

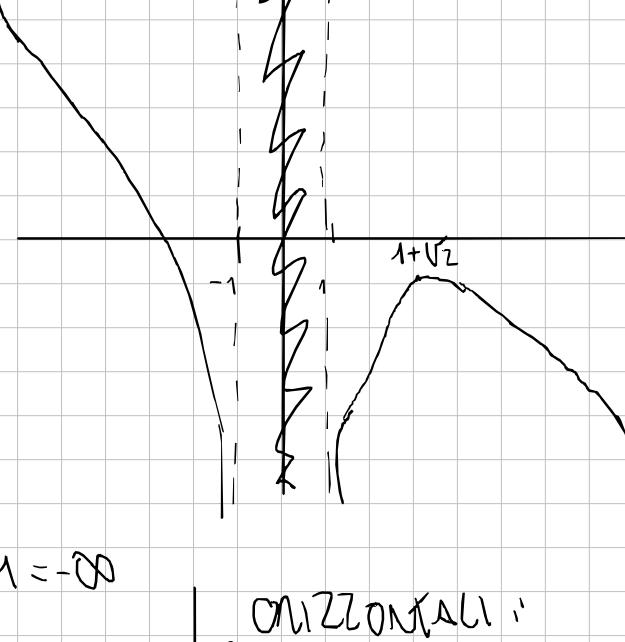
$$1) f(x) = \log(x^2 - 1) - x$$

DOMINIO: $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$

$$x^2 - 1 > 0$$

$$x^2 > 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} + \\ \hline -1 \\ \hline - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} - \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline + \end{array}$$



ASINTOTI:

VERTICALI:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \log(1 - 1) + 1 = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \log(1 - 1) + 1 = +\infty$$

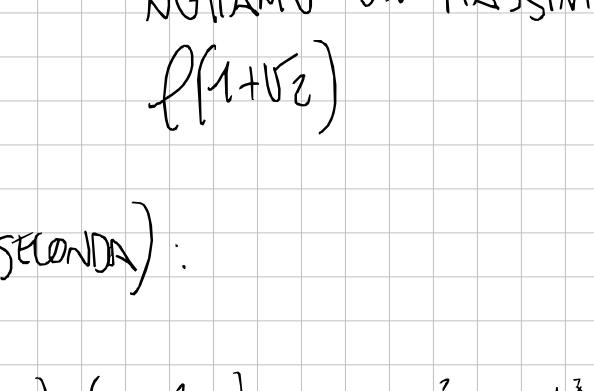
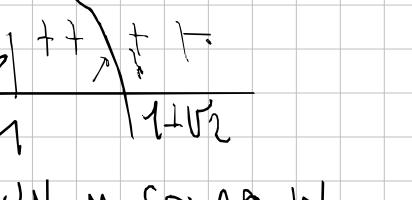
OSS: DATO CHE A $+1$ È $-\infty$, ED ANCHE A $+\infty = -\infty$
C'È SICURAMENTE UN MASSIMO DI MELLO
(WEIERSTRASS)

MAX E MIN (DERIVATA):

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

$$N: -x^2 + 2x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4}}{-2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{-2}$$

$$D: x^2 - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{UNIONE AL DOMINIO}$$



NOTIAMO UN MASSIMO IN

$$f(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

fLESSI (DERIVATA SECONDA):

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2 - 2x)(x^2 - 1) - (2x - x^2 + 1) \cdot 2x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2 - 3x^3 + 2x - 4x^2 + 2x^3}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2 - x^3 - 2x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-4x^2 - x^3 - 2}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2x^2 - 4x^2 - 2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = \frac{-2x^2 - 2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} > 0$$

Sempre > 0

$$-2x^2 - 2 > 0$$

$$2(-x^2 - 1) > 0 \quad -x^2 > 1 \text{ MAI}$$

f'' SEMPRE NEGATIVA \rightarrow SEMPRE CONCAVA.

A QUESTO PUNTO POSSIAMO DISEGNARE IL GRAFICO

QUALITATIVO (VEDI GRAFICO)