

Studio di funzione

studiare le seguenti funzioni razionali

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|----|------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3$ | 2 | $y = \frac{x-3}{x^2-4}$ | 3 | $y = \frac{x^2}{x-2}$ |
| 4 | $y = \frac{x^2-3}{x^2-1}$ | 5 | $y = x(x-2)^2$ | 6 | $y = \frac{2}{2+x^2}$ |
| 7 | $y = \frac{x}{x^2-3}$ | 8 | $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2-4}$ | 9 | $y = \frac{2x^2}{3+x^2}$ |
| 10 | $y = \frac{x}{x^2-9}$ | 11 | $y = \frac{3x}{x^2+x-2}$ | 12 | $y = x^3 - 2x^2 + x + 2$ |
| 13 | $y = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x$ | 14 | $y = \frac{2x^2+1}{x}$ | 15 | $y = \frac{(x-2)(x+1)}{x(x+3)}$ |
| 16 | $y = \frac{x^3-2x}{x^2-6}$ | 17 | $y = -x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x - 2$ | 18 | $y = \frac{3-x}{x^2-7x+10}$ |
| 19 | $y = -2x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 - 2$ | 20 | $y = \frac{x^2-2}{x^2+2}$ | 21 | $y = \frac{x^3-8}{2x^3+3}$ |
| 22 | $y = \frac{x+3}{x^2-1}$ | 23 | $y = x^3 - x + 1$ | 24 | $y = \frac{x^2-5x+6}{x^2-2}$ |
| 25 | $y = \frac{x^2+1}{x-5}$ | 26 | $y = \frac{x^2+3x-2}{2x^2-x-5}$ | 27 | $y = \frac{x^2+4}{(x-1)^2}$ |

studiare le seguenti funzioni irrazionali

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| 28 | $y = -2x - \sqrt{4-x^2}$ | 29 | $y = \sqrt{3x-x^2}$ | 30 | $y = \sqrt{3x-5}$ |
| 31 | $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3-2x}$ | 32 | $y = x\sqrt{3-x}$ | 33 | $y = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2+3}$ |
| 34 | $y = \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ | 35 | $y = x-1 - \sqrt{x^2-3x+1}$ | 36 | $y = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2-2x+5}}$ |
| 37 | $y = \sqrt{x^2-2x}$ | 38 | $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2-4} - 2$ | 39 | $y = \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{x^2-2}}$ |
| 40 | $y = 3x + 2\sqrt{x^2-4}$ | 41 | $y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2x^2-1}}$ | 42 | $y = x\sqrt{1-x^2}$ |
| 43 | $y = \sqrt{\frac{3+x^2}{x^2-4}}$ | 44 | $y = x^2\sqrt{3-x}$ | 45 | $y = 3 - \sqrt[3]{1-2x}$ |
| 46 | $y = x - 3\sqrt{x+4}$ | 47 | $y = \frac{\sqrt{2-x^2}-1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}}$ | 48 | $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x^2-1}}$ |
| 49 | $y = \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x+3}}$ | 50 | $y = \sqrt{x(x^2-1)}$ | 51 | $y = 3x - \sqrt{x^2-1}$ |

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| 52 | $y = \frac{\sqrt{x+3}}{x}$ | 53 | $y = \sqrt[3]{x+4} + \frac{2}{x}$ | 54 | $y = 3\sqrt{x^2-4} + 1$ |
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studiare le seguenti funzioni goniometriche

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| 55 | $y = \operatorname{sen}x + \cos^2x$ in $]0, 2\pi[$ | 56 | $y = \frac{2\cos^2x-1}{\cos x}$ in $] -\pi, \pi[$ | 57 | $y = \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{x^2-9}{x^2-4}$ |
| 58 | $y = \frac{\operatorname{tg}x-1}{\sqrt{3}\operatorname{tg}x-1}$ | 59 | $y = \sqrt{3}\operatorname{sen}x + \cos x$ | 60 | $y = \cos^3x + \operatorname{sen}^3x$ in $]0, 2\pi[$ |
| 61 | $y = \cos^2x - \cos x$ | 62 | $y = \frac{\operatorname{arccos}(x^2-1)}{x^2-4}$ | 63 | $y = \frac{2\operatorname{sen}^2x-1}{\sqrt{2}\operatorname{sen}x-1}$ |
| 64 | $y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x+3}{x-1}$ | 65 | $y = \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}2x}{\cos 2x}$ | 66 | $y = \operatorname{sen}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ |
| 67 | $y = \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}x}{1+\cos x}$ | 68 | $y = \frac{2\operatorname{tg}x}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2x}$ | 69 | $y = 2\operatorname{sen}(x^2)$ in $[-\sqrt{2\pi}, \sqrt{2\pi}]$ |
| 70 | $y = \operatorname{arccos} \frac{x^2-9}{x^2-4}$ | 71 | $y = \cos x + \operatorname{sen}^2x$ in $]0, 2\pi[$ | 72 | $y = \frac{\operatorname{sen}^2x}{1-2\operatorname{sen}x}$ |
| 73 | $y = \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{x^2-9}$ | 74 | $y = \frac{\operatorname{tg}x}{1-\sqrt{3}\operatorname{tg}x}$ | 75 | $y = \operatorname{arccos} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}$ |
| 76 | $y = \frac{1-\operatorname{sen}x}{1-\cos x}$ | 77 | $y = \frac{\cos x - \operatorname{sen}x}{\operatorname{sen}x + \cos x}$ | 78 | $y = \frac{2\operatorname{sen}^2x-1}{\operatorname{sen}x}$ in $] -\pi, \pi[$ |
| 79 | $y = \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}$ | 80 | $y = \frac{1+\cos x}{\cos x}$ | 81 | $y = \frac{\operatorname{arcsen}(x^2-1)}{x^2-4}$ |

