

Es 3 sim. V

$$f(x) = (x^2 + a)^3 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot 2x(x^2 + a)^2$$

a) Trovare x_0 ed a per cui la

tang. ad graf. di f in $(x_0, (x_0^2 + a)^3)$ $(x_0, f(x_0))$

abbia eqn. 02.

$$y = \frac{27}{4}x$$

$$m = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$q = 0$$

$$y = mx + q$$

$$y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0) = 6x_0(x_0^2 + a)^2(x - x_0) + (x_0^2 + a)^3$$

$$m = f'(x_0) = 6x_0(x_0^2 + a)^2 \quad q = -6x_0^2(x_0^2 + a)$$

$$\begin{cases} 6x_0(x_0^2+a)^2 = \frac{27}{4} \\ (x_0^2+a)^3 - 6x_0^2(x_0^2+a)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$6x_0(x_0^2+a)^2 = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$a = 5x_0^2$$

$$a > 0 \begin{cases} 6x_0(x_0^2+a)^2 = \frac{27}{4} \\ x_0^2+a = 6x_0^2 \end{cases}$$

$$8 \cdot \cancel{27} \cdot x_0^5 = \frac{\cancel{27}}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = \frac{1}{2} \\ a = \frac{5}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$a = 5x_0^2$$

b) Per quali $a > 0$ si ha $f(x) \geq \frac{27}{4}x$?

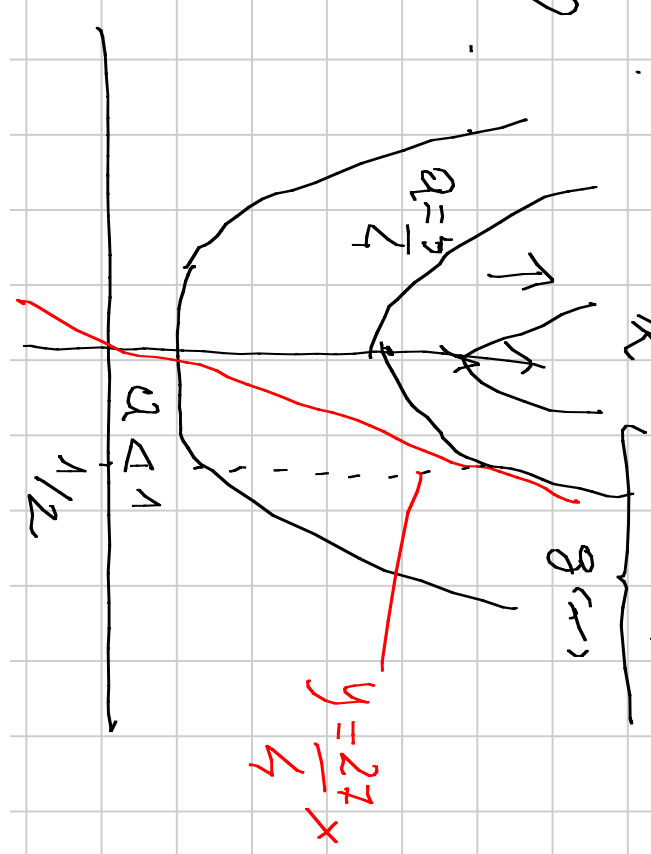
" " si ha $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} (x^2 + a)^3 \geq \frac{27}{4}x$

$(x^2 + a)^3 - \frac{27}{4}x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad ?$
 per quali $a > 0$ si ha $\exists \min$?

