

# Lezione del 30 Novembre

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Asintoti di una funzione

$$f(x) \quad \textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$y = b$  asintoto orizzontale  
per  $f$ ,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$



ha asintoto  
orizz. in  $y = \pi/2$   
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$

②

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

$$\text{em } y = -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$x = x_0$  é um  
eixo de simetria vertical  
de  $f$

ex.

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

$x=0$  é eixo de simetria vertical

③

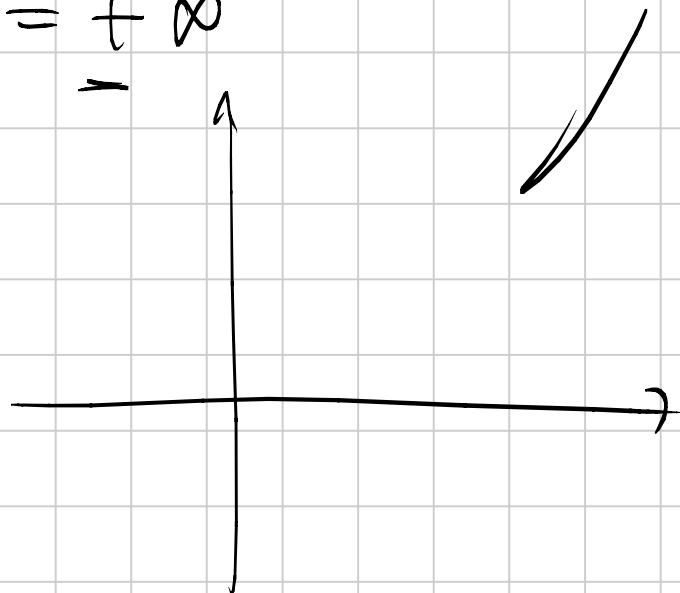
asintota

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

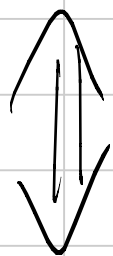
$$y = mx + q$$

$$m \neq 0$$

asintota  
obliqua  
 $x \rightarrow +\infty$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) - (mx + q)) = 0$$



è equivalente

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = m \in \mathbb{R}, m \neq 0$

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - mx = q \in \mathbb{R}$

Es.  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$   $D = \mathbb{R}$

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

è un asintoto obliquo?

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}}{x} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} = 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$m=1$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$y = mx + q = x$$

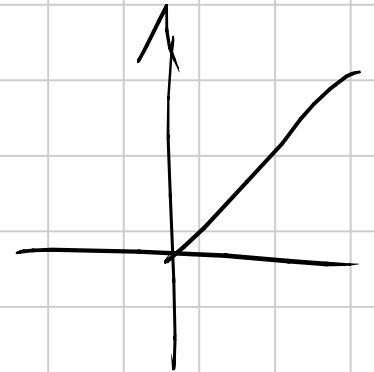
$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$



$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

?

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) - mx = \dots$$

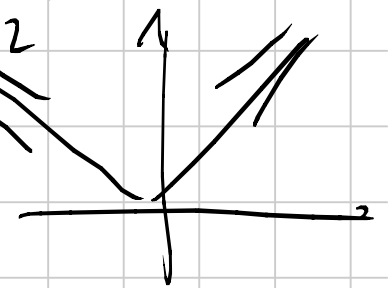
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

asintota

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

$$y = -x$$



l'pari

es.  $f(x) = \log |e^x - 4| - \operatorname{arctg}(e^x - 5) - \log 4$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

(per altri jorab  
fudono  
a zero)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(e^x - 4)}{x} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log\left(e^x \left(1 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)\right)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x + \log\left(1 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)}{x}$$

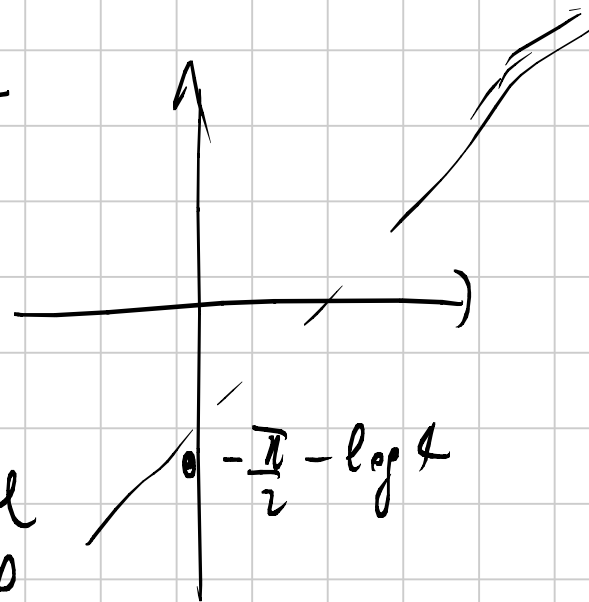
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \log\left(1 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right)\right) = 1 = m$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) - x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x + \log\left(1 - \frac{4}{e^x}\right) -$$

$$- \arctan(e^x - 5) - \log 4 - \cancel{x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \log 4 = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$y = x - \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 4$$



