

$$f(x) = (1+x+o(1))e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

Dominio

$$x \neq 0 \rightarrow D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Sigilo

L_A fúrta o resto \therefore simple - pos. inv.

Aproximación

para $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$f(x) = (x+1+o(1)) \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) =$$

$$= (x+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) =$$

$$= x+1+2+o(1) = x+3+o(1)$$

para $x \rightarrow -\infty$

$$f(x) = (x-x+o(1)) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) =$$

$$= (-x) \left(-1 + \frac{1}{x} + o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) = -x - 1 + o(1)$$

Quotient Rule: $\frac{u'}{v} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$

$$y = x+1 \quad \text{and} \quad Y = -x-1$$

L'Hopital Rule: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(|x+1|+1)}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{0}{0}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{(|x+1|+1)}{e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty}$

Monotonicity

Pr. $x \in D \setminus \{x = -1\}$

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

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

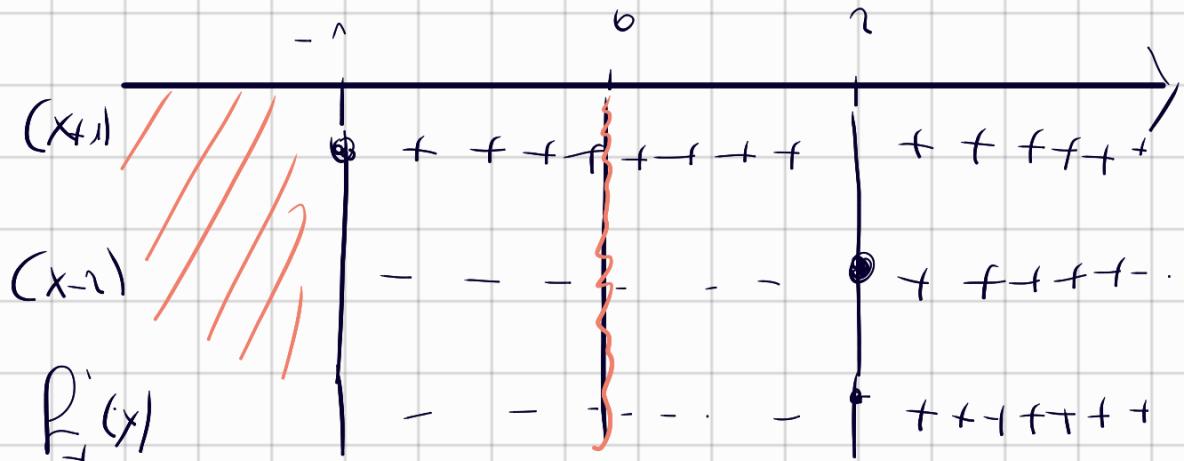
$$= e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(1 - \frac{(x+2)}{x^2} \right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x^2} \right) =$$

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

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

$$P'_+(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow (x+1) \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$$(x-1) \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$



$$x \geq 1$$

$$\text{Defn } x \in D \Leftrightarrow x < -1$$

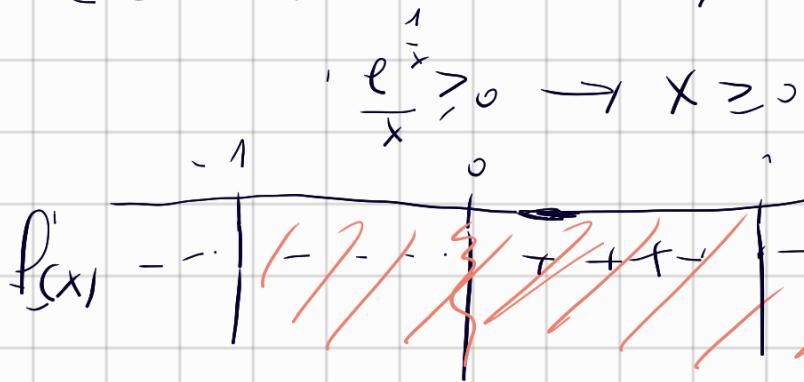
$$f'(x) = (-x)e^{\frac{1}{x}} + (-x)\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)'$$

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

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

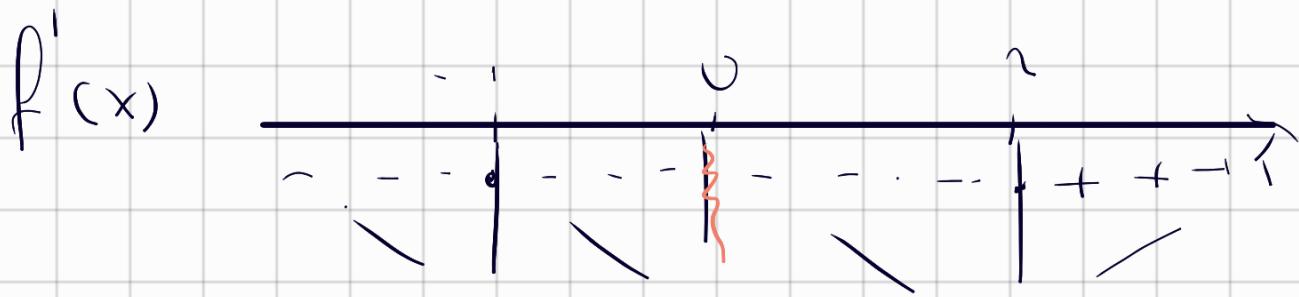
$$f'(x) \geq -x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow f' + f'' \geq 0 \rightarrow$$



Sc. rere D: Erre S Ck-mp. sc. $x \in D \subset x < -1$

$Q \cup D'$



D: Ck-mp. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, 2)$

Crescente $[2, +\infty)$

Decrease (\cap massim)

$x_1 \approx 1$ DI minimo di $f(x)$

$$f(2) = \sqrt{e} \approx \sqrt{1.71} \approx 1.316 \approx 6.59$$

Mor CI sono punti DI massime (\cap min).

