

problema 2 anno 2012/13

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{5+x^2}$$

$$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 5+x^2 \neq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}\} = (-\infty, +\infty)$$

Segni

$$\frac{8}{5+x^2} > 0 \quad f(x) \text{ sempre positiva}$$

Intersezione con assi

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{5+x^2} = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Non si hanno intersezioni con l'asse x}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{8}{5+x^2} \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad A(0, 2)$$

Limiti e asintoti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{8}{5+x^2} = \left[\frac{8}{5+(-\infty)^2} = \frac{8}{+\infty} \right] = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8}{5+x^2} = \left[\frac{8}{+\infty} \right] = 0^+ \quad y=0 \quad \text{Asintoto orizzontale}$$

Simmetrica

$$f(-x) = \frac{8}{5+(-x)^2} = \frac{8}{5+x^2} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(-x) \text{ Pari}$$

La funzione è simmetrica rispetto l'asse y

Derivata, Massimi e Minimi

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{5+x^2} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-8(2x)}{(5+x^2)^2} = \frac{-16x}{(5+x^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{-16x}{(5+x^2)^2} \geq 0$$

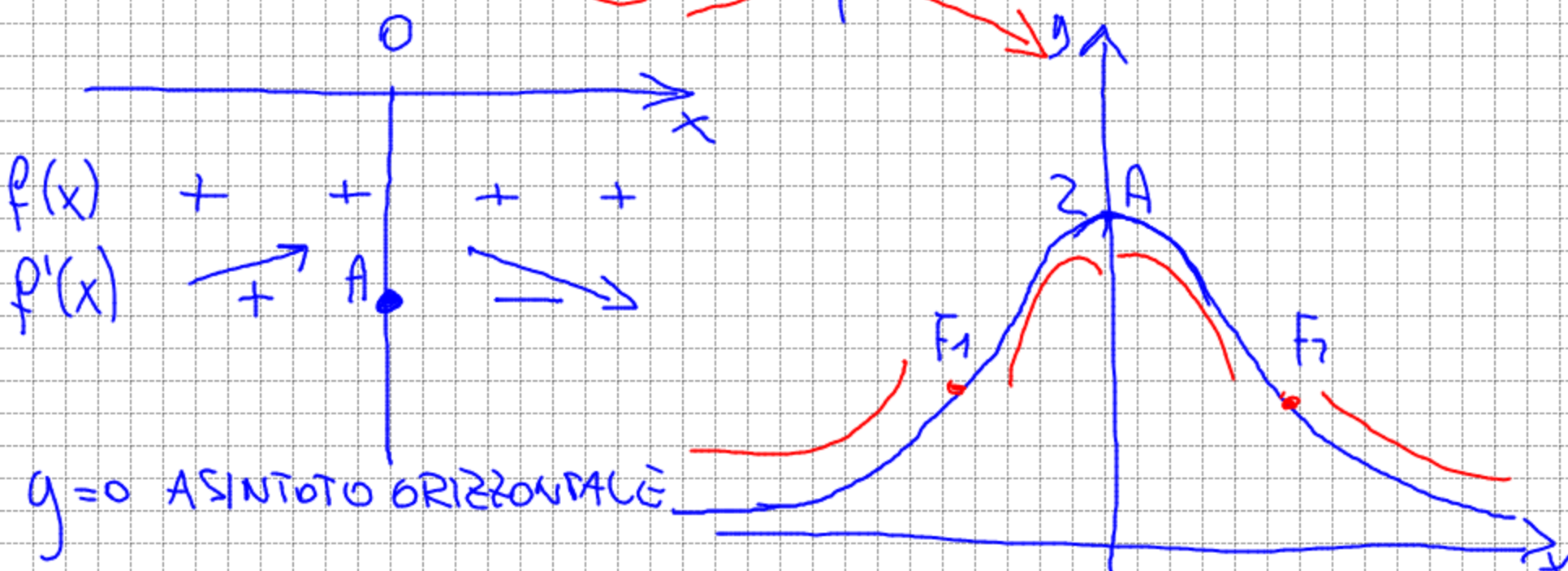
$$\begin{aligned} N &\geq 0 \\ -16x &\geq 0 \\ x &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &> 0 \\ (5+x^2)^2 &> 0 \\ \text{sempre positivo} \end{aligned}$$

$$x=0; y=2$$

A(0,2) massimo

N	+	-
D	+	+
$f'(x)$	+	-



$$f''(x) = \frac{-16x}{(4+x^2)^2} = \frac{-16(4+x^2)^2 + 16x(2(4+x^2)2x)}{(4+x^2)^4}$$

