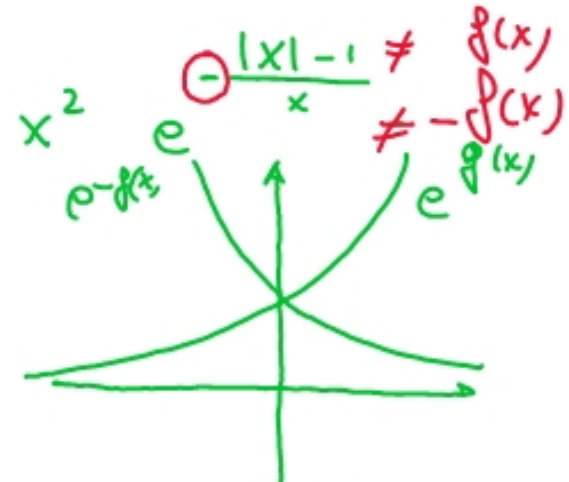


$$y = x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}$$

dom  $x \neq 0$

Simmetrie

$$f(-x) = (-x)^2 e^{\frac{|-x|-1}{-x}} = x^2 e^{-\frac{|x|-1}{x}} = x^2 e^{-f(x)}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left\{ \underbrace{x^2}_{+\infty} \underbrace{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}_{e^1 = e} \right\} = +\infty$$

Studio IL SEGNO

$$f(x) \geq 0 \quad x^2 \underbrace{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}_{+} \geq 0$$

$\downarrow$   
 $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$

9 ricerca asintoti oblique

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} &= \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} x e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} = \pm\infty \end{aligned}$$

NO !!

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ x^2 \underbrace{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}_{e^{-\frac{1}{0}}} \right\} = \text{discontinuity:}$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^+ \quad e^{-\frac{1}{0}} = e^{-\infty} \sim 0$$

$$x \rightarrow 0^- \quad e^{-\frac{1}{0^-}} = e^{+\infty} \sim +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left\{ x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} \right\} = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left\{ x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} \right\} = 0 \cdot \infty \quad \text{F.I.}$$

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

NOTA BENE (extra esercizi)

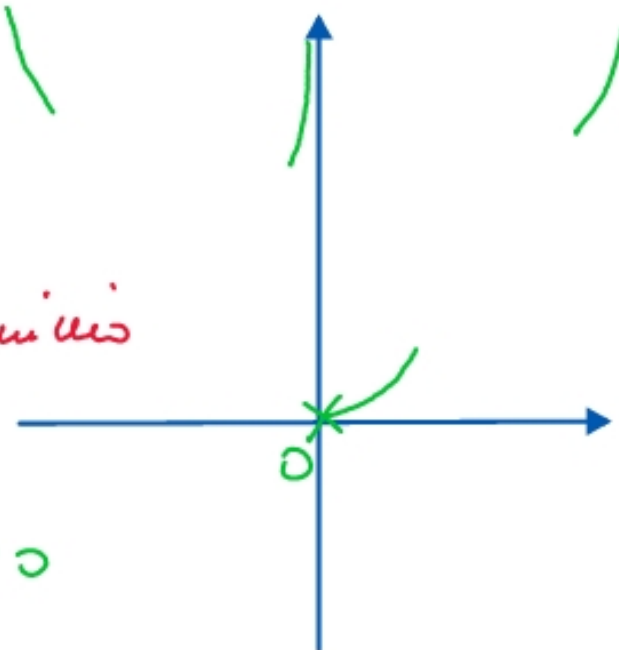
9  
. $x_0$  è pt. di discontinuità?

NO perché non fa parte del dominio

se fosse stato scritto:

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} & \text{per } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{per } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$  è un punto di discontinuità  
punto di inflessione



$x=0$  è asintoto verticale e minimo

calcolo delle derivate:

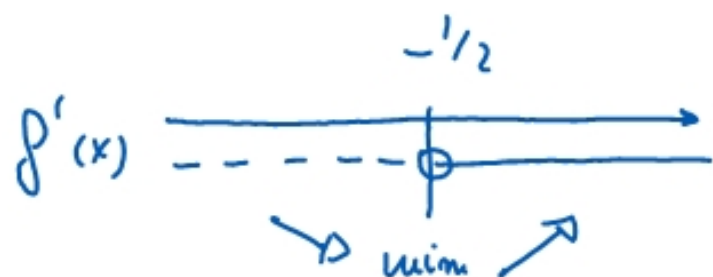
$$y = x^2 e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} = \begin{cases} x^2 e^{\frac{x-1}{x}} & \text{per } x > 0 \\ x^2 e^{\frac{-x-1}{x}} & \text{per } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} 2x e^{\frac{x-1}{x}} + \cancel{x^2} \cdot e^{\frac{x-1}{x}} \cdot \left( \frac{x - (x-1)}{\cancel{x^2}} \right) = e^{\frac{x-1}{x}} (2x + \cancel{x} - \cancel{x} + 1) & \text{con } x > 0 \\ 2x e^{\frac{-x-1}{x}} + \cancel{x^2} e^{\frac{-x-1}{x}} \cdot \left( \frac{-x - (-x-1)}{\cancel{x^2}} \right) = e^{\frac{-x-1}{x}} (2x - \cancel{x} + \cancel{x} + 1) & \text{con } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  riduce ad un'unica derivata  $y' = e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} (2x+1)$

$$y' = \underbrace{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}_{+} \underbrace{(2x+1)}_{(+)\ x > -\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x^2} \cdot x^2 = \underbrace{f(x)}_{+} \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{dom } f'(x) \quad x \neq 0 \quad \equiv \text{dom } f(x)$$



$x = -\frac{1}{2}$  è un punto di minimo

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot e^{\frac{\left|-\frac{1}{2}\right|-1}{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4} e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4} e \sim 0,7$$

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

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

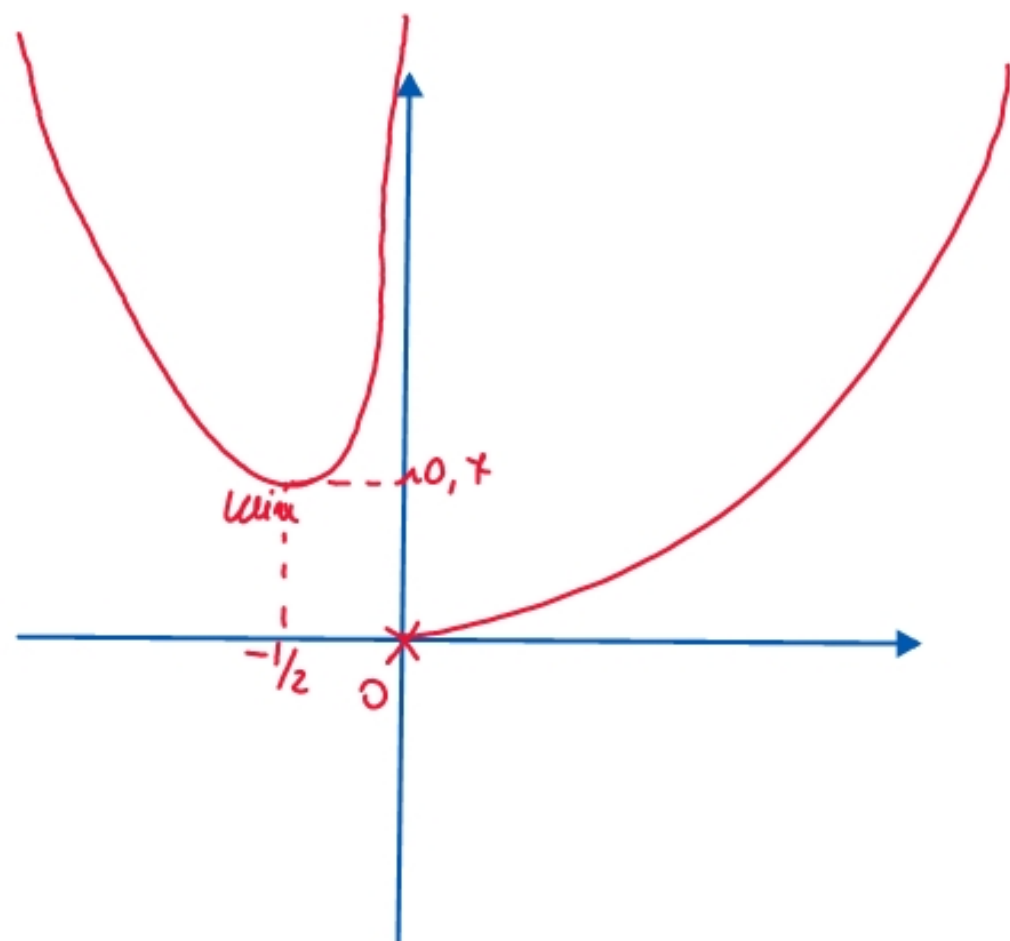
$$= e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} (2x+1) \cdot \frac{2x+1}{x^2} + x^2 \cdot e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}} \frac{2x^2 - 4x^2 - 2x}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}{x^4} \left[ (2x+1)^2 + (-2x^2 - 2x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}{x^2} \left[ (2x+1)^2 - 2x^2 - 2x \right] = \frac{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}{x^2} \left[ 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 2x^2 - 2x \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{\frac{|x|-1}{x}}}{x^2} \left[ 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \right]$$