Assolu

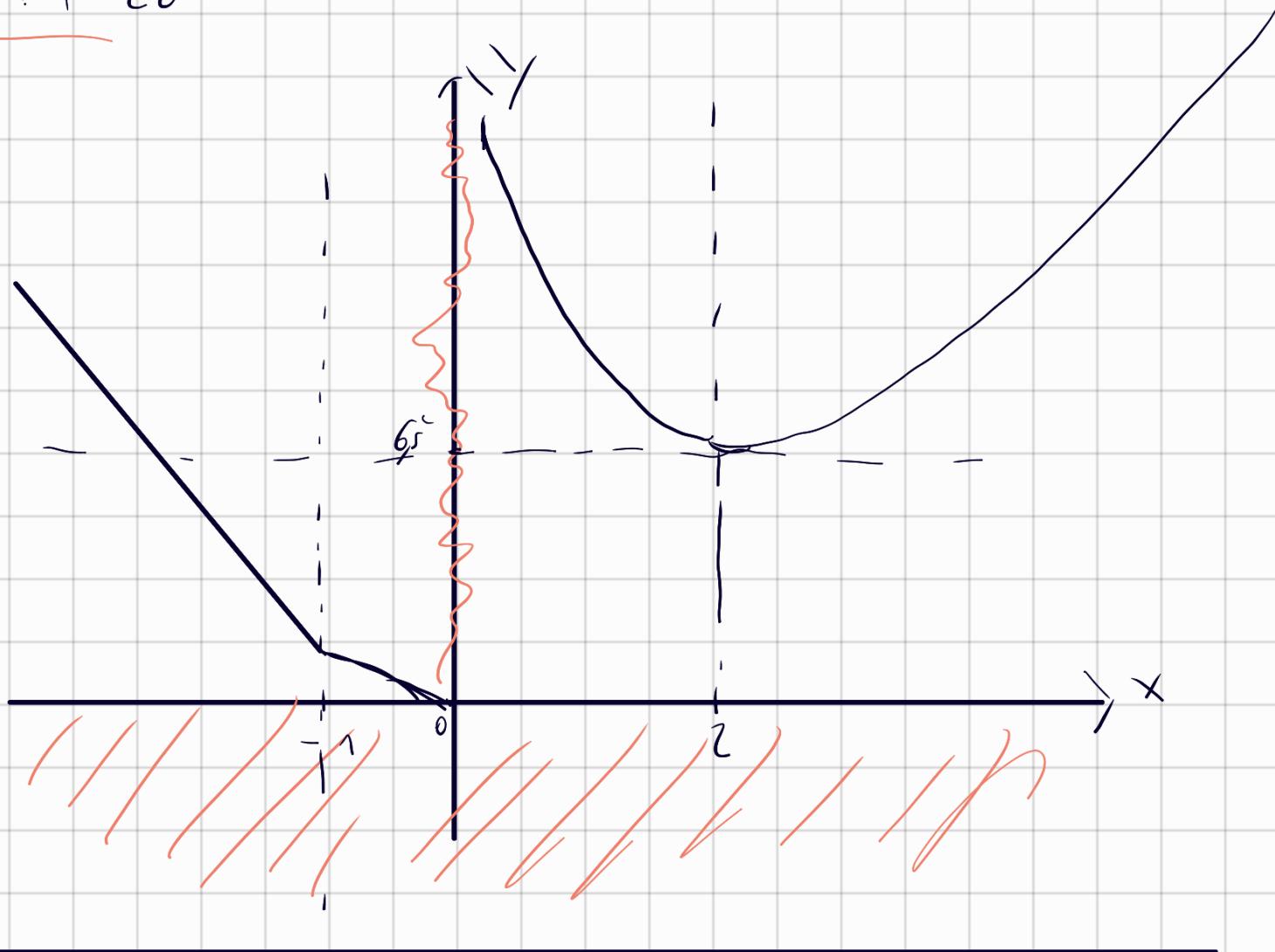
Punto di minima

$$f(-1) = 2 \cdot \frac{e^{-1}}{-1} = -2e^{-1}$$

$$f_+(-1) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{e}{1} = 0$$

$x = -1$ es un punto de singularidad

Gráfico



$$f(x) = e^{-x^2} + 1 - |x|$$

Dominio

D = ℝ

ASINTOTI

per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$f(x) = 1 - |x| + o(1)$$

(Questa curva è asintotica per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$)

$$Y = 1 - x \quad \text{e} \quad Y = 1 + x$$

MONOTONIA

per $x > 0$

$$f'_+(x) = \left(e^{-x} + 1 - x\right)' = -1 \cdot e^{-x} - 1$$

$$f'(x) \leq 0 \rightarrow \text{simply monotonic per } x > 0$$

per $x < 0$

$$f'_-(x) = \left(e^{-x} + 1 + x\right)' = -1 \cdot e^{-x} + 1$$

$$f'_-(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{simply positive per } x < 0$$

OUIRDI



Chiesano $(-\infty, 0)$, DÈCROISSANTE IN $(0, +\infty)$

MASSIMA DI MIRMI

$$f(0) = e^0 + 1 = 2$$

QUIRDI $x=0$ È UN PUNTO DI MASSIMA. PERTANTO.

NON CI SONO PUNTI DI MASSIMA E MINIMA ASSOLUTA

PUNTI DI NON DIFFERENZIALITÀ

$$f'_-(0) = -1$$

$$f'_+(0) = +1$$

QUIRDI $x=0$ È UN PUNTO DI MENO RIVOLGIMENTO

CONVESSITÀ / CONCAVITÀ

$$\begin{aligned}
 f''(x) - f''_+(x) &= \left(-4x e^{-2x^2} + 1 \right)' = \\
 &= -4 \cdot \left(x' \cdot e^{-2x^2} + x \cdot (e^{-2x^2})' \right) = \\
 &= -4 \left(e^{-2x^2} - 4x^2 \cdot e^{-2x^2} \right) = \\
 &= -4 e^{-2x^2} \left(1 - 4x^2 \right) = \\
 &= 4 e^{-2x^2} \left(4x^2 - 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

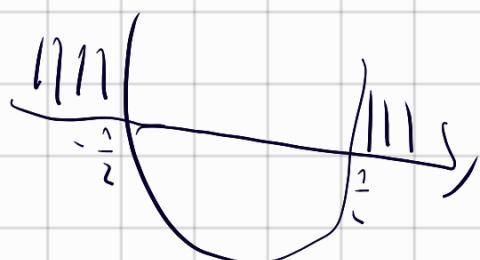
$$f''(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow 4e^{-2x^2} (4x^2 - 1)$$

↓

$4 \geq 0 \rightarrow$ symmetric

$e^{-2x^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow$ symmetric

$$4x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{2} \cup x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$



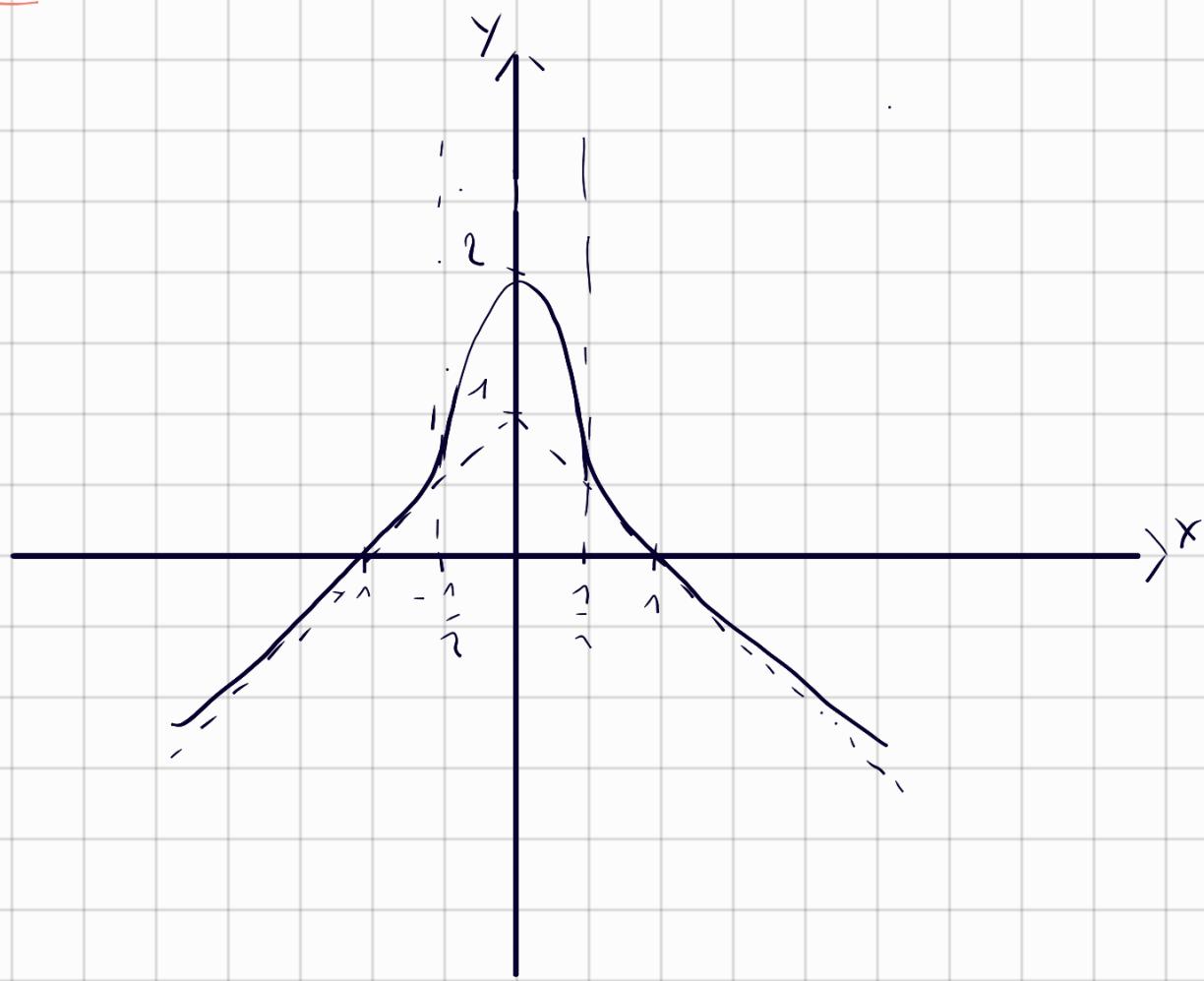
$f''(x)$ è Convessa se $\left[\frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right) \subset (-\infty, -\frac{1}{2}]$

