

24/1/2020

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Data la funzione $y = x^3 + kx^2 - kx + 3$, nell'intervallo chiuso $[1; 2]$, si determini il valore di k per il quale sia ad essa applicabile il teorema di Rolle e si trovi il punto in cui si verifica la tesi del teorema stesso.

(Esame di Stato, Liceo scientifico, Corso sperimentale, Sessione suppletiva, 2007, quesito 3)

$f: [1, 2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ per poter applicare Rolle deve essere $f(1) = f(2)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1 + k - k + 3 = 4 \\ f(2) &= 8 + 4k - 2k + 3 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 2k + 11 &= 4 \\ 2k &= -7 \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{k = -\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - \frac{7}{2}x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 7x + \frac{7}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 7x + \frac{7}{2} = 0$$

\Downarrow

$$6x^2 - 14x + 7 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 42}}{6} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{7}}{6}$$

$$1 < \frac{7 + \sqrt{7}}{6} < 2$$

\uparrow è questo

$$(\text{infatti } \frac{7 - \sqrt{7}}{6} < 1)$$

\uparrow 6

DA SCARTARE

$$\boxed{c = \frac{7 + \sqrt{7}}{6}}$$

COME VERIFICARE LE DISUGUAGLIANZE

$$2 < \sqrt{7} < 3 \Rightarrow 7 + 2 < 7 + \sqrt{7} < 7 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7+2}{6} < \frac{7+\sqrt{7}}{6} < \frac{7+3}{6} \quad \frac{9}{6} < \frac{7+\sqrt{7}}{6} < \frac{10}{6}$$

Calcola la derivata della funzione:

$$f(x) = \arctan x - \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+1}.$$

Quali conclusioni se ne possono trarre per la $f(x)$?

(Esame di Stato, Liceo scientifico, Corso sperimentale, Sessione suppletiva, 2001, quesito 2)

$$\left[f'(x) = 0; f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ se } x > -1; f(x) = -\frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ se } x < -1 \right]$$

$$f: (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{2}(x^2+1)} = 0$$

Applicando il teorema della derivata nulla separatamente a ciascuno degli intervalli $(-\infty, -1)$ e $(-1, +\infty)$, troviamo che in ognuno di essi la funzione è costante, ma in generale avranno valori diversi

$$(-1, +\infty) \rightarrow f(0) = \arctan(0) - \arctan(-1) = 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(-\infty, -1) \rightarrow f(-\sqrt{3}) = \arctan(-\sqrt{3}) - \arctan\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{-\sqrt{3}+1}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{5}{12}\pi =$$

$$\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}-3}{1-3} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}-4}{-2} = \sqrt{3}+2 \Rightarrow -\frac{9}{12}\pi = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$y = \arctan x - \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$\tan y = \tan \left(\arctan x - \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

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

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

$$\tan y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4} \vee y = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$

sono i due possibili
valori che assume la
funzione

Trovare max e min

82 $y = e^{2x-1} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-3x} + 6$

$\left[x = +\frac{1}{5} \text{ min} \right]$

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x-1} - 2e^{-3x} = 2(e^{2x-1} - e^{-3x})$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow e^{2x-1} - e^{-3x} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{2x-1} = e^{-3x}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x-1 = -3x \quad 5x=1 \quad x = \frac{1}{5}$$

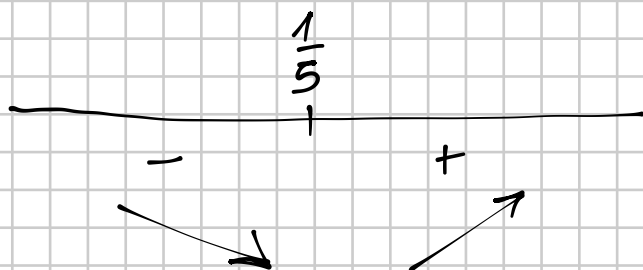
$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$e^{2x-1} - e^{-3x} > 0$$

$$e^{2x-1} > e^{-3x}$$

$$2x-1 > -3x$$

$$x > \frac{1}{5}$$



$x = \frac{1}{5}$ P.to di MINIMO

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$$y = \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right|$$

Trovare max e min

$$D = (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{\cancel{x+2} - \cancel{x+1}}{(x+2)^2} = \text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\forall x \neq -2 \quad \forall x \neq 1$$

