

LO STUDIO DI FUNZIONI

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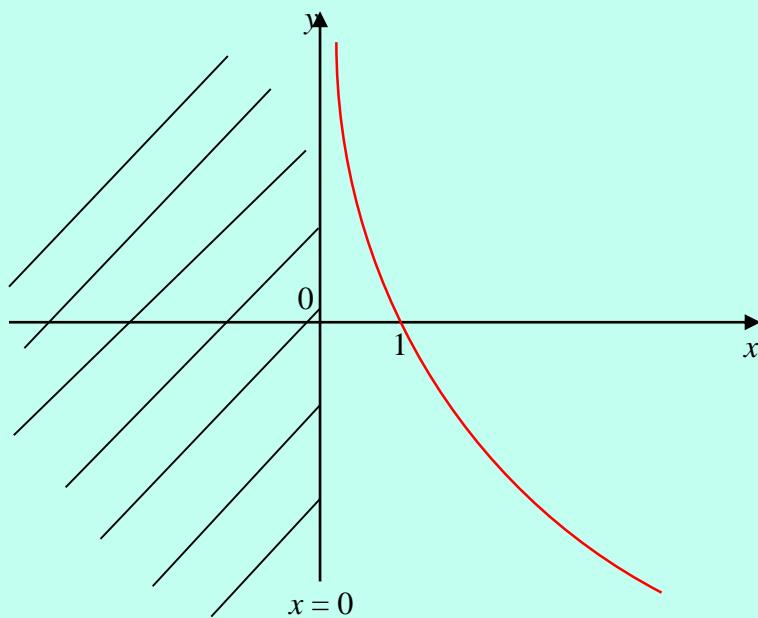
Università degli Studi di Teramo



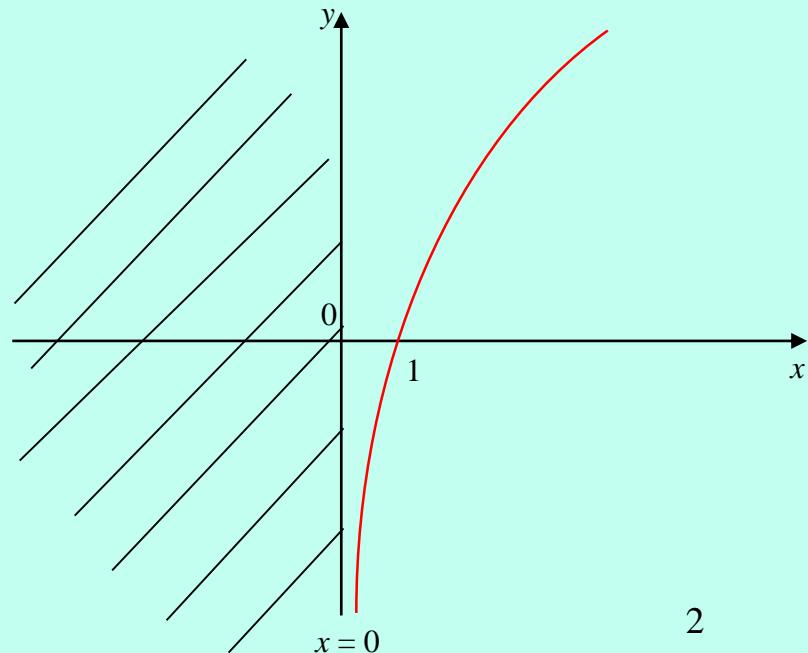
LOGARITHMISCHE

$$y = \log_a x$$

$$0 < a < 1$$



$$a > 1$$



Esempio 1

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$



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

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 2x > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x(x-2) > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 0, x > 2\}$$

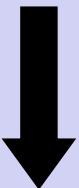
$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < 0, 2 < x < +\infty\}$$



$$\longrightarrow x = 0, x = 2 \text{ A.V.}$$

La logaritmica è definita dove il suo
argomento è strettamente positivo

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$



2) Intersezioni con gli assi

In $x = 0$ la funzione non è definita:
non esistono, quindi, intersezioni con l'asse y

