

$$f(x) = \sqrt{8 - e^x} \log |x-1|$$

$A =$ insieme di definizione di f .

$$8 - e^x \geq 0 \quad 8 \geq e^x$$

$$\log 8 \geq x$$

$$|x-1| > 0 \quad x-1 \neq 0 \quad x \neq 1$$

$$A = (-\infty, \log 8] - \{1\}$$

$$\max(A) = \log 8, \quad \inf(A) = -\infty$$

L'insieme A ha massimo ma
non ha minimo.

$$\sup(A) = \max(A) = \log 8.$$

$$f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\log(x+1)}{\sqrt[4]{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(x+1)}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x + o(x)}{x^{1/4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{3/4} + o(x^{3/4})}{1} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x^{1/4}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \textcircled{\times}$$

$$\log(1+x) = \log\left[x\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)\right] =$$

$$= \log x + \log\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)$$

↓ → 0 se $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{\infty}+1\right) = \log(0+1) = 0$$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x^{1/4}} + \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^{1/4}} \rightarrow \frac{0}{\infty} = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{x^\alpha} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha > 0.$$



$$\frac{\log(1+x)}{x^{1/4}} > 0$$

$$x > 0$$

$$\inf f = 0$$

$$\text{perché } f > 0$$

$$\text{e } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

Non è un minimo a tratti

$\exists x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$ t.c.

$$f(x_0) = 0.$$

$$f(x_0) = \frac{\log(1+x_0)}{x_0^{1/4}} > 0$$

impossibile.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x|^{3/2} \log|x| & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. f è pari.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} |x|^{3/2} \log|x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{3/2} \log x$$

$$= 0$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^\alpha \log x = 0$
 $\forall \alpha > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 0 = f(0)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è continua in 0.

È derivabile? (in $x_0 = 0$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$$

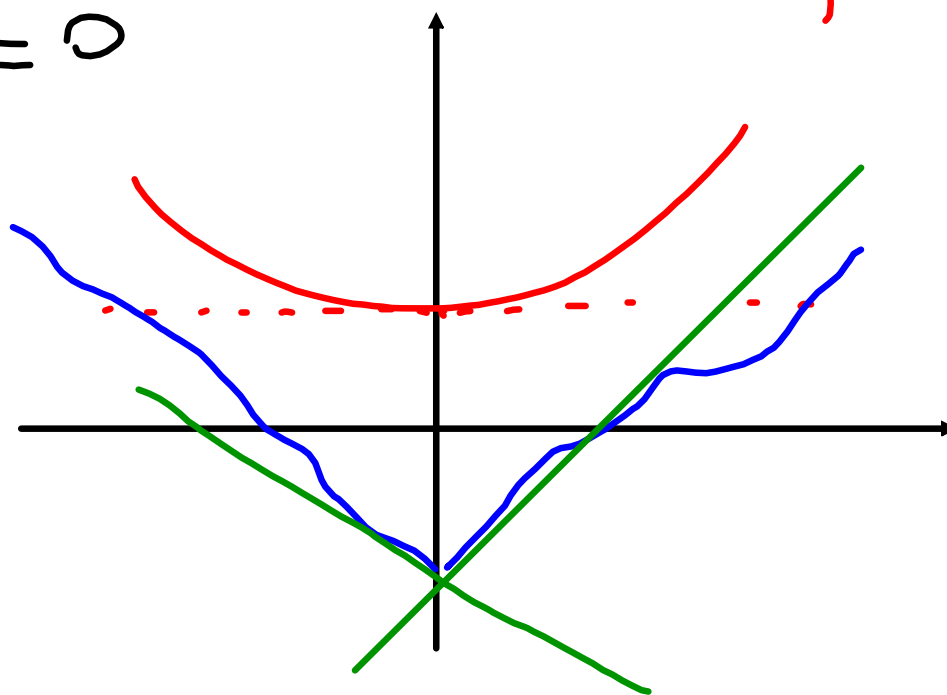
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|^{3/2} \log|x| - 0}{x}$$

