

Università degli Studi di Trento - Facoltà di Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Interfacce e Tecnologie della Comunicazione
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 Verifica settimanale di ANALISI MATEMATICA (CON ELEMENTI DI ALGEBRA)
 a.a. 2008-2009 - Rovereto, 1-5/12/08

$$1) i) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3-e^x}{|x|} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{3-e^x}{|x|} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0 \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^x - x}{2 + e^x} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{2^x - x}{2 + e^x} = \frac{2^x(1 - \frac{x}{2^x})}{e^x(\frac{2}{e^x} + 1)} = \left(\frac{2}{e}\right)^x \frac{(1 - \frac{x}{2^x})}{(\frac{2}{e^x} + 1)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \right);$$

poich  $\frac{2}{e} < 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{e^x - 1} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{x^2}{e^x - 1} = x \cdot \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0 \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x-1} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{x-1} - 1}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right);$$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + 3^x}{\log x + 3^{x+1}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{x^2 + 3^x}{\log x + 3^{x+1}} = \frac{\cancel{3^x}(\frac{x^2}{3^x} + 1)}{\cancel{3^x}(\frac{\log x}{3^x} + 3)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{3} \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1 \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} \frac{x^2}{2+x} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{x^2}{2+x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -2^+} +\infty \right);$$

infinitesimo positivo per $x \rightarrow -2^+$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^4)}{x^5} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{\log(1+x^4)}{x^5} = \frac{\log x^4 + \log(1+x^4)}{x^5} = \frac{4 \log x + \log\left(\frac{1}{x^4} + 1\right)}{x^5} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \right);$$

$$iii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{2-x} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } 2^x \log(1+x^2) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\log(1+x^2)} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\log(1+x^2)} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow -\infty} 0 \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+3x)}{3x^3} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{\log(1+3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} +\infty \right);$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\log(1+3x)}{e^{\log(2x)}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\left(\text{poich  } \frac{\log(1+3x)}{e^{\log(2x)}} = \frac{\log(1+3x)}{2x} = \frac{\log(1+3x)}{3x} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{2} \right);$$

$$2) f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0,1\} =]-\infty, 0[\cup]0, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{\underline{2}} \Rightarrow y=2 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto orizzont. per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{2x^2-1}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{-\infty}} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 0^-$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2x^2-1}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 0^+$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{2x^2-1}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{-\infty}} \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 1^-$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{2x^2-1}{x(x-1)} = \underline{\underline{+\infty}} \Rightarrow x=1 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 1^+$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2-1}{x^2-x} = \underline{\underline{2}} \Rightarrow y=2 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto orizzont. per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow +\infty$). $\square$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -\log|x| + 1 & \text{se } x < 0 \\ e^{-x} + x & \text{se } x \geq 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (-\log|x| + 1) = \underline{\underline{-\infty}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\log|x| + 1) = \underline{\underline{+\infty}}$$

$\Rightarrow x=0$ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per f (per $x \rightarrow 0^-$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (e^{-x} + x) = +\infty; \text{ osserviamo che}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 1 = a \text{ e } b=0$$

Si ha che $y=x$ \u00e9 asintoto obliquo per f per $x \rightarrow +\infty$. $\square$

$$h: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} =]-\infty, 0[\cup]0, +\infty[$$

$$h(x) = \frac{-x+1}{x^3};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} h(x) = \underline{\underline{0}} \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto orizzont. per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) = \underline{\underline{-\infty}} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 0^-$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \underline{\underline{+\infty}} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto verticale per } f$$

(per $x \rightarrow 0^+$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \underline{\underline{0}} \Rightarrow y=0 \text{ \u00e9 asintoto orizzont. per } f$$

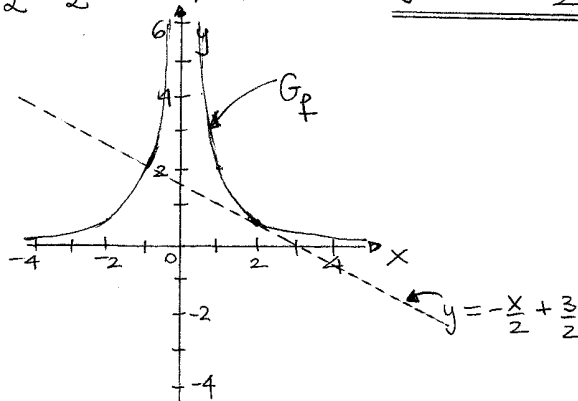
(per $x \rightarrow +\infty$). $\blacksquare$

