

$$h(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3x+2}{x+1}\right)$$

CALCOLARE LA DERIVATA DI h

DOMINIO DI h

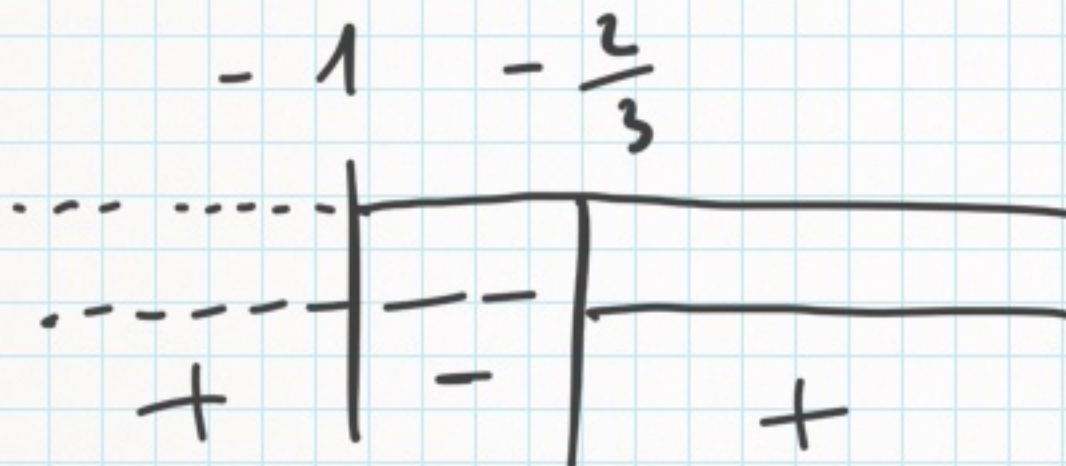
$$\frac{3x+2}{x+1} > 0$$

$$3x+2 > 0$$

$$x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$x+1 > 0$$

$$x > -1$$



$$x < -1 \vee x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$h(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3x+2}{x+1}\right)$$

$$h = g \circ f$$

$$g: y > 0 \mapsto \lg y$$

$$f: x \in \underbrace{]-\infty, -1[\cup]-\frac{2}{3}, +\infty[}_{D} \mapsto \frac{3x+2}{x+1}$$

$$\forall x \in D$$

$$| h'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) |$$

$$g: y \mapsto \ln y$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$= \frac{x+1}{3x+2}$$

$$g'(f(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{3x+2}{x+1}} =$$

.

$$f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{x+1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3(x+1) - 1 \cdot (3x+2)}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{\cancel{3x} + 3\cancel{3x} - 2}{(x+1)^2}$$

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

$$h'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x) =$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{x+1}}{3x+2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\cancel{x+1})^2} = \frac{1}{(3x+2)(x+1)}$$

h' è definita per $x \neq -1$, $x \neq -\frac{2}{3}$

e il dominio di h è

$$x < -1 \vee x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

Allora h è derivabile nel suo dominio

$h' > 0 \Rightarrow h$ è strettamente crescente

$$h'(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow (3x+2)(x+1) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -1 \vee x > -\frac{2}{3}$$

h è strettamente crescente nel suo dominio.

CALCOLARE LA DERIVATA DI

$$h(x) = \arctg(\sin(x^2+1))$$

h è definita in $\mathbb{R}$

$$h = K \circ \sqrt{g \circ f}$$

$$K: y \mapsto \sin y$$

$$g: t \mapsto \ln t$$

$$f: x \mapsto x^2 + 1$$

principe de dérivation
fonction composée

$$h'(x) = K'(g \circ f)(x) \cdot (g \circ f)'(x) =$$

$$= K'(g \circ f)(x) \cdot g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$$

principe de dérive d'une
fonction composée

$$k'(y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

$$g'(t) = \cos t$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

Alors

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \sin^2(x^2+1)} \cdot \cos(x^2+1) \cdot 2x$$