prima faccio il limite da
destra.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^{3/2} \cdot \log x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{1/2} \log x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'_+(0) = 0$$

poni

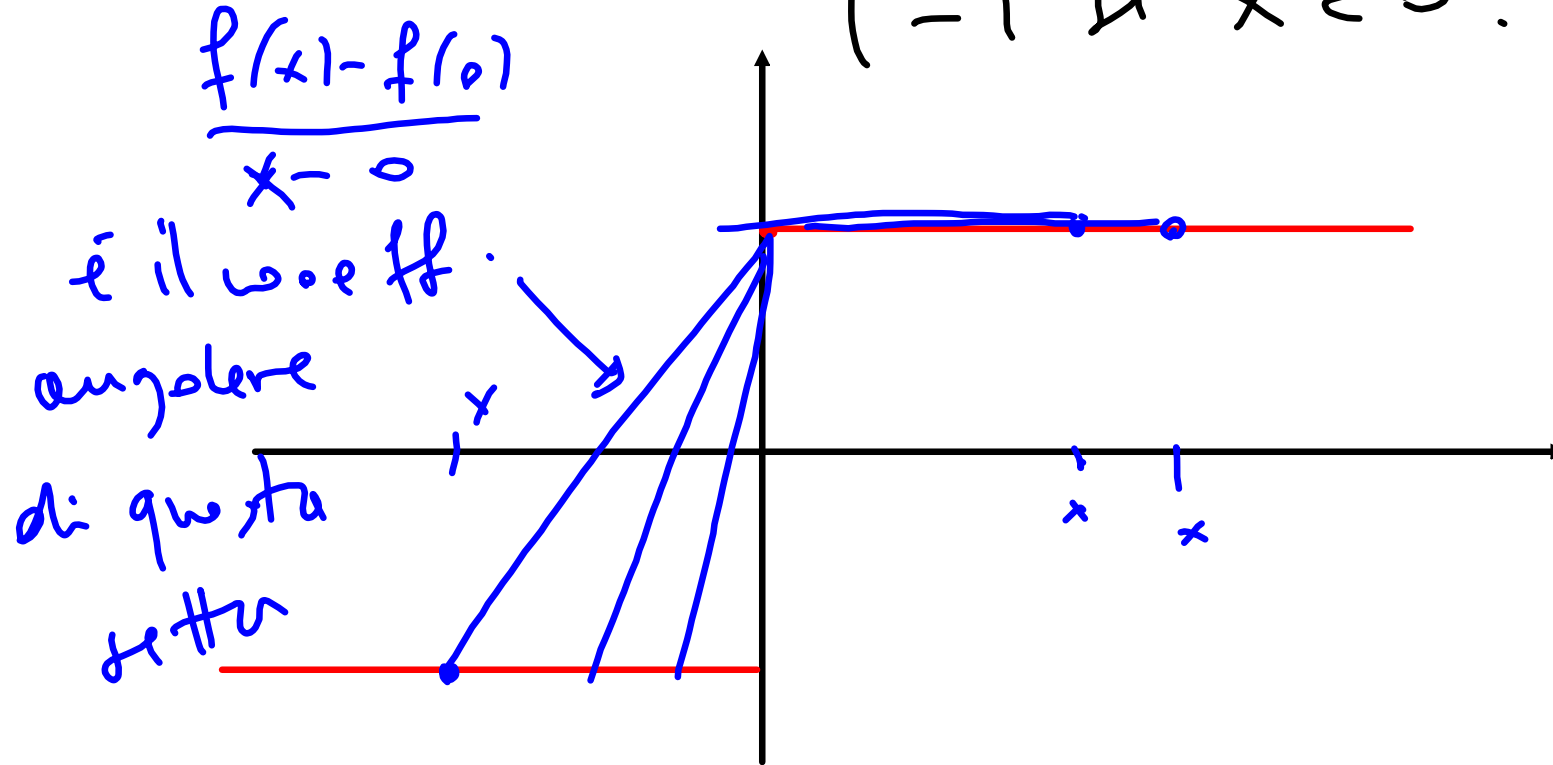


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = 0$$

per simmetria.

