

# LO STUDIO DI FUNZIONI

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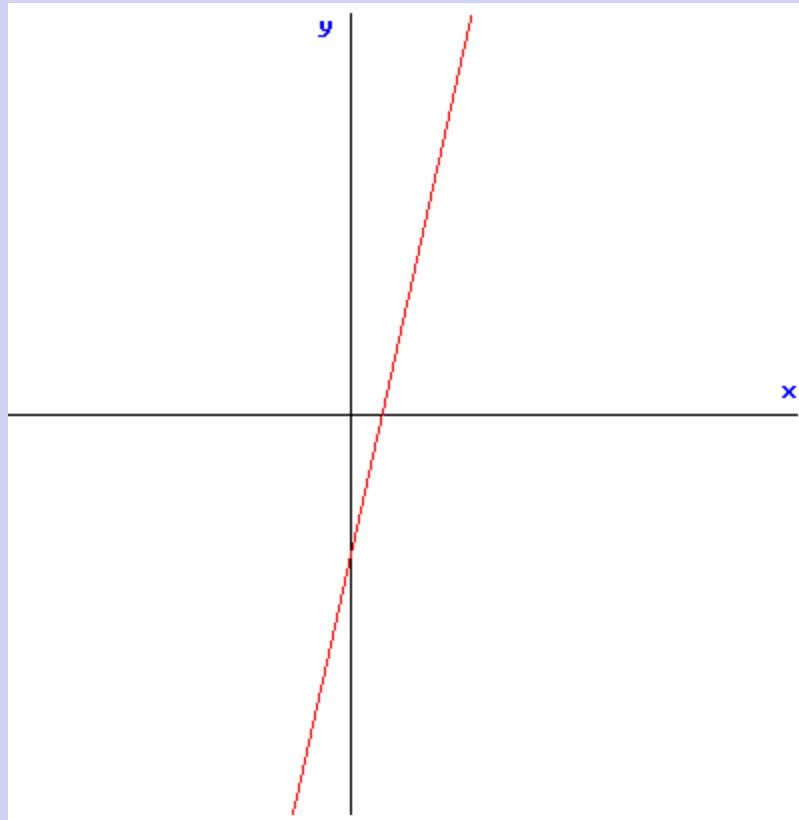