Donc on a si $h' \neq 0$

$1 + \sin^2(x^2+1) \neq 0$, on a

$$\underbrace{nn^2(x^2+1)}_{\geq 0} \neq \underbrace{-1}_{< 0}$$

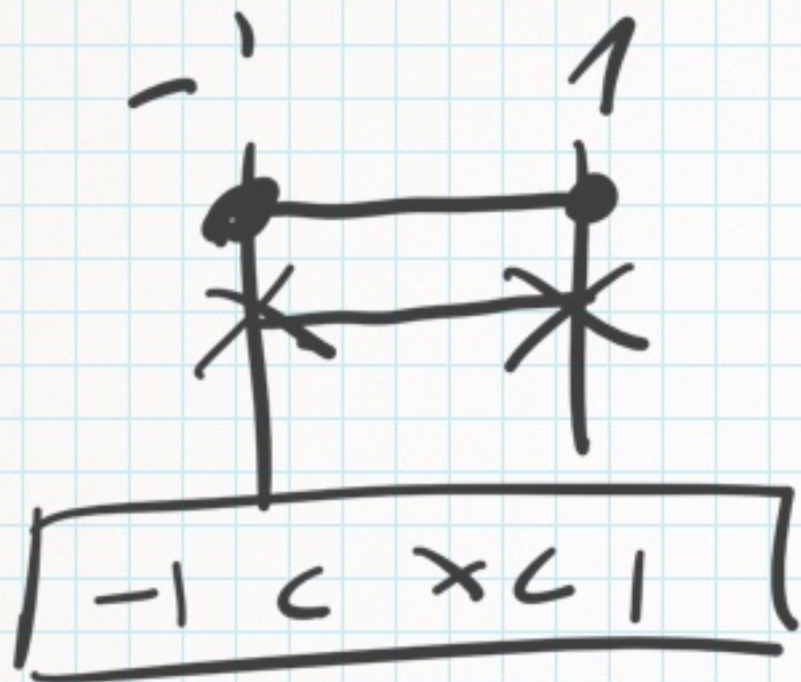
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

h è definita in $\mathbb{R}$, quindi h è definita
 h nel suo dominio

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

Dominio di h :

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1-x^2 > 0 \\ -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$



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

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

$$\frac{1 + \arcsin x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} =$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x \cdot \arcsin x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

h $\bar{x}$ ableiten in J^{-1}, L

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3x^2 - 2}$$

$$3x^2 - 2 \geq 0$$

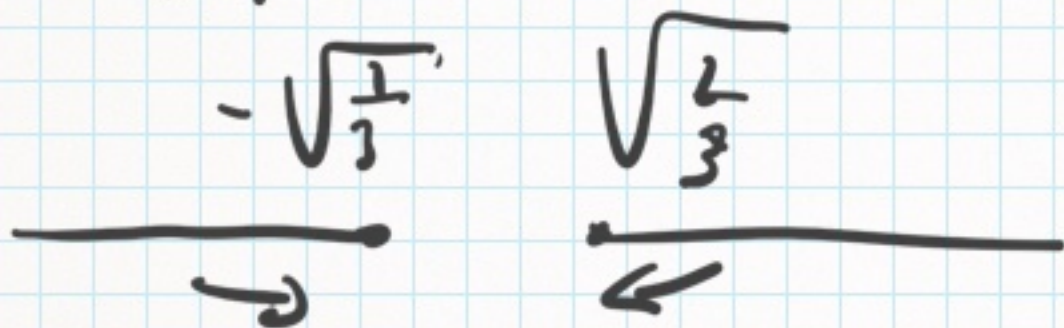
$$x \leq -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \vee x \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{6x}{2\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}}$$

1. domain of f' is

$$3x^2 - 2 > 0$$

$$x < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \vee x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+} \frac{f(x) - f(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})}{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2} - 0}{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2 - 2}}{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+} \frac{\sqrt{3} (x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) (x + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})}{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \quad \therefore$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}}{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