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

$$\Rightarrow x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow A = (1 - \sqrt{2}, 0), B = (1 + \sqrt{2}, 0)$$

intersezioni con l'asse x

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$

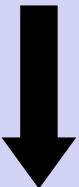


3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$\begin{aligned} y > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 2x) > 0 = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x > 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 > 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x < 1 - \sqrt{2} \cong -0,4; x > 1 + \sqrt{2} \cong 2,4 \end{aligned}$$

| | $1 - \sqrt{2}$ | $1 + \sqrt{2}$ | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---|
| + | + | - | + |
| + | | | + |
| $y > 0$ | $y < 0$ | $y > 0$ | |

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$



4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < 0, 2 < x < +\infty\}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln(x^2 - 2x) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 2x) \right] = \ln(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\ln(x^2 - 2x) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 2x) \right] = \ln(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$



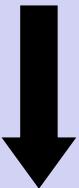
5) Calcolo della derivata prima

$$D\{\ln[f(x)]\} = \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot D[f(x)]$$



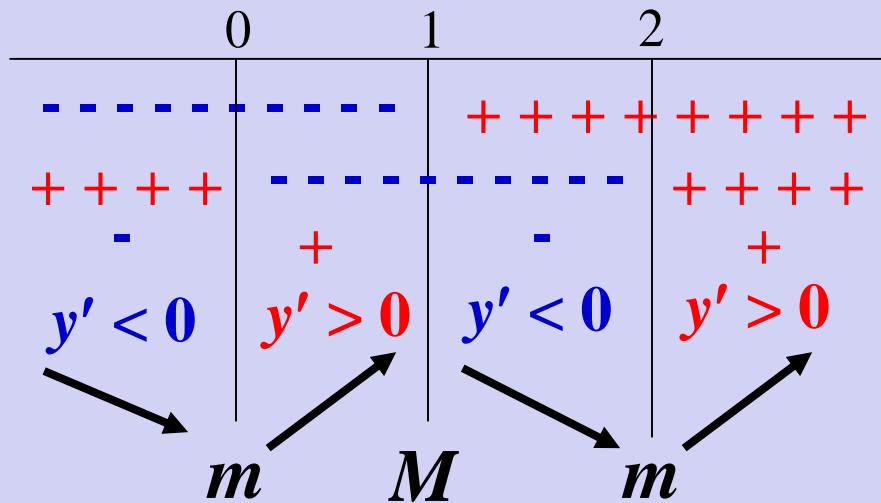
$$y' = D[\ln(x^2 - 2x)] = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \cdot D(x^2 - 2x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x} \cdot (2x - 2) = \frac{2(x-1)}{x(x-2)}$$

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$

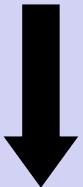


6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

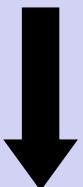
$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(x-1)}{x(x-2)} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ x(x-2) > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < 0, x > 2 \end{cases}$$