è Concava in $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$.

Flessi

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ e $x = \frac{1}{2}$ sono punti di flessi.

Gradi di



$$f(x) = \frac{2|x|}{x^2 - 4}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{2 \cdot |-x|^2}{(-x)^2 - 4} = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 - 4} = f(x)$$

Domeno \rightarrow con funzione c'è l'origine

$$x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq \pm 2$$

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

Operevazione

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}$$

Asintoti

Più $x \rightarrow +\infty$

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

Quindi cu asintoti più $x \rightarrow \pm \infty$ sono

$$y = \pm 2x$$

Monotonie

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{2|x|}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{16}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{2|x|}{x^2 - 4} = +\infty$$

Monotonie

Reell $x \geq 0$

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

$$= \frac{6x^2(x^2 - 4) - (2x^3)(2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6x^4 - 24x^2 - 4x^5}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{2x^4 - 24x^2}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{2x^2(x^2 - 12)}{(x^2 - 4)^2}$$

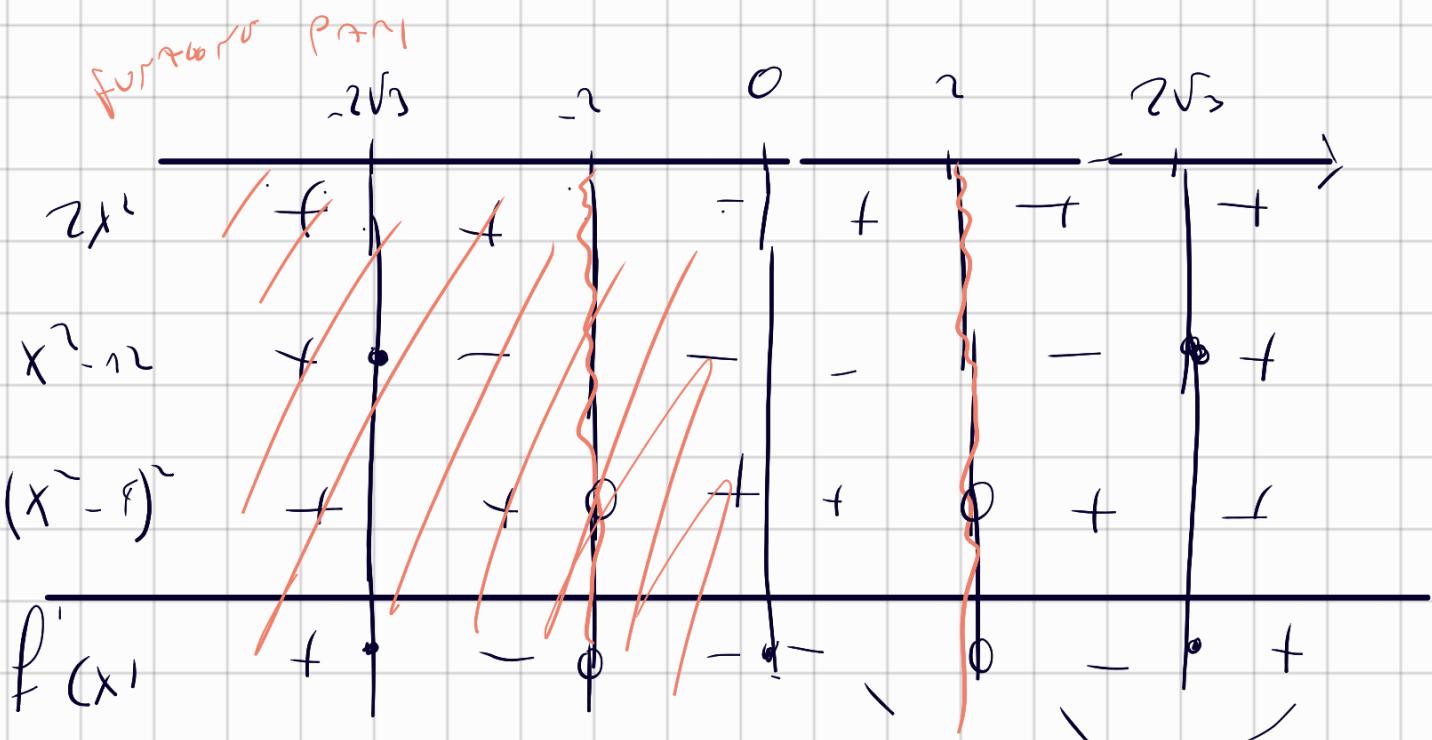
$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 12 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{L} \cup x \leq -\sqrt{12} \vee x \geq \sqrt{12}$$

$$x \leq -2\sqrt{3} \vee x \geq 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cdot (x^2 - 4) > 0 \cup x \in \emptyset$$



La funzione è continua in $[2\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$

$$\text{Dom} f \cap \mathbb{R}^- = \{0, 2\} \cup (-2, 2\sqrt{3})$$

massimo e minimo

$$f(0) = \frac{0}{-4} = 0$$

$x = 0$ punto di massimo relativo.

$$f(2\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2 \cdot (2\sqrt{3})^3}{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4} = \frac{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{12 - 4} = \frac{48\sqrt{3}}{8} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$ សារ. គុណ និង មិនអាច តទៃ (នៅលើ)

នៅក្នុង ចំណាំ រូបរាង និង ដី នៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង អង្គភាព

Concavity / Convexity Test

ពីនា $x \geq 0$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x^2(x^2-12))^1(x^2-4)^1 - (2x^2(x^2-12))(2(x^2-4))}{(x^2-4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2x^4 - 28x^2)^1(x^2-4)^2 - (2x^2(x^2-12))(2(x^2-4) \cdot 2x)}{(x^2-4)^3}$$

$$= \frac{(8x^3 - 96x)(x^2-4)^2 - (2x^4 - 28x^2)(16(x^2-4))}{(x^2-4)^4} =$$

$$= \frac{8x^5 - 32x^3 - 18x^2 + 192x - (8x^5 - 96x^3)}{(x^2-4)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{(-x^2 - 48 + 96)x^3 + 192x}{(x^2 - 4)^3} = \frac{16x^3 + 192x}{(x^2 - 4)^3}$$

