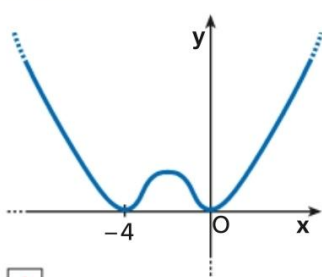


20/2/2020

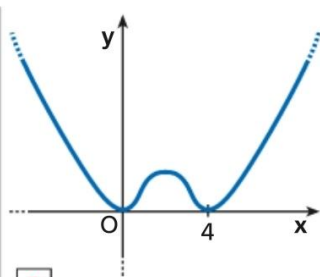
26

TEST

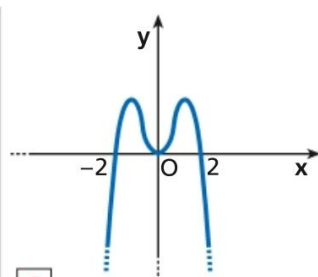
A quale dei seguenti grafici corrisponde la funzione $y = x^4 - 4x^2$?



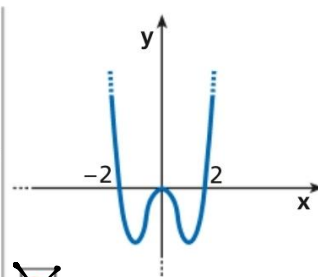
A



B



C



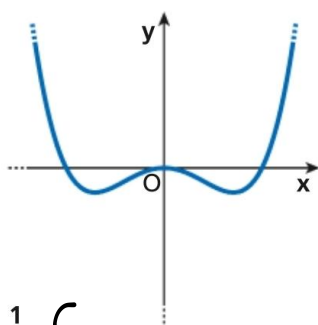
$$x^4 - 4x^2 \sim x^4 \text{ per } x \rightarrow \pm\infty$$

55

ASSOCIA

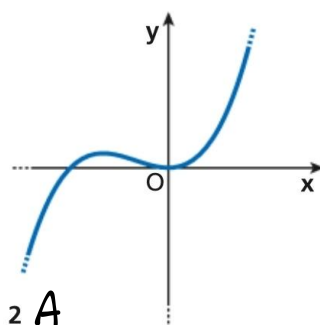
a ogni funzione il suo grafico senza svolgere lo studio completo.

a. $y = x^3 + x^2$



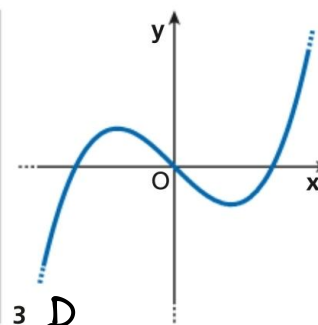
1 C

b. $y = x^4 - x^3$



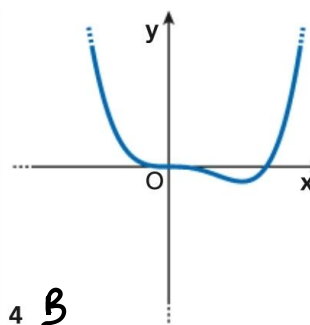
2 A

c. $y = x^4 - x^2$



3 D

d. $y = x^3 - x$



4 B

\Downarrow
unica pari

\Downarrow
asintoto e x^3
per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

\Downarrow
unica dispari

\Downarrow
asintoto e x^4 per
 $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

Sia γ la circonferenza del piano cartesiano con il diametro di estremi $O(0; 0)$ e $A(4; 4)$. Una retta passante per l'origine, di equazione $y = mx$, interseca la circonferenza in P .

a. Scrivi l'equazione della circonferenza.

b. Scrivi l'ascissa del punto P in funzione di m e studia la funzione ottenuta.

$$\left[a) x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y = 0; b) f(m) = \frac{4 + 4m}{1 + m^2} \right]$$

a) $C\left(\frac{0+4}{2}, \frac{0+4}{2}\right) = (2, 2)$ *raggio* $r = \overline{CO} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$
Center
circ.

$$C(\alpha, \beta) \quad r \Rightarrow (x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2$$

$$\gamma: (x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 8 \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y = 0$$

b) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y = 0 \\ y = mx \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + m^2 x^2 - 4x - 4mx = 0$
 $(1 + m^2)x^2 - 4(1 + m)x = 0$

0 è sempre soluzione dell'equazione
 $m = -1 \Rightarrow$ ci sono due soluzioni
 coincidenti, entrambe 0 , e
 la retta è tangente alla
 circonferenza $\Rightarrow P \equiv O$