$$p''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$



$$y = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$\text{dom } \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

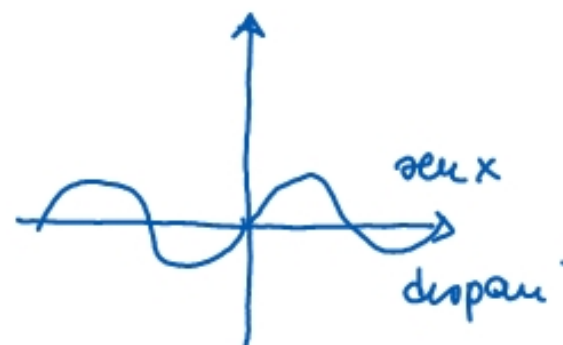
$$f(-x) = -x \cos(-x) - \sin(-x) =$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x =$$

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

$y = f(x)$  dispari, simmetrica rispetto all'origine

$\Rightarrow$  è simmetrica peró studiare nell'intervallo  $[0, +\infty)$





$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = x \cos x - \sin x = 0 \cdot \cos 0 - \sin 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0,0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x \cos x - \sin x] = \nexists$$

Diagram illustrating the limit behavior of the function  $x \cos x - \sin x$  as  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ . Red arrows point from the terms in the expression to their respective ranges:  $x$  points to  $+\infty$ ,  $\cos x$  points to  $[-1, 1]$ , and  $\sin x$  points to  $[-1, 1]$ . A bracket under the entire expression indicates the overall range is  $[-\infty, +\infty]$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Esistono ricorrenze per le funzioni.

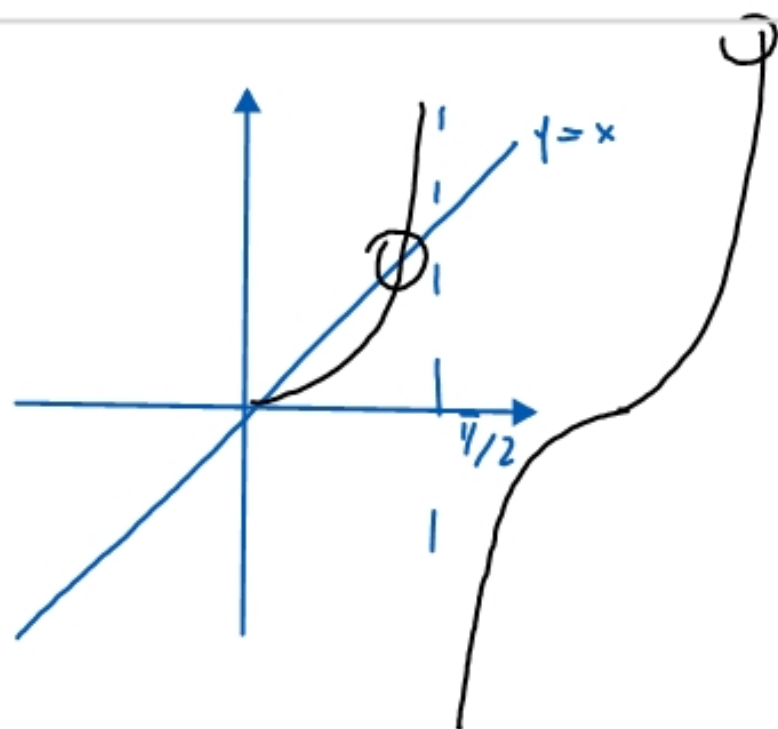
$$x \cos x \geq \sin x$$

Dividing both sides by  $\cos x$  (assuming  $\cos x \neq 0$ ):

$$x \geq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \quad \text{if } \cos x > 0$$

