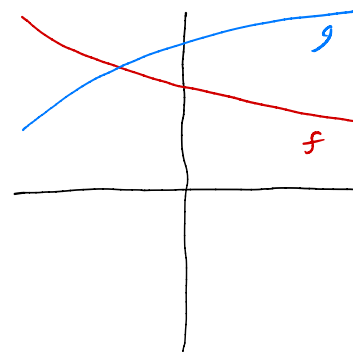
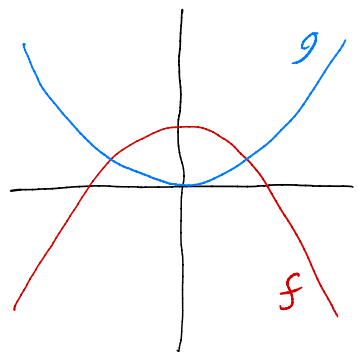
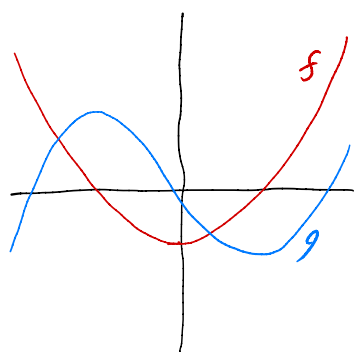
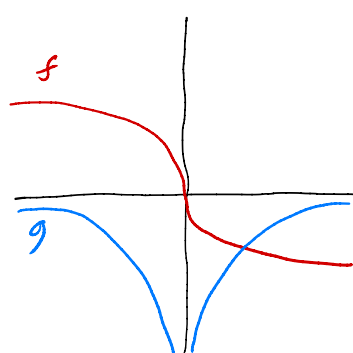
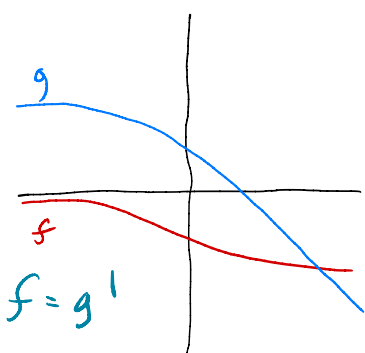
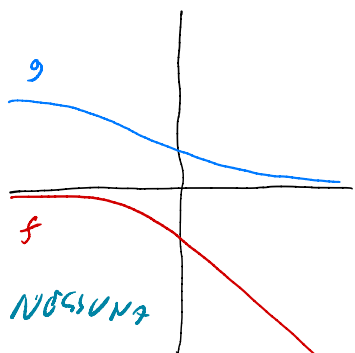
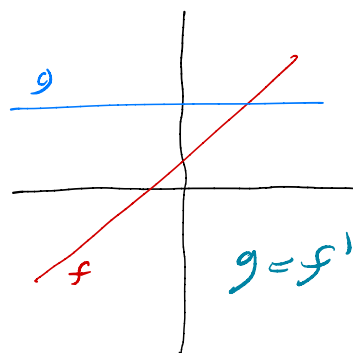
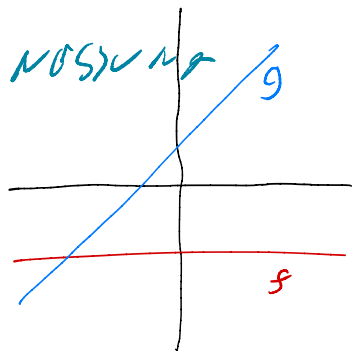
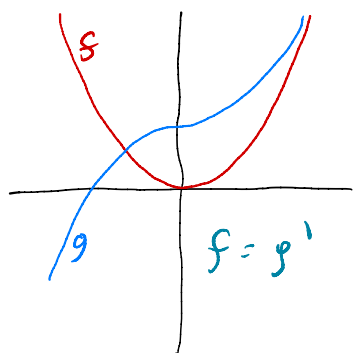
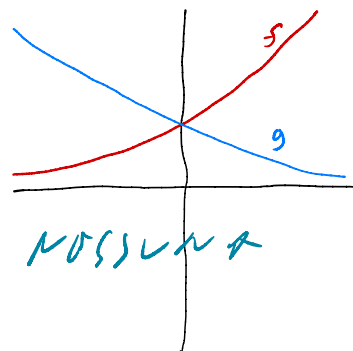
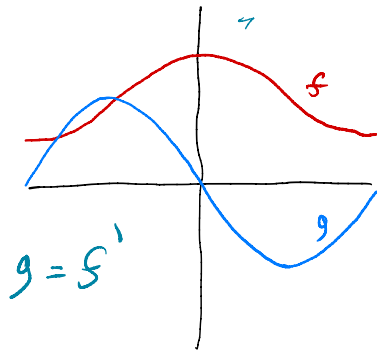
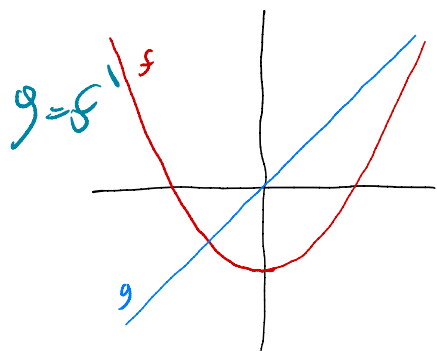
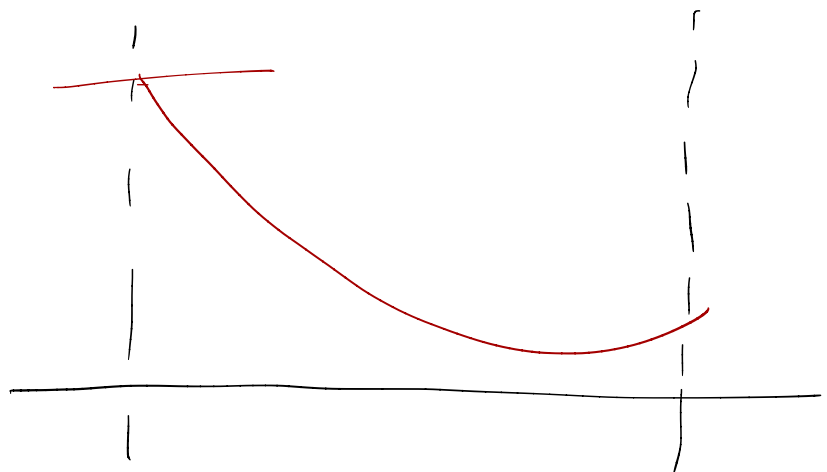
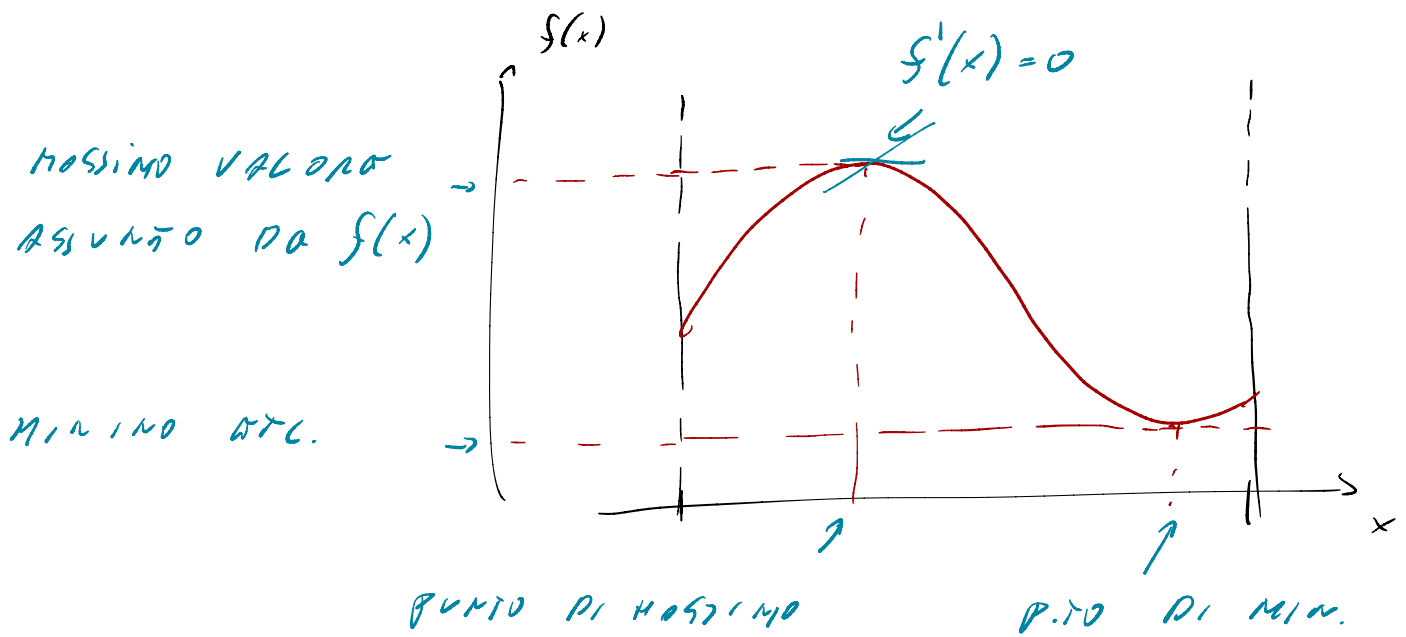