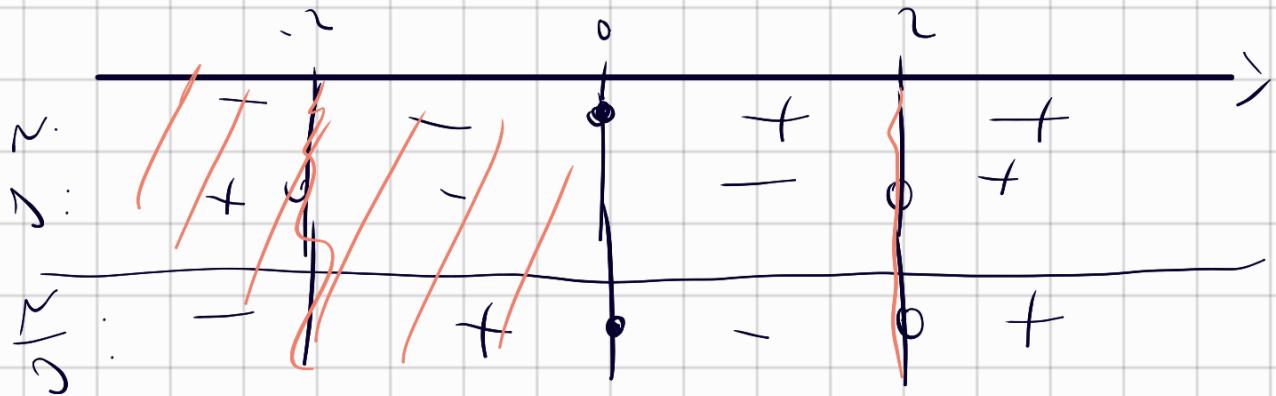
$$= \frac{16x(x^2 + 12)}{(x^2 - 4)^3}$$

0 & +

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{NY: } 16x \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\text{NY: } x^2 + 12 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq -12 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D: (x^2 - 4)^3 \geq 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4 > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \cup x > 2$$



\hookrightarrow Furthermore f' Convex $|_{\mathbb{R}} \cup (2, +\infty)$ w.

f'' Convex $|_{[0, 2]}$

RUNT DI LESSO

Mos CI form part of focus



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

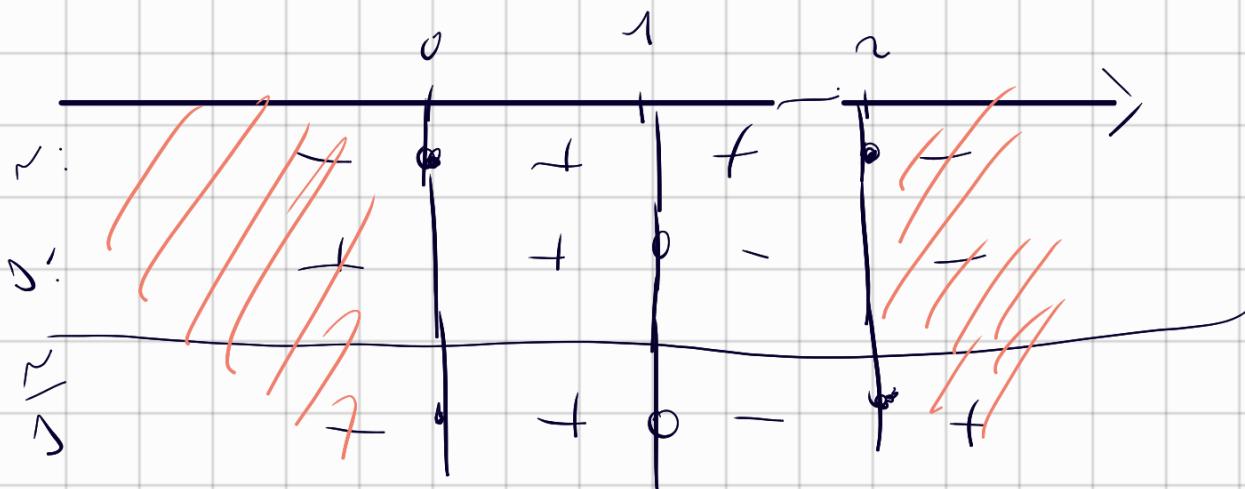
Dom(f)

$$\begin{cases} 1-x \neq 0 \\ 2x-x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x(x-2) \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$D = [0, 1) \cup (1, 2]$$

Sigma

$$f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x-x^2} \geq 0 \\ 1-x > 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$



La función es continua en $(0, 1)$ y discontinua en $x=0$ e $x=2$.
En $(1, 2)$, la función es negativa en $x=0$ e $x=2$.

Asintoty

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}{1-x} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{0^+} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}{1-x} = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{0^-} = -\infty$$

Gamma Function

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

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{2-2x}{2\sqrt{2x-x^2}}\right) \cdot (1-x) - (\sqrt{2x-x^2})(-1)}{(1-x)^2} =$$

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

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

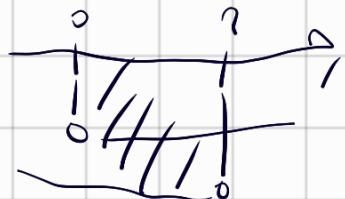
$$= \frac{1-2x+x^2+2x-x^2}{(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(2x-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) =$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{2x-x^2}{(2x-x)^2(1-x)^2} \geq 0$$

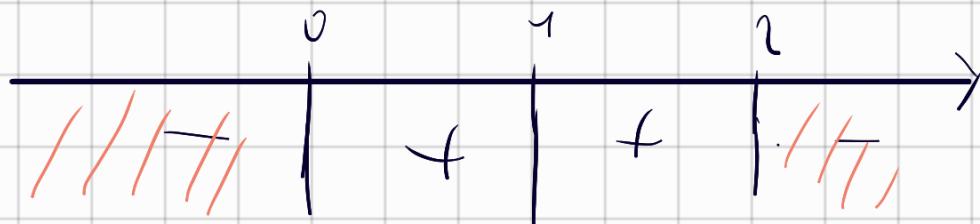
$$\text{D}\sim: \sqrt{2x-x^2} > 0 \Rightarrow 2x-x^2 \geq 0$$

$$x(2-x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ x < 2 \end{array}$$



$$0 < x < 2$$

$$\text{D}2: (1-x)^2 > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$



Consequently the critical points
 $(0, 1) \cup (1, 2)$

Passing the minima

$$f(0) = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$x=0$ is a point of minimum $\text{RC} = \{A \cap \{0\}\}$

$$f(2) = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

$x = 0$ ist nur dann ein Massenpunkt für $A \cap V$.

Convolution / Convolution

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\underbrace{(1-x)(x-1)}_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} + \sqrt{2x-x^2} \cdot 2}{(2x-x^2) \cdot (x-1)^2} =$$

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

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

$$(2x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(x-1)^3 \quad (2x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}(x-1)^3$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad 3x^2 - 6x + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

