

18/2/2020

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{2-2x^3}$$

STUDIARE LA CONCAVITÀ

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = (2-2x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (2-2x^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (-6x^2) = \frac{-2x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(2-2x^3)^2}}$$

$x \neq 1$

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

1 è un

FLESSO A TANGENTE

VERTICALE

f' non cambia segno, cioè è sempre negativa. In 0 (dove la derivata si annulla) si avrà un flesso o tangente orizzontale

$$f'(x) = -2x^2 (2-2x^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$f''(x) = (-4x) (2-2x^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^2 \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) (2-2x^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}-1} (-6x^2) =$$

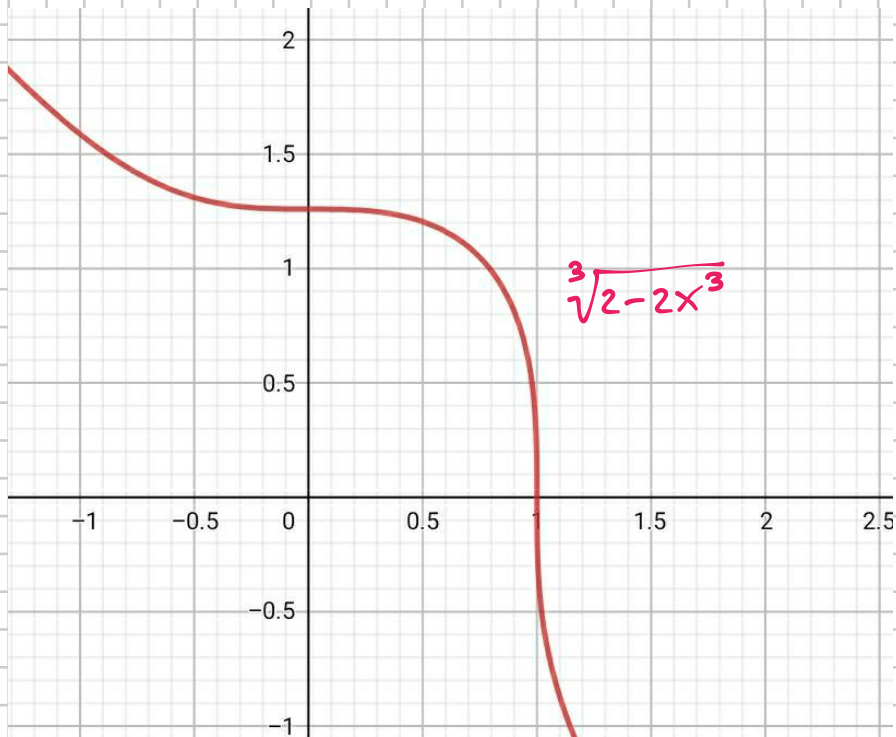
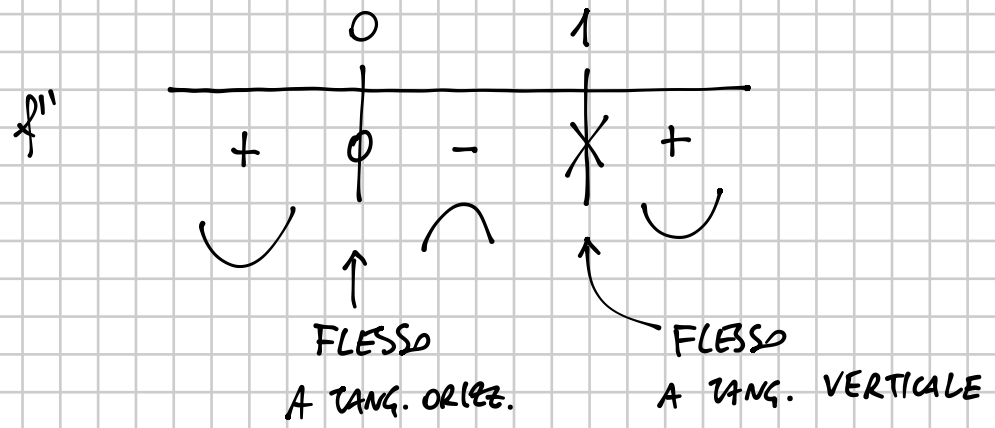
$$= \underbrace{(2-2x^3)^{-\frac{2}{3}}}_{>0 \quad \forall x \neq 1} [-4x - 8x^4 (2-2x^3)^{-1}] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(2-2x^3)^2}} \left[-4x - \frac{4 \cdot 8x^4}{2(1-x^3)} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(2-2x^3)^2}} \cdot \frac{-4x + \cancel{4x^4} - \cancel{4x^4}}{1-x^3} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(2-2x^3)^2}} \cdot \frac{4x}{x^3-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(2-2x^3)^2}} \cdot \frac{4x}{(x-1) \underbrace{(x^2+x+1)}_{>0 \quad \forall x}} \quad x \neq 1$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ CANDIDATO FLESSO}$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} > 0 \quad x < 0 \quad \vee \quad x > 1$$



$$y = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$$

STUDIO DI FUNZIONE

$$y = f(x)$$

1) DOMINIO

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 \neq 0 \quad (x-3)^2 \neq 0 \quad x \neq 3$$

$$D = (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$$

2) PARI/DISPARI ?