# POLINOMIALI

$n = 1$  → retta

$$y = P_1(x) = 5x - 7$$

$$a > 0$$

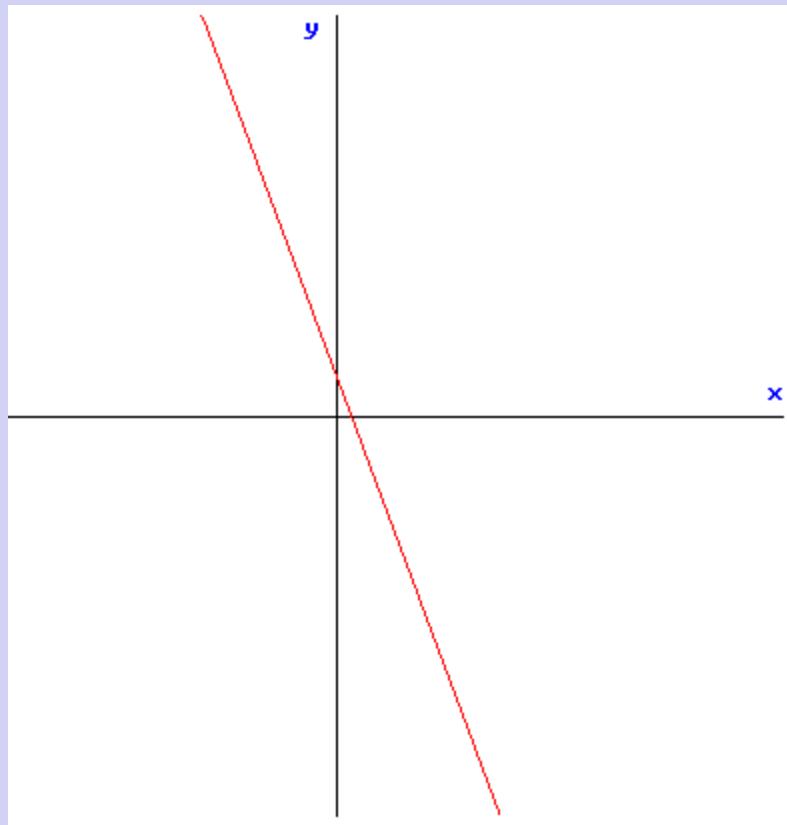


# POLINOMIALI

$n = 1$  → retta

$$y = P_1(x) = -3x + 2$$

$$a < 0$$



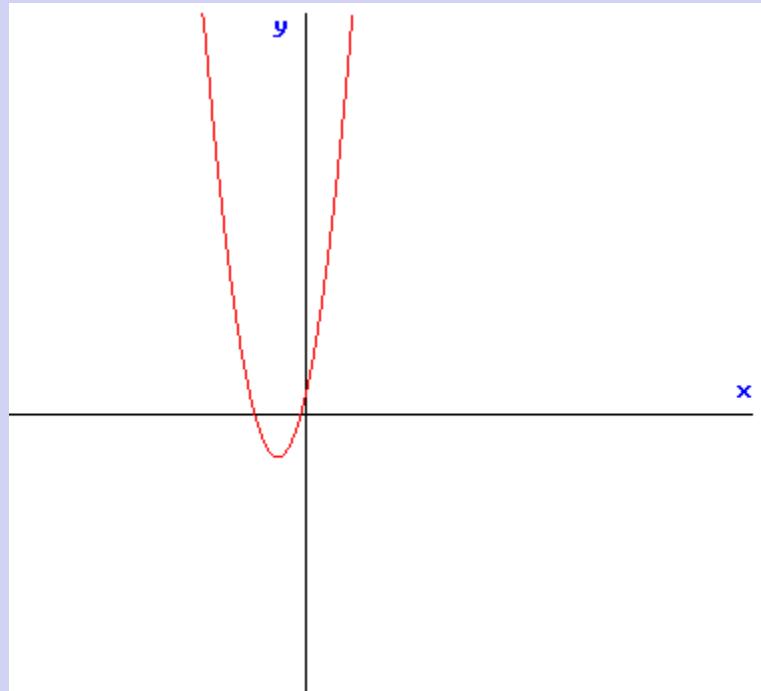
# POLINOMIALI

$n = 2 \rightarrow \text{parabola}$

$$y = P_2(x) = 2x^2 + 5x + 1$$

$$a > 0$$

concavità verso l'alto



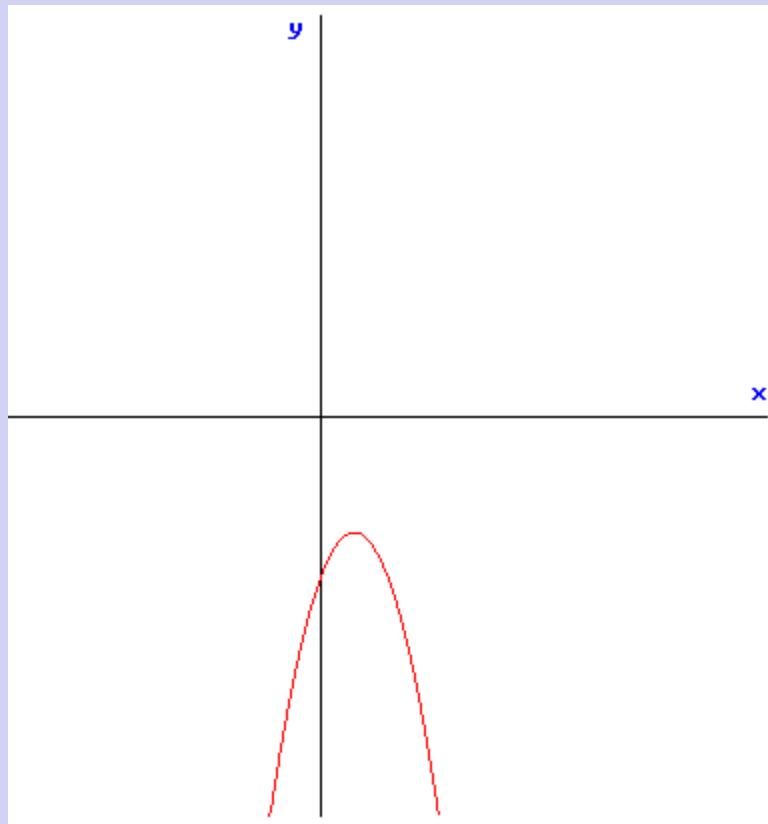
# POLINOMIALI

$n = 2 \rightarrow \text{parabola}$

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 3x - 8$$

$$a < 0$$

concavità verso il basso

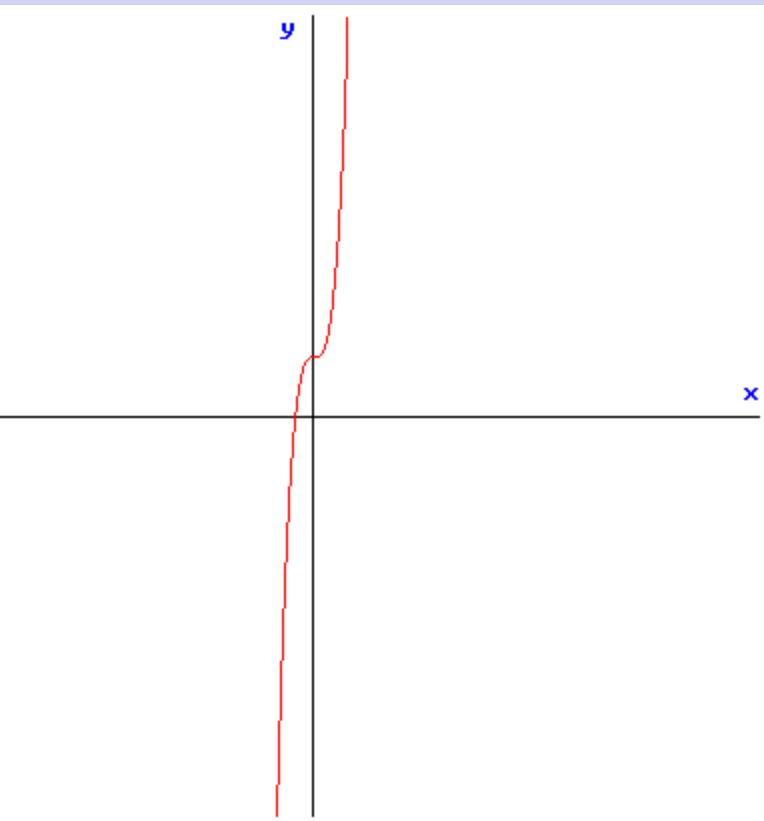