Esercizi su grafici e derivate

(A) Per ciascuna di queste coppie di grafici decidi se f è la derivata di g , o g quella di f , oppure non si da nessuno di questi due casi.



Massimi e minimi



Massimi e minimi per $a \leq x \leq b$

1. Risolvo $f'(x) = 0$ nell'intervallo $[a, b]$

→ PUNTI STAZIONARI $x_1, \dots, x_n$

2. Calcolo $f(a)$ $f(x_1)$... $f(x_n)$ $f(b)$

3. Il massimo di questi è il massimo valore assunto da f in $[a, b]$, e il minimo etc.

Esempio

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2$$

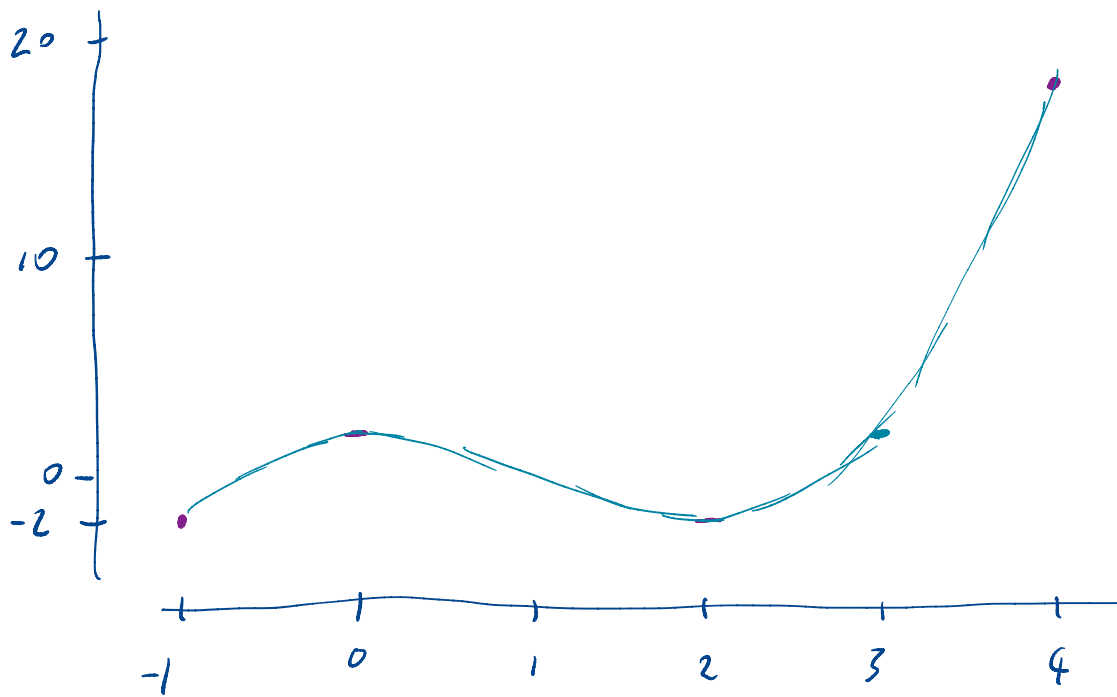
$$[a, b] = [-1, 4]$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 6x = 0 \begin{cases} x=2 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{p.t.} \\ \text{stazionari} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(-1) = \underline{-2} \quad f(0) = 2 \quad f(2) = \underline{-2} \quad f(4) = \underline{18}$$