└──────────┘
c

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+}$$

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

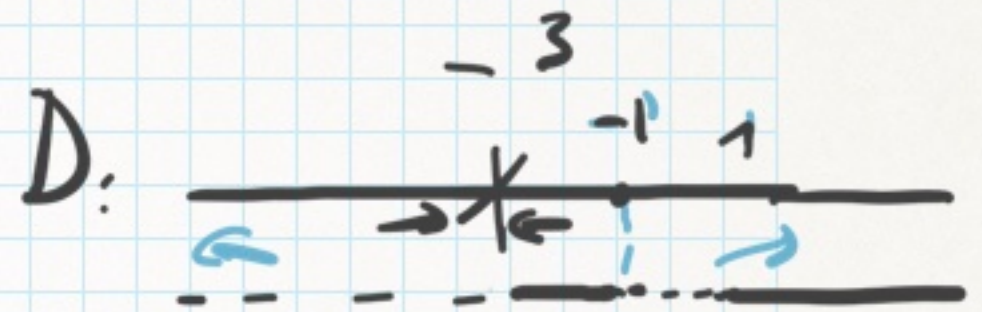
$$= c \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow (\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty$$



Grafico di una funzione

- (1) DOMINIO
- (2) EVENTUALI SIMMETRIE (funzioni pari / dispari)
- (3) Positivit  e intersezioni con gli assi
- (4) ASINTOTI e intersezioni del grafico
col grafico con gli asintoti orizzontali e obliqui
- (5) DERIVABILIT  E punti di non derivabilit 
- (6) MONOTONIA delle funzioni

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3}$$



Domain $x \neq -3$

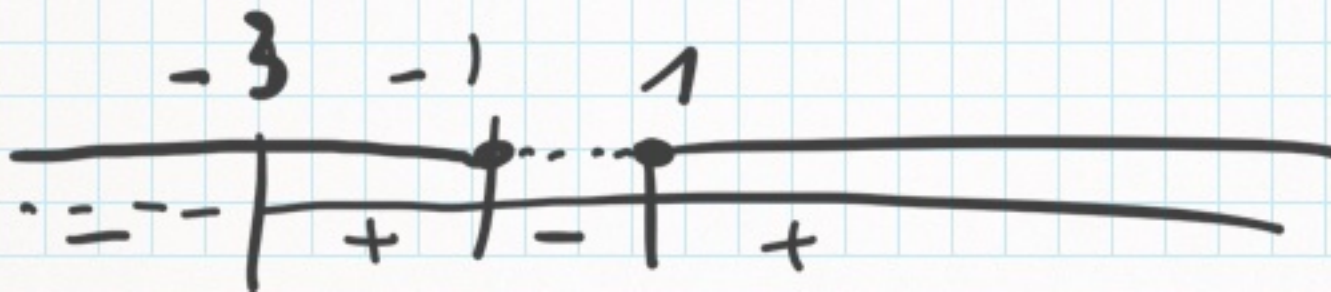
No $N \in$ in domain is not true, g is not
 non-decreasing and f is not decreasing