# POLINOMIALI

$n = 3 \rightarrow$  cubica

$$y = P_3(x) = 5x^3 - x^2 + 3$$

$$a > 0$$

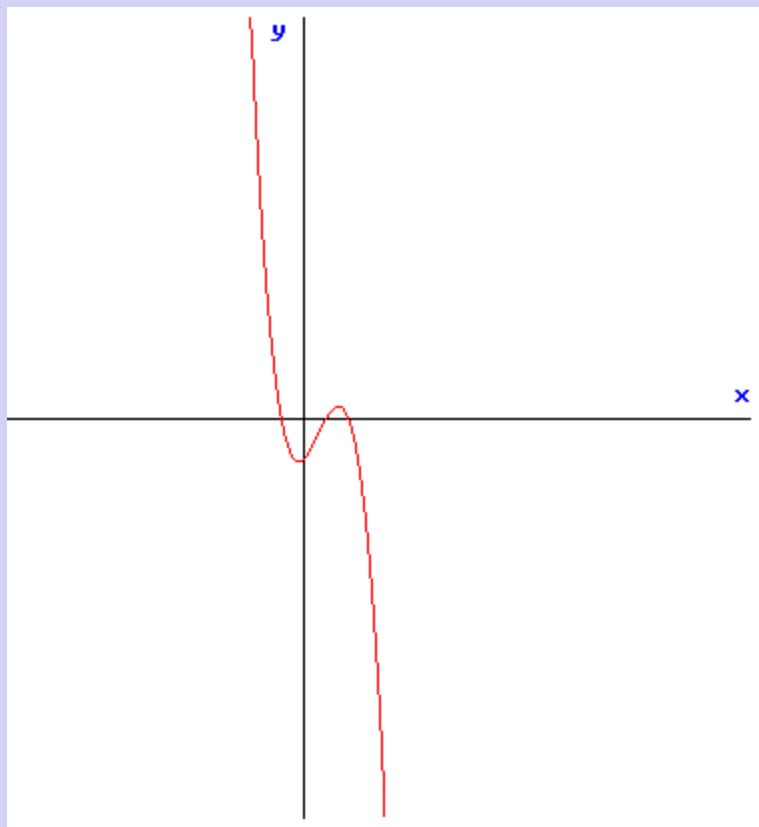


# POLINOMIALI

$n = 3 \rightarrow$  cubica

$$y = P_3(x) = -x^3 + 2x^2 + x - 2$$

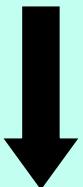
$$a < 0$$



## Esempio 1

**$n = 2$**

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$

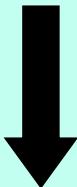


### 1) Determinazione del campo di esistenza (C.E.)

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$

Ogni polinomio, indipendentemente dal grado,  
è definito su tutta la retta reale, cioè su tutta la retta reale

