

# Lezione 20

11/12/2023

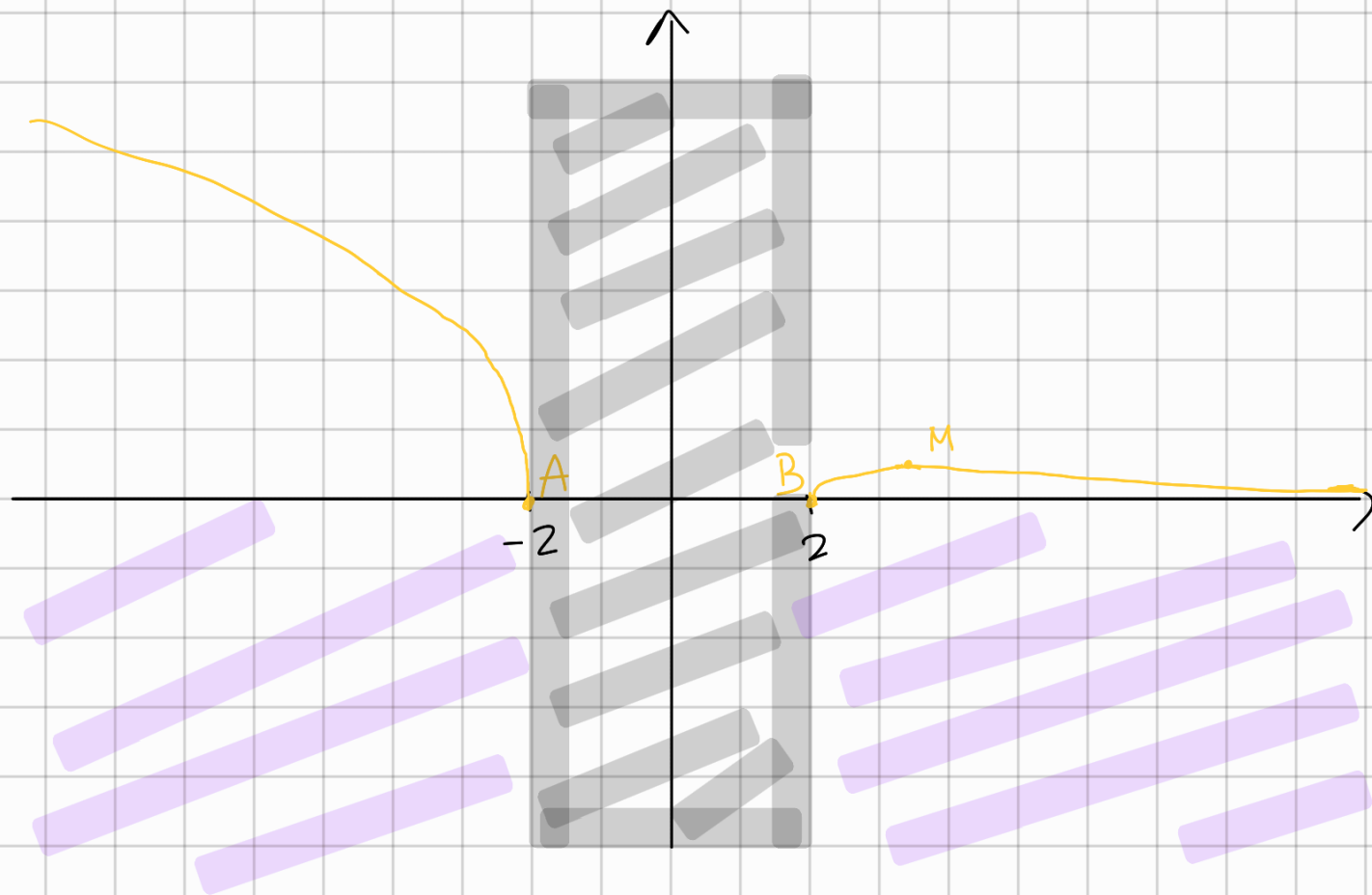
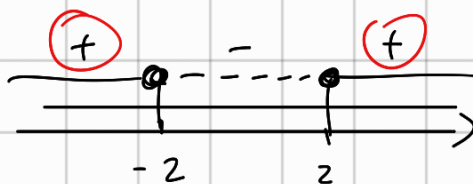
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 4}{e^x}}$$

C.E.

$$\begin{cases} e^x \neq 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \frac{x^2 - 4}{e^x} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