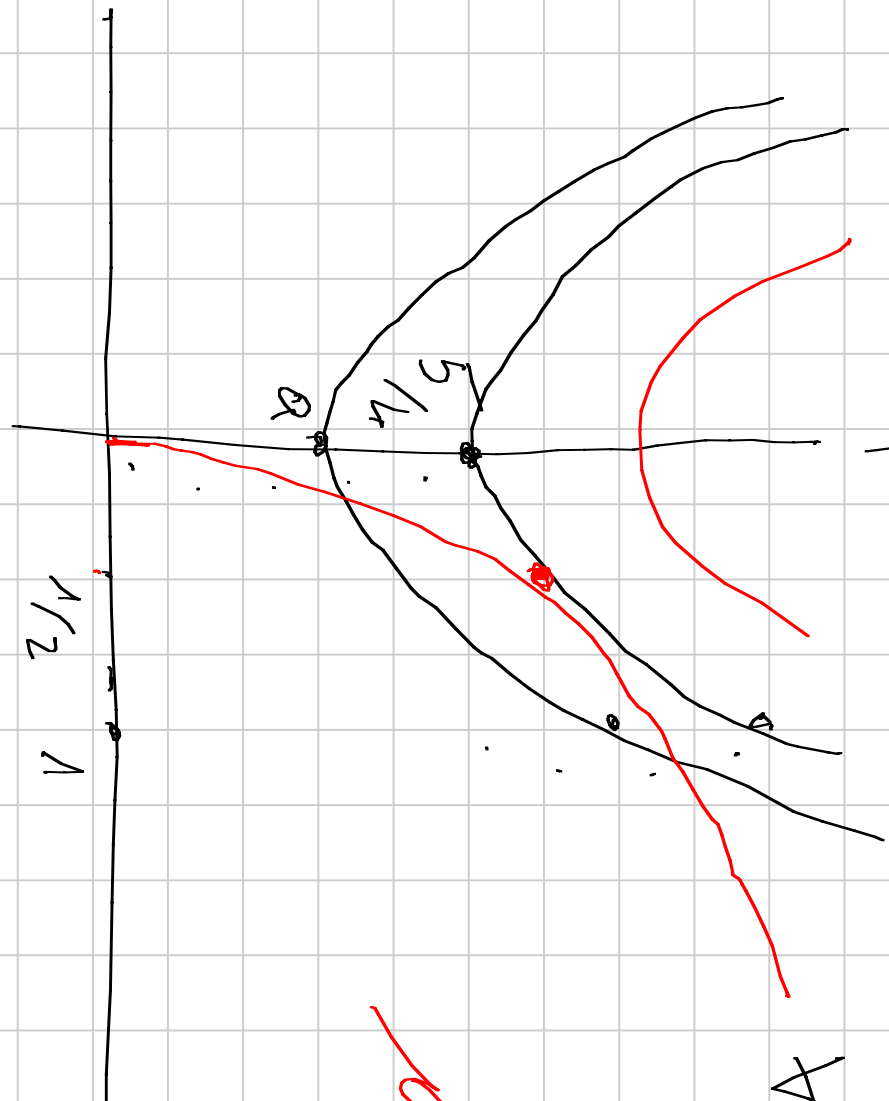
$g'(x) = 6x(x^2 + a)^2 - \frac{27}{4}$

• Confronto grafici

$a \geq \frac{5}{4}$



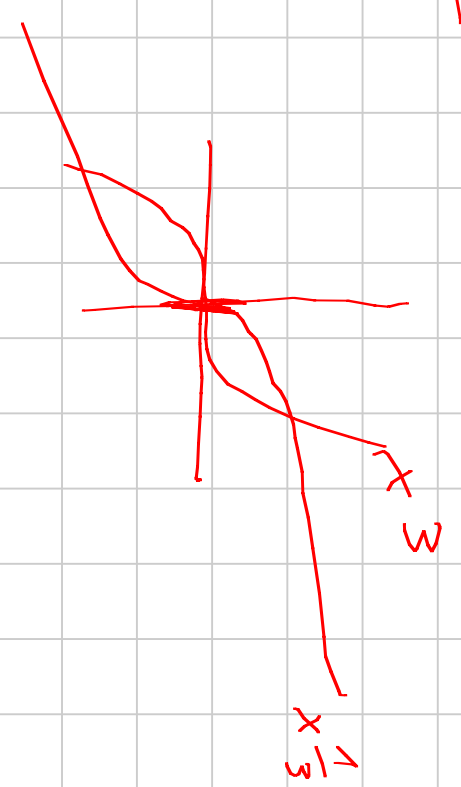
per quali $a > 0$



$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (x^2 + a)^3 \geq \left[\frac{27}{4} x \right]$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x^2 + a \geq \frac{3}{2^{2/3}} \sqrt[3]{x^{1/3}}$$