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



## 2) Intersezioni con gli assi

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -x^2 + 7x + 5 \end{cases}$$



**intersezione con l'asse  $y$ ,  
ovvero con la retta  $x = 0$**

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 0 = -x^2 + 7x + 5 \end{cases}$$



**intersezione con l'asse  $x$ ,  
ovvero con la retta  $y = 0$**

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = -x^2 + 7x + 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (0, 5)$$

**intersezione con l'asse y**

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ -x^2 + 7x + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = \left( \frac{7 - \sqrt{69}}{2}, 0 \right) \\ C = \left( \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}, 0 \right) \end{cases}$$

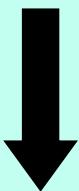
**intersezioni con l'asse x**

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



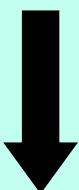
### 3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 7x + 5 > 0$$



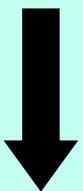
cambiando il segno ed il  
verso della disequazione

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x - 5 < 0$$

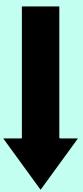


trovando le soluzioni  
dell'equazione associata

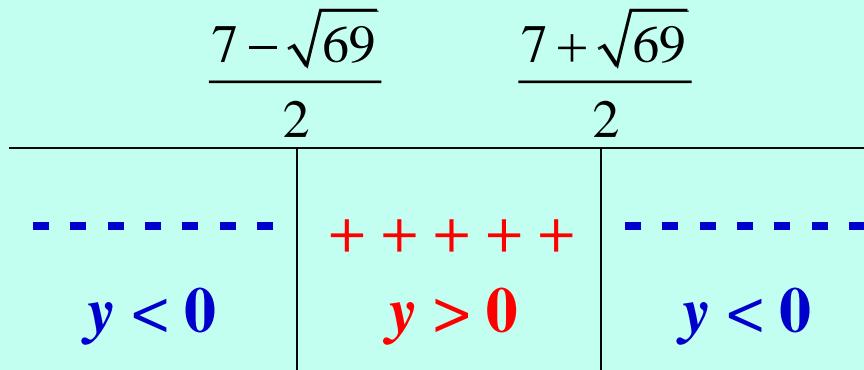
$$x^2 - 7x - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 20}}{2} = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{69}}{2}$$



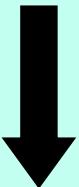
$$x^2 - 7x - 5 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7 - \sqrt{69}}{2} < x < \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}$$



$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 + 7x + 5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 7x - 5 < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{7 - \sqrt{69}}{2} < x < \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}$$

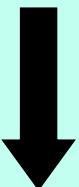


$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



#### 4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$



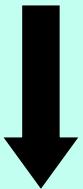
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2 + 7x + 5) = ???$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^2 + 7x + 5) = ???$$

## In generale:

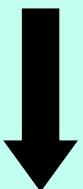
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (a_0 x^n) = a_0 \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^n) =$$
$$= \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } a_0 \text{ è positivo, } \forall n \\ -\infty & \text{se } a_0 \text{ è negativo, } \forall n \end{cases}$$
  
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (a_0 x^n) = a_0 \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^n) =$$
$$= \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } n \text{ è pari ed } a_0 \text{ è positivo} \\ -\infty & \text{se } n \text{ è pari ed } a_0 \text{ è negativo} \\ -\infty & \text{se } n \text{ è dispari ed } a_0 \text{ è positivo} \\ +\infty & \text{se } n \text{ è dispari ed } a_0 \text{ è negativo} \end{cases}$$

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$

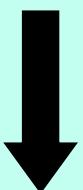


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2 + 7x + 5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^2) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2) = -(+\infty)^2 = -(+\infty) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^2 + 7x + 5) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-x^2) = -\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2) = -(-\infty)^2 = -(+\infty) = -\infty$$



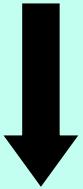
**la funzione data non ammette *asintoti orizzontali***