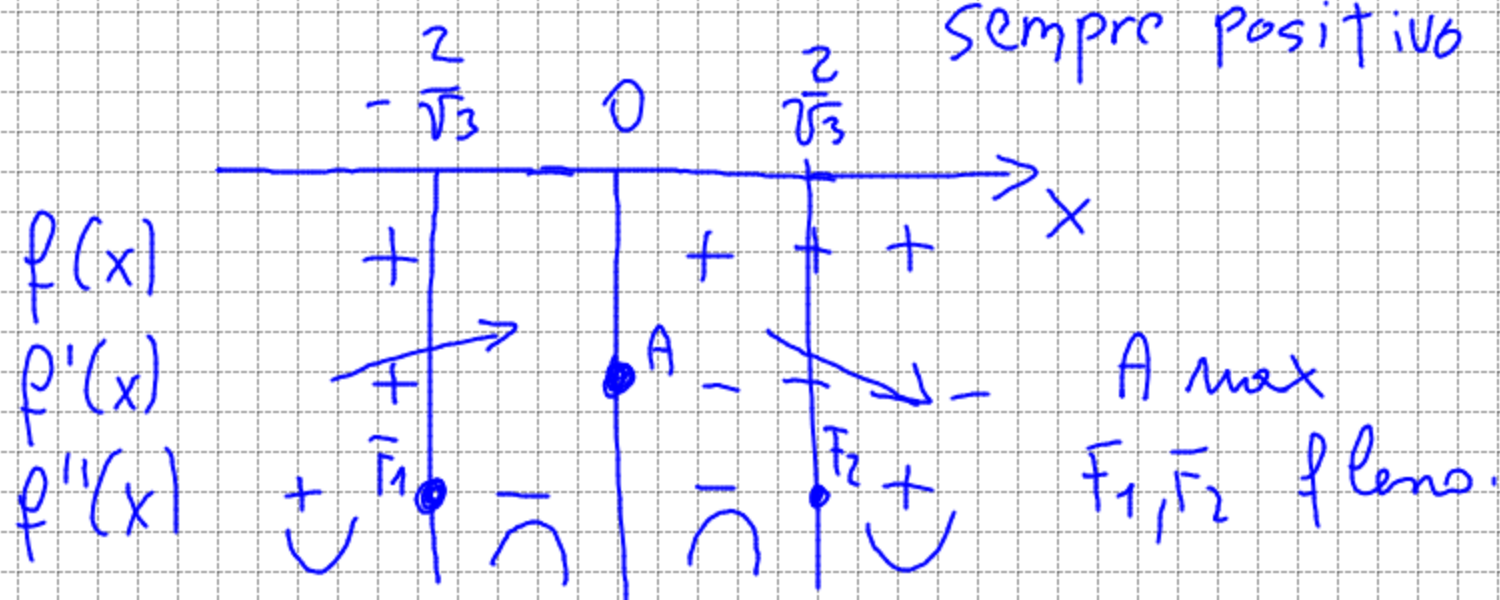
$$= \frac{+16(4+x^2)[-4-x^2+4x^2]}{(4+x^2)^4} = \frac{16[3x^2-4]}{(4+x^2)^3}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{16(3x^2-4)}{(4+x^2)^3} \geq 0 \quad N \quad 3x^2-4 \geq 0$$

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

$$D \quad (4+x^2)^3 > 0$$

sempre positivo



$P(-2;1)$ $Q(2;1)$ trovare le equazioni delle tangenti alla curva passanti per P e Q

$$f'(x) = \frac{-16x}{(4+x^2)^2}$$

$$f'(-2) = \frac{32}{64} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{-32}{64} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