$\Rightarrow f$ è derivabile in 0 .

$$E_s: f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$$



f è derivabile in $(-\infty, 0)$

e in $(0, +\infty)$

e $f'(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0$$

ma f non è derivabile in 0
perché non è continua in $0.$

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - 1}{x} = 0 \quad = 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0.$$

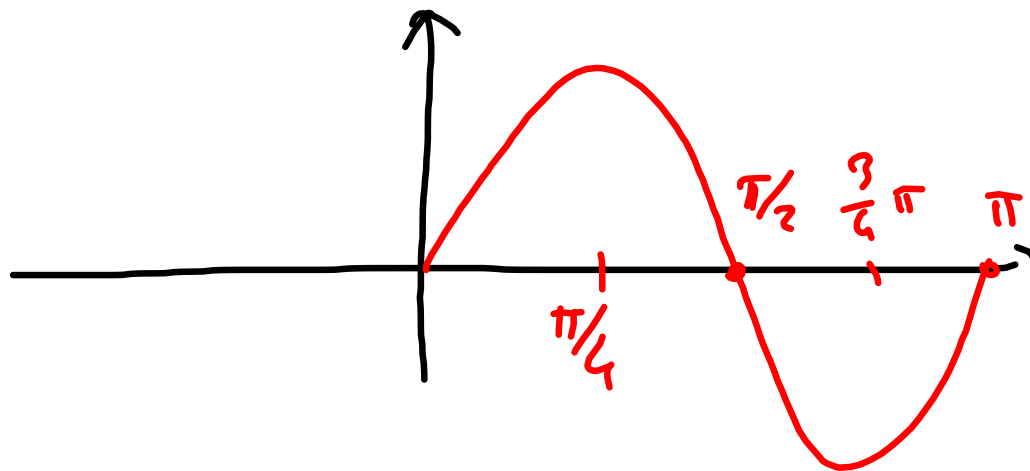
$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1 - 1}{x} = \frac{-2}{0^-} = +\infty$$

$$f : \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x \sin(3x)}{\sin^2(2x)}$$

$$\sin(2x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



$$\sin t > 0 \quad \text{se} \quad 0 < t < \pi$$

$$\sin(3x) > 0 \quad \text{se} \quad 0 < 3x < \pi$$

$$t = 3x$$

↓

$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{x \sin(3x)}{\sin^2(3x)} =$$