Controlliamo il punto $x=1$, dove si annulla il modulo

SI
ANNULLA
IL MODULO

$$f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

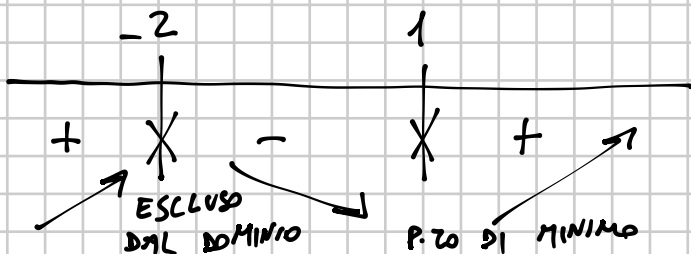
$$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} = -1 \cdot \frac{3}{9} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \underbrace{\text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{(x+2)^2}}_{\text{sempre } > 0} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{sign}\left(\frac{x-1}{x+2}\right) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-1}{x+2} > 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{N)} \quad x-1 > 0 \quad x > 1 \\ \text{D)} \quad x+2 > 0 \quad x > -2 \end{array}$$

	-2	1
-	-	+
-	+	+
+	-	+



$x=1$ P.ZO DI MINIMO
(P.ZO ANGOLoso)

$$y = \frac{|x^3|}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$f: (-\infty, -1) \cup (-1, 1) \cup (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\text{sign } x^3 \cdot 3x^2(x^2 - 1) - 2x|x^3|}{(x^2 - 1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{\text{sign } x^3 (3x^4 - 3x^2) - 2x|x^3|}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \quad x \neq 0 \quad x \neq \pm 1$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3x^4 - 3x^2 - 2x^4}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \\ \frac{-3x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x^4}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x < 0 \quad x \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \\ \frac{-x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x < 0 \quad x \neq -1 \end{cases}$$

Controll in $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \\ f'_-(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f \text{ ist derivierbar auch in } x=0$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \\ \frac{-x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} & x < 0 \quad x \neq -1 \end{cases} \quad f'(0) = 0$$

ZERI DI $f'(x)$

$$\frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x^4 - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ x > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{-x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{3}$$

CANDIDATI MAX E MIN $-\sqrt{3}, 0, \sqrt{3}$

SEGNO DELLA DERIVATA

$$f'(x) > 0$$

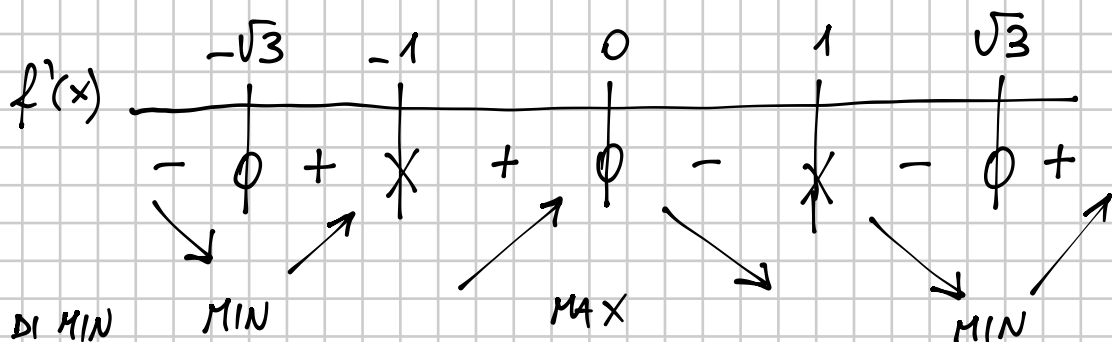
$$\frac{x^4 - 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} > 0 \quad \cancel{x^2}(x^2 - 3) > 0 \quad x > \sqrt{3}$$

$$x > 0 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$\frac{-x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} > 0 \quad \cancel{x^2}(-x^2 + 3) > 0 \Rightarrow -x^2 > -3 \Rightarrow x^2 < 3$$

$$x < 0 \quad x \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{3} < x < 0 \quad x \neq -1$$



$x = -\sqrt{3}$ P.ZO DI MIN

$x = 0$ P.ZO DI MAX

$x = \sqrt{3}$ P.ZO DI MIN