P.C.

$$x \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$$

asintota  
orizzontale  
 $x \rightarrow -\infty$

## Studio dei grafici di funzione.

- dominio della funzione  $D$
- eventuali simmetrie (pari, dispari, simmetrice) e particolari attribuzioni
- In alcuni casi, studio del segno di  $f$ .
- limiti agli estremi del dominio  $D$ , eventuali asintoti orizz., verticali, obliqui e eventuali  $f$  di discontinuità.
- Regolarità di  $f$ : dove è continua, dove è derivabile, calcolo di  $f'$



- Si cercano i p.t. stazionari  $f'(x) = 0$ , segno di  $f'$  e monotonia

-  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} f'$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f'$  "attacchi" di  $f$  in  $x_0$  di "non derivabilità".

studiare la natura dei p.t. di non derivabilità: p.t. angolosi, cuspidi, a  $\infty$  vertice.

-  $f''$ , dove esiste e segno di  $f''$

- grafico

## Esercizio

$$f(x) = x \log |x|$$

$$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

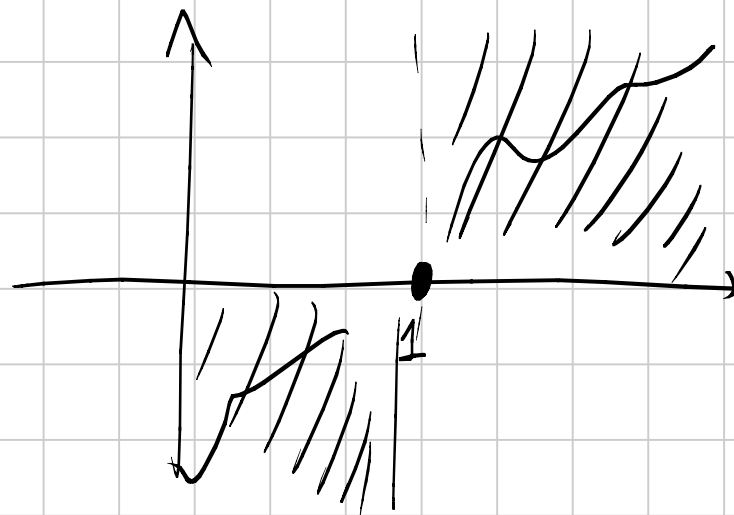
$$f(-x) = -x \log |-x| = -x \log |x| = -f(x)$$

studio  $x > 0$  dispari

segue.

$$f(x) = x \log x > 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \log x > 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x > 1$$

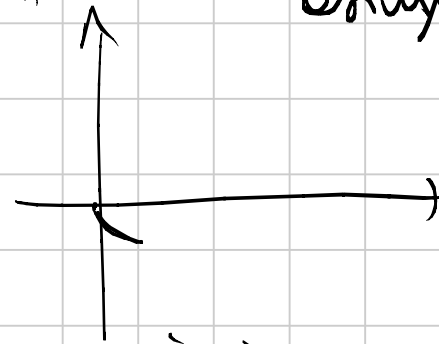
$$f(x) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \log x = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad x = 1$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \log x}{x^0} = +\infty \quad \text{caso di obliqui}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \log x = 0$$



$f(x)$  è estendibile per continuità in  $x=0$

$$f(0) := 0$$

$x > 0$   $f(x) = x \log x$  è derivabile  $\forall x > 0$

$$f'(x) = \log x + \frac{x}{x} = \log x + 1 = 0$$

$$\log x = -1 \quad x = \frac{1}{e}$$



$$x = \frac{1}{e}$$

p. to di  
minimo

p. to strettamente

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$\log x + 1 > 0$$

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

attacco in  $x=0$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (\log x + 1) = -\infty$

flessa  
tg. verticale.