$$\boxed{\sin t = t + o(t)}$$

$t \rightarrow 0$

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

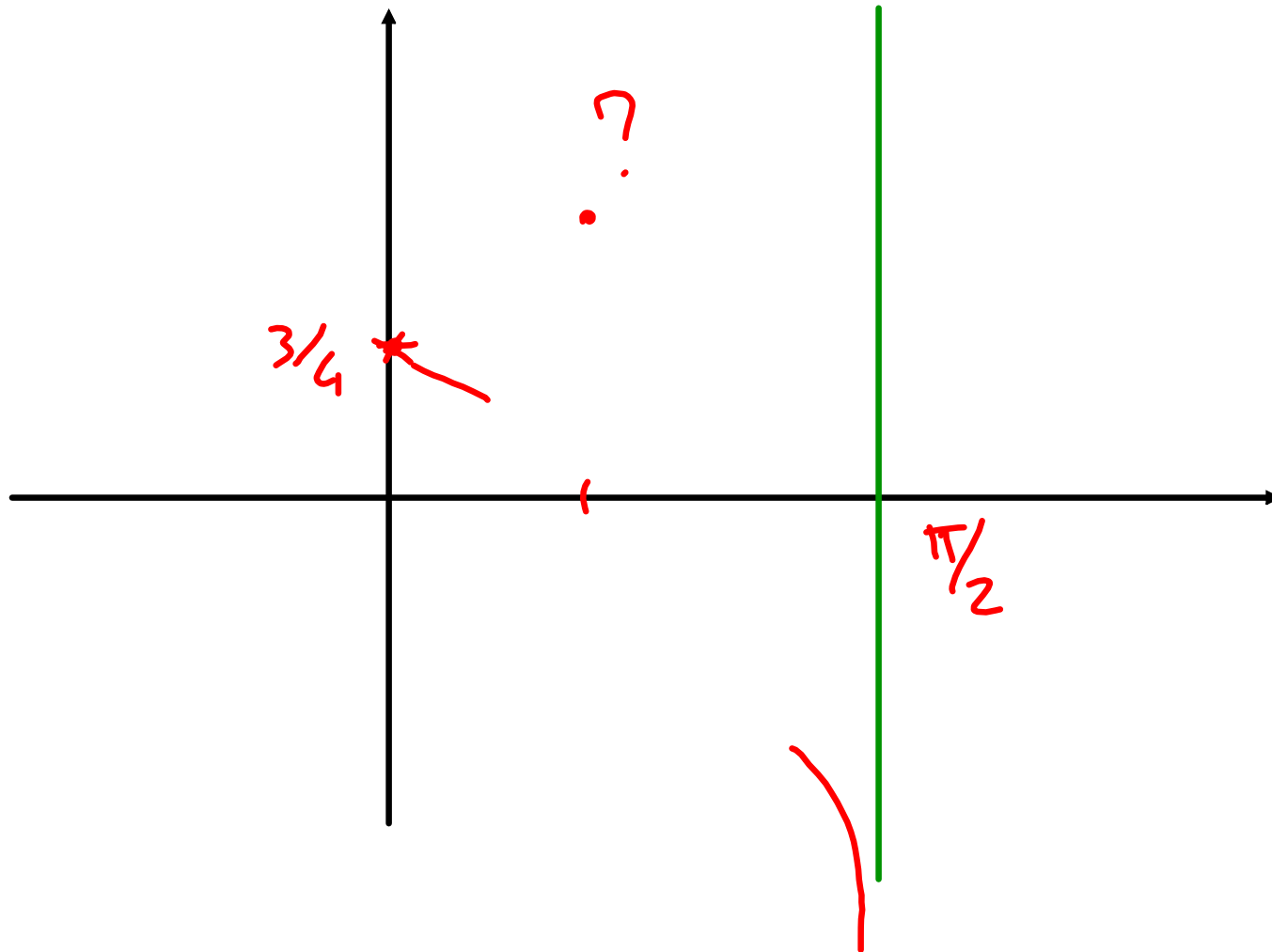
$$\frac{x [3x + o(x)]}{[2x + o(x)]^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3x^2 + o(x^2)}{4x^2 + o(x^2)}$$

dividete per x^2 num. e denom.

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3 + \underbrace{o(1)}_{\rightarrow 0}}{\underbrace{4 + o(1)}_{\rightarrow 0}} = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \frac{x \sin(3x)}{\sin^2(x)} &= \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi\right)}{\sin^2(\pi)} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}(-1)}{0^+} = \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{0^+}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} (+\infty) = -\infty \end{aligned}$$



$$x \rightarrow \infty \quad \sin(x^{-1/3}) = ?$$

$$x^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = x^{-1/3}$$

Se $x \rightarrow \infty$
 $\Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$

$$\sin(x^{-1/3}) = x^{-1/3} + o(x^{-1/3})$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sin x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} = \text{?} \cdot 0$$

non ha
limite
ma è limitata
 $|\sin x| \leq 1$.

$$\sin \frac{1}{\infty} = \sin 0 = 0$$

$$f: \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \log(\log(\operatorname{tg} x))$$

$\operatorname{tg} x$ è crescente

$\log x$ è crescente $\Rightarrow f$ è

$\log x$ è crescente.
crescente
(strettam.)

f è iniettiva.

per essere surgettiva
l'immagine di f deve
coprire tutto \mathbb{R} .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}^+} \log(\log(\tan x)) =$$