3)i) a) $f(x) = \frac{2}{x^2}$ $f'(x) = (2x^{-2})' = -4x^{-3} = -\frac{4}{x^3}$

$f'(2) = -\frac{4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2}$

Allora, l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di f nel pt. $(2, \frac{1}{2})$ è

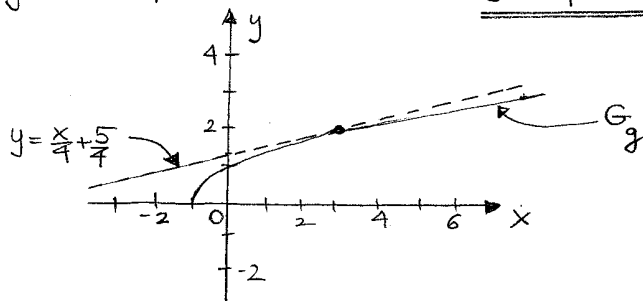
$y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(x-2)$, ossia $y = -\frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$



b) $g(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$ $g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$
 $g'(3) = \frac{1}{4}$

Allora, l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di g nel pt. $(3, 2)$ è

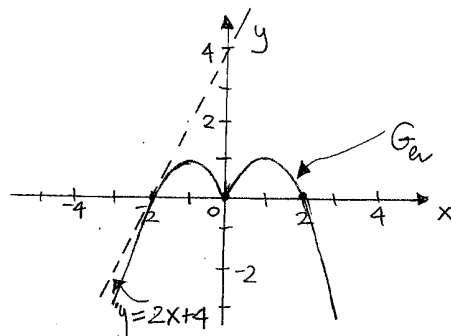
$y = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-3)$, ossia $y = \frac{x}{4} + \frac{5}{4}$



c) $h(x) = -x^2 + 2|x| = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 2x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ -x^2 + 2x & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$ $h'(x) = -2x - 2$ se $x < 0$
 $h'(-2) = 2$

Allora, l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di h nel pt. $(-2, 0)$ è

$y = 0 + 2(x+2)$, ossia $y = 2x + 4$



$$\text{ii) a) } f(x) = \sqrt[3]{3x+1} \quad : \text{ allora } f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} (3x+1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3$$

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

la pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di f nel pt. $(0,1)$ è $f'(0)=1$; □

$$\text{b) } g(x) = x \log(x^2+e) \quad : \text{ allora } g'(x) = \log(x^2+e) + x \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+e} \cdot 2x$$

$$g'(x) = \log(x^2+e) + \frac{2x^2}{x^2+e} ;$$

la pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di g nel pt. $(0,0)$ è $g'(0)=1$;

$$\text{c) } h(x) = \log(e^{x^2+x}) \quad : \text{ otteniamo } h(x) = x^2+x \text{ e quindi } h'(x) = 2x+1;$$

la pendenza della retta tg. al grafico di h nel pt. $(1,2)$ è $h'(1)=3$. ■

$$\text{4) a) } (7x^2+x^{-3})' = 14x - 3x^{-4} = \underline{14x - \frac{3}{x^4}} ;$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^3} - 2x^4\right)' = \underline{\underline{\frac{-3}{x^4} - 8x^3}} ;$$

$$\left(\frac{x^{-2}}{x+3}\right)' = \underline{\underline{\frac{-2x^{-3} \cdot (x+3) - x^{-2}}{(x+3)^2}}};$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+1}\right)' = \underline{\underline{\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot (\sqrt{x}+1) - \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(\sqrt{x}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)^2}}}} ; \quad \square$$

$$\text{b) } \left[(e^x + x^{-1})(\log_3 x + \sqrt[3]{x}) \right]' = \underline{\underline{\left(e^x - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)(\log_3 x + \sqrt[3]{x}) + \left(e^x + \frac{1}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x \log 3} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}\right)}} ;$$