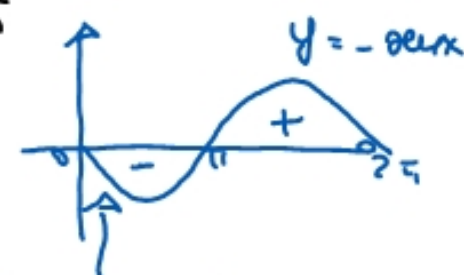
The expression  $\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$  is circled and labeled  $T(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &\neq 0 \\ \cos x &> 0 & x &\geq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \cos x &< 0 & x &\leq \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$



$$y=x$$

$\Rightarrow$  i valori non sono calcolabili  
 algebricamente, ma sono  
 "intuitivi", deducibili  
 per via grafica  
 $\Rightarrow$  sono eliminabili

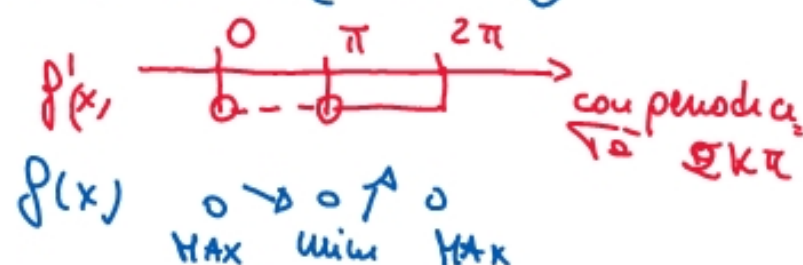


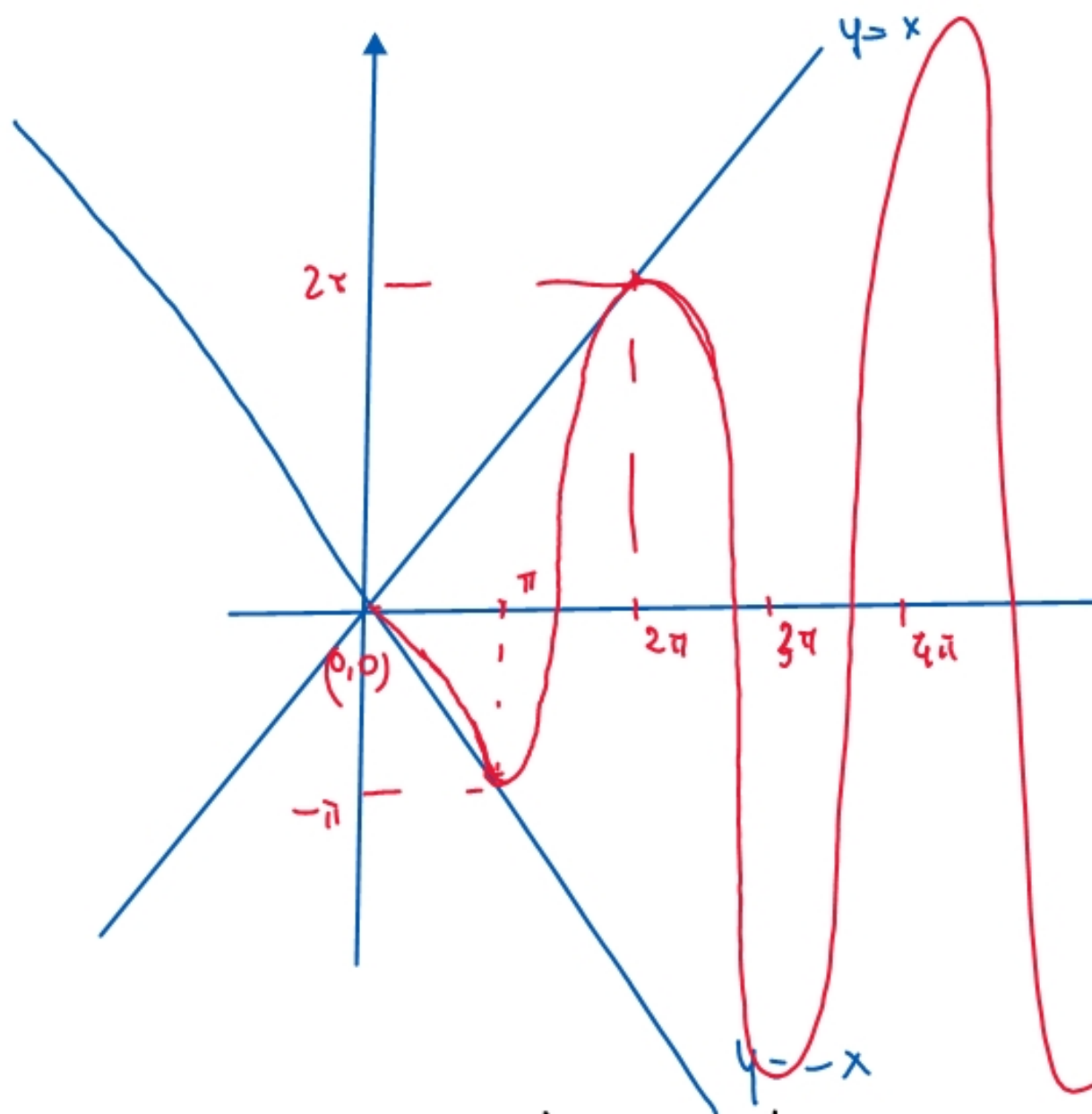
$$y = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$y' = \cos x + x(-\sin x) - \cos x = -x \sin x = x(-\sin x)$$

