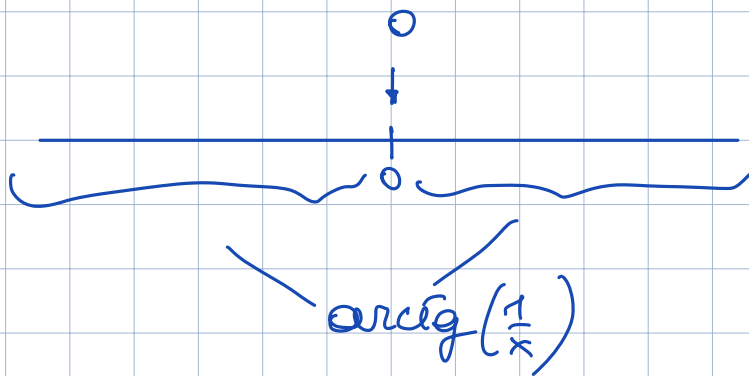


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{se } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R}$



- f è simmetrica

$$f(-x) = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{-x}\right) =$$

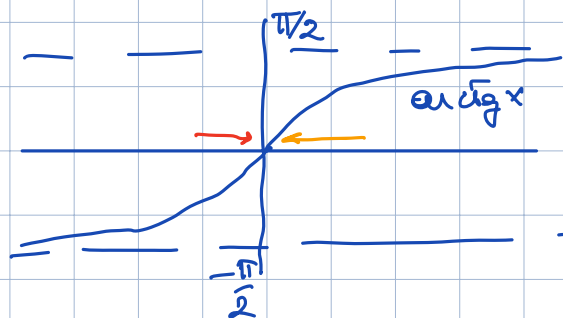
$$= -\arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ perché } \arctan \text{ è dispari}$$

$$= -f(x)$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x), \text{ } f \text{ è dispari}$$

- limiti agli estremi e asintoti

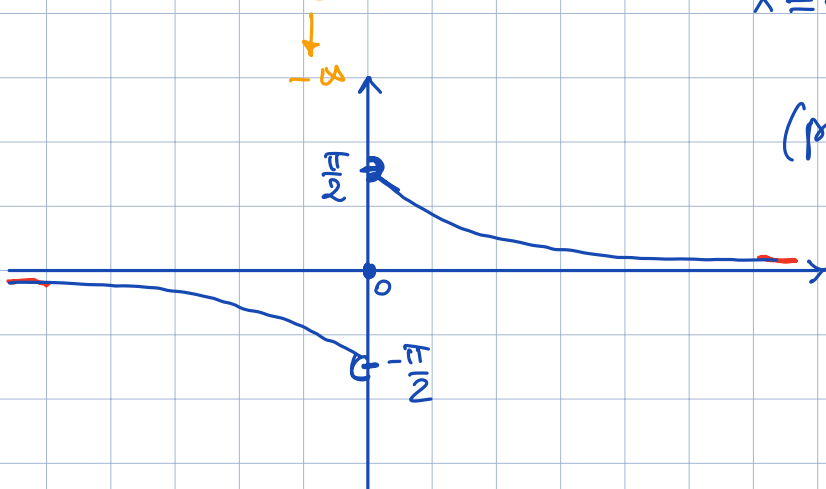
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0^+$$



$y=0$ è as. orizz. completo,

$$? \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



$x=0$ pto di salto
per f
(punto di discontinuità)

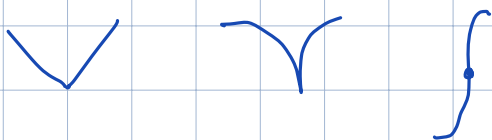
$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{1+x^2} & x \neq 0 \\ \text{? perché } f \text{ è disc in } x=0 & x=0 \end{cases} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$D(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} ; \quad D\left(\arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) =$$

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

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

$$\text{dom}(f') = \text{dom}(f) \setminus \{0\}$$



? $f'(x) = 0$ pts stazionari

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} = 0 \text{ mai} \Rightarrow \nexists \text{ pts. stat.}$$

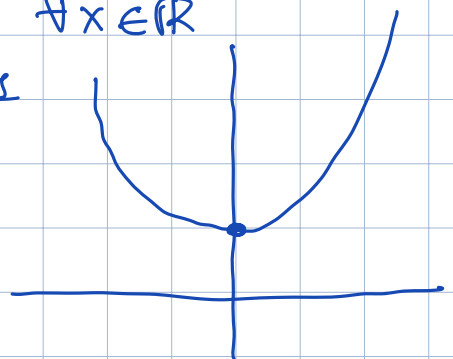
• ? $f'(x) \geq 0$ $-\frac{1}{1+x^2} \geq 0$

$$D = 1+x^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$N = -1 < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1+x^2 \geq 1$$

