

STUDIA E (A DEPLYABILITY

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$$y = \begin{cases} x \ln x^2 & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

[$x = 0$ flesso a tangente verticale]

So lumione & definite in [R]

Verbiance & i continue:

 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x \ln x^2 = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 2x \cdot \ln x = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{2}{x} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2ax^2 + bx & \text{se } x \le 1\\ \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = -2a + b$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -4ax+b- & x < 1 \\ -2x & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
DERIVATA
$$(x^2+1)^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1+} \left(-\frac{z}{(x^2+1)^2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} = f'(1) \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad -4\alpha + br = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} = -2a + b - \left(b = \frac{1}{2} + 2a - \left(b = \frac{3}{2}\right) - 4a + b = -\frac{1}{2} - 4a + \frac{1}{2} + 2a = -\frac{1}{2} - 2a = -1 - 2a = -1 - 2a = \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$se x \le 1
se x > 1$$

$$\left[a = \frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}\right]$$

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

$$[(x^{2}+1)^{-1}]^{1} = -(x^{2}+1)^{-2} = -(x^{$$

$$-4a+lr=-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 & 2 \\ -2a = -1 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ a = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$