FUNZIONI E DISCONTINUITA': ESERCIZI SVOLTI

1] Determina e classifica i punti di discontinuità dopo averne calcolato i limiti destro e sinistro :

A) (Punti 3)
$$y = \frac{|x + 2|}{x^2 + 2x}$$

D:
$$x^2 + 2x \neq 0 \mapsto x(x + 2) \neq 0 \mapsto x \neq -2, x \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{y}\left(\mathbf{x}\right) = \begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{x}+2}{\mathbf{x}^2+2\mathbf{x}} = \frac{\mathbf{x}+2}{\mathbf{x}\left(\mathbf{x}+2\right)}, & \mathbf{x} > -2; & \mathbf{y}\left(-2^+\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{\mathbf{x}+2}{\mathbf{x}^2+2\mathbf{x}} = -\frac{\mathbf{x}+2}{\mathbf{x}\left(\mathbf{x}+2\right)}, & \mathbf{x} < -2; & \mathbf{y}\left(-2^-\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix} = +\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

x = -2 discontinuità di prima specie.

$$\mathbf{y}\left(0^{\pm}\right) = \left[\frac{\mathbf{x} + 2}{\mathbf{x}^{2} + 2\mathbf{x}}\right] = \left[\frac{1}{\mathbf{x}}\right] = \frac{1}{0^{\pm}} = \pm \infty$$

: x = 0 seconda specie

B)
$$\langle \text{Punti 2} \rangle \, \mathbf{y} = \begin{cases} 9 - \mathbf{x}^2 \, , \, \mathbf{x} \le 2 \\ \frac{2\mathbf{x} + 1}{1 - \mathbf{x}} \, , \, \mathbf{x} > 2 \end{cases} \mapsto \begin{cases} \mathbf{y} \, (2^{-}) = 9 - 2^{2} = 5 \\ \mathbf{y} \, (2^{+}) = \frac{2 \times 2 + 1}{1 - 2} = -5 \end{cases} : \mathbf{x} = 2 \text{ prima specie}$$

$$\mapsto D: \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1} \mapsto \mathbf{y} \left(\mathbf{1}^{\scriptscriptstyle \pm}\right) = \frac{2 \times \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{1}^{\scriptscriptstyle \pm}} = \frac{3}{\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle \mp}} = \mp_{\scriptscriptstyle \infty} \qquad \qquad : \mathbf{x} = 1 \text{ seconda specie}$$

C) (Punti 1)
$$y = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2}$$

D:
$$x \neq -2 \mapsto y(-2^{\pm}) = \left[\frac{0}{0}\right] = \left[\frac{(x-2)(x+2)}{(x+2)}\right] = -2 - 2 = -4$$

x = -2 discontinuità di terza specie

2] Esegui lo studio approssimato delle funzioni:

A)
$$\langle \text{Punti } 5 \rangle$$
 $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{2\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x} - 3}{\mathbf{x} - 2}$; $\mathbf{D} : \mathbf{x} \neq 2$; Simmetrie :
$$\mathbf{f}(-\mathbf{x}) = \frac{2\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x} - 3}{-\mathbf{x} - 2} = \frac{-2\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{x} + 3}{\mathbf{x} + 2} \neq \pm \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) : \text{non simmetrica}$$

Intersezioni con gli assi:
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{x} = 0 \\ \mathbf{f}(0) = \frac{2 \times 0^2 - 0 - 3}{0 - 2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \mapsto \mathbf{C}\left(0, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \\ 2\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x} - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \mapsto \begin{cases} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = 0 \\ \Delta = 25 \mapsto \mathbf{x}_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{4} \mapsto \mathbf{A}(-1,0), \mathbf{B}(\frac{3}{2},0) \end{cases}$$

Studio del segno :

Limiti agli estremi del dominio ed asintoti:

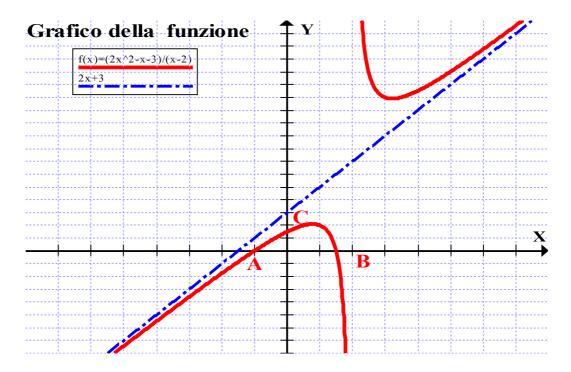
$$\mathbf{y} \left(\pm^{\infty} \right) = \left[\frac{2\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x} - 3}{\mathbf{x} - 2} \right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right] = \frac{\left(\pm^{\infty} \right)^2 \left(2 - 0 - 0 \right)}{\left(\pm^{\infty} \right) \left(1 - 0 \right)} = +^{\infty} \quad \mapsto \text{ Niente As.or}$$

$$\mathbf{y} \left(2^{\pm} \right) = \left[\frac{2\mathbf{x}^2 - \mathbf{x} - 3}{\mathbf{x} - 2} \right] = \left[\frac{0}{0} \right] = \frac{8 - 2 - 3}{2^{\pm} - 2} = \frac{3}{0^{\pm}} = \pm^{\infty} \quad \mapsto \text{ As.ver.} : \mathbf{x} = 2$$