		0	
N	-		-
D	+		+
f'	-		-
f	$\searrow$		$\searrow$



$$f''(x) = - \frac{\cancel{0 \cdot (1+x^2)} - 1 \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2}, \text{ per } x \neq 0$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \text{solo per } x \neq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{N}{D}\right)' = \frac{N' \cdot D - N \cdot D'}{D^2}$$

$$\left(f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in I \Leftrightarrow f \text{ convessa in } I \right)$$

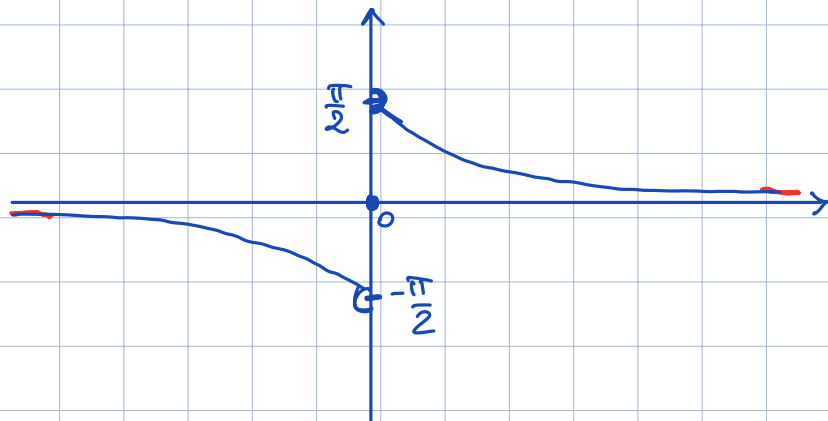
$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \geq 0$$

$$N = 2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$D = (1+x^2)^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

		0	
N	-		+
D	+		+
f''	-		+
f			

Attenzione $x=0$ non è pto di fless perche in $x=0$
 f è disc $\Rightarrow \nexists f'(0), \nexists f''(0)$



Per essendo limitata, f non ammette max e min (rel o assoluti)

f è decrescente in $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$

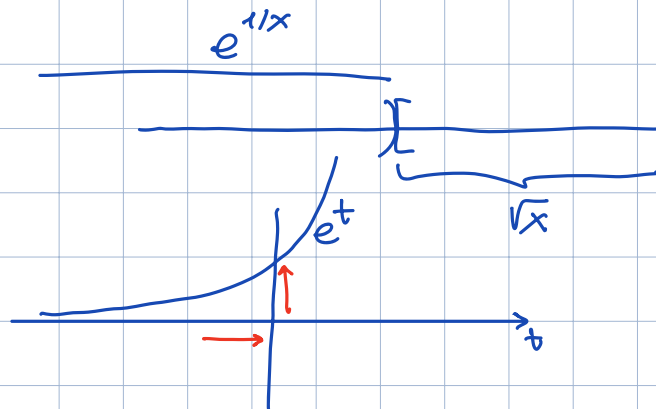
f è convessa in $(0, +\infty)$, concava in $(-\infty, 0)$

$\nexists$ pti staz, $\nexists$ pnti di fless.

$\exists$ as orizz $y=0$ completo

$x=0$ è pto di salto

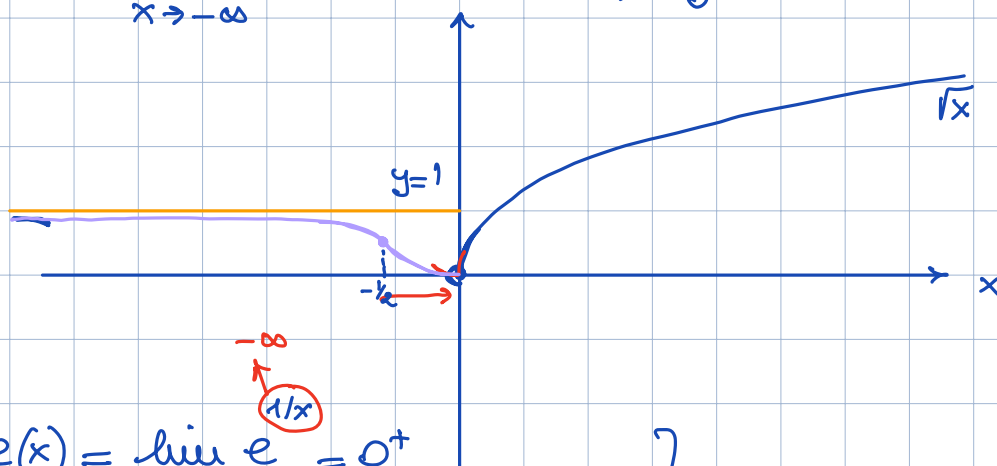
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1/x} & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



- dom(f) = $\mathbb{R}$

- simmetrie no

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{1/x} = 1^- \Rightarrow y=1 \text{ \u00e8 as. orizz. } Sx$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{1/x} = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} = 0 = f(0)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0) = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ f \text{ \u00e8 cont. in } x=0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x} = +\infty$$

