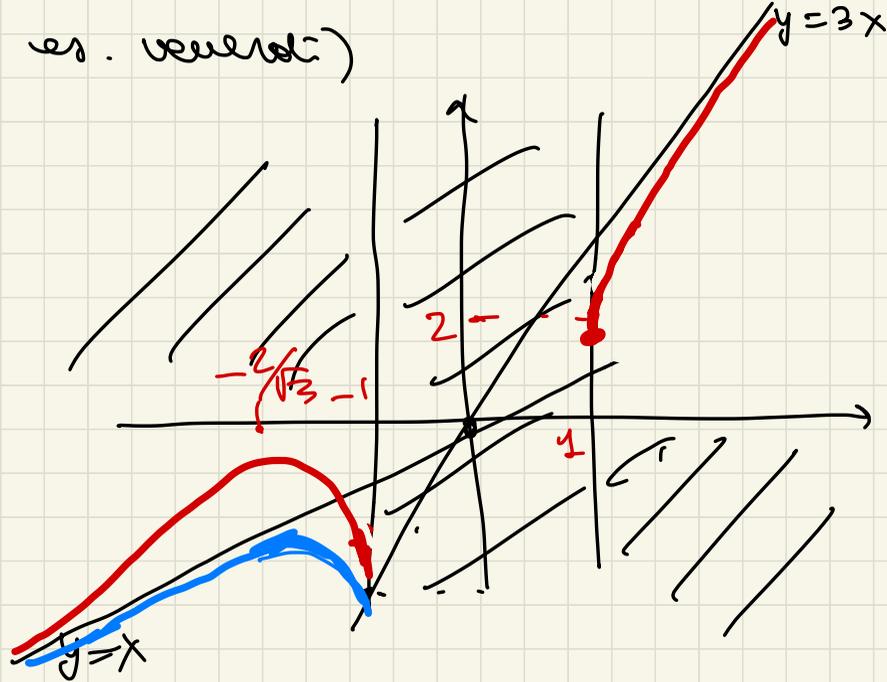


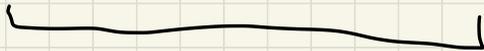
Es (contingente) es. versati

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



line  $f(x) = -\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$

line  $f(x) = +\infty$   
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$



cerco as. obliques a  $t \rightarrow \infty$

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

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} \left[ \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 2 \right]}{\cancel{x}} = 3 = m$$

$$y = 3x + 0$$

$$y = 3x$$

e

AS.

OBLIQUO

e  $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - mx = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 2x - 3x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x) (\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x)}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 1 - \cancel{x^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x} = 0 = q$$

Como as. obliquo  $a - \infty$ .

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x| = -x$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 2x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cancel{x} \left[ -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} + 2 \right]$$

$$= -1 + 2 = \underbrace{1}_{= m}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 2x - x}_{+\infty - \infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 1} + x) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x)}{(\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x)} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\cancel{x^2} - 1 - x^2}{\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} - x}_{\rightarrow +\infty + \infty = +\infty}} = 0 = q$$

$y = xL$   
AS. OBLIQUO  
 $a - \infty$

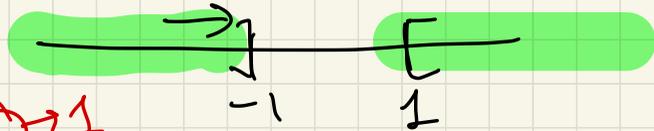
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + 2x$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{x})' &= (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

ben def  $\forall x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$



calcolo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x \rightarrow 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow 0^+} + 2 = +\infty$$

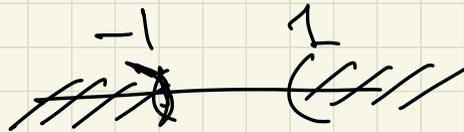
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow (-1)^-} \frac{x \rightarrow -1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1} \rightarrow 0^+} + 2 = \frac{-1}{0^+} + 2 = -\infty$$

In  $x=1, x=-1$  ho pendenze verticali.