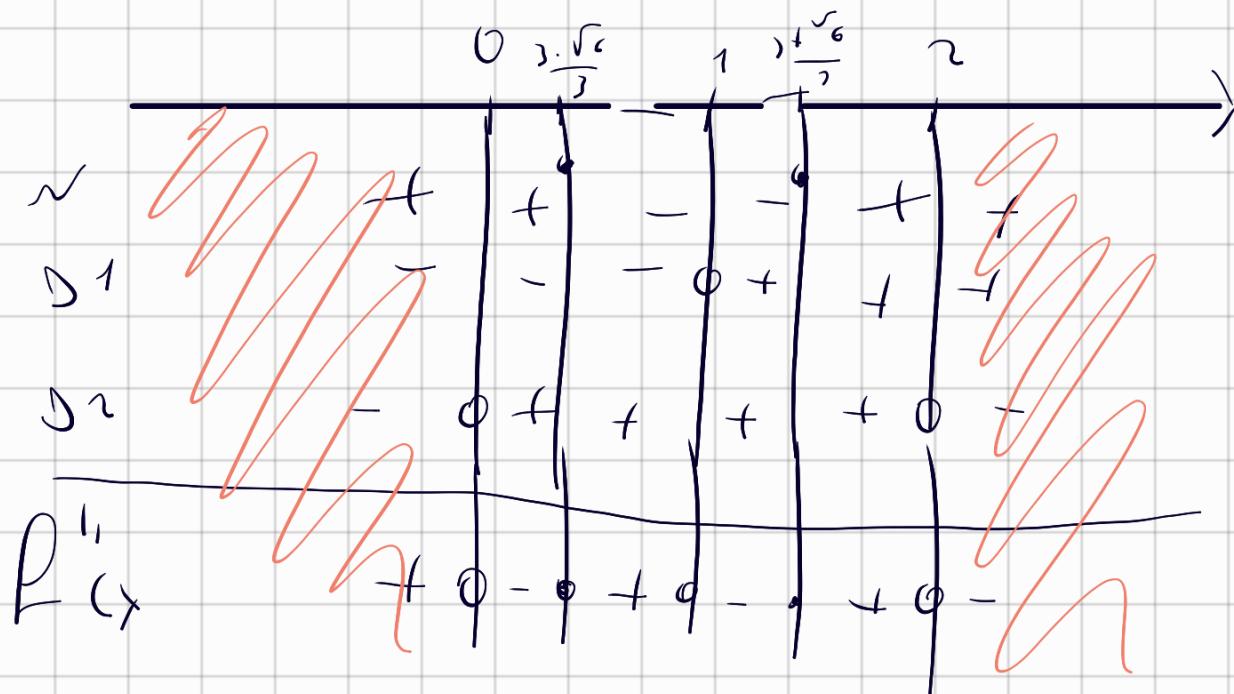
$$\Rightarrow 3\left(x - \frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3-\sqrt{6}}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{3+\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$D_1: (x-1)^3 > 0 \Rightarrow x-1 > 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$$

$$D_2: (2x-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} > 0 \Rightarrow 2x-x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < x < 2$$



Concavity Test Cor. Version In

$$\left[\frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3}, 1 \right) \cup \left[\frac{2+\sqrt{6}}{3}, 2 \right)$$

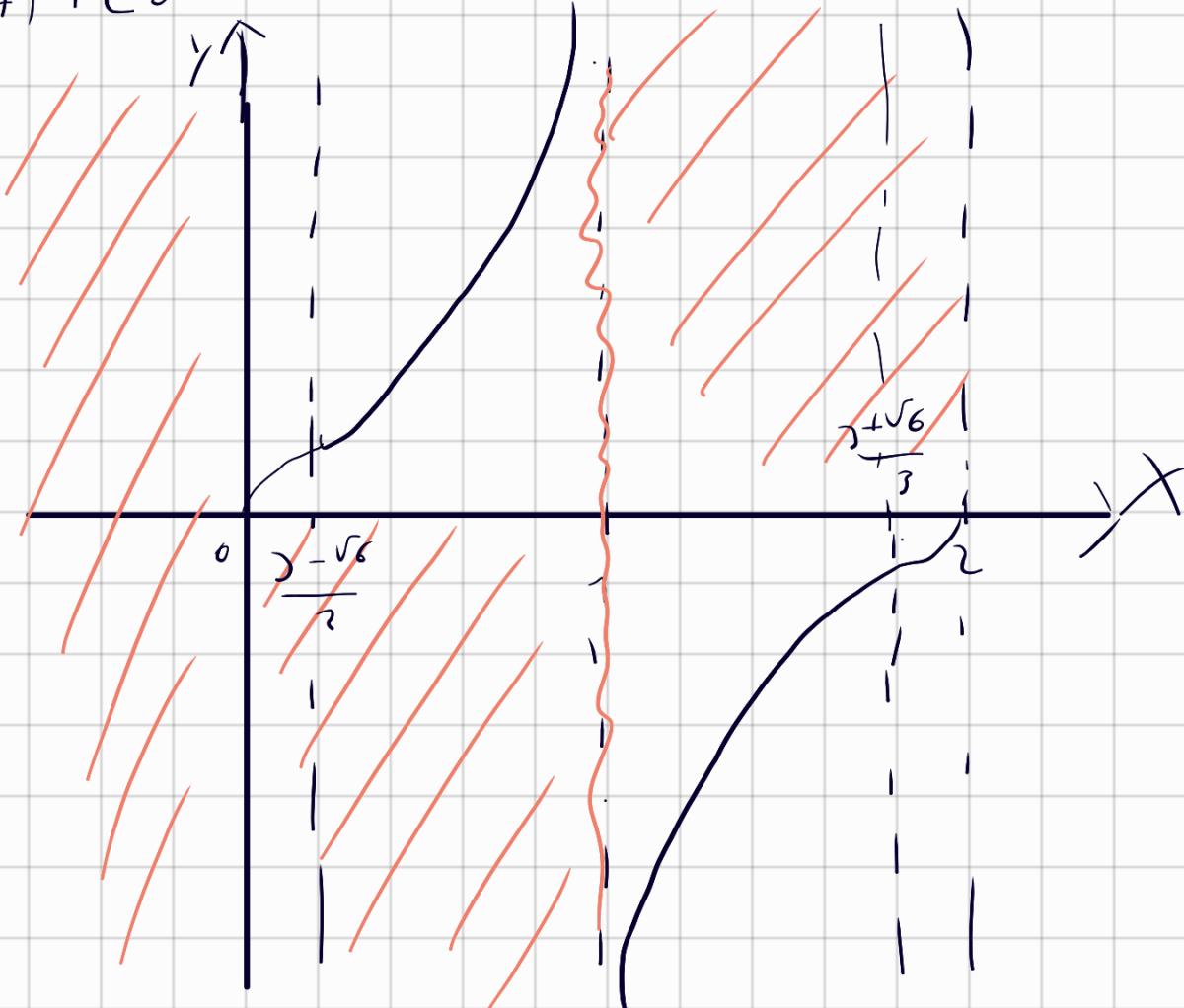
$$C_0 \cup C_1 \cup V_A \quad \text{or} \quad \left(0, \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3} \right] \cup \left(1, \frac{2+\sqrt{6}}{3} \right]$$

PURN DI PUSO

$$x = \frac{2-\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad \text{et} \quad x = \frac{2+\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

SOSO PURN DI PUSO

FRACTION



$$f(x) = \frac{|x^2 - 4|}{(x-2)^2}$$

Domf

$$(x-2)^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$$

Schr

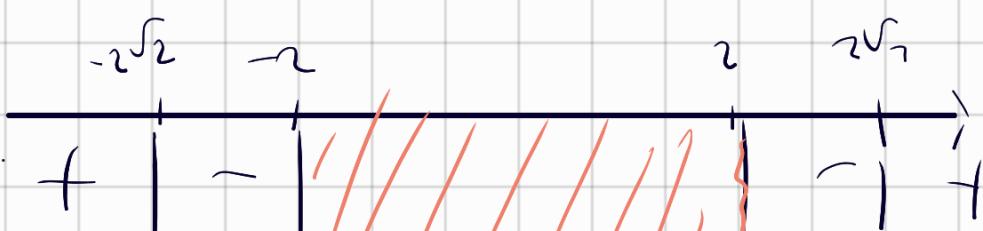
$$x^2 - 8 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2$$

$$\text{Sei } x \in D \Leftrightarrow x \leq -2 \vee x \geq 2$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 4 - 4}{(x-2)^2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 - 8}{(x-2)^2} \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq 8 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -2\sqrt{2} \vee x \geq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$D : (x-2)^2 > 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Si $x \in \mathbb{C}$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} \geq 0 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{(x-1)^2} \leq 0$$

p: $x^2 \leq 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

d: $(x-1)^2 < 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



$0 \cup]1, \infty[$



La forme \exists pour l'uni et le positi

$$(-\infty, -2\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sim \sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