$\downarrow$   
 $> 0$

N.B. lo studio è  $[0, +\infty[$





$$f(\pi) = \pi \cdot \underset{-1}{\cos \pi} - \underset{=0}{\sin \pi} = -\pi$$

min  $(\pi, -\pi)$

sta sulla bisettrice del  
2°-4° quadrante

$$f(2\pi) = 2\pi \underset{1}{\cos 2\pi} - \underset{=0}{\sin 2\pi} = 2\pi$$

sta sulla bisettrice  
del 1°-3° quadrante

il grafico è  
specchio  $(0,0)$  rispetto  
all'origine

→ i punti di massimo si trovano su  $y = x$   
→ i punti di minimo si trovano su  $y = -x$

ammette punti di flesso?

$$y' = -x \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$y'' = -(\operatorname{sen} x + x \cos x) = -x \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x$$

per trovare i punti di flesso bisogna risolvere  
l'equazione

$$-x \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x = 0$$

$$-x \cos x = \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\cos x \neq 0$$

$$-x = \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = \operatorname{Tg} x$$

punti di inflessione  $\operatorname{Tg} y = \operatorname{Tg} x$  e  $y = -x$  bisogna  
del 2° e 4° quadrante

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 - |6x - 9|}$$

$$3(1,4-1) = 3 \cdot 0,4 = 1,2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

sviluppiando il valore assoluto, me attenzione al dominio  
per il dominio

$$x^2 - |6x - 9| \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{per via grafica}$$

$$\text{se } 6x - 9 \geq 0 \quad x \geq 3/2$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0$$

$$(x - 3)^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x$$

$$\text{se } 6x - 9 < 0 \quad x < 3/2$$

$$x < -3(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$x > 3(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

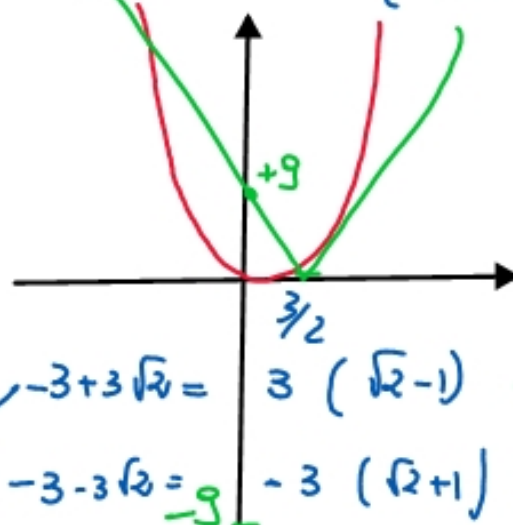
$$x^2 + 6x - 9 \geq 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{9+9} = -3 \pm 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3+3\sqrt{2} = 3(\sqrt{2}-1) < 3/2 \\ -3-3\sqrt{2} = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$y = |6x - 9| \begin{cases} 6x - 9 & x \geq 3/2 \\ 9 - 6x & x < 3/2 \end{cases}$$



possa scrivere la funzione come definita a tratti

$$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2 + 6x - 9} & \text{se } x \leq 3/2 \\ \sqrt{(x-3)^2} = |x-3| & \text{se } x > 3/2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -(x-3) & \frac{3}{2} < x < 3 \\ x-3 & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