← MIN VAL ASSUNTO MAX



Massimi e minimi in generale

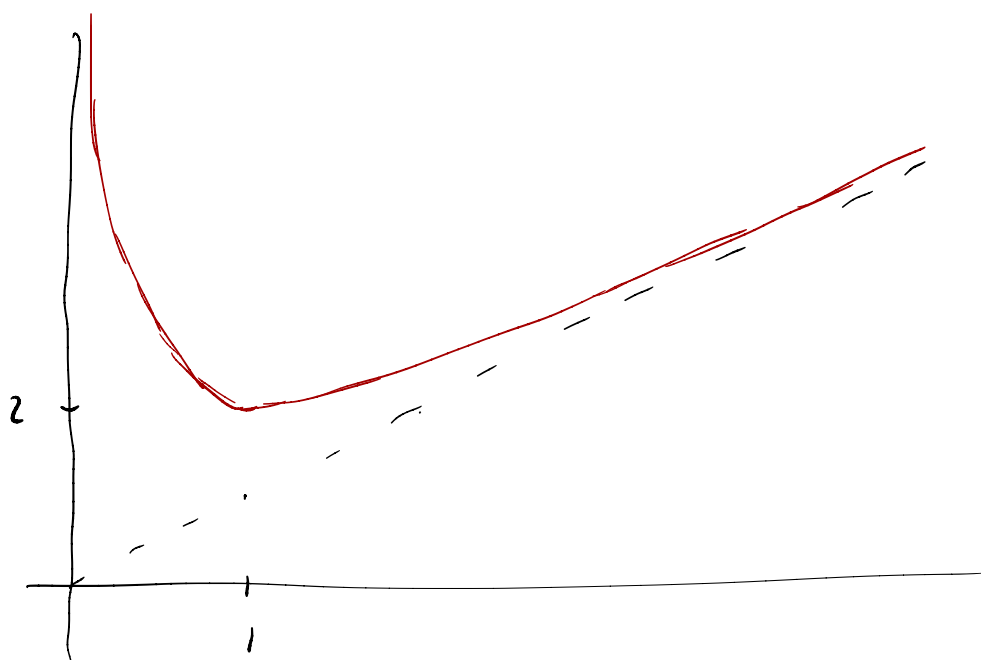
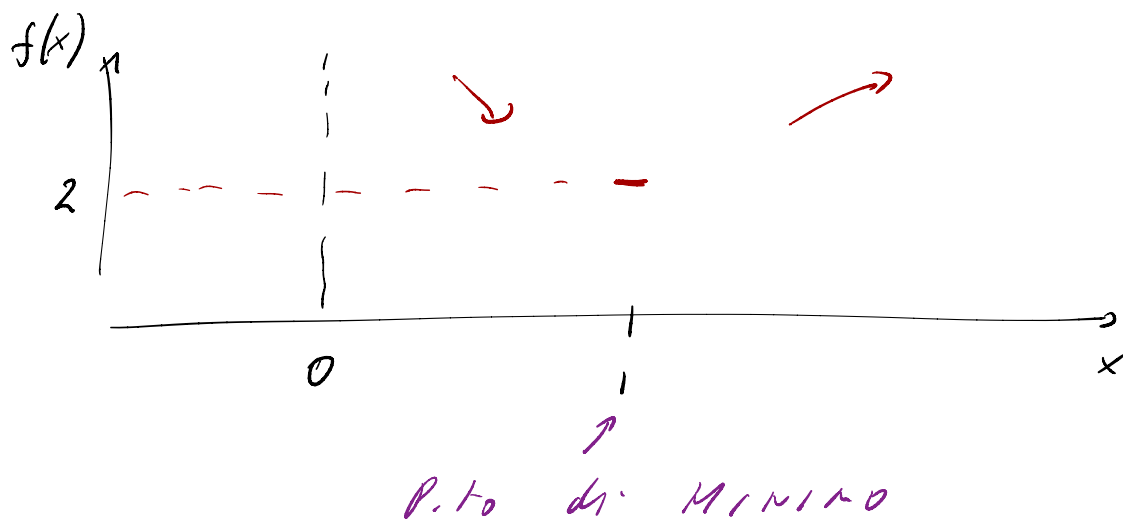
1. Calcolo i p.ti staz. $x_1 \dots x_n$
2. Valuto $f(x)$ in $x_1, \dots, x_n$ e negli
(eventuali) estremi del dominio.
3. Il max o il min di questi valori
sono candidati massimo e minimo.
4. Decido se i candidati sono davvero
max e min. osservando il grafico o
il segno della derivata.

Es $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ po- $x > 0$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ \cancel{x = -1} \end{cases}$$

$$f(1) = 2$$



Esercizi elementari di analisi matematica

(F) Si vuole costruire un fusto cilindrico in lamiera di acciaio, chiuso da ogni lato, più capiente possibile. La lamiera è spessa 0.90 mm e il peso del fusto vuoto deve essere di 14 kg. Sapendo che il peso specifico dell'acciaio è 7.85 kg/l, calcola la capienza del fusto.