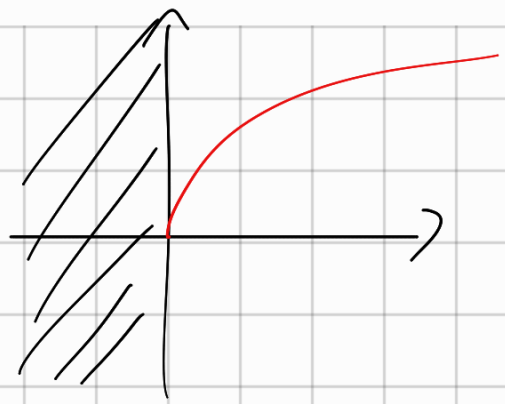
$$D = (-\infty, 2] \cup [2, +\infty)$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} x^2 - 4 \geq 0 & e^x > 0 \\ x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2 & \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$



# STUDIO DEL SEGNO

$$\sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{e^x}} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in D$$



SI ANNULLA PER

$$\frac{x^2-4}{e^x} = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x^2-4 = 0$$
$$x^2 = 4 \quad \longrightarrow \quad x = -2 \vee x = 2$$

La funzione è POSITIVA per  $(-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty)$   
NEGATIVA MAI  
NULLA per  $x = -2, x = 2$

$$A = (-2, 0) \quad B = (2, 0)$$

$0 \notin D \Rightarrow$  Non c'è intersezione con l'asse y

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LIMITI

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{e^x}} = 0$$

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

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

# DERIVATA PRIMA

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x^2-4}{e^x}} = \left(\frac{x^2-4}{e^x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{-x^2+2x+4}{2\sqrt{e^x} \sqrt{x^2-4}} \geq 0$$

$$2 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{e^x} > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-4} > 0 \quad \forall x \in D$$

$$D_{f'} = (-\infty, 2) \cup (2, +\infty) \neq D_f$$

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

$$\circ x^2-2x-4 \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = 4+16 = 20$$

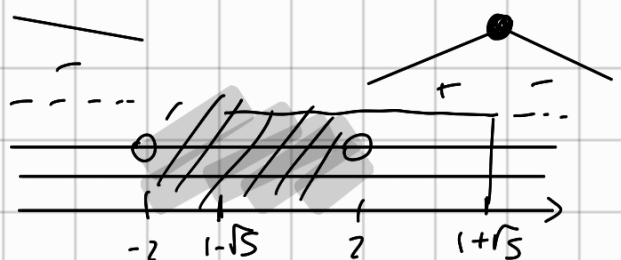
$$\sqrt{20} = \sqrt{5 \cdot 4} = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{4} = \sqrt{5} \cdot 2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{20}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$x_1 = 1 - \sqrt{5}$$

$$x_2 = 1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$1 - \sqrt{5} \leq x \leq 1 + \sqrt{5}$$



$$2 = \sqrt{4} < \sqrt{5} < \sqrt{9} = 3$$

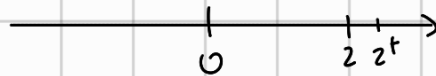
$$1 + 2, u = 3, u \\ 1 - 2, u = -1, u$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 4}{2\sqrt{e^x} \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \frac{-(-2)^2}{2\sqrt{e^{-2}} \cdot 0^+} = \frac{-4 - 4 + 4}{2\sqrt{e^{-2}} \cdot 0^+} = \frac{\ominus}{\oplus \cdot 0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\frac{\overbrace{1 \quad 1}^{-2}}{(-2)^2 = 4^+}$$

$$(-2^-)^2 - 4$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{-x^2 + 2x + 4}{2\sqrt{e^x} \sqrt{x^2 - 4}} = \frac{-4 + 4 + 4}{2\sqrt{e^2} \cdot 0^+} = \frac{\oplus}{\oplus \cdot 0^+} = +\infty$$

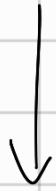


LA FUNZIONE È DECRESCENTE PER  $x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (1 + \sqrt{5}, +\infty)$   
 CRESCENTE PER  $x \in (-2, 1 + \sqrt{5})$

PRESENTA DUE PUNTI A TANGENTE VERTICALE  $x = \pm 2$   
 UN PUNTO DI MASSIMO  $M = (1 + \sqrt{5}, f(1 + \sqrt{5})) \approx (3.23, 0.5)$

# PROBLEMA

Individua due numeri la cui somma è 20 e la cui somma dei quadrati è minima.