$$a \geq \frac{5}{4}$$



Test VI Foglio

D.1

$$f(x) = 2x^7 + x^5 + 2x^3 + x + 3$$

$$f'(x) = 14x^6 + 5x^4 + 6x^2 + 1 \geq 1 > 0$$

$$\exists f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ omonf} = \text{Inv } f = \mathbb{R} \text{ Im } f^{-1} = \text{omf} *$$

valore intermedio: open di ~~map~~ f a 0

$$\exists (f^{-1})'(y) \quad \forall y \quad (f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$$

$$* \quad \exists y=3 \quad x=? \quad \text{t.c } f(x)=3 \quad (f^{-1})'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}$$

Wurde gefragt: $x: f(x) = 3$

$$2x^7 + x^5 + 2x^3 + x + 3 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$(f^{-1})'(3) = \frac{1}{f'(0)} = 1$$

NOTA Valeri intermediate generalizats

$f: (a; b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua

allora f surgettiva

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f = \mp \infty$$

oletto $z \in \mathbb{R}$ duno \dagger sanna $x : f(x) = z$

paishu $\lim_{a^+} f = -\infty \quad \exists x_1 : \forall x \in (a, x_1]$

$$f(x) < -|z| - 1$$

$$\lim_{b^-} f = +\infty \quad \exists x_2 \quad \forall x \in [x_2, b)$$

$$f(x) > |z| + 1 \quad \text{mve}$$

$$-|z| + 1 < z \leq |z| < |z| + 1$$

uso de teo dei valori intermediari in $[x_1, x_2]$

NOTA f : Intervallo $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont. $\text{Im } f = \{ \text{inf } f, \text{sup } f \}$

D2 per quali $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ mi ha $\forall x > 0 \quad e^x \geq \lambda x$

$$3 \geq 5\lambda$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \geq \lambda$$

