

Terzo appello: studio di funzione

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

(1) Dominio, zeri, segno

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad 1+x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \\ & \bullet \quad 1-|x| < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \notin [-1, 1] \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} & \bullet \quad 1+x^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \\ & \bullet \quad 1-|x| < 0 \Leftrightarrow x \notin [-1, 1] \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Dominio: } (-1, 1]$$

$$\bullet \quad f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1-|x|} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1-|x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = +1 \quad \text{perch\`e } -1 \notin (-1, 1]$$

$$\bullet \quad \text{Per } x \in (-1, 1]: \quad \sqrt{1-|x|} \geq 0 \quad \text{e anche } 1+x^2 \geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0.$$

(2) Limiti al bordo e asintoti

da studiare solo $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x)$:

$$\text{Per } x \leq 0: \quad f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-(-x)}}{1+x^3} = \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\underbrace{(1+x)(x^2-x+1)}_{>0}} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -1^+$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Altro metodo con de l'Hospital:} \\ \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{6 \cdot \sqrt{1+x} \cdot x^2} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow -1^+ \end{array} \right.$$

Allora: asintoto verticale $x = -1$.

(3) Per $x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$, f è composta di funzioni derivabile, allora derivabile in $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \text{Per } 0 < x < 1: \quad f(x) &= \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{1+x^3} \\ \leadsto \quad f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-1) \cdot (1+x^3) - (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3x^2}{(1+x^3)^2} \\ &= \frac{-1-x^3 - 6x^2 \cdot (1-x)}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1-x} \cdot (1+x^3)^2} = \frac{5x^3 - 6x^2 - 1}{2 \sqrt{1-x} (1+x^3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Per $-1 < x < 0$: $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+x^3}$

$$\begin{aligned} \leadsto f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1+x^3) - (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3x^2}{(1+x^3)^2} = \\ &= \frac{1+x^3 - (1+x) \cdot 6x^2}{2 \cdot \sqrt{1+x} (1+x^3)^2} \\ &= \frac{-5x^3 - 6x^2 + 1}{2 \sqrt{1+x} (1+x^3)^2} = - \frac{5x^3 + 6x^2 - 1}{2 \sqrt{1+x} (1+x^3)^2} \end{aligned}$$

• Per $x=0$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 5x^3 - 6x - 1 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} -5x^3 - 6x^2 + 1 = +1$$

$\Rightarrow x=0$ punto angoloso

• Per $x=1$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\overbrace{5x^3 - 6x^2 - 1}^{\rightarrow -2}}{\underbrace{2 \sqrt{1-x}}_{\rightarrow 0^+} \underbrace{(1+x^3)^2}_{\rightarrow 4}} = -\infty$$

$\Rightarrow x=1$ punto con tangente verticale

(4) Monotonia e punti estremanti

• Per $0 < x < 1$: $f'(x) = \frac{5x^3 - 6x^2 - 1}{2 \underbrace{\sqrt{1-x}}_{>0} \underbrace{(1+x^3)^2}_{>0}} < 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5x^3 - 6x^2 - 1 < 0$$

Per $0 < x < 1$: $x^3 < x^2$ allora

$$5x^3 - 6x^2 - 1 < 5x^2 - 6x^2 - 1 = -x^2 - 1 < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ strettamente decrescente per $x \in (0, 1)$.

• Per $-1 < x < 0$: $f'(x) = - \frac{5x^3 + 6x^2 - 1}{\underbrace{2 \sqrt{1+x}}_{>0} \underbrace{(1+x^3)^2}_{>0}} > 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5x^3 - 6x^2 + 1 > 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Per } x = -1: \quad -5 \cdot (-1)^3 - 6 \cdot (-1)^2 + 1 = 0 \\ x = 0: \quad -5 \cdot 0^3 - 6 \cdot 0^2 + 1 > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{almeno uno zero}$$

Monotonia di $f'(x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (-5x^3 - 6x^2 + 1)' = -15x^2 - 12x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ oppure} \\ x = -\frac{12}{15} = -\frac{4}{5} &\in (-1, 0) \end{aligned}$$

Allora $f'(x)$ decrescente per $x \in (-1, -\frac{4}{5})$
 crescente per $x \in (-\frac{4}{5}, 0)$
 \Rightarrow esiste un unico zero in $(-\frac{4}{5}, 0)$.

Altro metodo:

$$-5x^3 - 6x^2 + 1 = -(x+1) \cdot (5x^2 + x - 1)$$

$$5x^2 + x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{21}}{10}$$

$$\frac{-1 + \sqrt{21}}{10} > 0 \quad \text{non incluso in } (-1, 0)$$

$$-\frac{1 - \sqrt{21}}{10} > -1 \Leftrightarrow -1 - \sqrt{21} > -10 \Leftrightarrow \varphi > \sqrt{21} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 0 \text{ per } x \in (-1, 0) \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{21}}{10} \approx -0,558 \dots$$

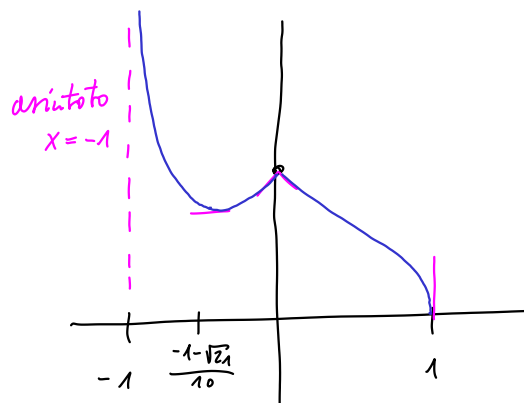
• Punti di massimo/minimo locale globale:

$$x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{21}}{10} \quad \text{minimo locale}, \quad x = 1 \quad \text{minimo globale } (f(x) \geq 0)$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{massimo locale}, \quad \nexists \text{ massimo globale } (\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = +\infty)$$

(crescente prima di $x=0$,
decrescendo dopo di $x=0$)

(5)



$$f(0) = 1$$

Opzione:

$$(6) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-|x|}}{1+x^3} dx \quad \text{integrale improprio per } x=-1.$$

Studiamo la parte per $x \leq 0$:

$$\int_{-1}^0 \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{1+x^3} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x)(x^2-x+1)} dx = +\infty$$

$\neq 0$

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

Allora l'integrale converge.