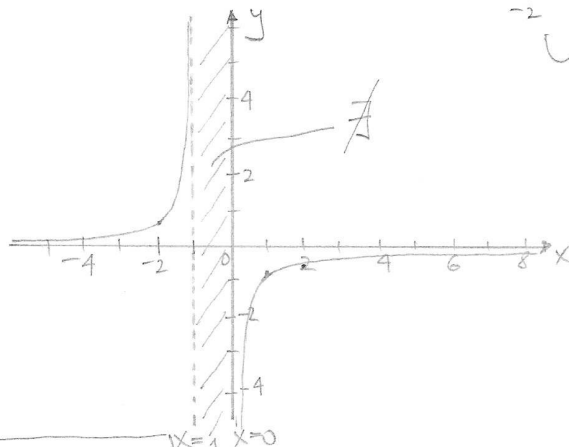


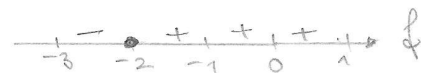
grafico qualitativo di f



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

i) $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

ii) segno di f



iii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ $y=0$ è asintoto orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow +\infty$;

iv) f è continua in $\mathbb{R}$, perché composizione e prodotto di funzioni continue;

v) $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = e^{-2x} + (x+2)e^{-2x} \cdot (-2) = e^{-2x}[1-2x-4] = e^{-2x}(-2x-3)$

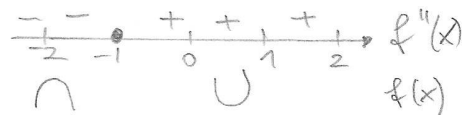
$x = -\frac{3}{2}$ pt. critico per f



$f(-\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}e^3 \sim 10$ $x = -\frac{3}{2}$ pt. di massimo per f

vi) $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$

$$f''(x) = -2e^{-2x}(-2x-3) + e^{-2x}(-2) = -2e^{-2x}[-2x-2] = 4e^{-2x}(x+1)$$



vii)

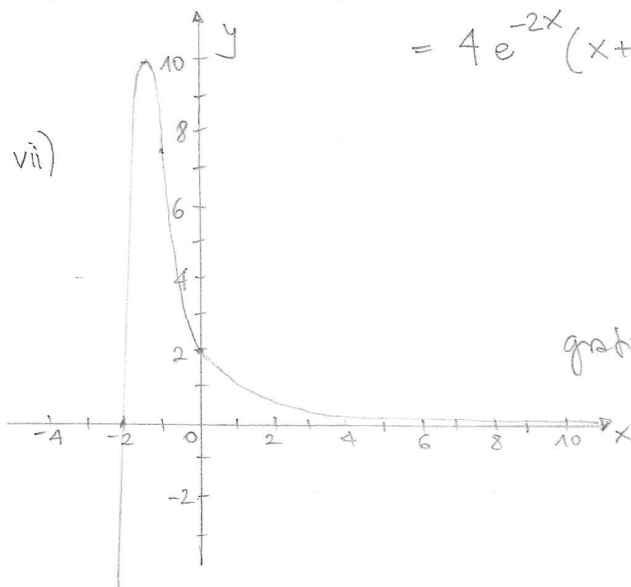


grafico qualitativo di f .