$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$



per $0 < x < 2$ la funzione non è definita

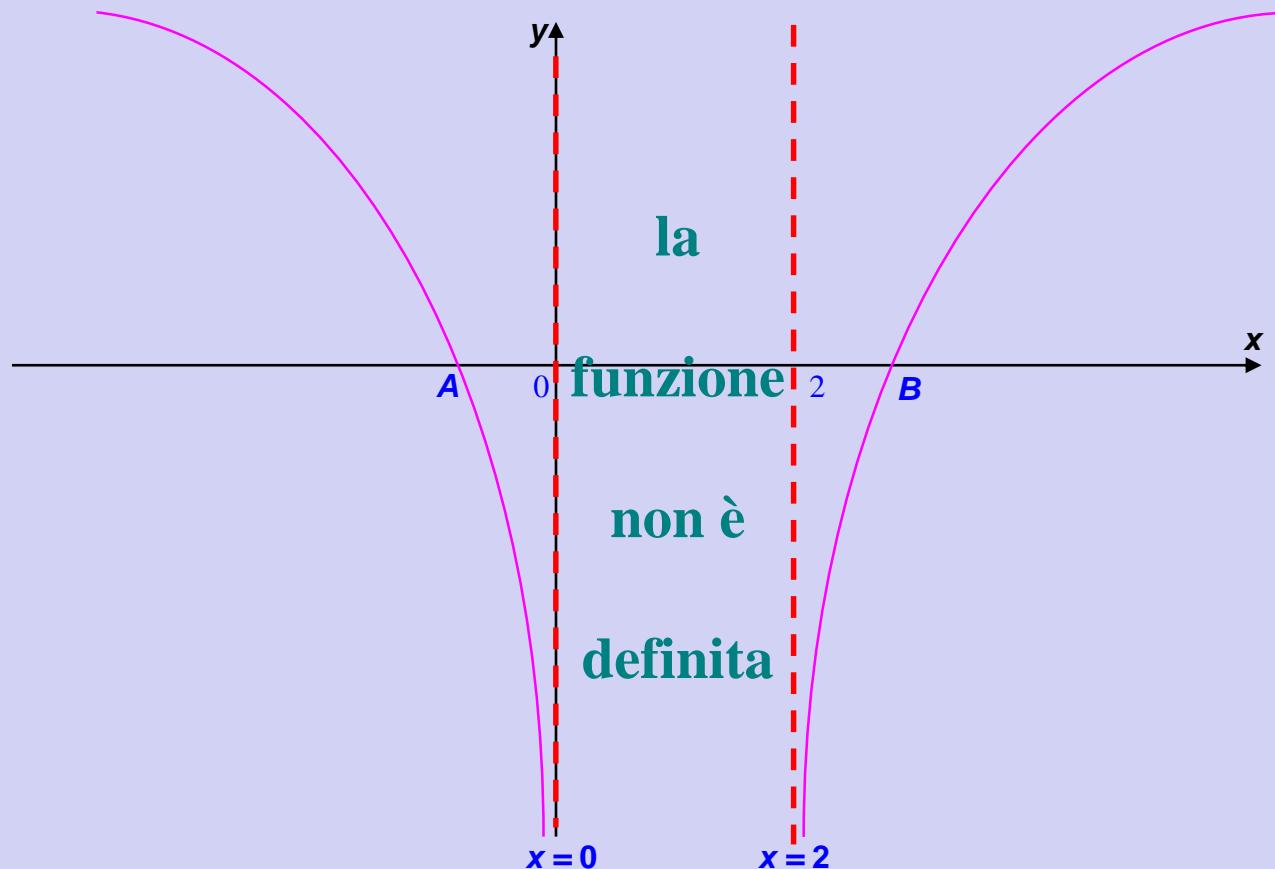


la funzione non ha né Massimi né minimi

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 2x)$$

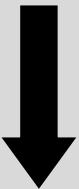


7) Grafico della funzione



Esempio 2

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



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

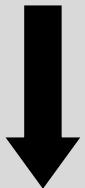
$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 5x + 6 > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x-3)(x-2) > 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x < 2, x > 3\}$$

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < 2, 3 < x < +\infty\}$$



$x = 2, x = 3$ A.V.

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



2) Intersezioni con gli assi

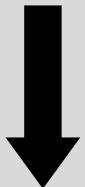
$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\ln(6) \approx 1,8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (0, \ln 6) \text{ intersezione con l'asse } y$$

$$\begin{cases} y=0 \\ 0=\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ \ln(1)=\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y=0 \\ 1=x^2 - 5x + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

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

intersezioni con l'asse x

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$y > 0 \Leftrightarrow \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6) > 0 = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 > 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5x + 5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \cong 1,3; x > \frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \cong 3,6$$

| $\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ | $\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <hr/> | |
| +++ | +++ |
| + | + |
| $y > 0$ | $y < 0$ |
| $y > 0$ | $y > 0$ |

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

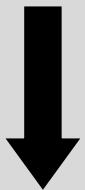
$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < 2, 3 < x < +\infty\}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 - 5x + 6) \right] = \ln(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6) \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (x^2 - 5x + 6) \right] = \ln(+\infty) = +\infty$$

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



5) Calcolo della derivata prima

$$y' = D[\ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)] = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot D(x^2 - 5x + 6) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6} \cdot (2x - 5) =$$