∴ \exists δ ANNULLA $|x| > \delta \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$

ASYMPTOTE

PER $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 8}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 8}{x^2 + 4 - 4x} = \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{8}{x^2}\right)}{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x}\right)} \rightarrow 1$$

Quando l'asseympto $x = \pm \infty$ è $y = 1$

Imbarca

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x^2 - 4| - 8}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-4}{0^+} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x^2 - 4| - 8}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{-4}{0^+} = -\infty$$

MOTON

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

0 < a

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x^2 - 8)(x-1) - (x^2 - 8)(-(x-1))}{(x-1)^2} & \text{if } x < 2 \\ \frac{(-x^2)(x-1) - (-x^2)(-(x-1))}{(x-1)^2} & \text{if } -2 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x_1) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x(x-2) + (x^2 - 8)(2(x-2))}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{-2x(x-2) + x^2(1(x-2))}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x^2 - 4x - 2x^2 + 16}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{-x^2 + 4x + 2x^2}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) \leftarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{4(x-4)}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{4x}{(x-2)^3} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{4(x-4)}{(x-2)^3} \geq 0 & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{4x}{(x-2)^3} \geq 0 & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

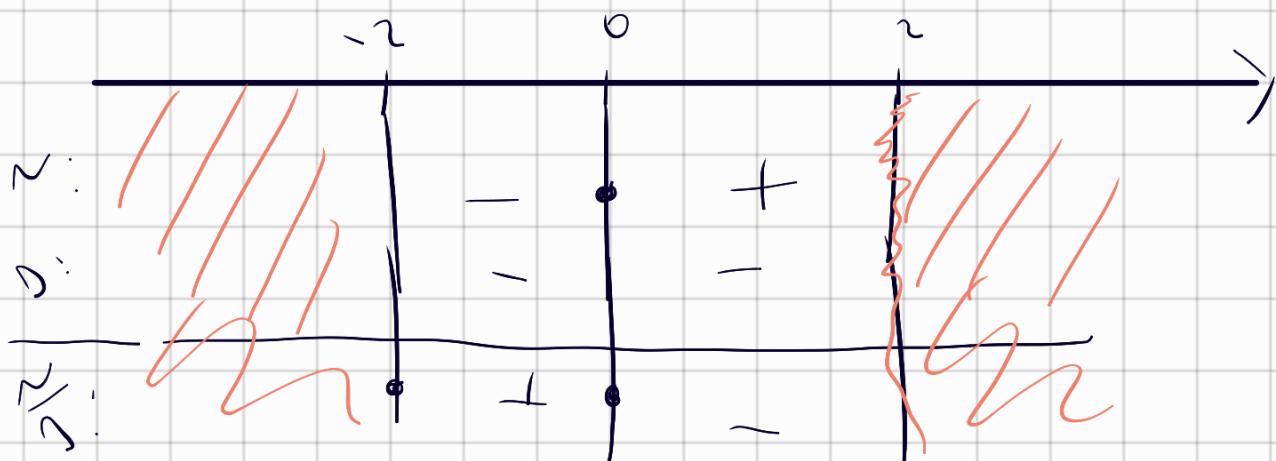
$$\frac{4(x-4)}{(x-2)^3} \leq 0 \rightarrow \begin{aligned} \text{N: } & f \leq 0 \text{ n.A.} \\ \text{P: } & x-f \leq 0 \rightarrow x \leq f \\ \text{D: } & (x-2)^3 < 0 \rightarrow x < 2 \end{aligned}$$





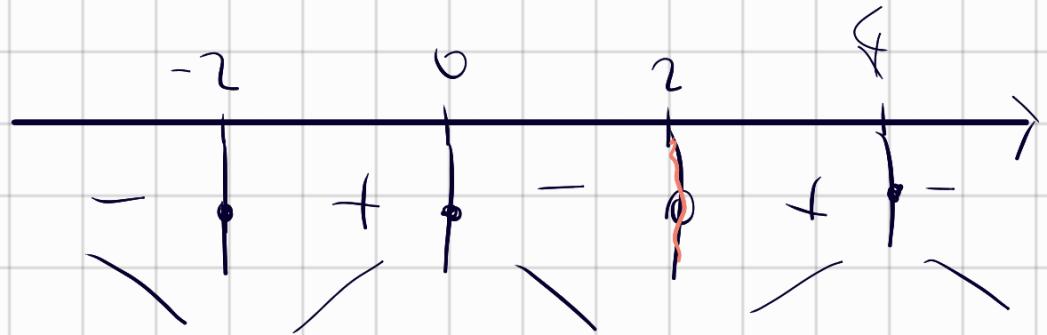
$$\frac{y^x}{(x-1)^3} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{R}: x \geq 0$$

D: $(x-1)^3 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x > 1$



$\Omega \cup \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$



\hookrightarrow function is increasing in $[-2, 0] \cup (2, 4]$

\hookrightarrow decreasing in $(-\infty, -2], [0, 2], [4, +\infty)$

MÁS SIMILAR

$$f(-2) = \frac{4-4-4}{(-2-2)^2} = -\frac{4}{16} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{4-4}{4} = 0$$

$$f(4) = \frac{16-4-4}{4-2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$x = -2$ es un punto de mínimo local.

$x = 0$ es un punto de cuspide local.

$x = 4$ es un punto de máximo absoluto.

Nota: C_1 son puntos de inflexión.

Convexidad / Concavidad

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{(f(x-1))'(x-1)^3 - (f(x-1))((x-1)^3)}{(x-1)^6} & \text{si } x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, \infty) \\ \frac{(fx)'(x-1) - (fx)((x-1)')}{(x-1)^6} & \text{si } x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4(x-2)^{x^1} - (9x-16) \cdot 3(x-2)^x}{(x-2)^{x^4}} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \\ \frac{4(x-2)^{x^1} - 4x \cdot 3(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^{x^4}} & \text{if } x \in (-1, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{4x-8 - 12x + 48}{(x-2)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{4x-8 - 12x}{(x-2)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{-8x + 40}{(x-2)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, +\infty) \\ \frac{-8x - 8}{(x-2)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(x-s)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x+1)}{(x-1)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (1, \infty) \\ -\frac{g(x+1)}{(x-1)^4} & \text{if } x \in (-2, 1) \end{cases}$$

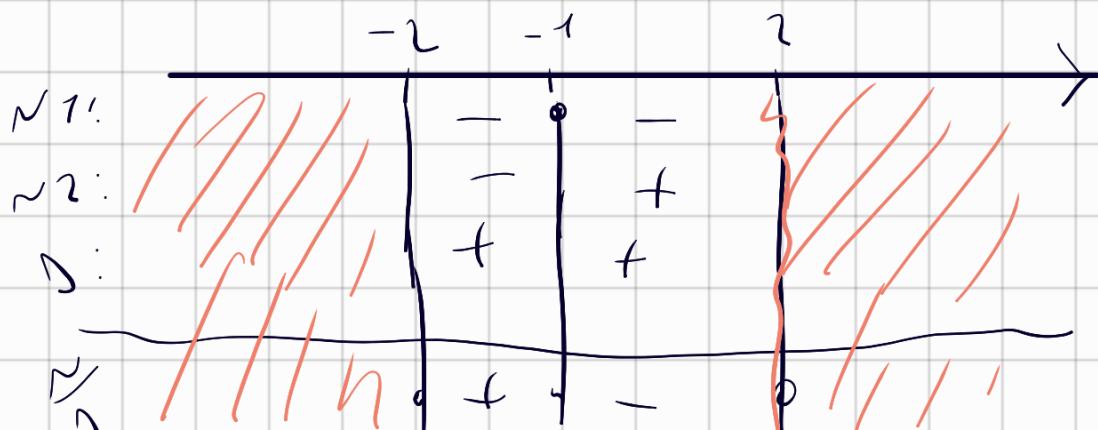
$$\frac{g(x-s)}{(x-s)^4} \geq 0 \rightarrow \text{N: } x-s \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq s$$