ASCISSA DI P

$$x[(1 + m^2)x - 4(1 + m)] = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4(1 + m)}{1 + m^2}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(m) = \frac{4(1 + m)}{1 + m^2}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(m) = \frac{4(1+m)}{1+m^2}$$

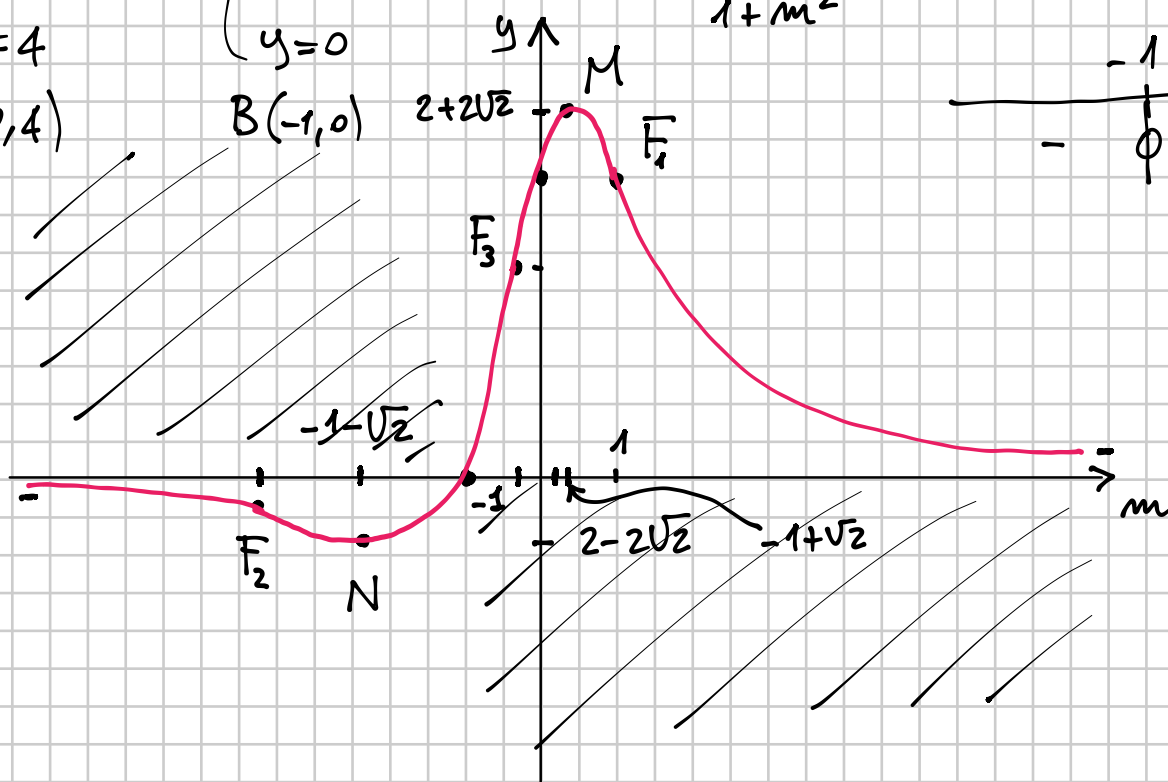
INT. ASSI

$$\begin{cases} m=0 \\ y=4 \\ A(0,4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m=-1 \\ y=0 \\ B(-1,0) \end{cases}$$

SEGNO

$$\frac{4(1+m)}{1+m^2} > 0 \Rightarrow m > -1$$



LIMITI

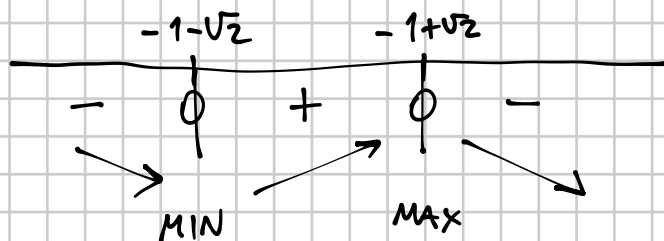
$$\lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4(1+m)}{1+m^2} = 0^+ \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{4(1+m)}{1+m^2} = 0^- \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ ASINTOTO ORIZZONTALE}$$

