

$$y = -x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 4$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$D = \{ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$D = ]-\infty; +\infty[$$

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| -1 | 5  | -8 | +4 |
| 1  | -1 | 4  | -4 |
| -1 | 4  | -4 | 0  |

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

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

$$(1-x)(x-2)^2$$

$$y = (1-x)(x-2)^2$$

$$x=1$$

$x=2$  doppio

oppure  $y = (x-1)(-x^2+4x-4)$

$$\Delta = 16 - 16 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{0}}{2 - 2}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$



$$x_2 = 2$$

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
|           | 1 | 2 |
| $(1-x)$   | + | - |
| $(x-2)^2$ | + | + |
| y         | + | - |

|               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
|               | 1 | 2 |
| $(x-1)$       | - | + |
| $(-x^2+4x-4)$ | - | - |
| y             | + | - |



INTERSEZ. ASSE Y

$$\begin{cases} y = -x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 4 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = +4 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

INTERSEZ. ASSE X

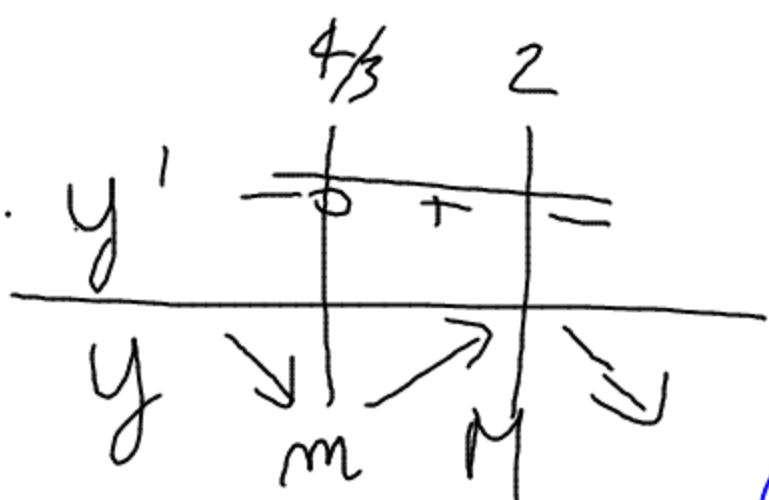
$$(1; 0) \quad (2; 0)$$

DERIVATA:

$$y' = -3x^2 + 10x - 8$$

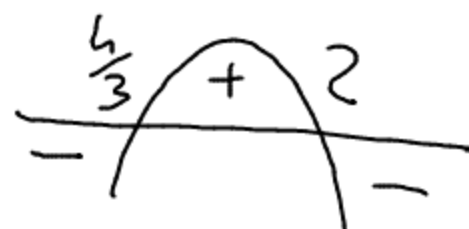
$$\Delta = 100 - 96 = 4$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{4}}{-6} = \begin{cases} \frac{-8}{-6} = \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{-12}{-6} = 2 \end{cases}$$



$$f\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 + 5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + 4 = -\frac{2}{27}$$

$$m\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$



$M=(2;0)$  è anche uno dei punti di intersezione con l'asse  $x$

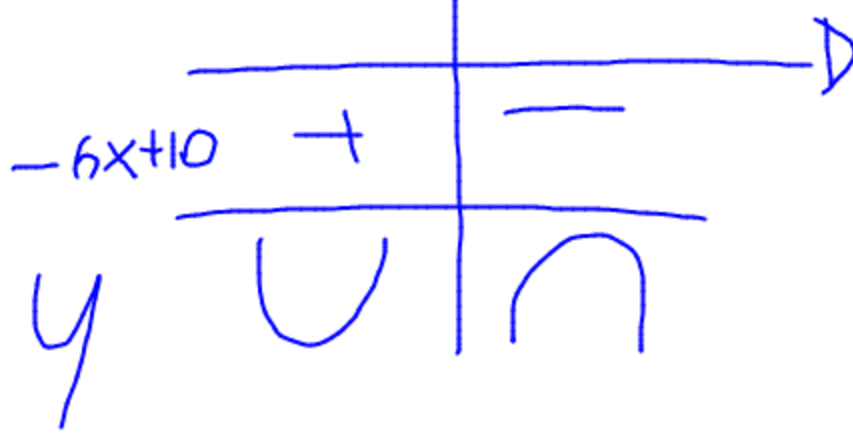
$$f(2) = -(2)^3 + 5(2)^2 - 8(2) + 4 = -8 + 20 - 16 + 4 = 0$$