$$f(x) \stackrel{?}{=} f(-x)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(-1) = 0$$

NON È PARI

NON È DISPARI

3) INTERSEZIONI CON GLI ASSI

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} \\ x = 0 \text{ (anzì } y) \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -\frac{2}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$A(0, -\frac{2}{9})$$

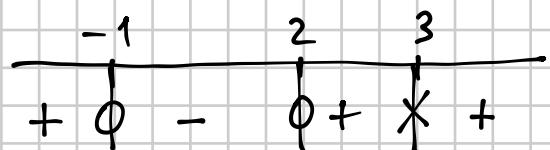
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = 0 \\ y = 0 \text{ (anzì } x) \end{cases} \begin{cases} (x-2)(x+1) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

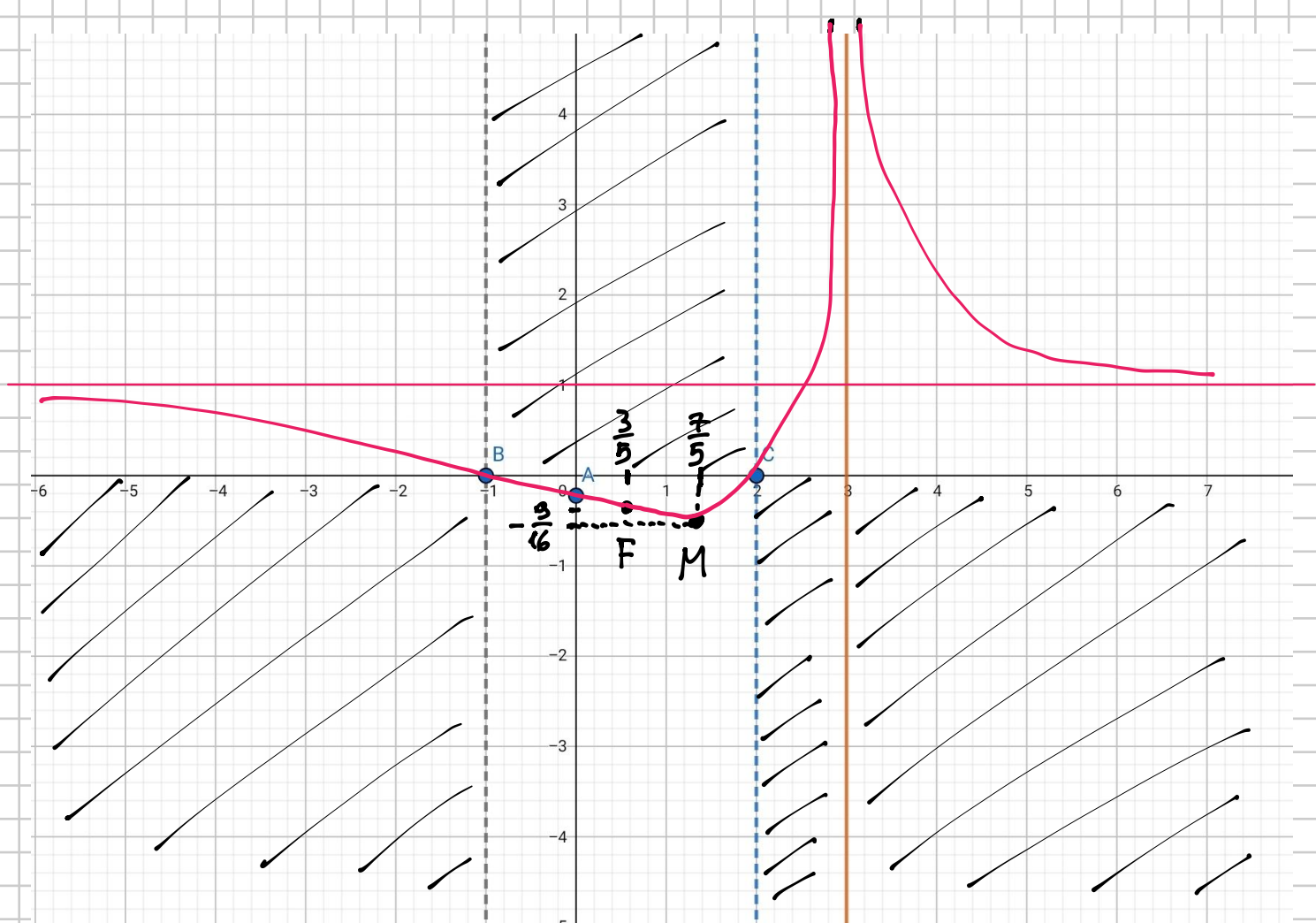
$$B(-1, 0) \quad C(2, 0)$$

4) STUDIO SEGNO

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} > 0$$

$$\frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{(x-3)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow (x < -1 \vee x > 2) \wedge x \neq 3$$