$\sqrt{x} \rightarrow +\infty$ meno velocemente di x e quindi f as. obl. dx

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$q = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(f(x) - \underbrace{mx}_0 \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow f$ asintoto obl

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1/x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{1/x} & x < 0 \\ \sqrt{x} & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

? in $x=0$, calcolo $f'_-(0)$ e $f'_+(0)$

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{1/x}}{x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ forma indeterminata.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{1/x}}{x} \stackrel{(H)}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2} e^{1/x}}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-e^{1/x}}{x^2} = \frac{0}{0}$$

Questo procedimento non porta a risultati utili
faccio la sost

$$t = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{se } x \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow t \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 \cdot e^{1/x}}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{t \cdot e^t}{1} \quad \text{FI} \quad \text{non posso applicare de l'Hop.}$$

Faccio la sost $t = -\frac{1}{x}$ se $x \rightarrow 0^- \Rightarrow t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1 \cdot e^{1/x}}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-t) \cdot e^{-t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-t}{e^t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-1}{e^t} = 0^-$$

$$\boxed{f'_-(0) = 0^-}$$

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

$$\boxed{f'_+(0) = +\infty}$$

$\Rightarrow x=0$ è pto angoloso

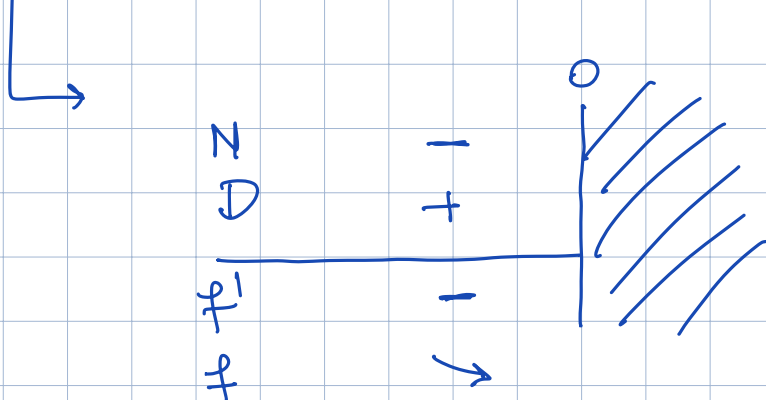
• $f'(x) \geq 0$

$\boxed{x < 0} \quad f'(x) = -\frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} \geq 0$

$N = -e^{1/x} \geq 0$ mai perché $\exp > 0$

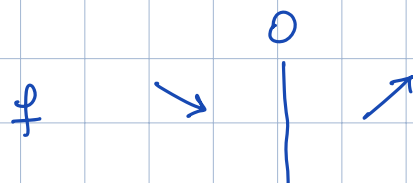
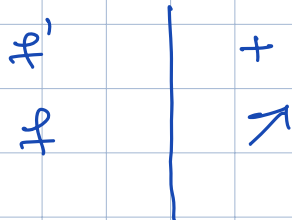
$D = x^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$, $x=0$ è esclusa dall'intervallo su cui sto studiando

quando $x < 0 \Rightarrow D > 0$



f è decrescente in $(-\infty, 0)$

$x > 0$ $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} > 0 \quad \forall x > 0$ f è crescente in $(0, +\infty)$



$x=0$ è pto di min rel

Calcolo $f''(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^{1/x} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - e^{1/x} \cdot 2x}{x^4} & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) x^{-1/2-1} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

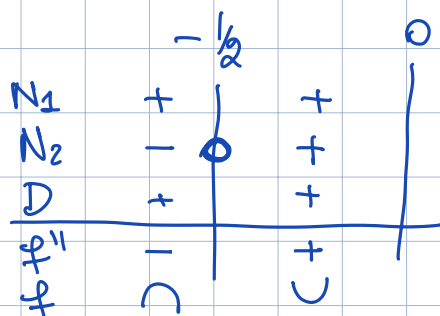
$f''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{1/x}(1+2x)}{x^4} & x < 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$\frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2}$
 $D(x^\alpha) = \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}$

$x < 0$

$f''(x) \geq 0$: $N_1 = e^{1/x} > 0 \quad \forall x < 0$ * $\begin{matrix} \text{limito} \\ \text{a studiare} \\ \text{per } x < 0 \end{matrix}$
 $N_2 = (1+2x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -\frac{1}{2}$

$D \geq x^4 > 0 \quad \forall x < 0$ *



f è concava in $(-\infty, -\frac{1}{2})$

f è convessa in $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

$x = -\frac{1}{2}$ è pto di flesso

$$\boxed{x > 0} \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/2} = -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^3}} < 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

f è concava in $(0, +\infty)$

$x=0$ è pto di min ass. (angolare)

È pto di max ass perché f è illimitata sup.



$f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ funzione Gaussiana