DERIVATA PRIMA

$$f'(m) = 4 \frac{1+m^2-2m(1+m)}{(1+m^2)^2} = 4 \frac{-m^2-2m+1}{(1+m^2)^2}$$

$$f'(m)=0 \Rightarrow -m^2-2m+1=0 \quad m = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+1}}{-1} = \begin{cases} -1-\sqrt{2} \\ -1+\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(m) > 0 \Rightarrow -m^2-2m+1 > 0 \Rightarrow m^2+2m-1 < 0 \Rightarrow -1-\sqrt{2} < m < -1+\sqrt{2}$$



$$f(-1-\sqrt{2}) = 4 \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} - \sqrt{2}}{1 + (-1-\sqrt{2})^2} = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{1+1+2+2\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{2(2\sqrt{2}-2)}{4-2} = 2-2\sqrt{2} \simeq -0,83$$

$$f(-1+\sqrt{2}) = 4 \frac{\cancel{1} - \cancel{1} + \sqrt{2}}{1 + (-1+\sqrt{2})^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{1+1+2-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{4-2\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2(2\sqrt{2}+2)}{4-2} = 2+2\sqrt{2} \simeq 4,8$$

$$\text{MAX } M(-1+\sqrt{2}, 2+2\sqrt{2}) \quad \text{MIN } N(-1-\sqrt{2}, 2-2\sqrt{2})$$

DERIVATA SECONDA $f'(m) = 4 \frac{-m^2 - 2m + 1}{(1+m^2)^2}$

$$f''(m) = 4 \frac{(-2m-2)(1+m^2)^2 - 2(1+m^2)(2m)(-m^2-2m+1)}{(1+m^2)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{(1+m^2)^4} \left[(-2m-2)(1+m^4+2m^2) - 2(2m+2m^3)(-m^2-2m+1) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{4}{(1+m^2)^4} \left[-2m-2m^5-4\cancel{m^3}-2-2m^4-4m^2+4\cancel{m^3}+8m^2-4m \right. \\ \left. +4m^5+8m^4-4m^3 \right] = \frac{4}{(1+m^2)^4} \left[2m^5+6m^4-4m^3+4m^2-6m-2 \right] =$$

$$= \frac{8}{(1+m^2)^4} \left[m^5+3m^4-2m^3+2m^2-3m-1 \right]$$

SCOMPONIBILE CON RUFFINI

$$f''(m) = \frac{8}{(1+m^2)^4} [m^5 + 3m^4 - 2m^3 + 2m^2 - 3m - 1] =$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc|c} & 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & & 1 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ \hline & 1 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 1 & // \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{8}{(1+m^2)^4} (m^4 + 4m^3 + 2m^2 + 4m + 1)(m-1) =$$

$$= \frac{8(m-1)}{(1+m^2)^4} (m^4 + 4m^3 + m^2 + m^2 + 4m + 1) =$$

$$= \frac{8(m-1)}{(1+m^2)^4} (m^2(m^2 + 4m + 1) + (m^2 + 4m + 1)) =$$

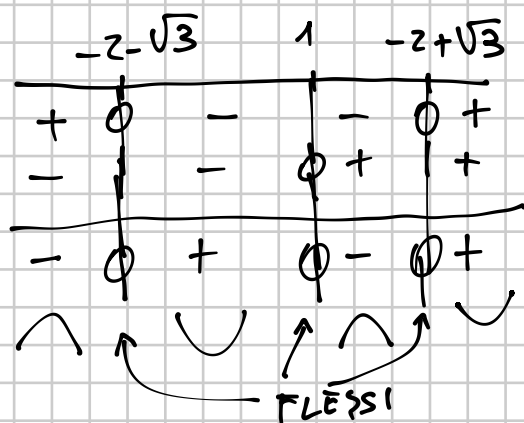
$$= \frac{8}{(1+m^2)^4} (\cancel{m^2+1}) (m^2 + 4m + 1)(m-1) =$$

$$= \frac{8}{\underbrace{(1+m^2)^3}_{>0 \forall m}} (m^2 + 4m + 1)(m-1)$$

ZERI DI f''

$$m^2 + 4m + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2 \pm \sqrt{4-1} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3} \vee m-1=0 \Rightarrow m=1$$

SEGNO DI f'



$$f(m) = \frac{4(m+1)}{1+m^2}$$

$$f(1) = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{2} = 4 \quad F_1(1, 4)$$

$$f(-2-\sqrt{3}) = 4 \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{1+4+3+4\sqrt{3}} = 4 \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{8+4\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \approx -0,73$$

$$-2-\sqrt{3} \approx -3,7$$

$$F_2(-2-\sqrt{3}, -\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}})$$

$$f(-2+\sqrt{3}) = 4 \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{1+4+3-4\sqrt{3}} = 4 \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8-4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2-\sqrt{3}} \approx 2,7$$

$$-2+\sqrt{3} \approx -0,27$$

