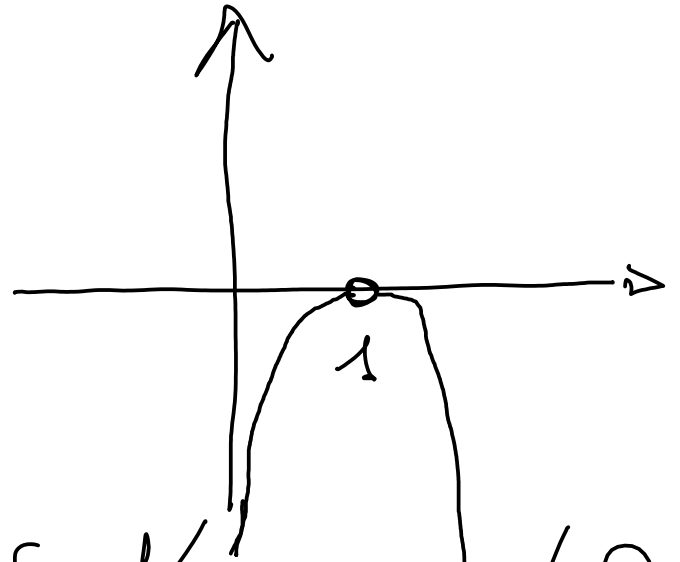


$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{|h|}{\log|h|}}{h} = 0$$

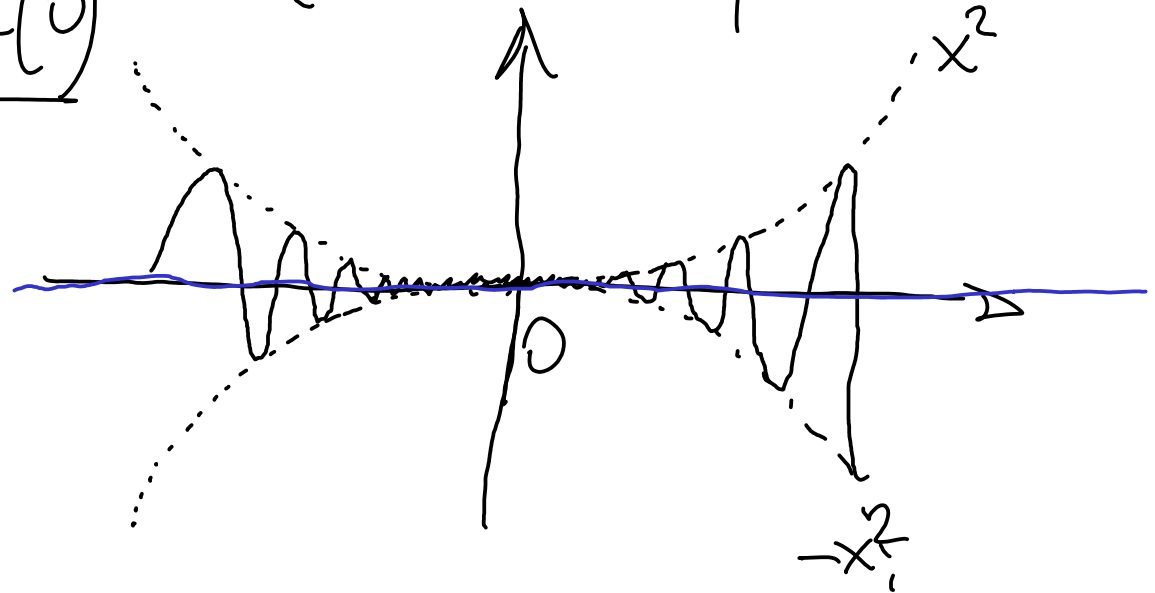


Derivata in  $x=0$  di  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin 1/x & \text{per } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{per } x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$? = f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 \sin(1/h)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \sin(1/h) = 0$$



Osserviamo che  $f'(x) = 2x \sin(1/x) - \frac{x^2}{x^2} \cos(1/x)$ ,  
 cioè  $f'(x) = 2x \sin(1/x) - \cos(1/x) \xrightarrow{\text{per } x \rightarrow 0} \nexists$ .