Studio segno  $f'(x)$

$$f'(x) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + 2 \geq 0$$



$$x \geq 1$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \geq 0 \rightarrow f'(x) > 0$$

$f$  è strettamente crescente

se

$$\underline{x < 0}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} + 2 \stackrel{?}{\geq} 0$$

$$\frac{x + 2\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \geq 0$$

$$x + 2\sqrt{x^2-1} \geq 0$$

$$\left( 2\sqrt{x^2-1} \right)^2 \geq \left( -x \right)^2$$

$$4(x^2-1) \geq x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 4 \geq x^2$$

$$3x^2 - 4 \geq 0$$

$$3x^2 - 6 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{6}{3}$$

$$1 < \sqrt{3} < \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} > 1$$

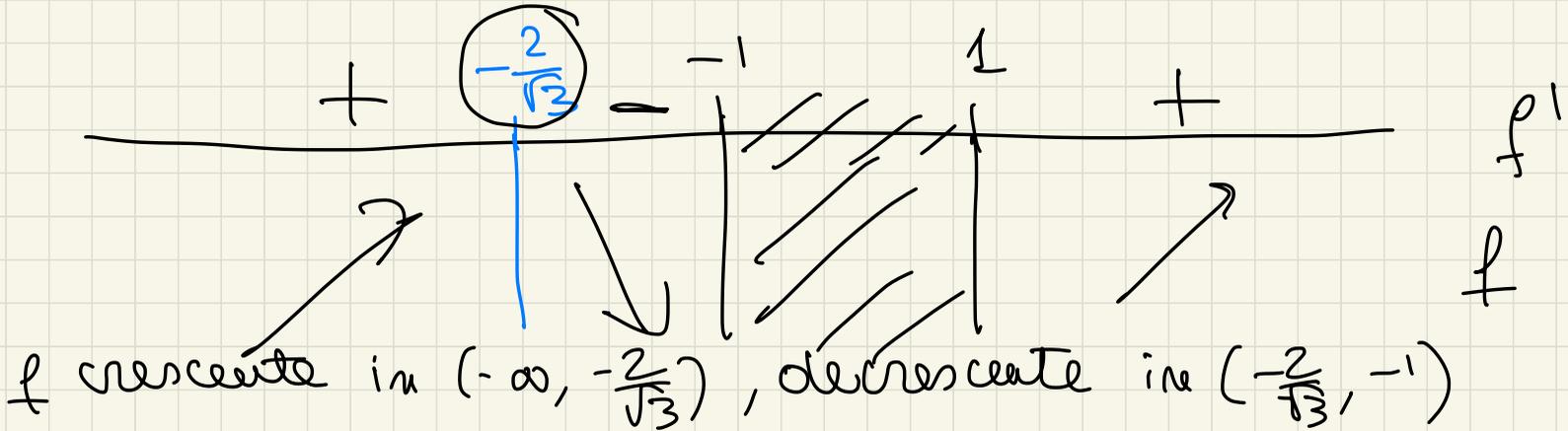
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} < -1$$

~~$$x \geq \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$~~

oppure

$$x \leq -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

sto guardando quello che succede per  $x < 0$ !



$$x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\bar{x}$  pto di MASSIMO LOCALE

(non globale perché

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

ES  $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right)$

$D = \{x \neq 4\} = (-\infty, 4) \cup (4, +\infty)$  NO SIMMETRIE

$\operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right) \geq 0 = \operatorname{arctg} 0$

↓  $\operatorname{arctg} x \bar{e}$  CRESCENTE

↓  $\frac{x^2}{x-4} \geq 0$

$x^2 \geq 0 \forall x$

$f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 4$

$f(x) \leq 0 \quad x < 4$

$f(0) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\overset{\rightarrow +\infty}{x^2}}{\cancel{x} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}\right)$$

$$= \arctan +\infty = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\downarrow$   
1

$y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  è as. orizzontale a  $+\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\overset{\rightarrow -\infty}{x^2}}{\cancel{x} \left(1 - \frac{4}{x}\right)}\right) = \arctan(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $1 - 0 = 1$

$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  è as. orizz. a  $-\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^+} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right) = \arctan(+\infty) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4^-} \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right) = \arctan(-\infty) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$x=4$  è SINGOLARITÀ DI SALTO

$$f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{x-4}\right)$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^4}{(x-4)^2}} \cdot \frac{2x \cdot (x-4) - x^2 \cdot (1-0)}{(x-4)^2} =$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\underbrace{(x-4)^2 + x^4}_0} \cdot \underbrace{(x^2 - 8x)}$$