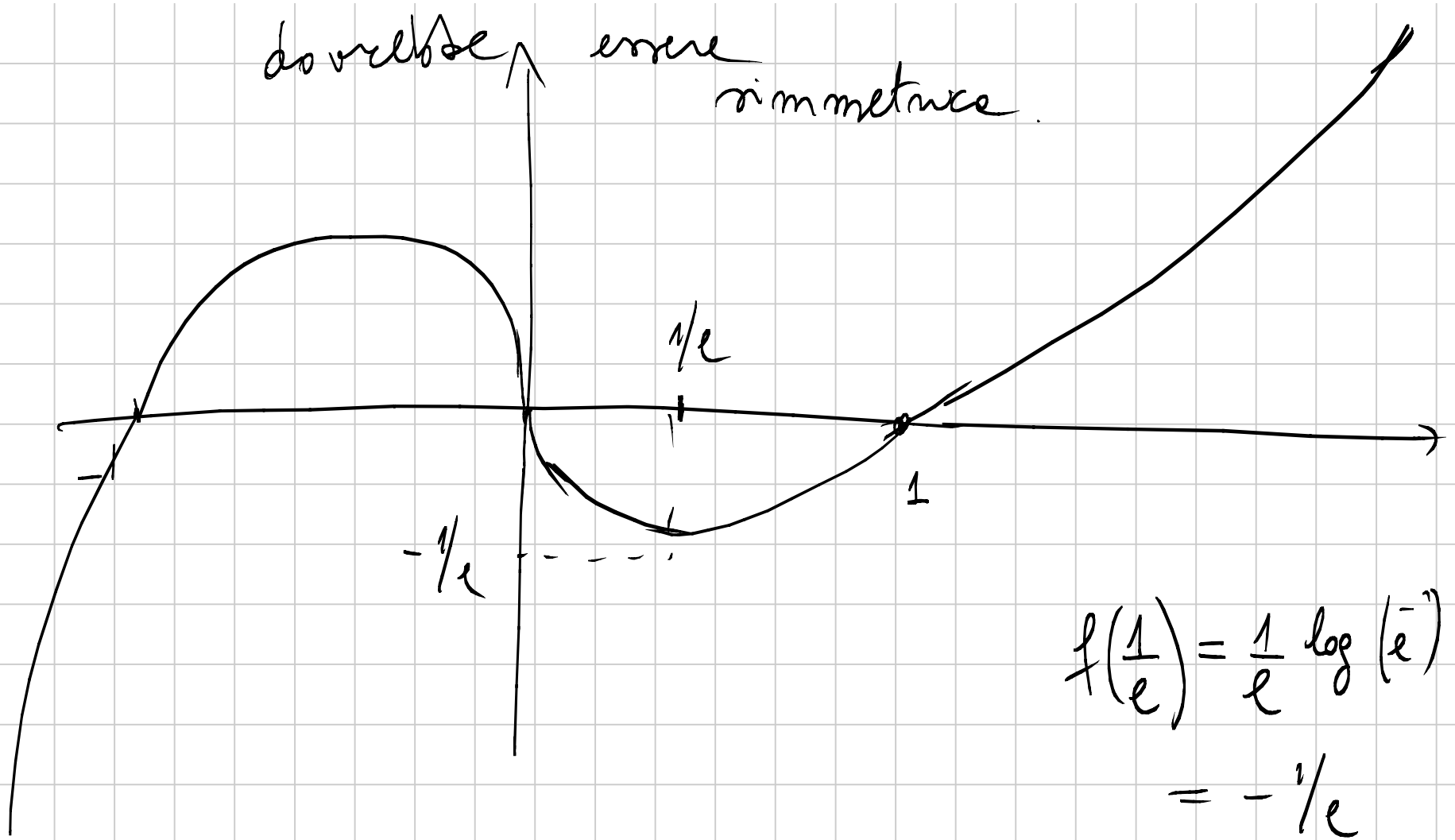
$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

è strett.

convessa

$$\forall x > 0$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \log(e^{-1})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{e}$$

Esercizio  $f(x) = 3^{-\frac{1}{|\sin x|}}$

$$D = \{x: \sin x \neq 0\} = \{x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$



$f(x)$  è periodica di periodo  $\pi$   
studio per  $(0, \pi)$  dove  $|\sin x| = \sin x$

$$f(x) = 3^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} \quad \text{in } (0, \pi)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi)$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 3^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} 3^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} = 0$$

$\bar{f}$  extendible per  
continuità

$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{\sin x} \log 3}$$

$$f'(x) = 3^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} \cdot (-\log 3) \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) \cdot \cos x =$$

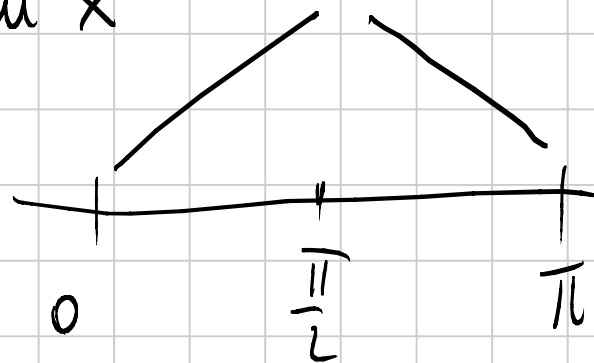
$$= 3^{-\frac{1}{\sin x}} \log 3 \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} = 0$$

$$\cos x = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \cos x > 0$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  p. do de massimo

