

23/1/2020

71

$$y = x^3 e^x$$

$[x = 0 \text{ fl. orizz.}; x = -3 \text{ min}]$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua e derivabile in \mathbb{R}

$$f(x) = x^3 e^x \quad f'(x) = 3x^2 e^x + x^3 e^x =$$

$$= x^2 e^x (3 + x)$$

2^{ER} DERIVATA

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x^2 (x+3) e^x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \\ x+3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3 \end{cases}$$

SEND DERIVATA

$$f'(x) > 0$$

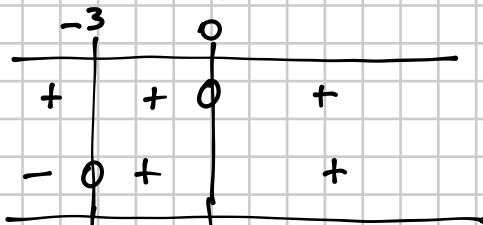
$$x^2 (x+3) e^x > 0$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad \boxed{2} \quad x^2 (x+3) > 0$$

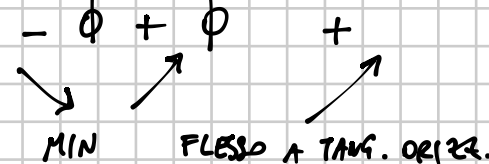
$$x^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$x+3 > 0 \quad x > -3$$

$$\boxed{1} \quad x^2$$



$$\boxed{2} \quad x+3$$



$x = -3$ P.T.O DI MINIMO

$x = 0$ FLESSO A TANG. ORIZZONTALE

97

$$y = |x^2 - x| + 3$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Devo controllare nei punti in cui il modulo si annulla
la derivabilità

$$f(x) = |x(x-1)| + 3$$

↑ SI ANNULLA IN 0 E IN 1

$$f'(x) = \text{sign}(x^2 - x) \cdot (2x - 1) \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

In 0 e 1?

Devo innanzitutto valutare $\text{sign}(x^2 - x)$

$$x^2 - x > 0 \quad x(x-1) > 0 \quad x < 0 \vee x > 1$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 1 & x < 0 \vee x > 1 \\ 1 - 2x & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_+(0) = 1 \quad f'_-(0) = -1$$

0 è p.t.s angoloso

$$f'_+(1) = 1 \quad f'_-(1) = -1$$

1 è p.t.s angoloso

La derivata si annulla in $x = \frac{1}{2}$

CANDIDATI MAX E MIN $0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$

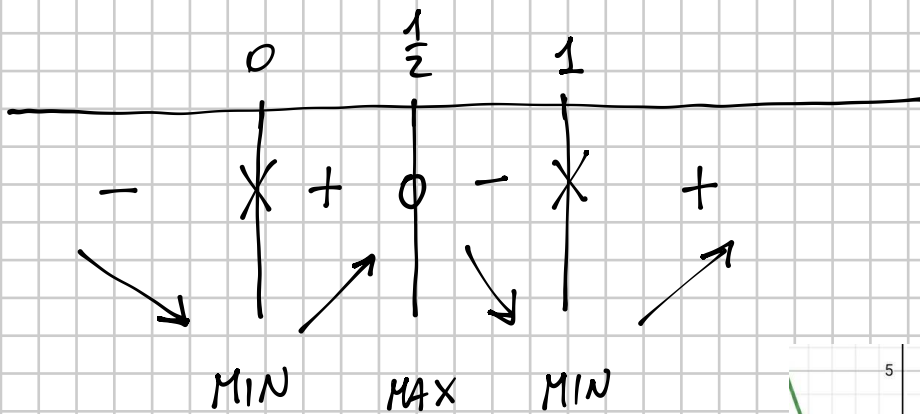
Adesso bisogna studiare il segno della derivata

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x-1 & x < 0 \vee x > 1 \\ 1-2x & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

②

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 2x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{2} \\ x < 0 \vee x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x > 1$$

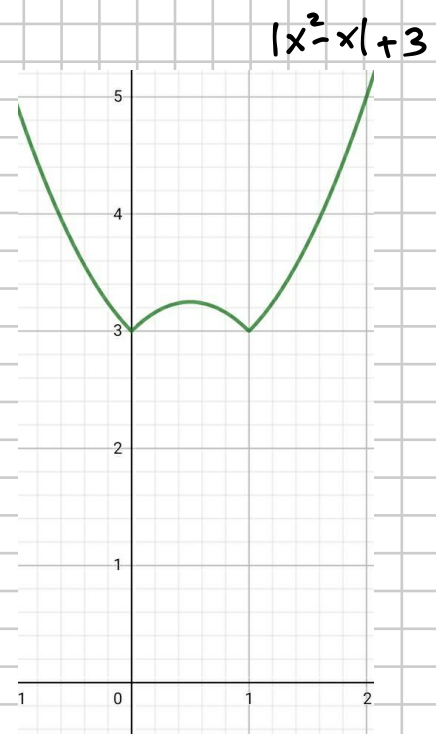
$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1-2x > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$$



$x=0$ P. To DI MIN (P. To ANGLOSO)

$x=\frac{1}{2}$ P. To DI MAX

$x=1$ P. To DI MIN (P. To ANGLOSO)



65

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

$$[x = -1 \overset{\text{MAX}}{\underset{\text{min}}{}}; x = 1 \overset{\text{MIN}}{\underset{\text{max}}{}}]$$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ derivabile ovunque

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

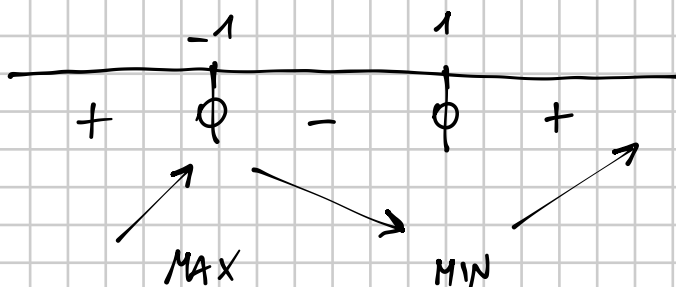
$$= \frac{\cancel{2x^3} + \cancel{2x^2} + \cancel{2x} - \cancel{2x^2} - \cancel{2x} - 2 - \cancel{2x^3} + \cancel{4x^2} - \cancel{2x} - \cancel{x^2} + \cancel{2x} - 1}{(x^2+x+1)^2} =$$

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

SEM. SEMPRE > 0 quando solo il numeratore

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow x < -1 \vee x > 1$$



$x = -1$ p.t. di max

$x = 1$ p.t. di min