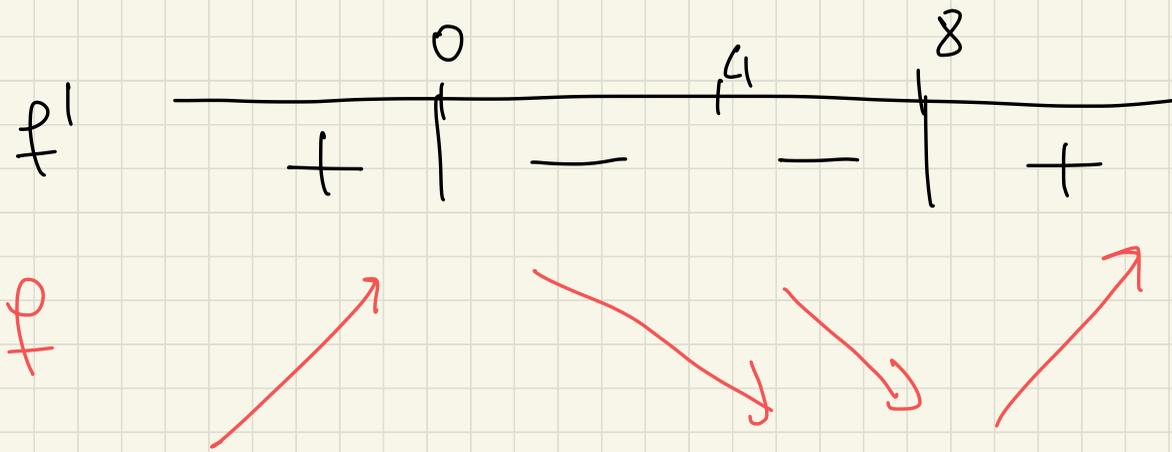
$$\underbrace{f'(x) \geq 0}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$x^2 - 8x \geq 0$$

$f$   $\bar{e}$  derivabile  
in  $D$   
( $D = \{x \neq 4\}$ )