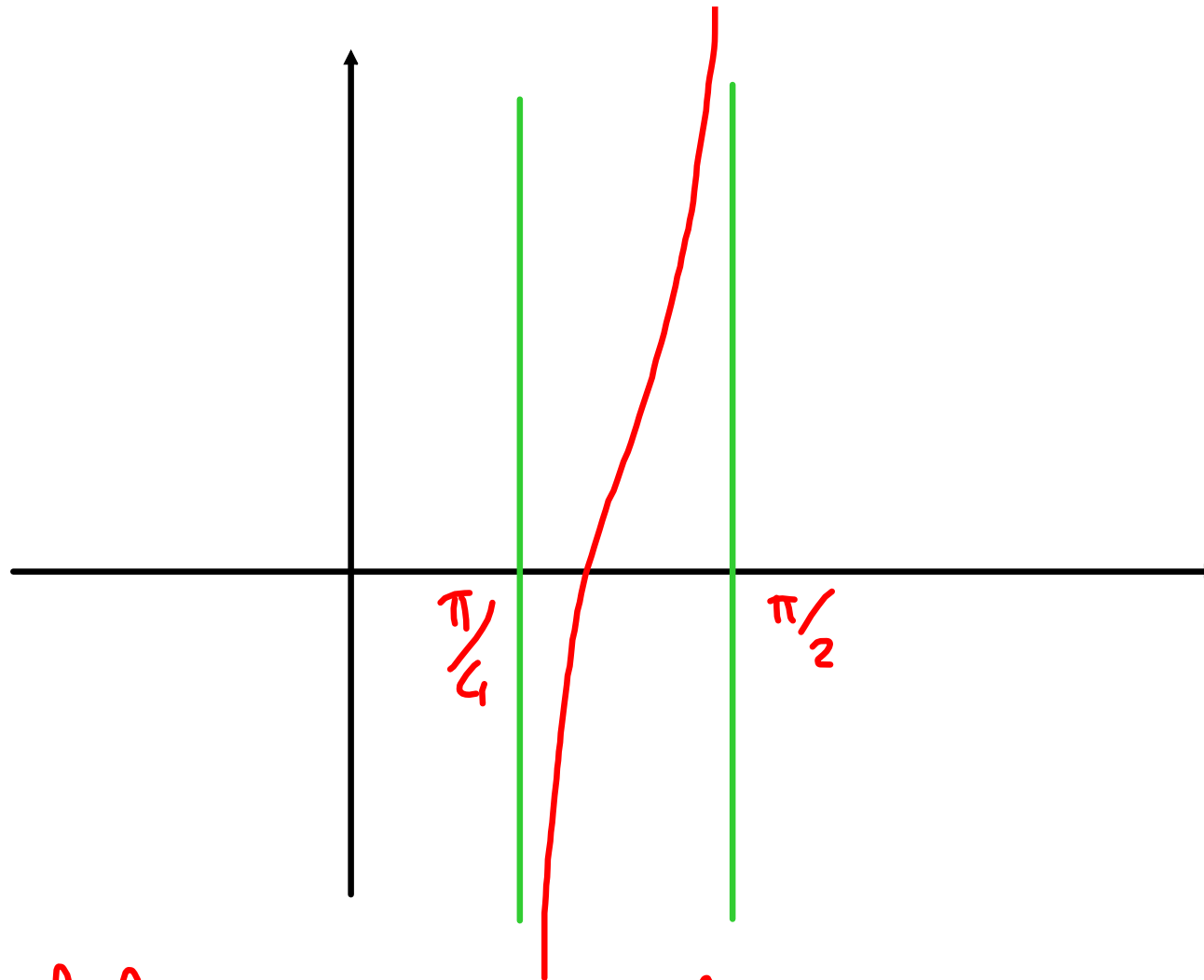
$$=$$

$$\log(\log(1)) =$$

$$= \log(0^+) = -\infty$$

valid since $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \log(t) = -\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \log(\log(\tan x)) &= \\ &= \log(\log(+\infty)) = \\ &= \log(+\infty) = +\infty \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow \inf f = -\infty, \sup f = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow f$ è surgettiva

$\Rightarrow f$ è bigettiva.