$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



## 5) Calcolo della derivata prima

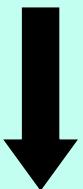
$$D(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$D(a_0 x^n) = a_0 D(x^n) = a_0 n x^{n-1}$$

$$D(a_0) = 0$$

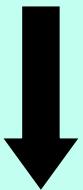
$$D(x) = 1$$

$$D[P_1(x) + P_2(x) + \dots + P_n(x)] = D[P_1(x)] + D[P_2(x)] + \dots + D[P_n(x)]$$



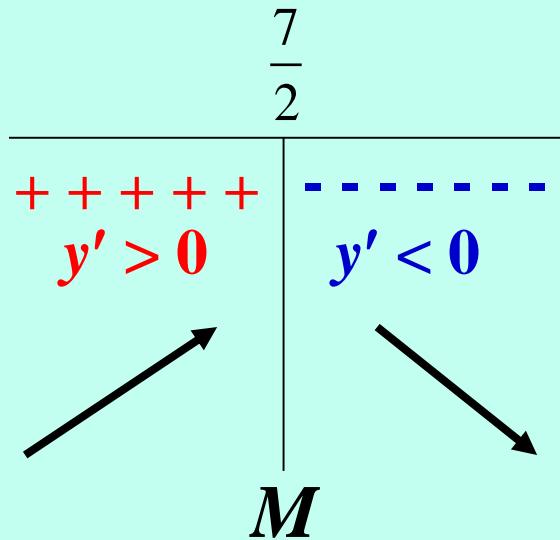
$$\begin{aligned}y' &= D[P_2(x)] = D(-x^2 + 7x + 5) = D(-x^2) + D(7x) + D(5) = \\&= -2x + 7 + 0 = -2x + 7\end{aligned}$$

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$

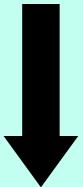


## 6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

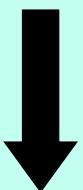
$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2x + 7 > 0 \Leftrightarrow -2x > -7 \Leftrightarrow 2x < 7 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{7}{2}$$



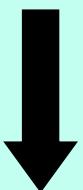
$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



$x = \frac{7}{2}$  è un *massimo* per la funzione

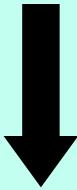


$$x = \frac{7}{2} \Rightarrow y = P_2\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = -\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 7\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) + 5 = \frac{69}{4}$$

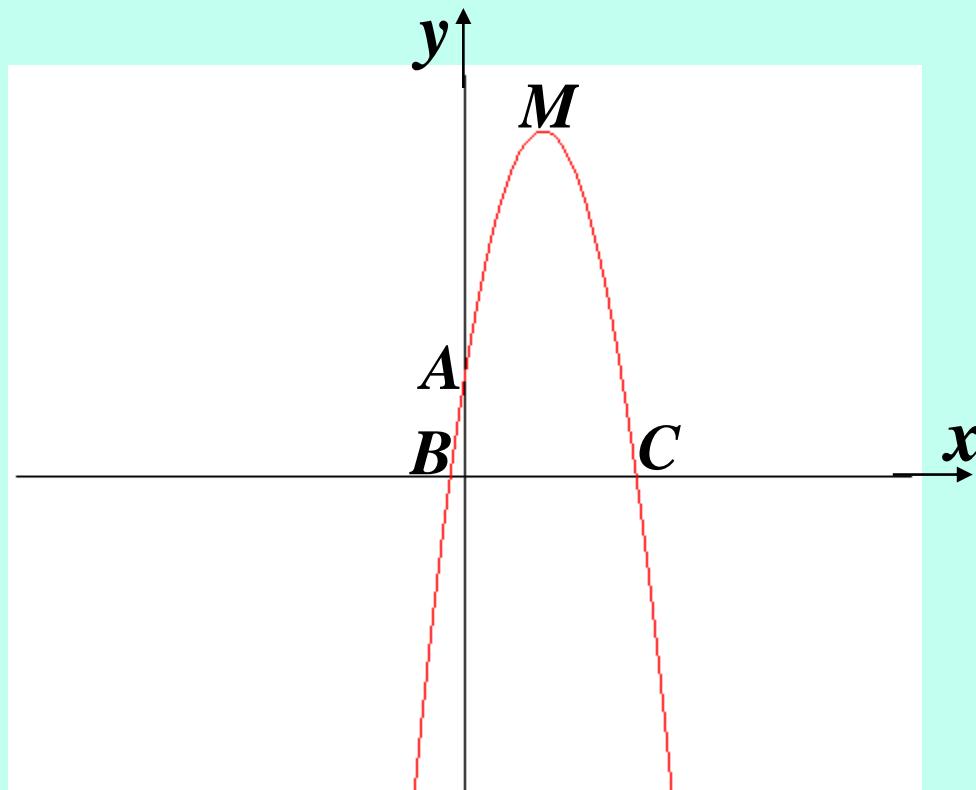


$M = \left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{69}{4}\right)$  è un *punto di Massimo* per la funzione