$$\begin{array}{l} x \geq 8 \\ \vee \\ x \leq 0 \end{array}$$

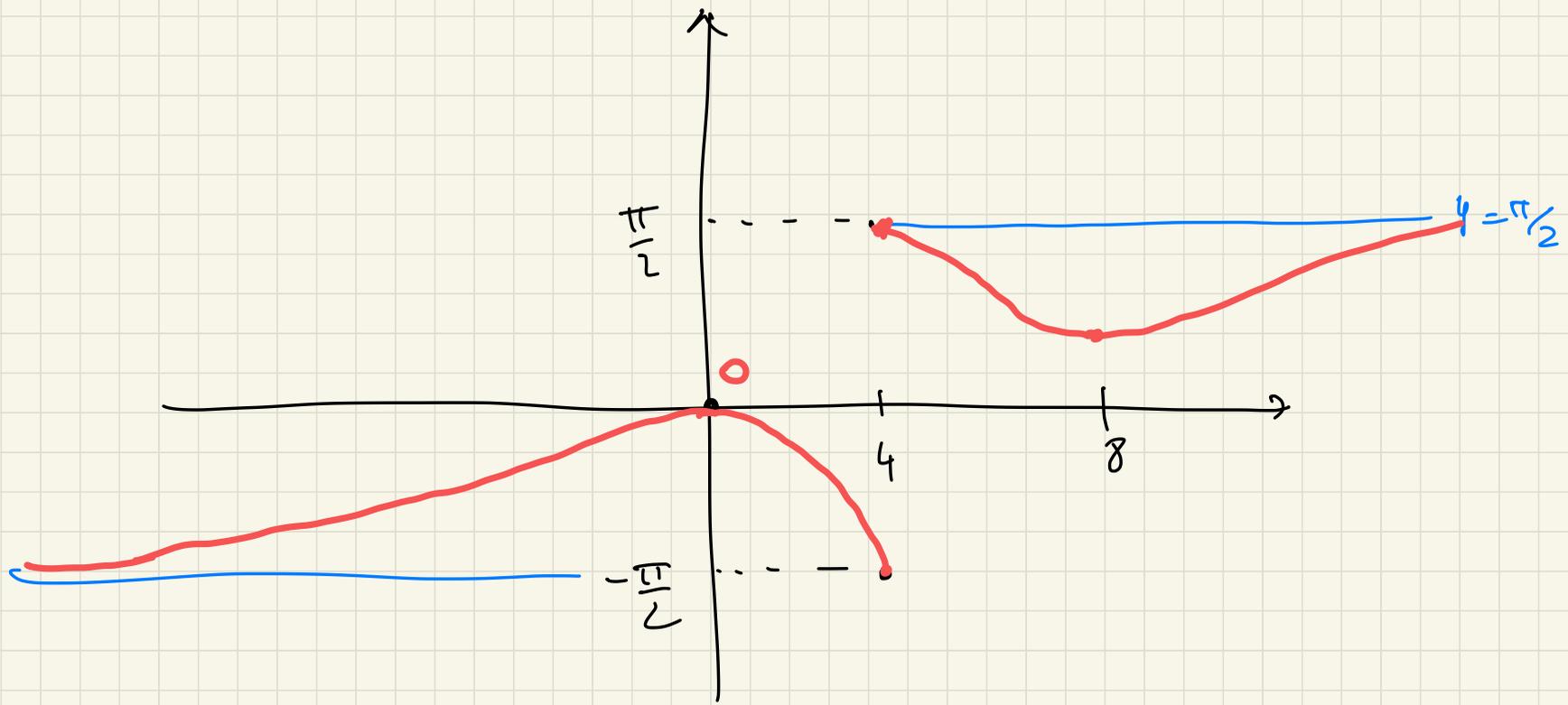


$x=0$  pto di MASSIMO LOCALE, NON GLOBALE

$x=8$  pto di MINIMO LOCALE, NON GLOBALE

$$f(0) = \arctg\left(\frac{0}{0-4}\right) = 0$$

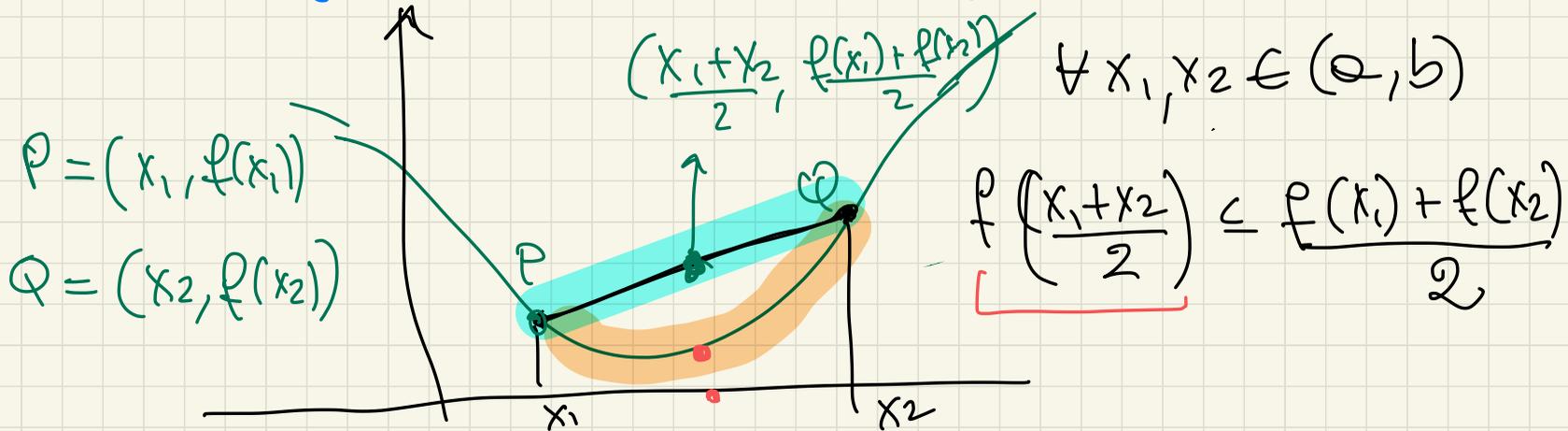
$$f(8) = \arctg\left(\frac{64}{4}\right) = \overset{1}{\arctg} 16$$



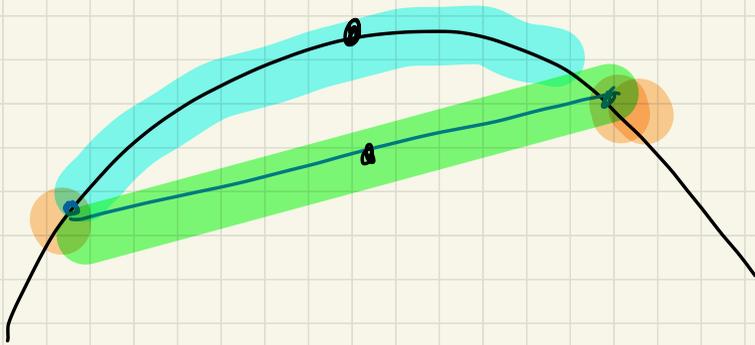
# Def (SOLO DEFINIZIONE GEOMETRICA)

$f : (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  si dice **CONVESSA** se il suo grafico soddisfa queste proprietà:

presi 2 pti del grafico, il segmento che li congiunge sta sopra al grafico della funzione



$f$  è concava & il suo grafico soddisfa  
la proprietà che presi 2 pts del  
grafico, il segmento che li congiunge  
è sotto il grafico della funzione

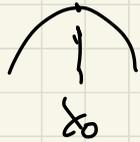


$$\forall x_1, x_2$$

$$f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \geq \frac{f(x_1)}{2} + \frac{f(x_2)}{2}$$