$X =$  UNO DEI DUE NUMERI

$$\hat{X} = 20 - X$$

$$\min \{ \hat{X}^2 + X^2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= X^2 + (20-X)^2 \\ &= X^2 + 400 - 40X + X^2 \\ &= 2X^2 - 40X + 400 \end{aligned}$$

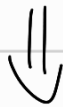
CERCHIAMO IL MINIMO NEI PUNTI IN CUI  $f'(x) = 0$

$$f'(x) = 4X - 40$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 4X - 40 = 0$$

$$4X = 40$$

$$X = 10$$



$$\hat{X} = 20 - 10 = 10$$

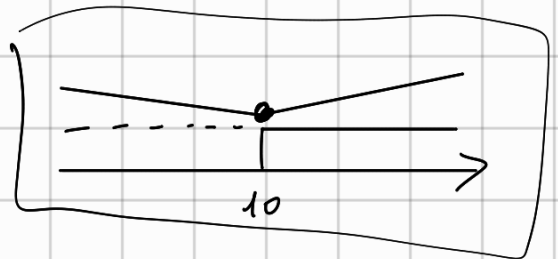
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &\geq 0 \\ x &\geq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 19 = 20$$

$$1^2 + (19)^2 = \text{circa}$$

$$5^2 + (15)^2 =$$

$$10^2 + 10^2 = 200$$



↓ Due numeri sono 10, 10

PROBLEMA data la funzione  $f(c) = -3\sqrt[5]{e^c}$   $c \in [0, 100]$

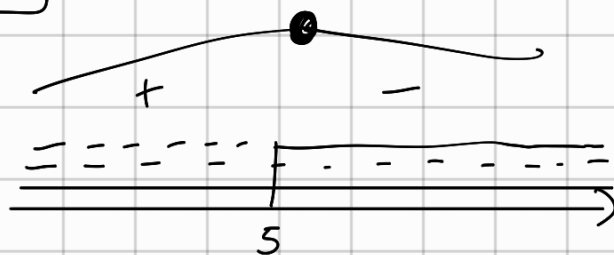
Si ricerca per quale valore di  $c$  è MASSIMA  $\frac{f(c)}{c}$

$$(e^x)^{\frac{1}{5}} = e^{\frac{x}{5}}$$

$$\max \left( \frac{f(c)}{c} \right) = \max \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{-3\sqrt[5]{e^x}}{x}}_g \right\} \quad x \in [0, 100]$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{3e^{\frac{x}{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{5}x - 3e^{\frac{x}{5}}}{x^2} = \frac{-3e^{\frac{x}{5}} \left( \frac{1}{5}x - 1 \right)}{x^2} \geq 0$$

$-3e^{\frac{c}{5}} > 0$ $\emptyset$	$x^2 > 0$ $\mathbb{R}$	$\frac{1}{5}x - 1 \geq 0$ $\frac{1}{5}x \geq 1$ $x \geq 5$
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SI HA UN MASSIMO  
PER  $x = 5$

SE VIENE RICHIESTA LA PENDENZA MASSIMA DI UNA FUNZIONE  $f$   
L'INCLINAZIONE MASSIMA

$$\max_x \left\{ |f'(x)| \right\}$$

# STUDIARE LA SEGUENTE FUNZIONE

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \ln^2(x) + 3 \ln(x) + 2}{x}$$

$$\text{C.E. } \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow D = (0, +\infty)$$



SEGNO

$$\frac{2 \ln^2(x) + 3 \ln(x) + 2}{x} \geq 0$$

$$x > 0 \quad \left| \quad 2 \ln^2(x) + 3 \ln(x) + 2 \geq 0 \right.$$

$$t = \ln(x)$$

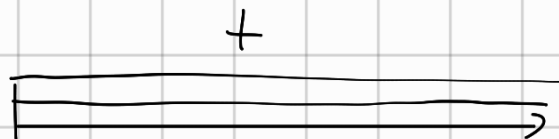
$$2t^2 + 3t + 2 \geq 0$$

$$\Delta = 9 - 16 = -7 < 0$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\forall x \in D$$



NO INTERSEZIONI ASSE X

$0 \notin D \Rightarrow$  NO INTERSEZIONE ASSE Y

# LIMITI AGLI ESTREMI DEL DOMINIO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2 \ln^2(x) + 3 \ln(x) + 2}{x} = +\infty \Rightarrow \text{A. V. DESTRO}$$

$x = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln^2(x) + 3 \ln(x) + 2}{x} \stackrel{\text{DH}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3}{x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4 \ln(x) + 3}{x} = 0$$

$\boxed{y=0}$  e' A. OR. DESTRO

PER CASA PROSEGUIRE