isolo λ moltiplicando $x \neq 0$, $x > 0$
 per cui mi $x = 0$ è vera per ogni λ

$$\forall x > 0$$

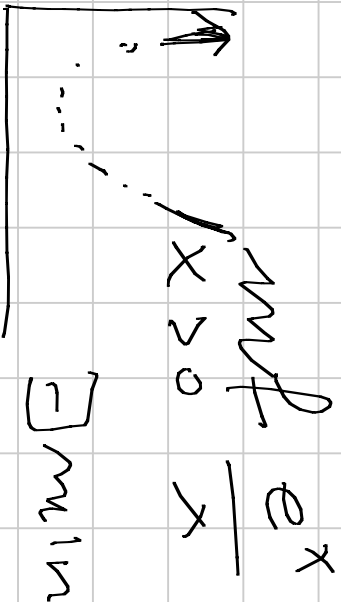
$$\frac{e^x}{x} \geq \lambda$$

$$m_{\min} f = f(1) = e$$

$$x > 1$$

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

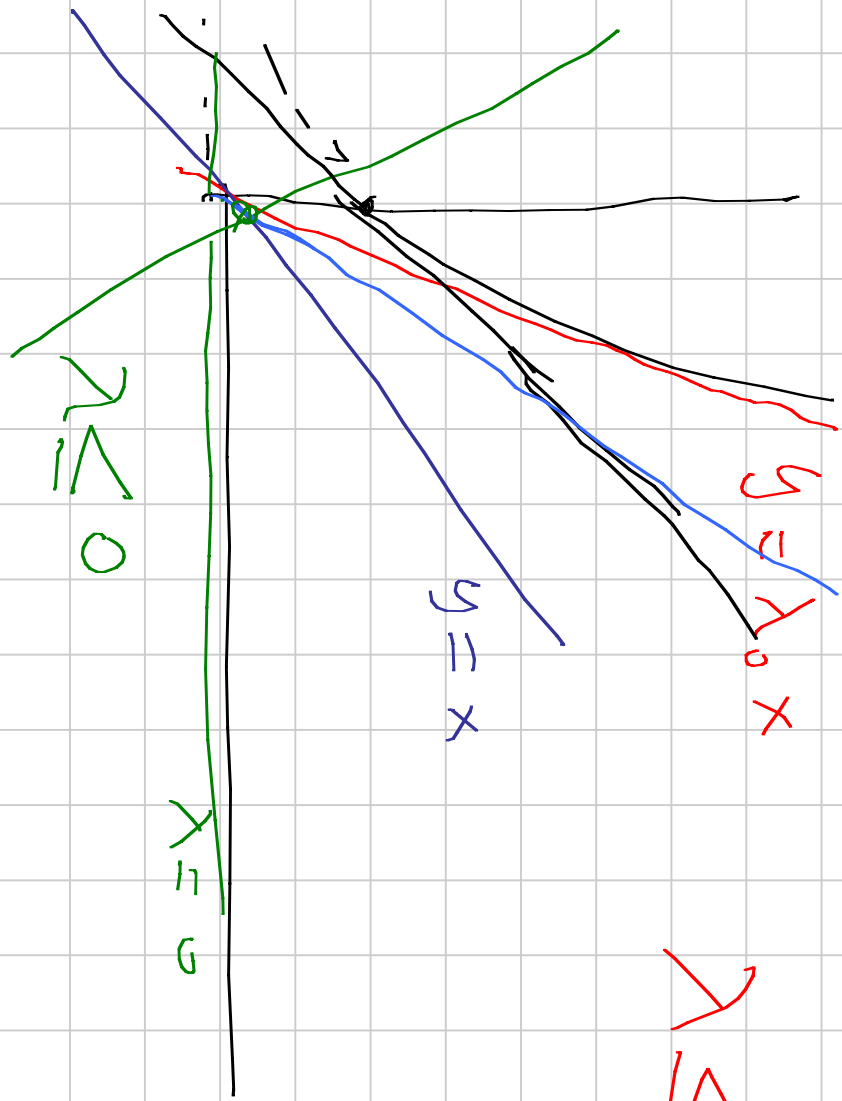
$$\left(\frac{e^x}{x}\right)' = \frac{x e^x - e^x}{x^2} = \frac{e^x}{x^2} (x-1) > 0$$



RISPOSTA

$$e \geq \lambda$$

3. Altero metodo:



grafici: metodo:

$$x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e^x \geq \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$e^x = 2x$$

$$e^x - 1 \geq x \geq 0$$

$$e^x - 1$$

D.3 For quali $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$$? \quad -1e^x > 1+x \lg x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}?$$

$$? \quad \lambda > e^{-x} (1+x \lg x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se $g(x)$ ha massimo $g(x)$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ non ha max

$$\lambda > \max g \quad \Rightarrow \text{mpo } g$$

$$g' = e^{-x} (1 + \lg x - 1 - x \lg x) = e^{-x} (\lg x) (1-x) \geq 0$$

$$e^{-x} (\log x) (1-x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \log e = 1 + + + + +$$

remember non positive

$$1-x + + - - -$$

original f edecrescente permette

$$\text{Maps } f = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-x} (1+x \log x)}{e^{-x} (1-x)} = 1$$

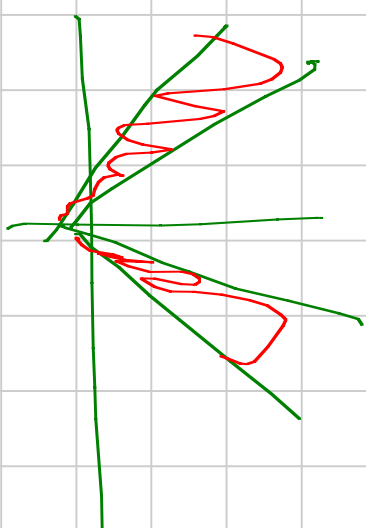


$x > 1$

(only non mix)

D 4. 5 - how to solve

D 6
max
min
[-1, 2]
log(5 - x^2)



Ricette per la ricerca di valori di max. min. anal.