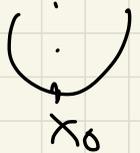
se  $x_0$  è pto di max locale

→ vicino a  $x_0$   $f$  sarà concava

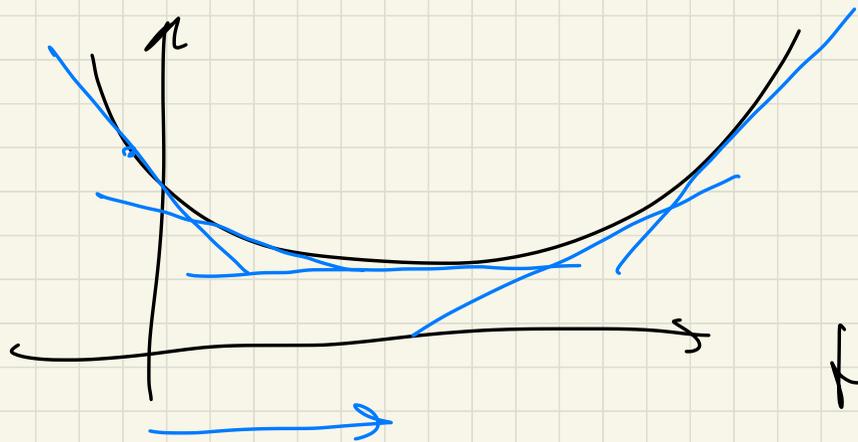


se  $x_0$  è pto di min locale

→ vicino a  $x_0$   $f$  sarà convessa



Oss se il grafico di  $f$  è una retta,  
 $f$  è sia concava che convessa



$f$  convessa



pendenza rette  
tangenti cresce



$f'$  crescente



crit. monotonia

$$(f')' \geq 0$$

# CRITERIO di CONVESSITA'

$$f: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f')'(x) = f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b)$$

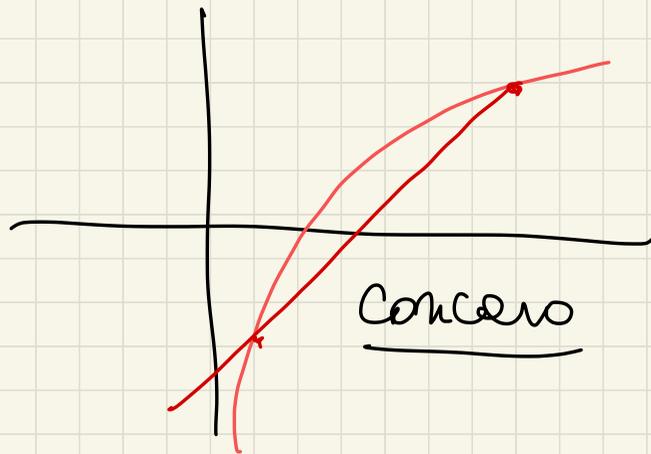
DERIVATA SECONDA di  $f$   
(DERIVATA della DERIVATA)  $\Updownarrow$

$f$  è convessa in  $(a, b)$

$f''(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow f$  è concava.

es  $f(x) = \lg x$

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



$$\begin{aligned} (f'(x))' &= f''(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \\ &= (x^{-1})' = (-1)x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

es

$$f(x) = \lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x$$

NON OCCORRE STUDIARE SEGNO

obiettivi, ~~segno~~, limiti, esenti

$f'$ , monotonia, vertici minimi

$f''$ , convessità / concavità.

---

D  $e^{2x} + 4 > 0$  vero sempre

$$D = \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

NEI PARI  
NEI DISPARI

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x = \lg 4 + \infty = +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x = \lg 4 + \infty = +\infty$$

$\downarrow$   $\lg(0+4) = \lg 4$   
 $e^{2x} \rightarrow e^{-\infty} = 0$

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

$$\lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x =$$

$$\lg(ab) = \lg a + \lg b$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lg\left(e^{2x} \left(1 + \frac{4}{e^{2x}}\right)\right) - 2x =$$

$$y = 0 \bar{e}$$

AG 02/22  
e + \infty

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cancel{\lg e^{2x}} + \lg\left(1 + \frac{4}{e^{2x}}\right) - \cancel{2x} = \lg 1 = 0$$

$2x$

as. obliquo a  $-\infty$

$$y = -2x + \lg 4$$

E' AS. OBLIQUO  
a  $-\infty$ .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x}{x} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{\lg(e^{2x} + 4)}{x} - \frac{2x}{x} = \frac{\lg 4}{-\infty} - 2 = \frac{0}{-\infty} - 2 = -2 = m$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \lg(e^{2x} + 4) - 2x - (-2)x = \lg 4$$