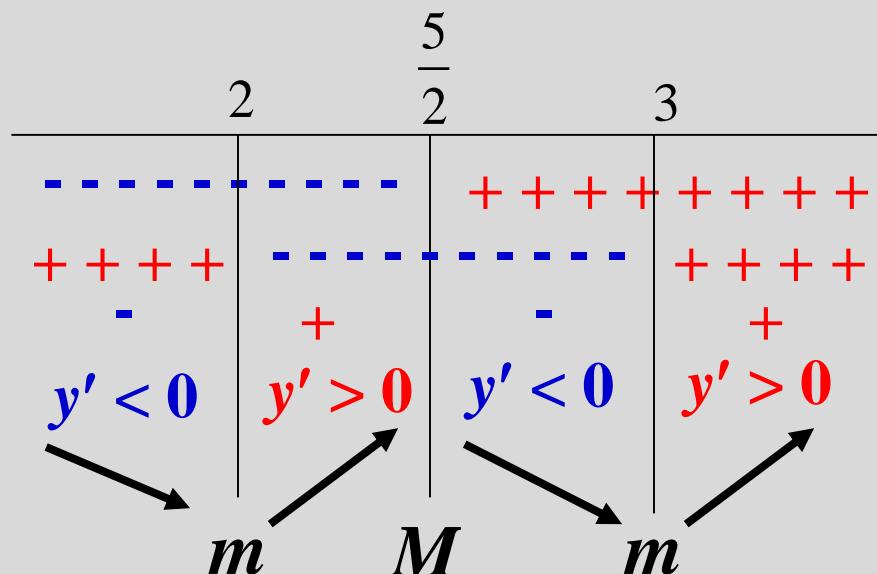
$$= \frac{2x - 5}{(x - 3)(x - 2)}$$

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

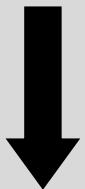


6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

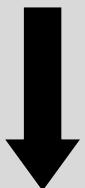
$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2x-5}{(x-3)(x-2)} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x-5 > 0 \\ (x-3)(x-2) > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{5}{2} = 2,5 \\ x < 2, x > 3 \end{cases}$$