$$\left[(x^{-2}+2x)(2^x+x^2) \right]' = \underline{\underline{\left(\frac{-2}{x^3}+2\right)(2^x+x^2) + (x^{-2}+2x)(2^x \log 2 + 2x)}} ;$$

$$\left[(3^x+2x)(\log_2 x) \right]' = \underline{\underline{(3^x \log 3 + 2) \log_2 x + (3^x+2x) \cdot \frac{1}{x \log 2}}}; \quad \square$$

$$\text{c) } \left(\frac{\log x + x e^x}{x^3 + \log_3 9} \right)' = \left(\frac{\log x + x e^x}{x^3 + 2} \right)' = \underline{\underline{\frac{\left(\frac{1}{x} + e^x + x e^x\right)(x^3+2) - (\log x + x e^x)3x^2}{(x^3+2)^2}}};$$

$$(x^4 + 4^x)' = \underline{4x^3 + 4^x \log 4};$$

$$(3e^3 + x^{-1}2^x)' = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x^2}2^x + \frac{1}{x}2^x \log 2}}. \quad \square$$

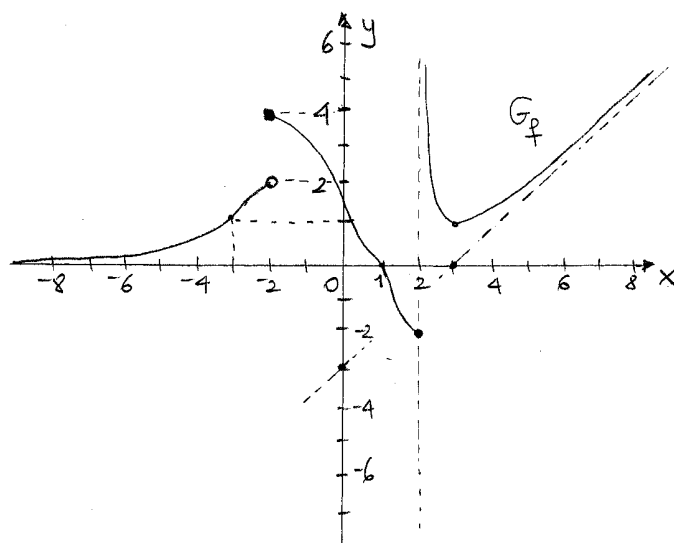
$$ii) [(3x+4x^2)^4]' = \underline{4(3x+4x^2)^3(3+8x)};$$

$$(e^{x^2-2})' = \underline{e^{x^2-2} \cdot 2x};$$

$$\left[(3x)^2 - x^{-2} \right]^{-1} = \underline{-(9x^2 - x^{-2})^{-2} (18x + 2x^{-3})};$$

$$\left[x^3 \log(1+2x) \right]' = \underline{3x^2 \log(1+2x) + x^3 \cdot \frac{2}{1+2x}}.$$

5)



$$i) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \underline{0}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = \underline{2}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = \underline{4};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \underline{-2}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \underline{+\infty}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \underline{+\infty}.$$

$$ii) x = -2 \text{ pt. di discontinuità } \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = 2 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = 4 = f(2) \right)$$

$$x = 2 \text{ pt. di discontinuità } \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = -2 = f(2) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = +\infty \right).$$

$$iii) \begin{array}{c} \text{+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +} \\ \text{-6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6} \end{array} \quad \text{segno di } f' \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{discontinuità} \end{array}$$

$$iv) y = 0 \text{ asintoto orizzontale per } f, \text{ per } x \rightarrow -\infty;$$

$$x = 2 \text{ asintoto verticale per } f, \text{ per } x \rightarrow 2^+;$$

$$y = x - 3 \text{ è asintoto obliquo per } f, \text{ per } x \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$v) \begin{array}{c} \text{+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + +} \\ \text{-6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6} \end{array} \quad \text{segno di } f' \quad (f' \neq 0 \text{ in } x = -2, x = 2)$$

$$vi) f(-3) = 1 \text{ min. loc}; \quad f(1) = 0 \text{ min. loc (e globale)}; \quad f(-2) = 4 \text{ max. loc (e globale)}$$