$$y = P_2(x) = -x^2 + 7x + 5$$



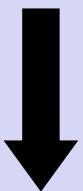
## 7) Grafico della funzione



## *Esempio 2*

***n = 3***

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



### **1) Determinazione del campo di esistenza (C.E.)**

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



## 2) Intersezioni con gli assi

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = x^3 - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (0,0) \equiv O$$

**intersezione con l'asse y**

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 0 = x^3 - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x_1 = 0, x_2 = -1, x_3 = +1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = (0,0) \equiv A \equiv O \\ C = (-1,0) \\ D = (+1,0) \end{cases}$$

**intersezioni con l'asse x**

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



### 3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x > 0$$



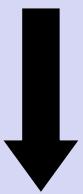
raccogliendo la  $x$

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 1) > 0$$

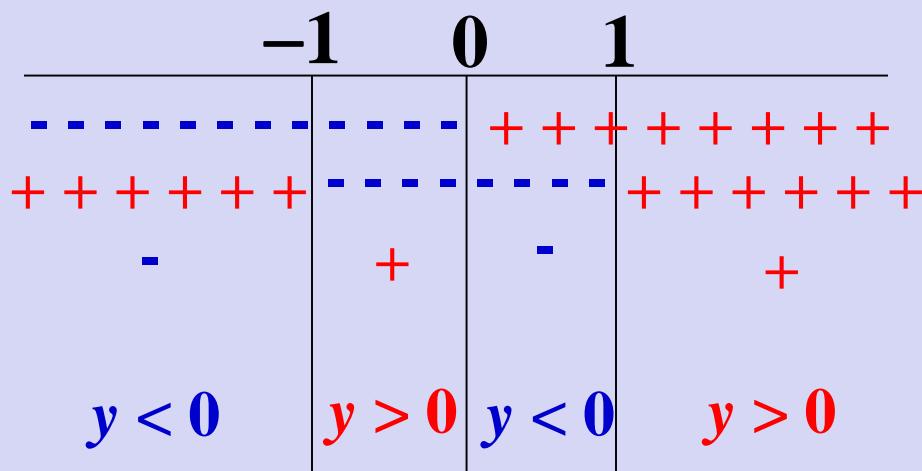
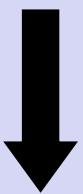


trovando le soluzioni  
dell'equazione associata

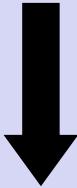
$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_{2,3} = \pm 1$$



$$x^3 - x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 0, x^2 - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < -1, x > +1 \end{cases}$$



$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



## 4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3) = (+\infty)^3 = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3) = (-\infty)^3 = -\infty$$



$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$

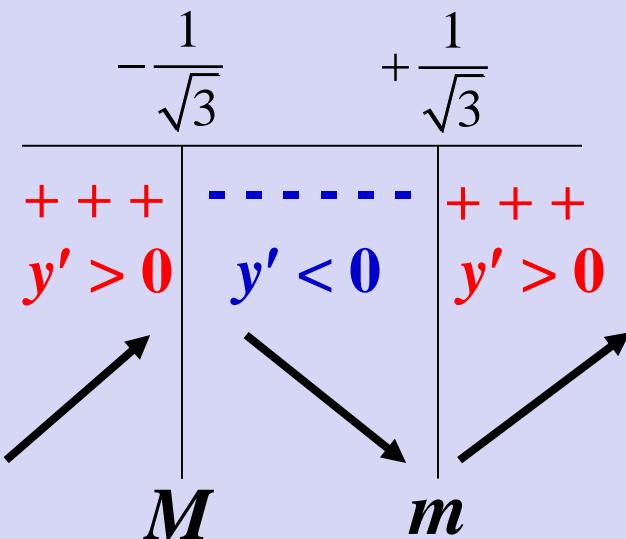


## 5) Calcolo della derivata prima

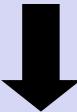
$$y' = D[P_3(x)] = D(x^3 - x) = D(x^3) - D(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$