$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$



per $2 < x < 3$ la funzione non è definita

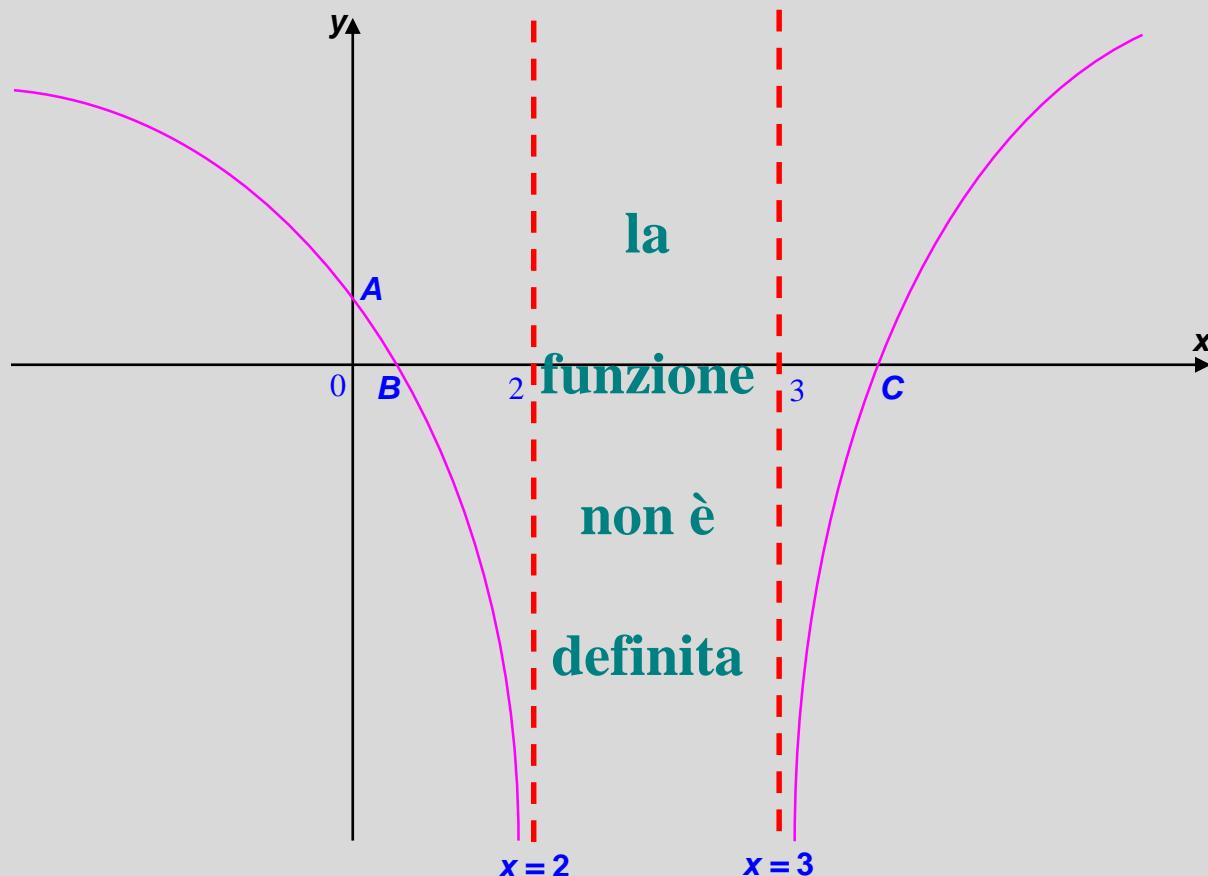


la funzione non ha né Massimi né minimi

$$y = \ln(x^2 - 5x + 6)$$

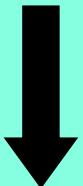


7) Grafico della funzione



Esempio 3

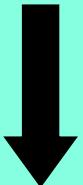
$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$



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

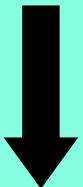
$$\begin{aligned} C.E. &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} > 0, x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \right\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \begin{cases} x^2 + 4 > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 \neq 0 \end{cases} \right\} = \\ &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \begin{cases} \text{sempre} \\ x < -2, x > 2 \end{cases}, x \neq \pm 2 \right\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x < -2, x > 2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$C.E. = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < -2, 2 < x < +\infty \right\}$$



$$x = -2, x = 2 \text{ A.V.}$$

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$



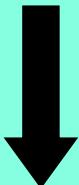
2) Intersezioni con gli assi

In $x = 0$ la funzione non è definita:
non esistono, quindi, intersezioni con l'asse y

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 0 = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \ln(1) = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 1 = \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4 - x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{mai} \end{aligned}$$

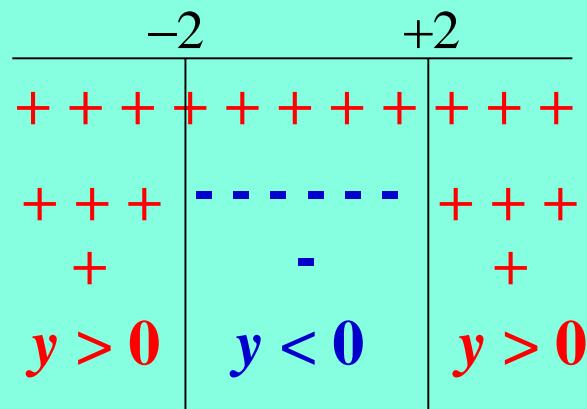
non esistono, quindi, intersezioni con l'asse x