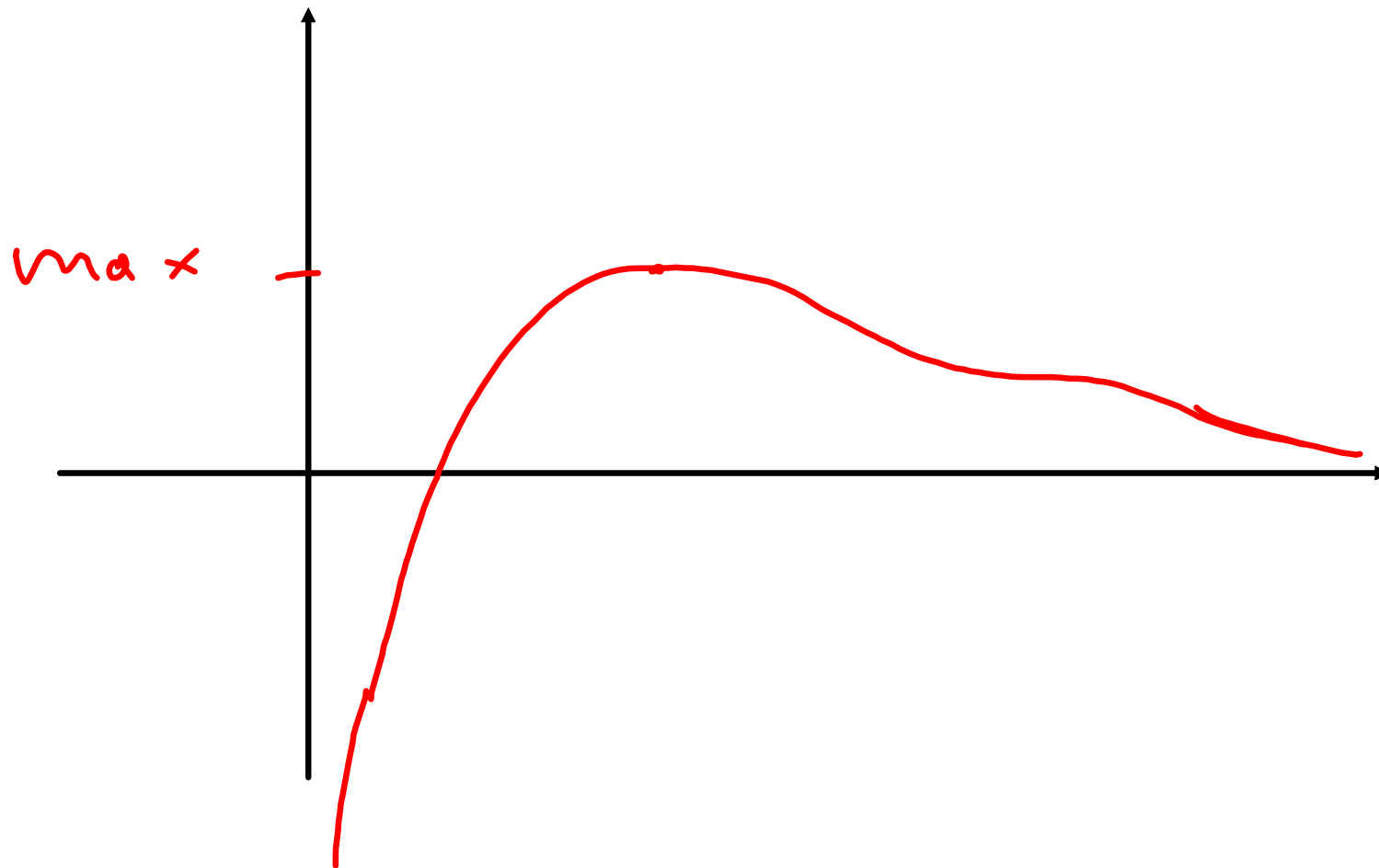
$$f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