Asintoto obliquo:
$$m = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x^2 - 2x} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$q = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[f(x) - mx\right] = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{2x^2 - x - 3}{x - 2} - 2x\right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 - x - 3 - 2x^2 + 4x}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x - 3}{x - 2} = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \frac{3}{1} = 3 \mapsto y = 2x + 3$$



B)
$$\langle Punti \ 3 \rangle f(x) = \frac{9-x^2}{x^2-4}$$
; D: $x^2-4 \ne 0 \mapsto x \ne -2$, $x \ne +2$

Simmetria :
$$f(-x) = \frac{9 - (-x)^2}{(-x)^2 - 4} = \frac{9 - x^2}{x^2 - 4} = f(x) \mapsto pari$$

Intersezioni:
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ f(0) = \frac{9 - (0)^2}{(0)^2 - 4} = \frac{9}{-4} \mapsto C\left(0, -\frac{9}{4}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{g} - \mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{0} \end{cases} \mapsto \begin{cases} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{x}_{1,2} = \pm \mathbf{3} \end{cases} \mapsto \mathbf{A}(-3,0); \quad \mathbf{B}(3,0)$$

Studio del segno :

$$9 - x^2 \ge 0$$
 $- \infty$ $[-3_{+3}] + \infty$

$$\mathbf{x^2} - \mathbf{4} > \mathbf{0}$$
 $- \infty$ _______]-2 +2[_____+\infty

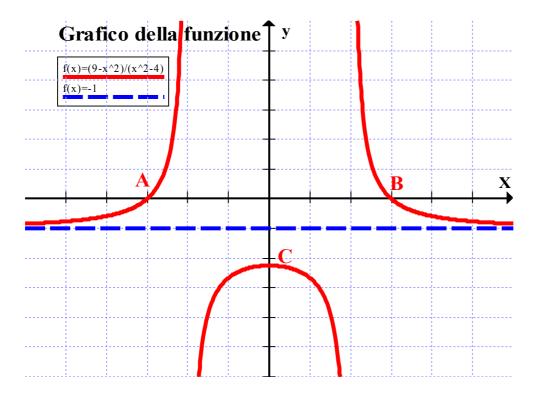
$$f(x) \ge 0$$
 $-\infty$ $\begin{bmatrix} -3 _ -2 \begin{bmatrix} & \\ \end{bmatrix} + 2 _ + 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $+\infty$

Limiti agli estremi ed asintoti :

$$y\left(\infty\right) = \left[\frac{9-\mathbf{x}^2}{\mathbf{x}^2-\mathbf{4}}\right] = \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right] = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \implies \text{AS.ORIZZONTALE: } y = -1$$

$$y\left(-2^{+}\right) = y\left(2^{+}\right) = \left[\frac{9-\mathbf{x}^2}{\mathbf{x}^2-\mathbf{4}}\right] = \left[\frac{9-\mathbf{x}^2}{(\mathbf{x}-2)(\mathbf{x}+2)}\right] = (Simmetria pari)$$

$$= \frac{9-4}{(2^{\pm}-2)(2^{\pm}+2)} = \frac{5}{0^{\pm}\times 4} = \frac{5}{0^{\pm}} = \pm \infty; \text{ AS. VERTICALI. : } x = \pm 2$$



3] <Punti 2 >Per quali valori di K le funzioni sono continue?

a)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3, & x \ge 2 \mapsto y(2^+) = 2 \times 2 - 3 = 1 \\ kx & x < 2 \mapsto y(2^-) = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{y}\left(\mathbf{2}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}\right) = \mathbf{y}\left(\mathbf{2}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}\right) \mapsto \mathbf{2k} = \mathbf{1} \mapsto \mathbf{k} = \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{2}}$$

b)
$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{1-kx} \rightarrow 1-kx \neq 0 \ \forall \ x \in R \mapsto k = 0$$

4] <P.2>Def.ne di funzione continua. F(x) è continua in x=c se:

$$\underset{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow\ \mathbf{c}}{\mathbf{Lim}}\ \mathbf{f}\ (\mathbf{x})\ =\ \mathbf{f}\ (\mathbf{c})$$

Questo accade se sono rispettate le seguenti condizioni:

1)
$$\underset{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow\ \mathbf{C}^{+}}{\operatorname{Lim}}\mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}\right)=\underset{\mathbf{x}\Rightarrow\ \mathbf{C}^{-}}{\operatorname{Lim}}\mathbf{f}\left(\mathbf{x}\right)$$

2)
$$\lim_{\mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{c}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{c}) \neq \mathbf{f} \propto$$

3) esiste il valore
$$f(c) = \underset{x \Rightarrow c}{\lim} f(x)$$