$$y = -x^3 + 5x^2 - 8x + 4$$

$$y' = -3x^2 + 10x - 8$$

$$y'' = -6x + 10$$

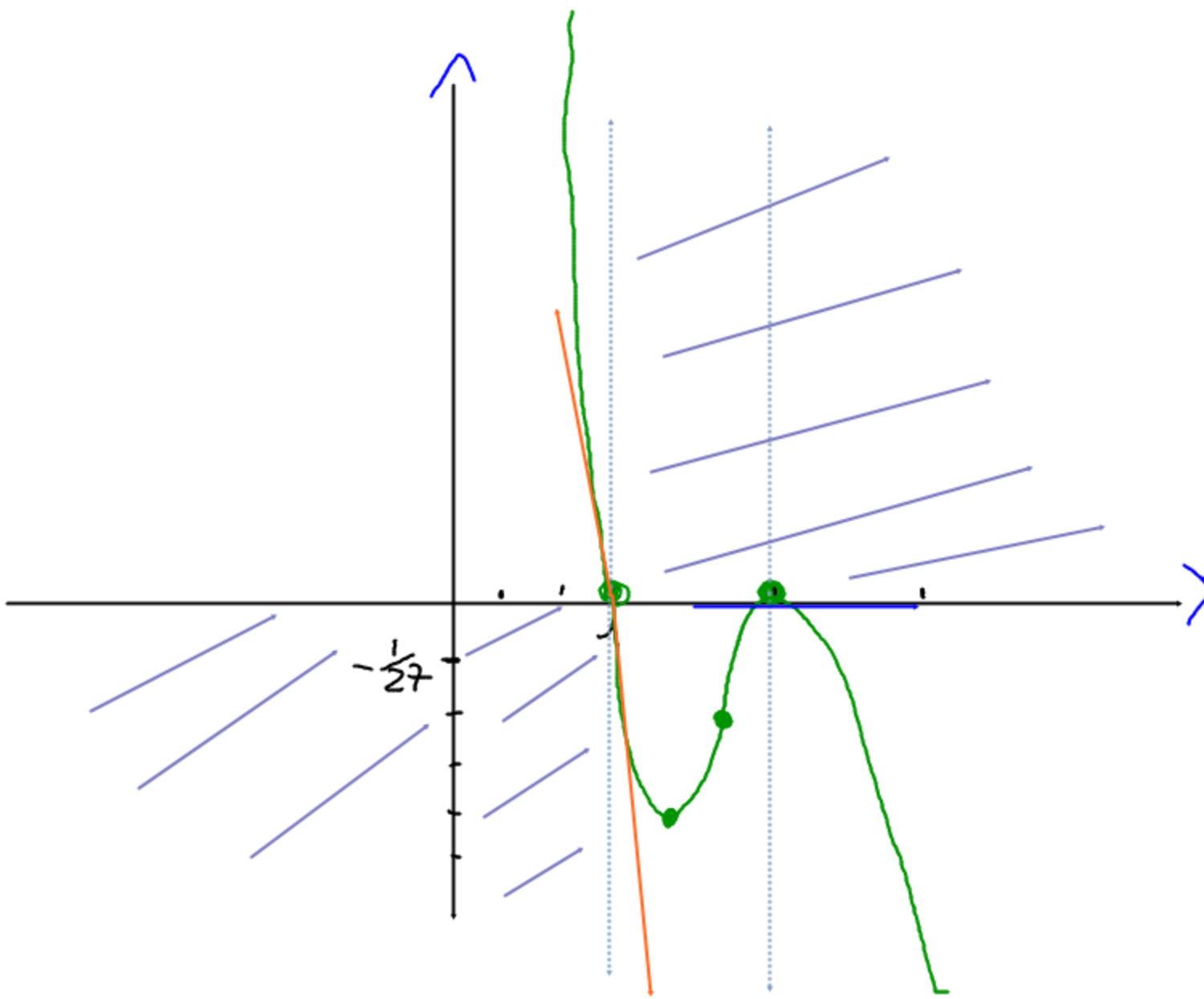
$$\begin{aligned} -6x + 10 &= 0 \\ -6x &= -10 \\ x &= \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3} \end{aligned}$$



$$f\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 + 5\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - 8\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) + 4$$

$$\frac{125}{27} + 5\left(\frac{25}{9}\right) - 8\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) + 4 = \frac{-2}{27}$$

$$F = \left(\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{2}{27}\right)$$



$$\begin{aligned} &I \frac{1}{27} \\ &\overline{1} \end{aligned}$$

Calcoliamo l'equazione della tangente nel punto di ascissa 1 cioè  $(1;0)$

$$f'(1) = m$$

$$f'(1) = -3 + 10 - 8 = -1$$

$$y = mx + q$$

$$0 = -1(1) + q \Rightarrow q = 1$$

la retta tangente nel punto  $(1;0)$  è:

$$y = -x + 1$$

la retta tangente nel punto  $(2;0)$  è  $y = 0$