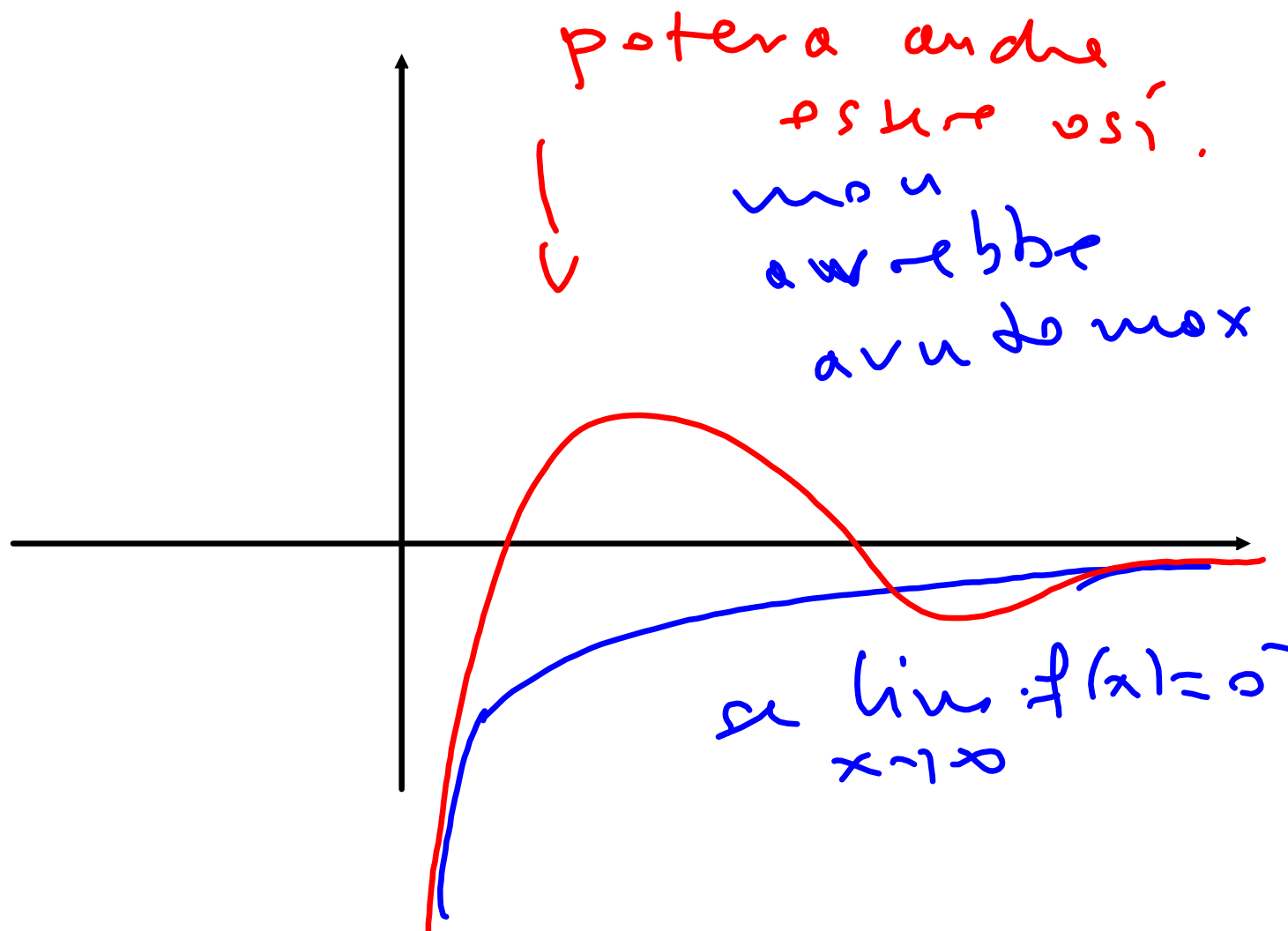
$$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{2x+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log x}{2x+1} = \frac{-\infty}{1} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{2x+1} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log x}{2x+1} &= \text{diviso per } x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\log x}{x}}{2 + \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{0^+}{2+0} = 0^+ \end{aligned}$$





dal fatto che

lim $f(x) = 0^-$ non posso
 $x \rightarrow \infty$

ricavarne direttamente che
 f ha massimo.