ATTENZIONE :

$$y = \sqrt{x^2 + 6x - 9}$$

$$y \geq 0$$

$$y^2 = x^2 + 6x - 9$$

$$x^2 + 6x - y^2 = 9 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} (x^2 + 6x + 9) - 9 - y^2 &= 9 \\ (x+3)^2 - y^2 &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$(x+3)^2 - y^2 = 18$$

$$\frac{(x+3)^2}{18} - \frac{y^2}{18} = 1$$

iperbole traslata in  $(-3, 0)$

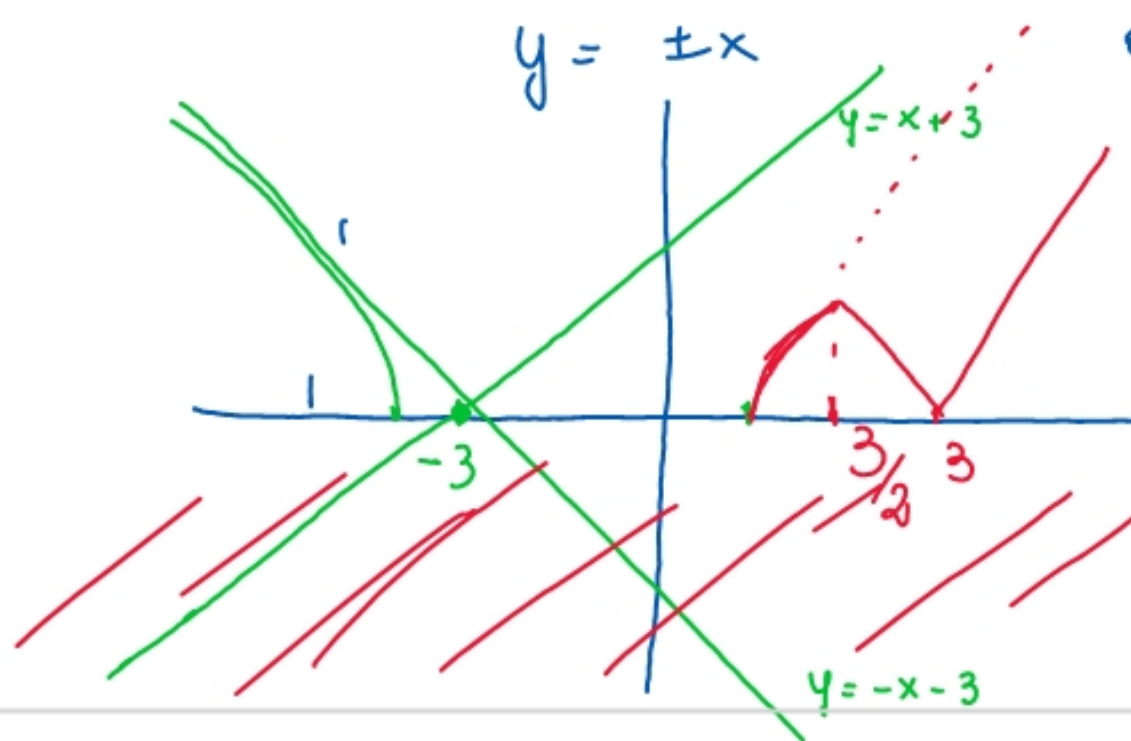
asintoti nel nuovo sistema di riferimento

$$y = \pm x$$

$$a^2 = b^2 = 18$$

$$V_1(-3(\sqrt{2}+1), 0)$$

$$V_2(3(\sqrt{2}-1), 0)$$



la funzione potrebbe essere studiata con

- dominio

- segno  $\geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{dom } f$

- limiti

- derivata

- -  
-

Buon lavoro



