26/2/2021 Trovore mox, mine, flesse 396 $y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ x² ≤ 1 1-×2>0 -1 < × < 1 DOMINIO D = [-1,1] $2^{1}(x) = \sqrt{1-x^{2}} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}$ $= \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} - \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1 - x^{2} - x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1 - 2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$ V1- x2 $f_{+}(-1) = \lim_{x \to -1^{+}} \frac{1 - 2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{0^{+}} = -\infty$ -1,1 peut di non demodilité $f'(1) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{1 - 2 \times^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} = \frac{-1}{0^{+}} = -\infty$ (tangente verticale) 2 EN 512 $\frac{1-2\times^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0 \implies 1-2\times^2 = 0 \qquad \times = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ / (x) = 0 SERMO DI f $\frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} > 0 \implies 1-2x^2 > 0 \qquad x^2 < \frac{1}{2}$ f(x)>0 - 1/2 p.ts di min (stosionaris) Vz p. to di mox (staxionario) 1 MIN MAX -1 p. to di mox (estreno int.) 1 p. to di min (estreno int.) M4x ESTREM INTERVALO-MIN

$$\int_{1}^{1} (\lambda) = \frac{1 - 2x^{2}}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$$
STUDIO LA DER. SECONA $\int_{1}^{11} PER CONCAUTA = FLESSI$

$$\int_{1}^{11} (x) = \frac{1}{4x\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}}$$

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

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

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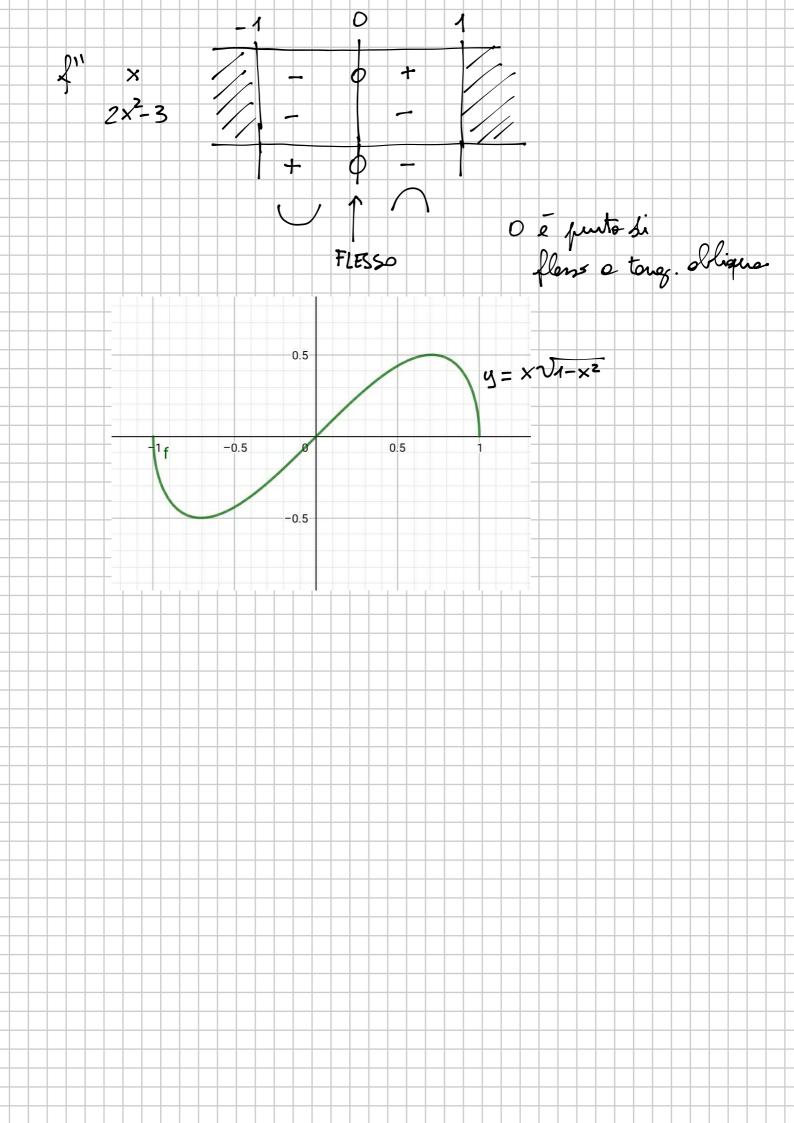
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$$-4x + 4x^{3} + x - 2x^{3} = \frac{1}{4x^{2}}$$

$$-4x + 4x^{3} + x - 2x^{3}$$

$$-4x + 4x^$$





LEGGI IL GRAFICO Determina le equazioni delle parabole rappresentate in figura e trova il triangolo ABC di area massima, inscritto nella regione da esse delimitata, che ha il lato BC parallelo all'asse y. $\left[C\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{8}{9}\right) \right]$

$$(1) \begin{cases} -\frac{\Delta}{4a} = 2 \\ 0 = 4a + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(-l^2 = 8a)$$

(2)
$$y = x^2 - z \times$$

$$\int 4a^{2} = 4a \quad \int a = 1$$

$$\int b = -2$$

$$D = [0, 2]$$

$$BC = -2x^2 + 4x - (x^2 - 2x) = -3x^2 + 6x$$

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AH} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{1}{2} (2-x) (-3x + 6x)$$

mox di A in [0,2]

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

$$A(x) = \frac{3}{2} \left[(z-x)^2 + x \cdot 2(z-x)(-1) \right] = \frac{3}{2} (z-x)(z-x-zx) =$$

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

$$A(x) = \frac{3}{2}(2-x)(2-3x)$$

$$(x) = 0 = 0$$
 $x = 2$ $y = 0$

$$A'(x)>0 \Rightarrow x<\frac{2}{3} \lor x>2$$

$$\times \langle \frac{2}{3} \lor \times \rangle 2$$

Il triangols di orea mox è quells che corrisponde a
$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

Per travare quants vale l'area marsina:

$$A\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(2 - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2}{2} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{3}$$