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$





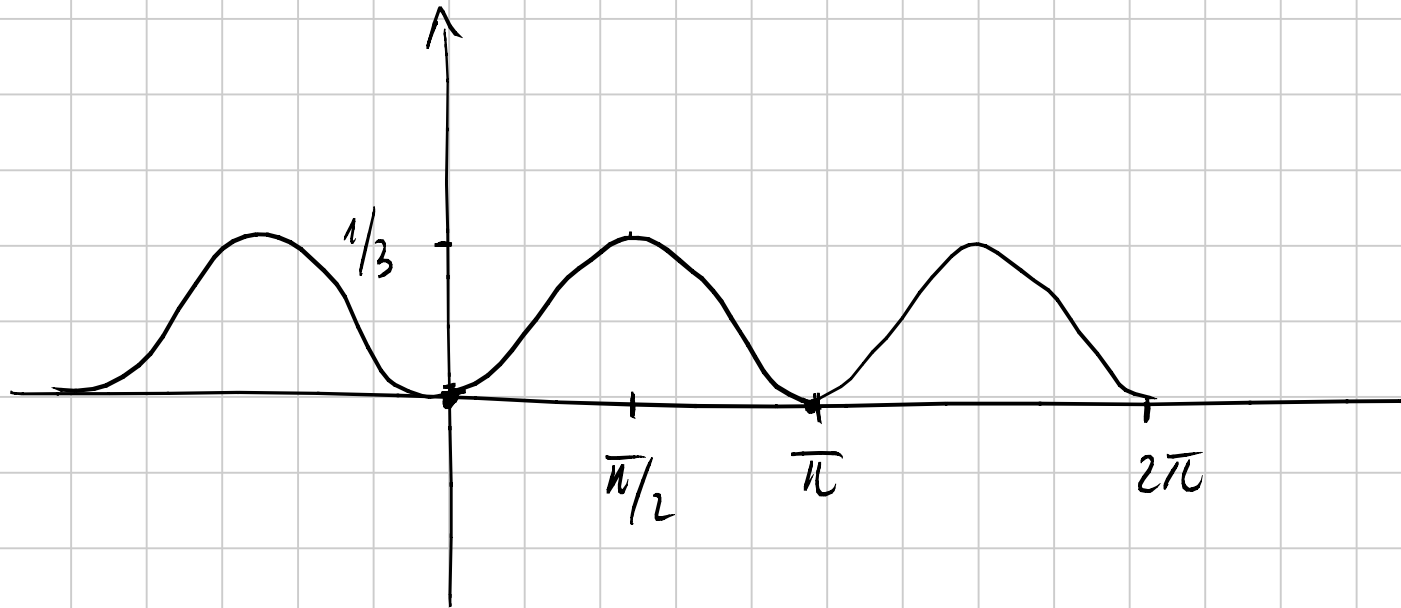
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{3^{-1/\sin x}}{\sin^2 x} \log 3 \cdot \cos x \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \sin x = y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0^+ \\ y \rightarrow 0^+ \end{array}$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3^{-1/y}}{y^2} = 0 \quad \left( \frac{1}{y} = z \dots \right)$$

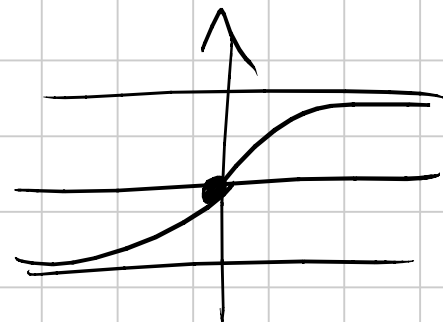
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f'(x) = 0 \quad (\text{analogamente})$$

non è richiesta la  $f''$



es.  $f(x) = |\arctg(\log x)|$

$$D = \{x > 0\}$$



$$f(x) \geq 0$$

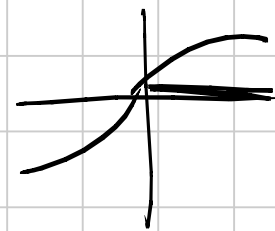
$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \arctg(\log x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctg(\log x) & \text{se } \arctg(\log x) \geq 0 \\ -\arctg(\log x) & \text{se } \arctg(\log x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\swarrow \arctan(\lg x) \geq 0$$



$$\lg x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan(\lg x) & x \geq 1 \\ -\arctan(\lg x) & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$D = \{x > 0\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

anzuhals  
aufzuhebe

$$f'(x) = \left\{ \right.$$

$f''$  domeni.