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$

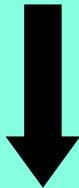


3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$\begin{aligned}
 y > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) > 0 = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} - 1 > 0 \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4 - x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{8}{x^2 - 4} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 8 > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{sempre} \\ x < -2, x > +2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$



4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

$$C.E. = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -\infty < x < -2, 2 < x < +\infty\}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) \right] = \ln\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} \right) \right] = \ln(1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) \right] = \ln\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4} \right) \right] = \ln(1) = 0$$



$y = 0$ A.O.

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$



5) Calcolo della derivata prima

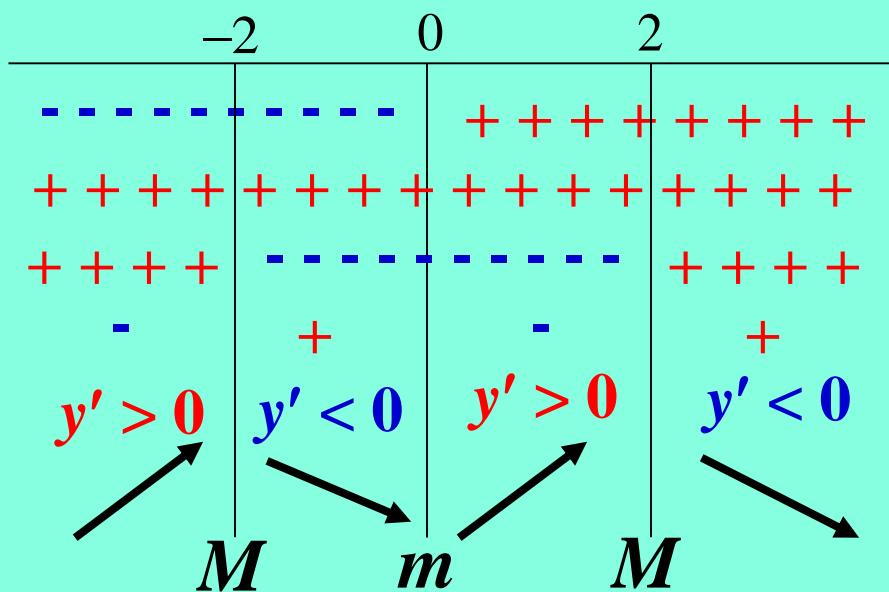
$$\begin{aligned}y' &= D\left[\ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \cdot D\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} \cdot \frac{2x(x^2 - 4) - (x^2 + 4)(2x)}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \\&= \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} \cdot \frac{2x^3 - 8x - 2x^3 - 8x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 4} \cdot \frac{-16x}{(x^2 - 4)^2} = \frac{-16x}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)}\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$