## 6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}, x > +\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \Leftrightarrow x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, x > +\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



$$x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

**è un *Massimo* per la funzione**

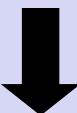
$$x = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

**è un *minimo* per la funzione**



$$x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cong -0,57 \Rightarrow y = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^3 - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \cong 0,38$$

$$x = +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cong +0,57 \Rightarrow y = \left( +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)^3 - \left( +\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \cong -0,38$$



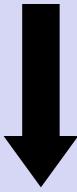
$$M = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

**punto di Massimo**

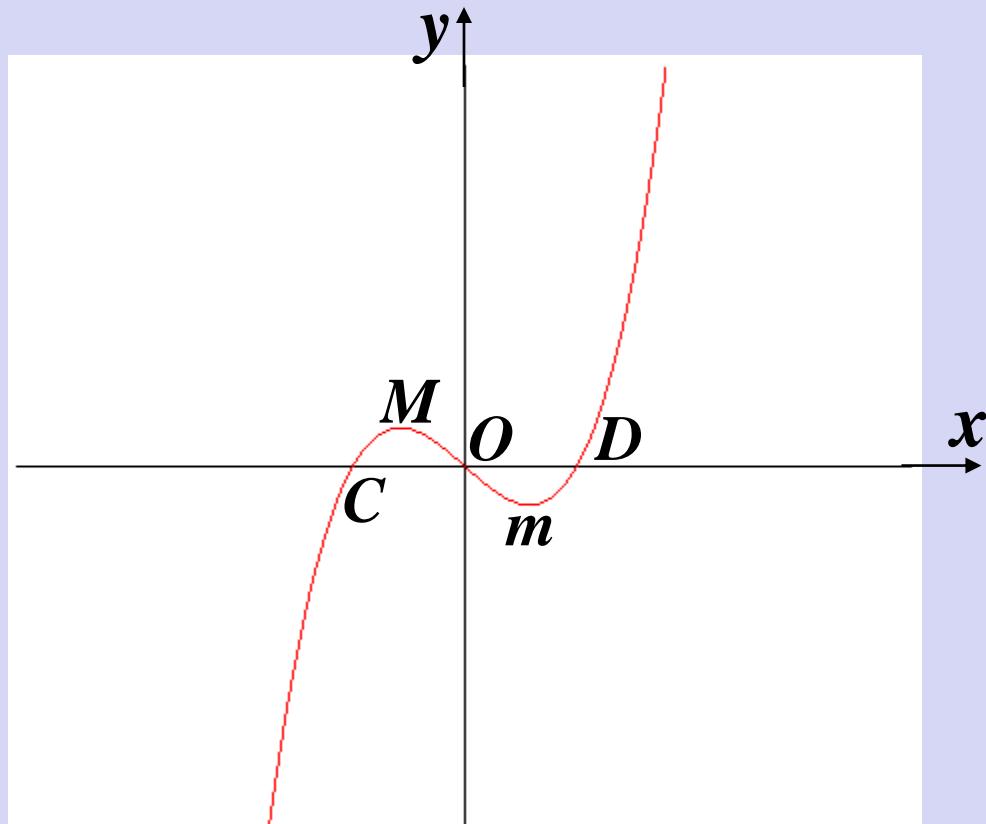
$$m = \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

**punto di minimo**

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 - x$$



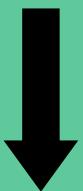
## 7) Grafico della funzione



## Esempio 3

$n = 3$

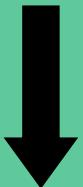
$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



### 1) Determinazione del campo di esistenza (C.E.)

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



## Scomposizione con Ruffini

$$x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4$  sono i divisori del termine noto  $-4$



$$x = +1 \Rightarrow P_3(1) = 1^3 + 1^2 + 2(1) - 4 = 0$$



$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c} & 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ \hline 1 & & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$



$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4 \Rightarrow y = P_3(x) = (x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 4)$$

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



## 2) Intersezioni con gli assi

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (0, -4)$$

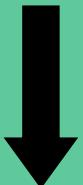
**intersezione con l'asse y**

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ 0=x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ (x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 4)=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x-1=0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ x=1 \\ x_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-4} = -1 \pm \sqrt{-3} \end{cases} \text{ mai}$$