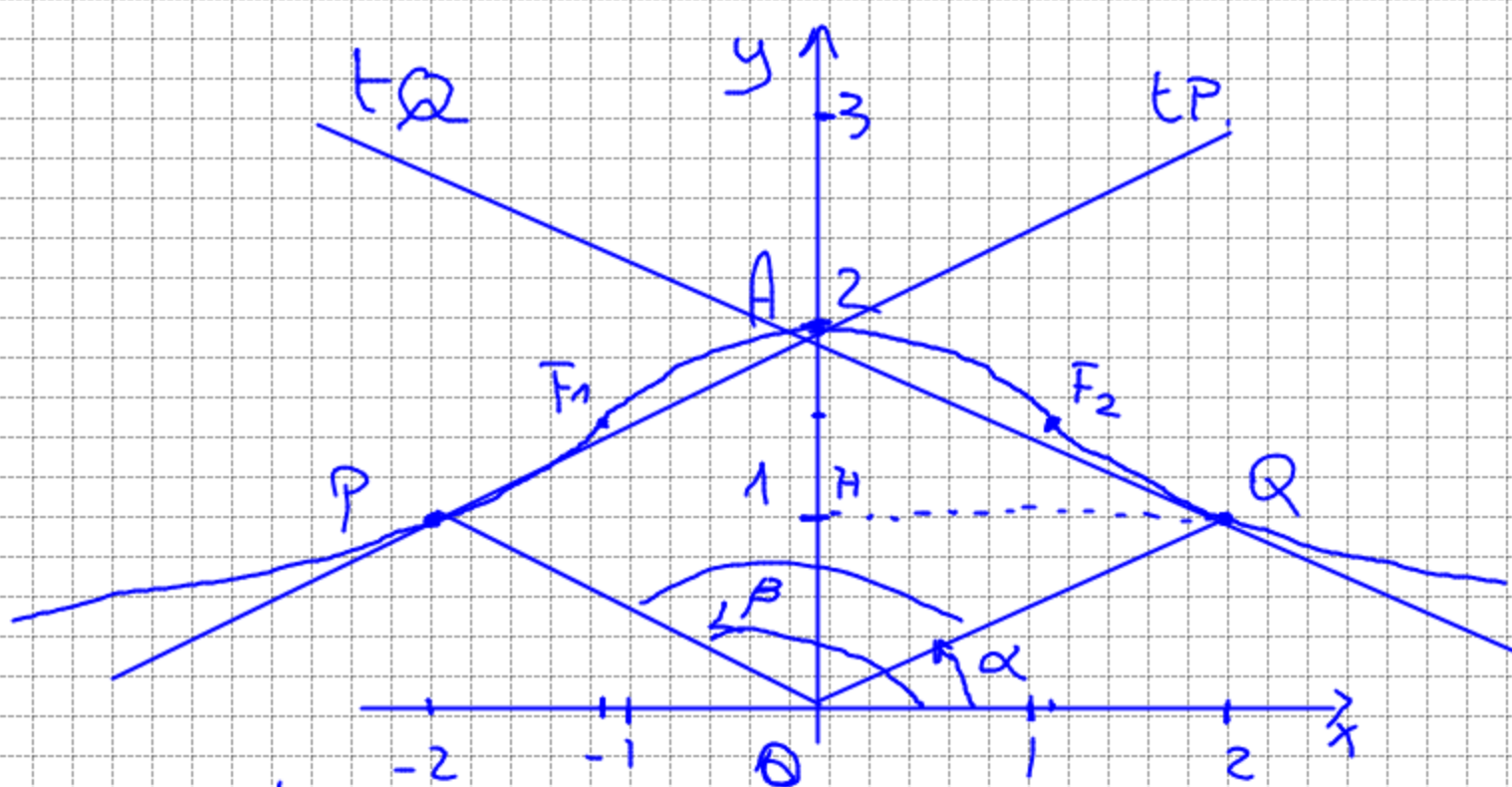
$$y - y_P = f'(-2)(x - x_P)$$

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

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

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

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2$$



$$F_1\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}; \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{8}{4 + \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{24}{16} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$F_2\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}; \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$P(-2;1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \quad (tP) \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{array}$$

$$Q(2;1)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \quad (tQ) \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$P(-2;1)$$

$$A(0;2)$$

$$Q(2;1)$$

$$O(0;0)$$

$$PA = \sqrt{(x_P - x_A)^2 + (y_P - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{(x_O - x_P)^2 + (y_O - y_P)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$PA = OP = \sqrt{5}$$

$$OQ = \sqrt{(x_O - x_Q)^2 + (y_O - y_Q)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$QA = \sqrt{(x_Q - x_A)^2 + (y_Q - y_A)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$$

non è un quadrato perché le diagonali non sono uguali, quindi è un rombo

la retta che passa per OQ è parallela alla retta che passa per PA e quindi $m_{OQ} = m_{PA} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{quindi } \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2}, \alpha \approx 26^\circ 33' 54''$$

$$\beta = (90^\circ - 26^\circ 33' 54'') \cdot 2 = 63^\circ 26' 05'' \cdot 2 = 126^\circ 52' 11''$$

$$\mu = 180^\circ - 126^\circ 52' 11'' = 53^\circ 7' 49''$$