5) LIMITI (AGLI ESTREMI DEL DOMINIO $(-\infty, 3) \cup (3, +\infty)$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9} = 1$$

La retta $y = 1$ è ASINTOTO ORIZZONTALE per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x - 3)^2} = \frac{4}{0^+} = +\infty$$

La retta $x = 3$ è ASINTOTO VERTICALE

6) ASINTOTI (già fatto) Non ci sono asintoti obliqui, essendoci già un asintoto orizz. per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

7) DERIVATA PRIMA

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2 - 6x + 9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(2x-1)(x^2-6x+9) - (2x-6)(x^2-x-2)}{(x^2-6x+9)^2} = \\ &= \frac{\cancel{2x^3} - 12x^2 + 18x - \cancel{x^2} + 6x - 9 - \cancel{2x^3} + 2x^2 + 4x + \cancel{6x^2} - 6x - 12}{(x-3)^4} \\ &= \frac{-5x^2 + 22x - 21}{(x-3)^4} \end{aligned}$$

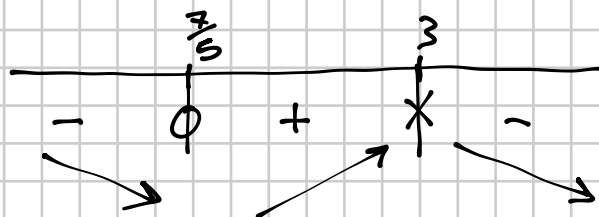
ZERI

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow -5x^2 + 22x - 21 = 0 \quad \frac{\Delta}{4} = 11^2 - (-5)(-21) =$$

$$x = \frac{-11 \pm 4}{-5} = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{NON ACC. (FUORI DAL DOMINIO)} \\ \frac{7}{5} & \text{CANDIDATO MAX/MIN} \end{cases} \quad = 121 - 105 = 16$$

SEGNO

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) > 0 \quad \frac{-5x^2 + 22x - 21}{(x-3)^4} > 0 &\Rightarrow -5x^2 + 22x - 21 > 0 \\ 5x^2 - 22x + 21 < 0 \\ \frac{7}{5} < x < 3 \end{aligned}$$



PUNTO DEL GRAFICO CORRISPONDENTE AL MINIMO

$$M\left(\frac{7}{5}, f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)\right)$$

$\frac{7}{5}$ è p.to di minimo

$$f\left(\frac{7}{5}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{5} - 2}{\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^2 - 6 \cdot \frac{7}{5} + 9} = -\frac{9}{16}$$

$$M\left(\frac{7}{5}, -\frac{9}{16}\right)$$

8) DERIVATA SECONDA

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{(x-3)^2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-5x^2 + 22x - 21}{(x-3)^4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{(-10x + 22)(x-3)^4 - 4(x-3)^3(-5x^2 + 22x - 21)}{(x-3)^8} = \\ &= \frac{(x-3)^2 \left[(-10x + 22)(x-3) - 4(x-3)(-5x^2 + 22x - 21) \right]}{(x-3)^8} = \\ &= \frac{(x-3) \left[(-10x + 22)(x-3) + 20x^2 - 88x + 84 \right]}{(x-3)^6} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(x-3) \left[-10x^2 + 30x + 22x - 66 + 20x^2 - 88x + 84 \right]}{(x-3)^6} = \\ &= \frac{(x-3) \left[10x^2 - 36x + 18 \right]}{(x-3)^6} = \frac{2(x-3)(5x^2 - 18x + 9)}{(x-3)^6} \end{aligned}$$

ZERI DI f''

$x=3$ NON ACC. (FUORI DAL DOMINIO)

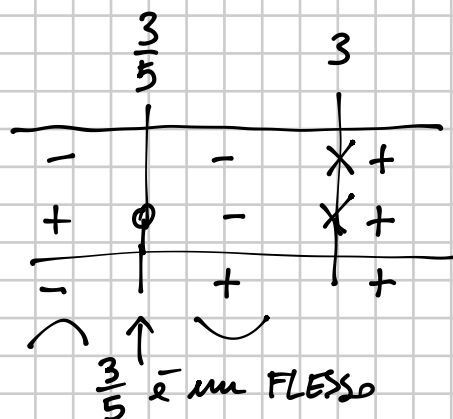
$$5x^2 - 18x + 9 = 0 \quad \Delta = 81 - 45 = 36$$

$$x = \frac{9 \pm 6}{5} = \begin{cases} 3 \text{ NON ACC.} \\ \frac{3}{5} \text{ CANDIDATO FLESSO} \end{cases}$$

SEGNO DI f''

$$x-3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 3$$

$$5x^2 - 18x + 9 > 0 \Rightarrow x < \frac{3}{5} \vee x > 3$$



$$f\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \dots = -\frac{7}{18}$$

$$F\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{7}{18}\right)$$

Per vedere la pendenza del fless, si dovrebbe
calcolare $f'\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$