$\text{D: } (x-s)^4 \geq 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

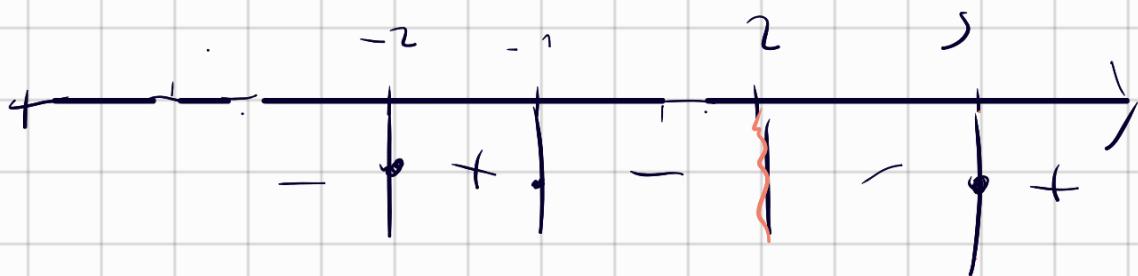


$$-\frac{g(x+1)}{(x-1)^4} \geq 0 \rightarrow x+1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -1$$

$\text{D: } (x-1)^4 \geq 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$



Quirin



LA FUNZIONE È CONVESA IN TUTTO

$[-2, -1]$ E $[5, +\infty)$ È CONCAVA

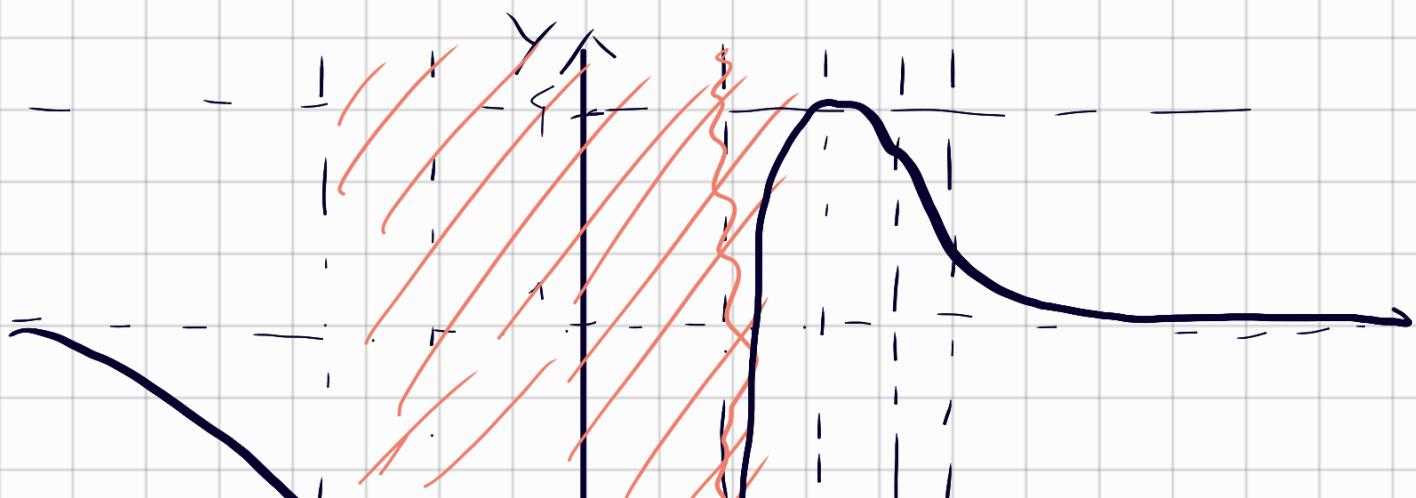
IN $(-\infty, -2]$, $[-1, 2]$ E $[2, 5]$

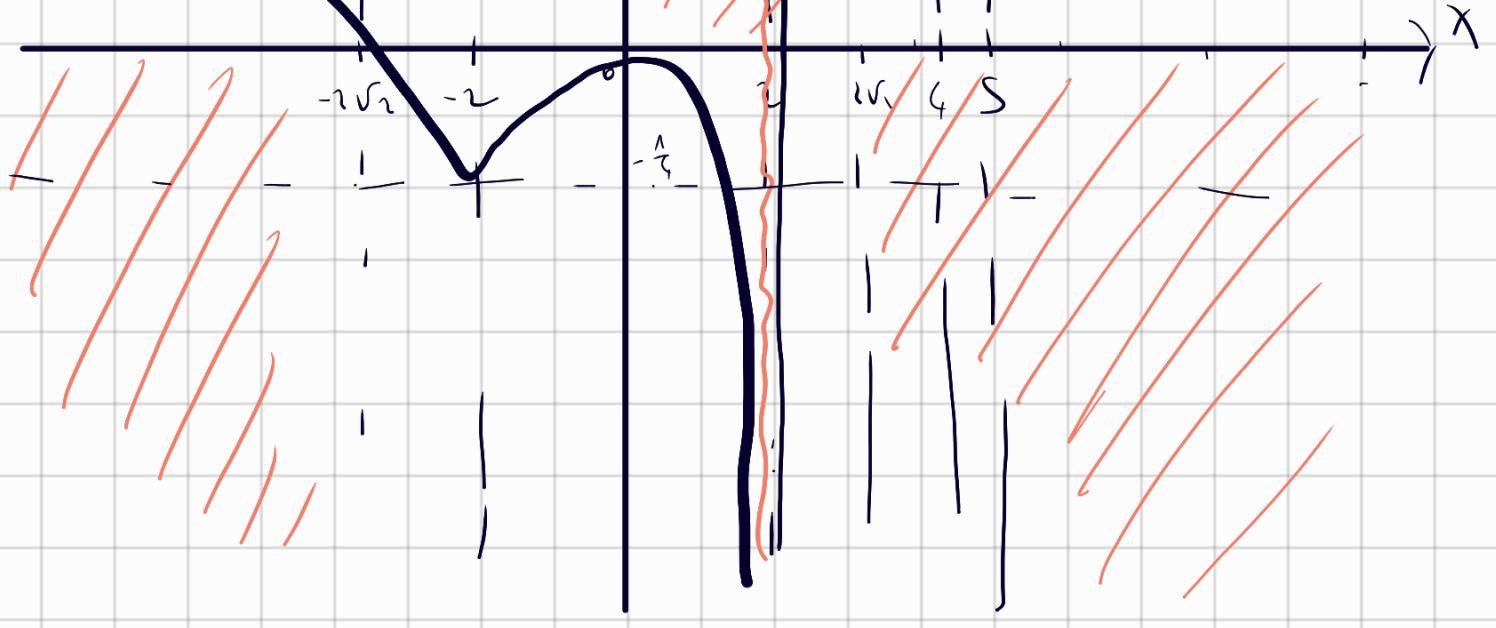
PUNTI DI PLESSO

, $x = -1$, $x = 5$ SONO PUNTI DI

PLESSO

GRAFICO





$$f(x) = 2 \log(x^2 - 2x + 2) - |x|$$

Dom₁

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underbrace{x^2 - 2x + 1}_{(x-1)^2} + 1 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 + 1 > 0$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{q-4(-1)}}{2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 > -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