(G) Dati i punti $A(-2, -1)$ e $B(0, -1)$, trova il punto $C(x, y)$ sulla retta $x+y=1$ tale che il perimetro del triangolo ABC sia più piccolo possibile.

(H) L'energia termica irradiata nell'unità di tempo da un corpo nero alla temperatura T (nella scala assoluta) è

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = -\sigma A T^4$$

dove A indica l'area della superficie del corpo

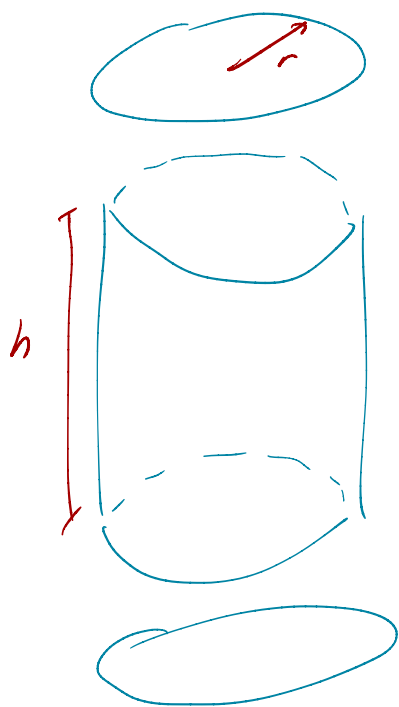
e $\sigma = 5,6704 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ J} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-4}$.

La variazione di temperatura di una massa M di ferro è legata alla variazione di energia termica da

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = c M \frac{dT}{dt}$$

con $c = 0.4495 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

Infine la densità del ferro è $\rho = 7.874 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$.



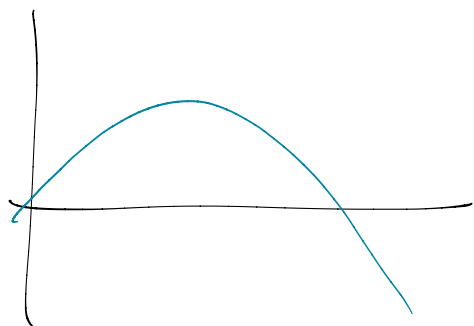
Dati: $S = \text{sup. del fusto}$

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$h(r) = \frac{S - 2\pi r^2}{2\pi r} = \frac{S}{2\pi r} - r$$

$$V(r) = \pi r^2 \left(\frac{S}{2\pi r} - r \right)$$

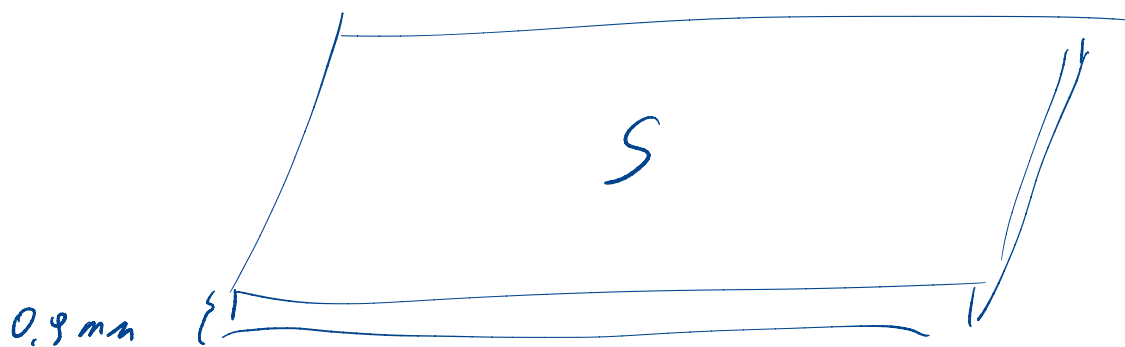


$$= \frac{S}{2} r - \pi r^3$$

$$V'(r) = \frac{S}{2} - 3\pi r^2$$

$$V'(r) = 0 \rightarrow r = \sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}$$

$$V_{max} = \left(\frac{S}{2} - \frac{S}{6} \right) \sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}} = \frac{S}{3} \sqrt{\frac{S}{6\pi}}$$



$$\frac{14 \text{ kg}}{7.85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{L}}} = \frac{14}{7.85} \text{ L}$$

$$S = \frac{\frac{14}{7.85} \text{ L}}{0.9 \text{ mm}} = \frac{14}{7.85 \cdot 0.9} \text{ m}^2$$

$\swarrow \text{ dm}^3 = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = \cancel{\text{mm}} \cdot \text{m}^2$