**intersezione con l'asse x**

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



### 3) Studio del segno della funzione

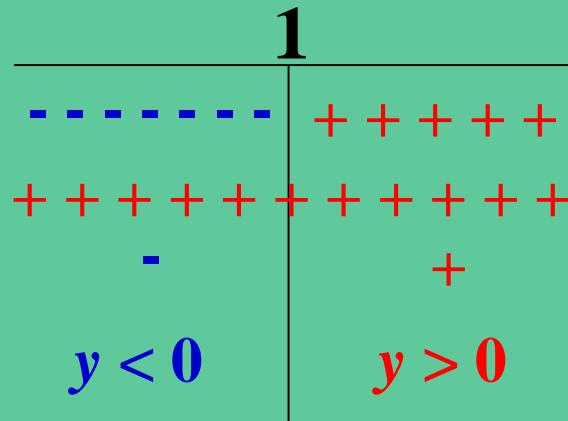
$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4 > 0$$



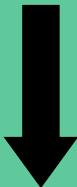
$$(x-1)(x^2 + 2x + 4) > 0$$



$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x - 1 > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ \text{sempre} \end{cases}$$



$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



## 4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^3) = (+\infty)^3 = +\infty$$

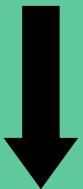
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^3) = (-\infty)^3 = -\infty$$



$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



## 5) Calcolo della derivata prima

$$y' = D[P_3(x)] = D(x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4) = 3x^2 + 2x + 2$$

## 6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 2x + 2 > 0 \quad \text{sempre} \quad (\Delta < 0)$$

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$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + & + \end{array}$$

$$y' > 0$$

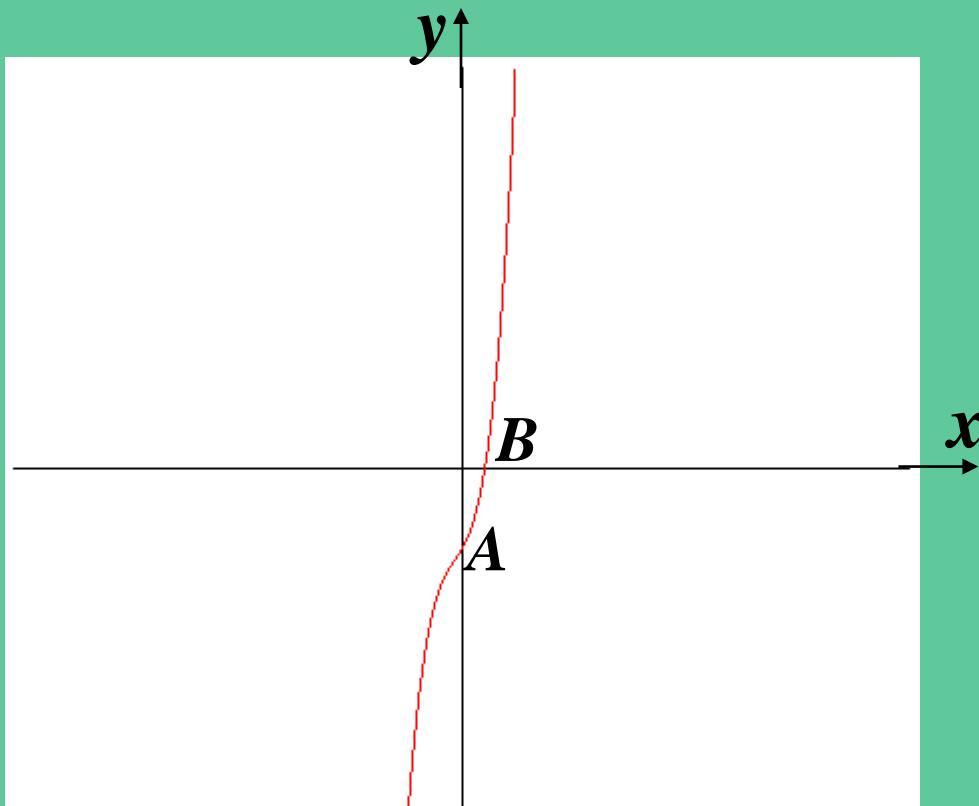


**La funzione è sempre crescente!!!  
Non ci sono né massimi né minimi!!!**

$$y = P_3(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x - 4$$



## 7) Grafico della funzione



# Osservazioni!

**Le funzioni polinomiali sono definite su tutto  $\mathbb{R}$**

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < +\infty\} = \mathbb{R}$$

**Le funzioni polinomiali non ammettono asintoti né verticali né orizzontali**

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \pm \infty$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow y \rightarrow \pm \infty$$