

Corso di Laurea in Scienze Geologiche

Corso di Matematica

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Foglio di esercizi n. 5

Dire se le seguenti funzioni sono continue nei rispettivi domini. In caso non siano continue, elencare i punti di discontinuità e dire di che tipo di discontinuità si tratta.

1) $f(x) = xe^x;$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 4};$

3) $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x^2};$

4) $f(x) = \sin x;$

5) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ 0, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases};$

6) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq 0 \\ \tan x, & x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases};$

7) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}.$

Calcolare la derivata prima delle seguenti funzioni.

8) $f(x) = x^2 + 7x + 6;$

$$9) \ f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 4;$$

$$10) \ f(x) = 7x^2 - 6x + 2;$$

$$11) \ f(x) = -x^2 + 2x - 1;$$

$$12) \ f(x) = x^3 - 7x + 6;$$

$$13) \ f(x) = x^4 + 2x^2 + 1;$$

$$14) \ f(x) = x^4 + 13x + 36;$$

$$15) \ f(x) = e^{x-1};$$

$$16) \ f(x) = -5e^{2x};$$

$$17) \ f(x) = -\sin 2x;$$

$$18) \ \cot x;$$

$$19) \ f(x) = \cos x^2;$$

$$20) \ f(x) = \cos^2(x);$$

$$21) \ f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - x};$$

$$22) \ f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x};$$

$$23) \ f(x) = \sqrt[4]{2x};$$

$$24) \ f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x};$$

$$25) \ f(x) = \frac{x^2+5}{x-2};$$

$$26) \ f(x) = \frac{x^2-12x}{x^3+8};$$

$$27) \ f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x^2-3x+2};$$

$$28) \ f(x) = \log(x^2 + 1);$$

$$29) \ f(x) = \log(3x - 2);$$

$$30) \ f(x) = \log(5x) + \log(x+3);$$

$$31) \ f(x) = e^{x^2-4} \log(x^2 - 3);$$

$$32) \ f(x) = 3 \log \sin x;$$

$$33) \ f(x) = \sin \log x;$$

$$34) \ f(x) = \log \cos x;$$

$$35) \ f(x) = \cos \log x;$$

$$36) \ f(x) = 2e^{\sin x};$$

$$37) \ f(x) = e^{\log 2x};$$

$$38) \ f(x) = e^{\sin x};$$

$$39) \ f(x) = e^{\cos \frac{x}{2}};$$

$$40) \ f(x) = e^{\sin x};$$

$$41) \ f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 4x}}{x+1};$$

$$42) \ f(x) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{x^2 + 6x + 8};$$

$$43) \ f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\log x}{x+2}};$$

$$44) \ f(x) = \sqrt{e^{\sqrt{x}} x^2};$$

$$45) \ f(x) = \sin(4x - 4);$$

$$46) \ f(x) = \cos(2x + 2);$$

$$47) \ f(x) = \tan(\frac{x}{2});$$

$$48) \ f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x^2};$$

$$49) \ f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x}{x};$$

$$50) \ f(x) = \frac{\log(x-2)}{x-2};$$

$$51) \ f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x+5};$$

$$52) \ f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x};$$

$$53) \ f(x) = \log x + e^{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{x};$$

$$54) \ f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 - 2x};$$

$$55) \ f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x};$$

$$56) \ f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x};$$

$$57) \ f(x) = \frac{3}{x^4 - 16};$$

$$58) \ f(x) = e^x;$$

$$59) \ f(x) = \log(x-2);$$

$$60) \ f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{x^2};$$

$$61) \ f(x) = \sin 2x;$$

$$62) \ f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{2x-1}};$$

$$63) \ f(x) = \frac{4x^2-1}{\sqrt{x+2}};$$

$$64) \ f(x) = \frac{3x^3+3}{\sqrt{x+1}};$$

$$65) \ f(x) = 2x \log x;$$

$$66) \ f(x) = x + \sqrt{x};$$

$$67) \ f(x) = x - \sqrt{x};$$

$$68) \ f(x) = e^{|x|};$$

$$69) \ f(x) = \arcsin 2x;$$

$$70) \ f(x) = (\arccos x)^2;$$

$$71) \ f(x) = \arccos \sin x;$$

$$72) \ f(x) = 3\arctan(2x);$$

$$73) \ f(x) = \arctan\sqrt{x};$$

$$74) \ f(x) = \arctan x^2;$$

$$75) \ f(x) = \arcsin e^x;$$

$$76) \ f(x) = \arccos x^2;$$

$$77) \ f(x) = \arctan\frac{x}{2};$$

$$78) \ f(x) = 4\arctan e^x;$$

$$79) \ f(x) = \arctan(x + 1);$$

$$80) \ f(x) = \arctan(3x^3).$$