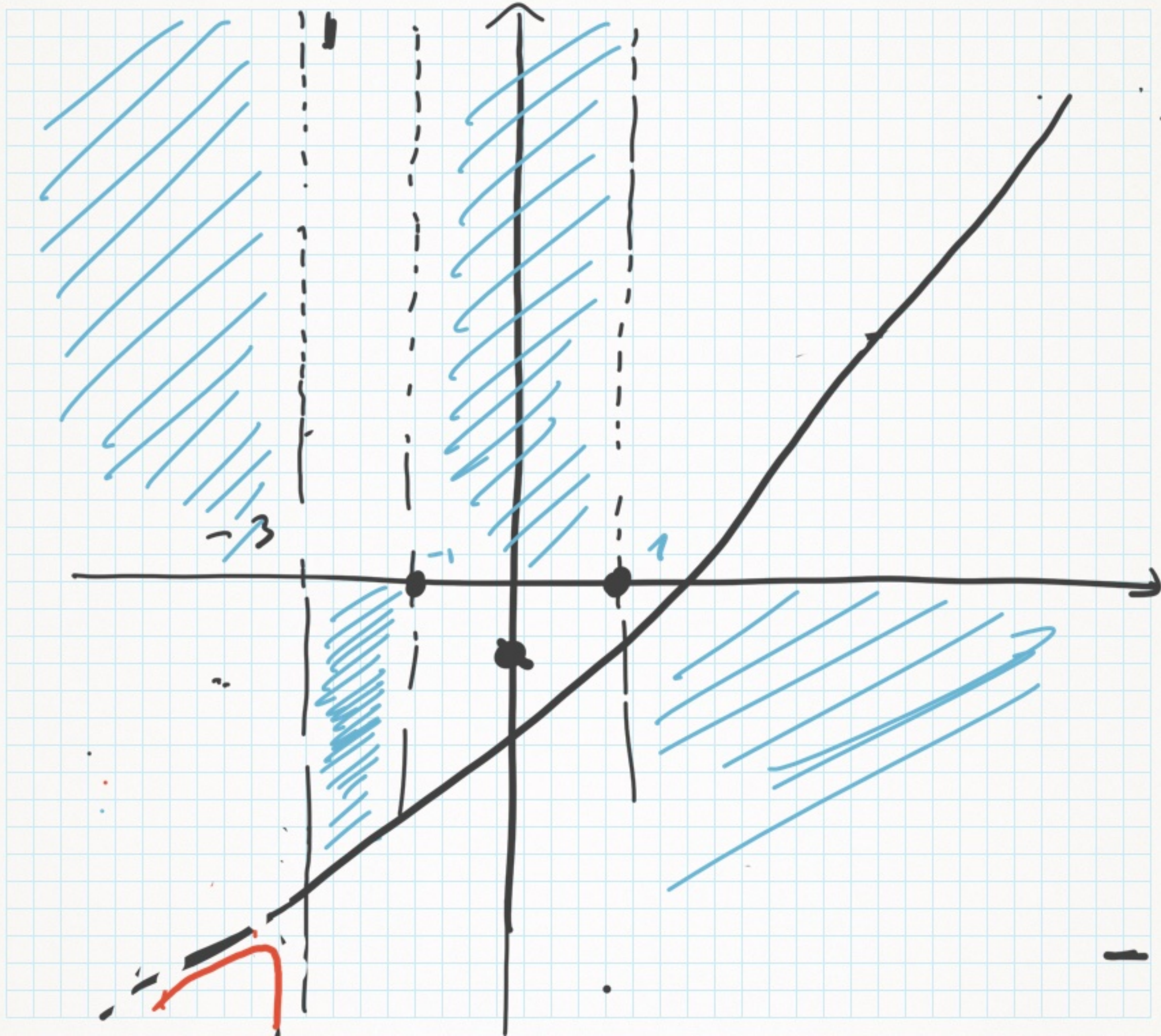
$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ f(0) = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3} \geq 0$$

- $x^2 - 1 \geq 0$
 $x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1$
- $x + 3 > 0$
 $x > -3$





$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3} = +\infty$$

$$x = -3$$

ASINTOTO

VERTECALE

DESTRO E

SINISTRO

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^-} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3} = +\infty$$

NON C'È ASINTOTO ORIZZONTALE

CERCHIAMO L'ASINTOTO OBLIQUO

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

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

In tal caso
 asintoto obliquo $y = mx + q$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x^2-1}{x+3}}{x} = \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x(x+3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+3x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x + 3} - x =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{x} - 1 - \cancel{x} - 3x}{x + 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-3x - 1}{x + 3}$$

$$= -3$$

$$y = x - 3$$

asintota obliqua a
 $+\infty$ e $-\infty$
 (controlla e case)

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

~~$$x^2-1 = (x-3)(x+3) = x^2-9$$~~

$$-1 = -9$$

Il graphes d'f non linéaire
l'ensemble des oblique

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+3) - x^2 + 1}{(x+3)^2} = \frac{x^2 + 6x + 1}{(x+3)^2}$$