0 \cup $\mathbb{R}_{>1}$

$$D = \mathbb{R}$$

ASYMPTOTIC

$\text{Pr}_{\mathbb{R}} |x| + \infty$

$$f(x) = 2 \log(x^2) - |x| = 4 \log|x| - x + o(1)$$

On $x \rightarrow \infty$ or $x \rightarrow -\infty$ Asymptote $A = \infty$

Monotonie

$$f'(x) = \left(2 \log(x^2 - 2x + 2) \right)' - (|x|)'$$

On $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+2} - 1 & \text{Si } x > 0 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{2x-2}{x^2-2x+2} + 1 & \text{Si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

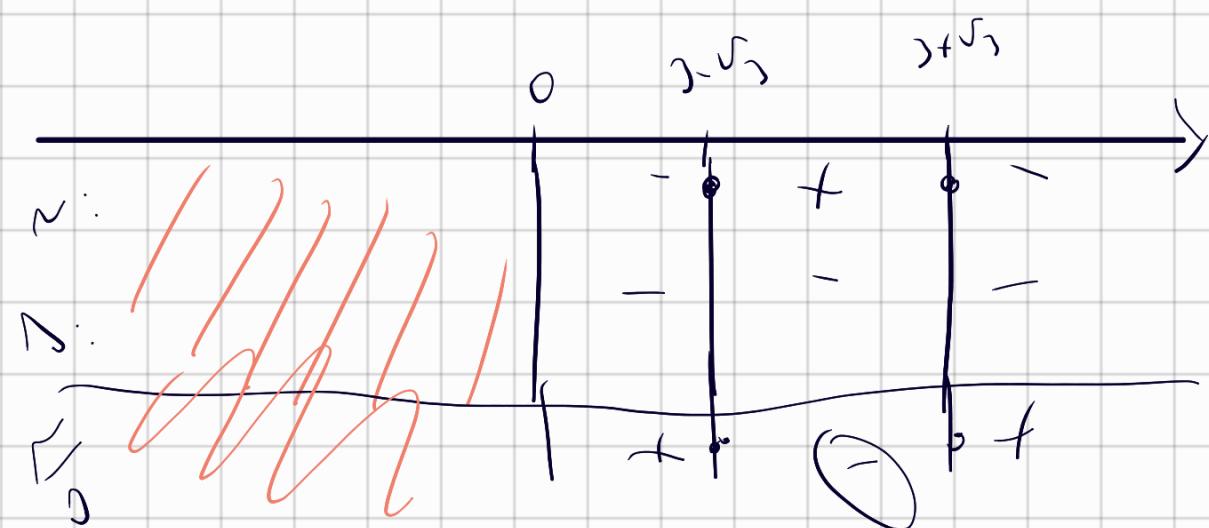
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{8x-4-x^2+2x-2}{x^2-2x+2} & \text{Si } x > 0 \\ \frac{8x-8+x^2-2x+2}{x^2-2x+2} & \text{Si } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{x^2 - 6x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 2} & \text{SF } x > 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} & \text{ST } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{x^2 - 6x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 6x + 6}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \leq 0$$

$$\rightarrow N: 3 - \sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 3 + \sqrt{3}$$

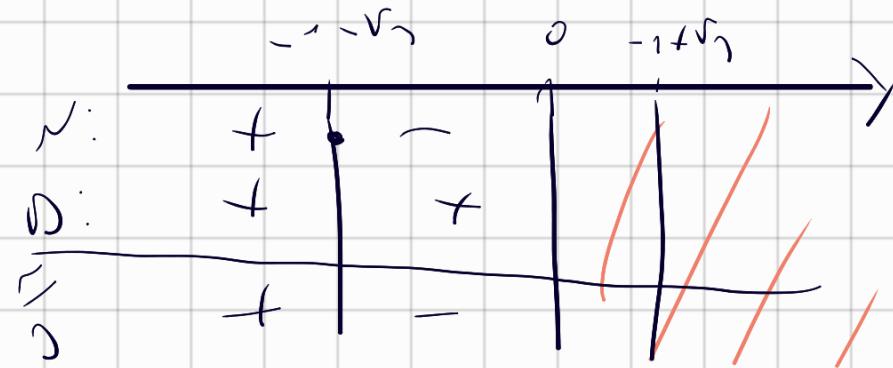
$$D: x^2 - 2x + 2 < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



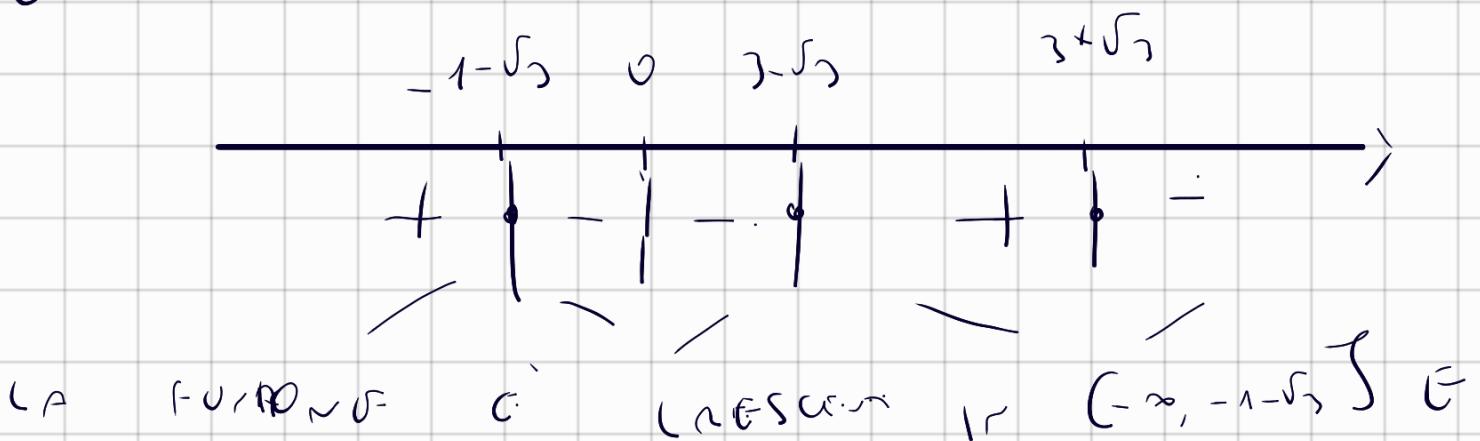
$$\frac{x^2 + 2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} \geq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{or} \quad x^2 + 2x - 2 \geq 0$$

$x \leq -1 - \sqrt{3}$
 \cup
 $x \geq -1 + \sqrt{3}$

$$D: x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



Q 11/11



$$\left[3 - \sqrt{2}, 3 + \sqrt{2} \right], \quad \text{c} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \cup \left[-1 - \sqrt{2}, -1 + \sqrt{2} \right].$$

$$\left(\beta + \int_0^{\cdot} \gamma_s ds \right)_{\cdot \geq 0}$$

PUNTI

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2

STRUCTURE

$$f'(0) = -1$$

$$f(0) = \infty$$

X = 0 ó un punto de por derivación tra

Dont. C' en un punto arbitrado

Máximo (\vdash) n'ro cr

$$f(-1-\sqrt{2}) \approx -2,73$$

$$f(3+\sqrt{2}) \approx 4,93$$

$$f(2-\sqrt{2}) \approx 1,27$$

