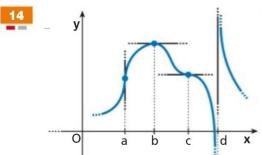
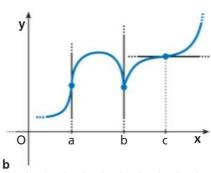
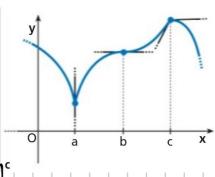
LEGGI IL GRAFICO In ognuno dei seguenti grafici indica i punti di non derivabilità, distinguendo i flessi a tangente parallela all'asse y, le cuspidi e i punti angolosi.

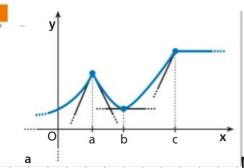


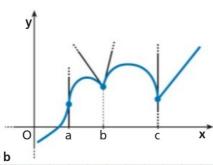


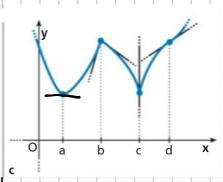


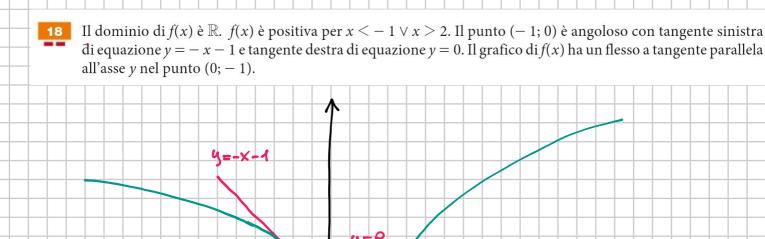
f'(2)=0 f'(c)=0

a = cuspide









$$y = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{se } x < 1\\ \frac{1-x}{x-2} & \text{se } x \ge 1 \land x \ne 2 \end{cases}$$

[x = 0 punto angoloso,x = 1 punto di discontinuità di I specie,

x=xpurtosingoleradi. Haperiel

Studiore

continuita e

della fursione

douisolilità

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + \sqrt{x^2 + 3} & \text{se } x \le 1 \\ b \ln x + (2a + 1)x & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[a=1, b=-\frac{5}{2}\right]$$

Determinare a b in mos de f sia

CONTINUTY =>
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = \left[= f(x) \right]$$

$$\lim_{X \to 1^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{X \to 1^{-}} \left[a + \sqrt{x^{2} + 3} \right] = a + 2$$

$$a+2=2a+1 => a=1$$

$$a + 2 = 2a + 1 = \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 3} & \text{se } x \le 1 \\ 1 - \ln x + 3x & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+3}} & xe \times < 1 \\ \frac{b}{x^2+3} & xe \times < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{x} + 3 & xe \times > 1 \\ \frac{b}{x} + 3 & xe \times > 1 \end{cases}$$

DERIVABILITY IN 1 => lim
$$f(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$$

$$f'_{-}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2}+3}} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $f'_{+}(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{+}} (\frac{b}{x} + 3) = b + 3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{-1} \\ b_{-5} \\ \hline z \end{vmatrix}$$