0) Verificare che ci siano 1) elencare gli estremi del dominio

2) elencare i punti dove 3) elencare i punti del dominio
non c'è derivato 3) alle condizioni con la regola

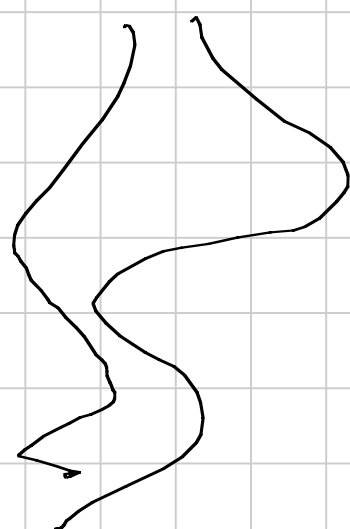
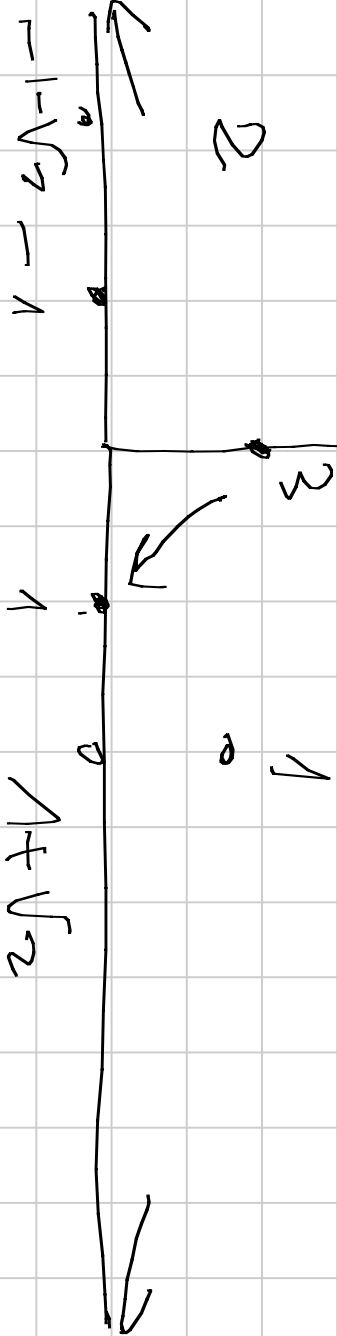
4) calcolare le funzioni 5) il max/min tra i valori trovati
in tutti i punti.

a) ok per W. 1) -1 2) 2) ϕ 3) -2x : log(5 - x^2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log 4 \\ \log 5 \end{array} \right.$ x = -1

D 8 or case

D 9

from $e^{-|x|} |x^2 - 1|$



$x > 0 \quad e^{-x} |x^2 - 1|$
 $x > 1 \quad e^{-x} (x^2 - 1)$
 $x > 1 \quad e^{-x} (x^2 - 1)$

$x < 0 \quad e^{-x} |x^2 - 1|$
 $x < -1 \quad e^{-x} (1 - x^2)$
 $x < -1 \quad e^{-x} (x^2 - 1)$

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

$|x| < 1 + \sqrt{2}$
 $1 < x < 1 + \sqrt{2}$

NOT A EI UNO STUTTE UTI

Vinto che la funzione è

A) 0 B) 1 C) 2 D) 3

La funzione è
tra $x = -1$ e $x = \infty$ ha massimo

in $x = 0$ A) e B)

Ma se per $|x| \leq 1$ e $|x^2 - 1| \leq 1$ si ha

$e^{-|x|} |x^2 - 1| \leq 1$ ma in $x = 1$

D. 10
m case.