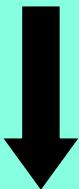


6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

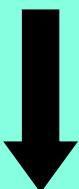
$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{16x}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{16x}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 4)} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^2 + 4 > 0 \\ x^2 - 4 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \text{sempre} \\ x < -2, x > 2 \end{cases}$$



$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$

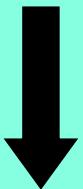


per $-2 < x < 2$ la funzione non è definita

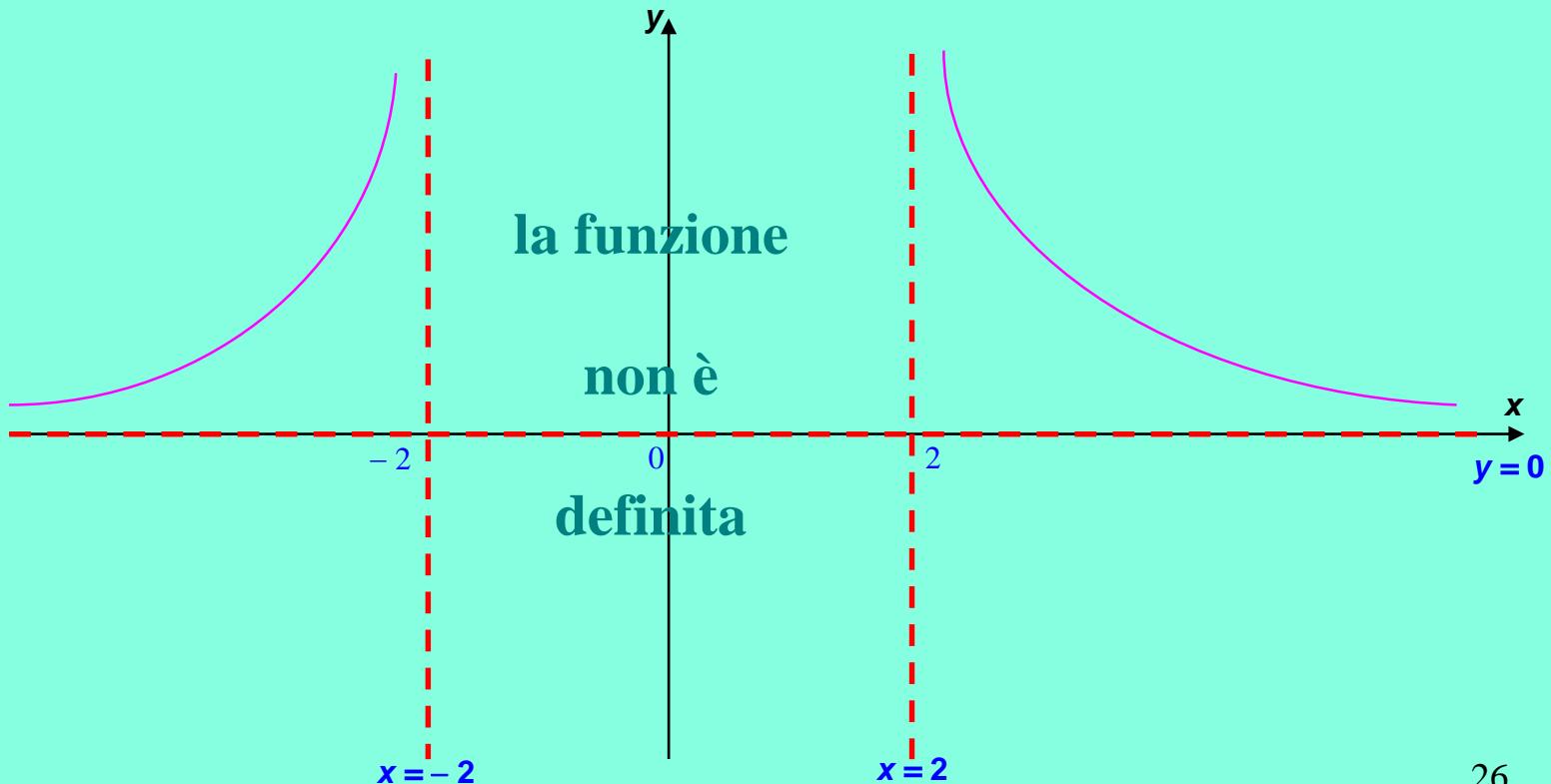


la funzione non ha né Massimi né minimi

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 - 4}\right)$$



7) Grafico della funzione



Esempio 4

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} C.E. &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} > 0, x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \right\} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + 1 > 0, x^2 + 1 \neq 0 \right\} = \\ &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \text{sempre, sempre} \right\} = \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



2) Intersezioni con gli assi

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \ln(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A = (0,0) \equiv O \text{ intersezione con l'asse } y$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 0 = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \ln(1) = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 1 = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - x^2 - 1}{x^2 - 1} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{x^2}{x^2 - 4} = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow B = (0,0) \equiv A \equiv O$$

intersezione con l'asse x

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



3) Studio del segno della funzione

$$\begin{aligned} y > 0 &\Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) > 0 = \ln(1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - 1 > 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1 - x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{-x^2}{x^2 + 1} > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1} < 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 > 0 \\ x^2 + 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{sempre} \\ \text{sempre} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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+

$y < 0$

→ la funzione è sempre negativa

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



4) Limiti agli estremi del C.E.

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



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) \right] = \ln\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) \right] = \ln(0) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) \right] = \ln\left[\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) \right] = \ln(0) = -\infty$$

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



5) Calcolo della derivata prima

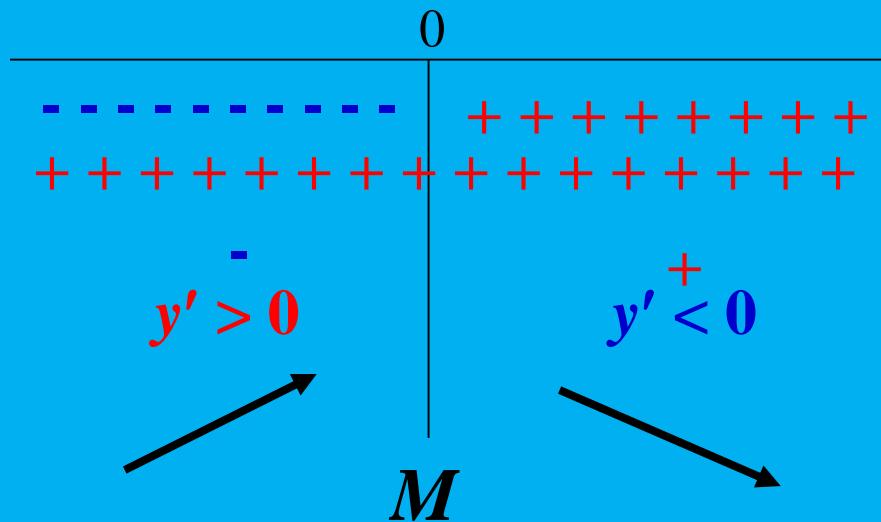
$$\begin{aligned}y' &= D\left[\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{1} \cdot D\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{1} \cdot \frac{0(x^2 + 1) - 1(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = \\&= \frac{x^2 + 1}{1} \cdot \frac{-2x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} = -\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}\end{aligned}$$

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$

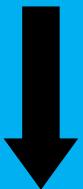


6) Studio del segno della derivata prima

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



$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$

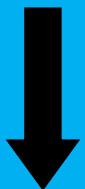


$x = 0$ è un *Massimo* per la funzione



$O = (0, 0)$ è un *punto di Massimo* per la funzione

$$y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}\right)$$



7) Grafico della funzione