Concludiamo che  $f(x) = x^2 \sin(1/x)$  è  
 t.c.  $f'(x)$  è discontinua in  $x=0$ , non  $\exists f'(0)$  -

Esercizio (4a) esame giugno 2016

$$g_c(x) = \log(c - \cos x - \cos^2 x)$$

Si determini c t.c.  $f(x) = g_c(x)$  ha <sup>0</sup> un minimo assoluto sul dominio

$\mathbb{R}$ , cioè  $\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g_{\bar{c}}(x) = 0$  -

Dalla richiesta nel riquadro  
segue che deve valere

$$g_{\bar{c}}(\bar{x}) = 0 \text{ dove } \bar{x} \text{ è t.c. } \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g_{\bar{c}}(x) = g_{\bar{c}}(\bar{x}),$$

quindi determino  $\bar{x}$  tra le soluzioni di

$$g'_{\bar{c}}(x) = 0 \quad -$$

$$g'_{\bar{c}}(x) = \frac{1}{\bar{c} - \cos x - \cos^2 x} \cdot D(\bar{c} - \cos x - \cos^2 x) = \frac{\sin x + 2 \cos x \sin x}{\bar{c} - \cos x - \cos^2 x}$$

Cerchiamo di risolvere

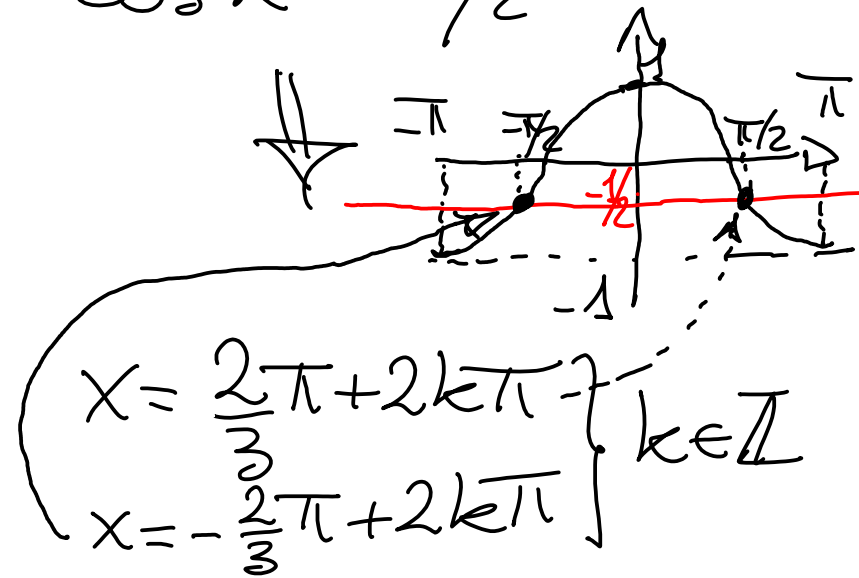
$$\frac{\sin x + 2 \sin x \cos x}{1 - \cos x - \cos^2 x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x (1 + 2 \cos x) = 0$$

Studiamo  $\sin x (1 + 2 \cos x) = 0$

$\swarrow$   
 $\sin x = 0$

$\Updownarrow$   
 $x = k\pi \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\searrow$   
 $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2}$



Osserviamo che

$$g_{\bar{c}}(0+2k\pi) = \log(\bar{c} - 1 - 1) = \log(\bar{c} - 2)$$

$$g_{\bar{c}}(\pi+2k\pi) = \log(\bar{c} + 1 - 1) = \log \bar{c}$$

$$g_{\bar{c}}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}+2k\pi\right) = \log\left(\bar{c} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \log\left(\bar{c} + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$g_{\bar{c}}\left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}+2k\pi\right) = \log\left(\bar{c} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) = \log\left(\bar{c} + \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_{\bar{c}}(2k\pi) < g_{\bar{c}}(\pi+2k\pi) < g_{\bar{c}}\left(\pm \frac{2\pi}{3}+2k\pi\right) -$$

Ne segue che

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} g_{\bar{c}}(x) = g_{\bar{c}}(2k\pi) = \log(\bar{c} - 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log(\bar{c} - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{c} - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{c} = 3}$$

---

Esercizio 4b dell'esame di Gruppo 2016  
Studio del grafico di  $f(x) = \log(3 - \cos x - \cos^2 x)$   
esclusa la trattazione della  $f''$

① Dominio:  $D = \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\textcircled{2} f(-x) = \log(3 - \cos(-x) - (\cos(-x))^2) = \log(3 - \cos x - \cos^2 x) = f(x)$$

$f$  è pari. Inoltre,  $f(x)$  è periodica di periodo  $2\pi$ .

③ Limiti alla frontiera

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = \text{non esiste}$$

④ Asintoti ~~7~~ perché  $f(x)$  oscilla tra 1 e  $\log(13/4)$  per  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ .

⑤ Soluzioni di  $f(x) = 0$ , cioè

$$\log(3 - \cos x - \cos^2 x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - \cos x - \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 2k\pi$$

⑥ Studio di  $f'(x)$  (p.t. stazionari, crescita/decrescenza di  $f$ )

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x (1+2\cos x)}{3-\cos x - \cos^2 x} \quad \text{car } 3-\cos x - \cos^2 x \geq 1.$$

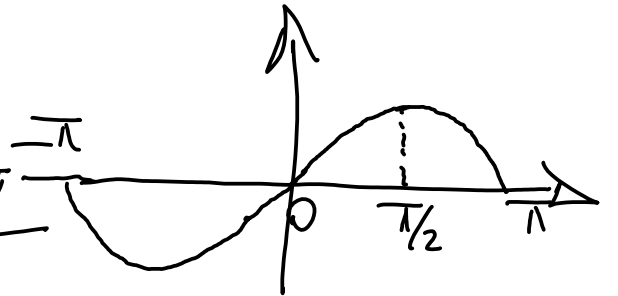
$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin x (1+2\cos x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi, \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$$

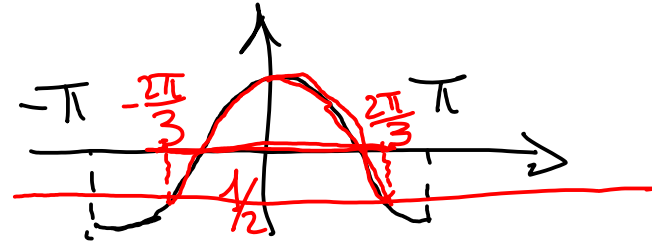
Studio del segno di  $f'(x)$

$$\sin(x) \cdot (1+2\cos x) > 0$$

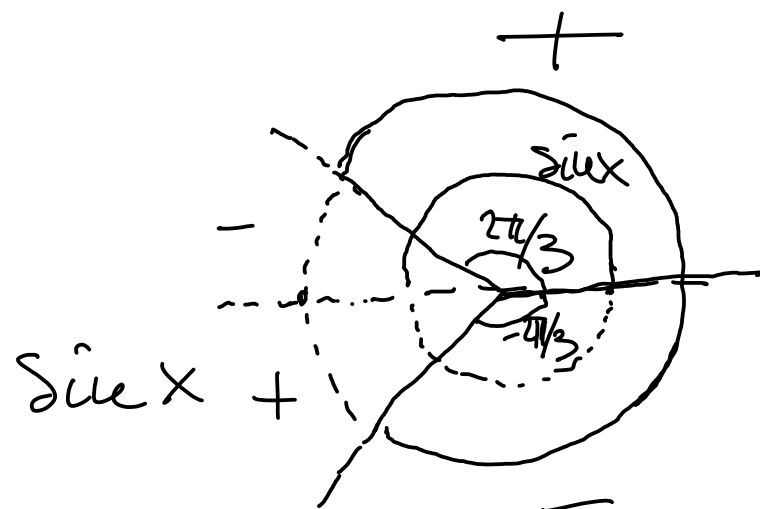
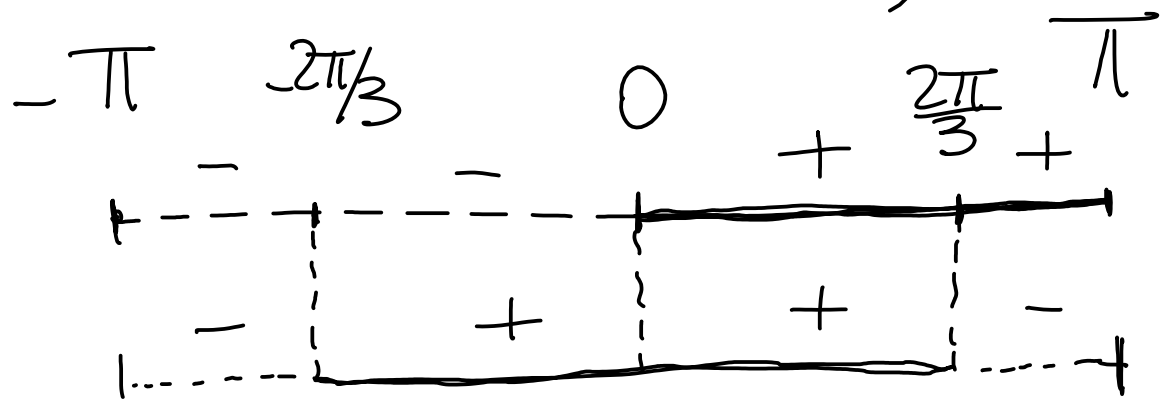
- $\sin x > 0 \quad \forall x \in (2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$



$$\bullet 1 + 2\cos x > 0 \Rightarrow \cos x > -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$\text{per } x \in \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$$



$$2\cos x + 1$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$+ \quad - \quad + \quad -$$

$$\text{frescende} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x) > 0 \text{ per } x \in \left(2k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right) \\ \text{per } x \in \left(-\pi + 2k\pi, -\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi\right) \end{array} \right.$$

$f$  decrescente per  $x \in \left(-\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, 2k\pi\right)$   
 e per  $x \in \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \pi + 2k\pi\right)$

⑦ Studio di  $f''$  NON RICHIESTO.