studiare le seguenti funzioni esponenziali e logaritmiche

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| 82 | $y = e^{\frac{2x-1}{x}}$ | 83 | $y = x \cdot \ln x$ | 84 | $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2-1}$ |
| 85 | $y = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ | 86 | $y = x^2 \ln x$ | 87 | $y = \frac{\ln x - 2}{2\ln x + 1}$ |
| 88 | $y = 2^{\frac{2x-1}{x^2}}$ | 89 | $y = x^2 e^x$ | 90 | $y = e^{-2x^2}$ |
| 91 | $y = x e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ | 92 | $y = \frac{2e^x - 1}{e^x + 2}$ | 93 | $y = \log_{\frac{1}{4}}(1-x^2)$ |
| 94 | $y = \frac{x}{\ln x}$ | 95 | $y = \ln^2(x+2)$ | 96 | $y = \frac{3x-2}{e^x}$ |
| 97 | $y = x e^{-x^2}$ | 98 | $y = \frac{x}{1-2x}$ | 99 | $y = 3^{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ |
| 100 | $y = \frac{1}{3} \ln^2 x - \ln x$ | 101 | $y = \frac{1}{\log_2(x+3)}$ | 102 | $y = \frac{\log_3(x+1) - 3}{\log_3(x+3)}$ |

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| 103 | $y = xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$ | 104 | $y = \log_3 \frac{x-3}{x^2-4}$ | 105 | $y = \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}$ |
| 106 | $y = xe^x$ | 107 | $y = \frac{e^x}{x+2}$ | 108 | $y = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x - 2}$ |

studiare le seguenti funzioni con i valori assoluti

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| 109 | $y = x-2 - x+1 $ | 110 | $y = \frac{2- x }{2+ x }$ | 111 | $y = \sqrt{ x^2-2x -1} + 2$ |
| 112 | $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} 1-2x+3x^2 $ | 113 | $y = \frac{ \text{sen}x }{1-\text{cos}x}$ | 114 | $y = x-1 e^{- x-1 }$ |
| 115 | $y = (x^2-4)\ln x^2-4 $ | 116 | $y = \frac{3}{2x- x^2-1 }$ | 117 | $y = \frac{2x^2-3 x }{ x-2 }$ |
| 118 | $y = \ln \frac{1- x }{1+ x }$ | 119 | $y = \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln x+1 $ | 120 | $y = 2 x + -x^2-x+6 $ |

esercizi di riepilogo

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|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 121 | $y = e^{\arctg \frac{1}{x^2-1}}$ | 122 | $y = \frac{1+\ln x}{1-\ln x}$ | 123 | $y = \ln(1+e^x)$ |
| 124 | $y = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2-4}}$ | 125 | $y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$ | 126 | $y = \frac{x^2}{e^{(x+1)}}$ |
| 127 | $y = \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^3-1}}$ | 128 | $y = \frac{\ln x-1 }{x^2-4}$ | 129 | $y = \ln \frac{5}{\arctg(x-1)}$ |
| 130 | $y = \arcsen \frac{x^2-2}{x^2-1}$ | 131 | $y = e^{\sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x}}}$ | 132 | $y = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x}{x-1}$ |
| 133 | $y = \ln \frac{3}{\arctg(x+1)}$ | 134 | $y = x \cos x - \text{sen} x$ | 135 | $y = \left \frac{x^3-x}{x^2+1} \right $ |
| 136 | $y = xe^{-2x}$ | 137 | $y = \sqrt{\frac{x+2}{x \cdot 2^x}}$ | 138 | $y = \sqrt{1 - \log_3(1+x)}$ |
| 139 | $y = x^2 - 4\ln(x+1)$ | 140 | $y = 2^x + 2^{-x}$ | 141 | $y = e^{\frac{2x^2-5}{ x -2}}$ |
| 142 | $y = \ln(x+3x^2)$ | 143 | $y = x^2 e^{ x+1 }$ | 144 | $y = \frac{2\text{sen}x}{\text{sen}^2x - \text{cos}^2x}$ |
| 145 | $y = \arctg \frac{1}{\ln(x-1)}$ | 146 | $y = \frac{\ln(x-1)}{\sqrt{x-1}}$ | 147 | $y = \arctg \frac{1}{\ln(1-x)}$ |

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|-----|---------------------------------|-----|---|-----|---|
| 148 | $y = x^x$ | 149 | $y = e^{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x-3}}$ | 150 | $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{1}{x}$ |
| 151 | $y = x - \ln x - \frac{x}{x-1}$ | 152 | $y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x+2} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \\ \frac{x}{x-2} & x < 0 \end{cases}$ | 153 | $y = \begin{cases} -\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{1-x^2} & -1 < x < 1 \\ 2\operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x^2} & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ |