

Università degli Studi di Trento - Facoltà di Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 CdL in Interfacce e Tecnologie della Comunicazione
 ANALISI MATEMATICA (CON ELEMENTI DI ALGEBRA)
 a.a. 2009/10 - Rovereto, 21-25 settembre 2009

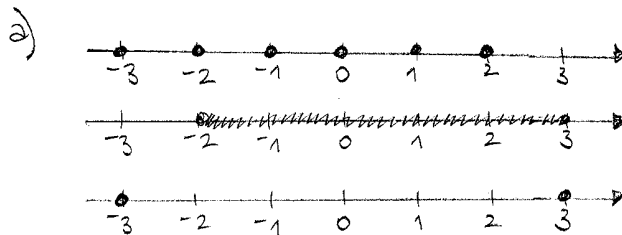
$$1) A = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : -8 < 3n+4 \leq 12\}$$

$$= \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$$

$$B = [-2, 3]$$

$$C = \{-3, 3\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -8 < 3n+4 &\leq 12 \\ \Leftrightarrow -12 < 3n &\leq 8 \\ \Leftrightarrow -4 < n &\leq 8/3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\bullet = A$$

$$\text{///} = B$$

$$\bullet = C$$



$$b) A \cap B = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} = A \setminus \{-3\}$$

$$B \cup C = B \cup \{-3\}$$

$$B \setminus A =]-2, -1[\cup]-1, 0[\cup]0, 1[\cup]1, 2[\cup]2, 3]$$

$$A \cap B \cap C = \emptyset$$



$$2) i) A =]-\infty, -3] \cup]0, 4]$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x)(x^2 - 1) = 0\}$$

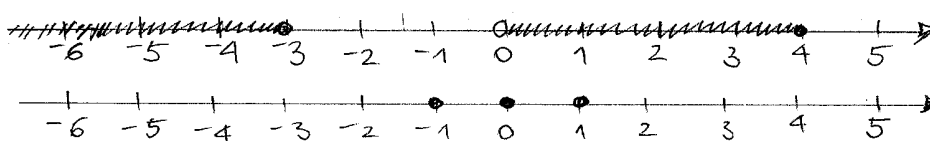
$$\text{ora } (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x)(x^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x = 0 \text{ oppure } x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x - \frac{1}{3}) = 0 \text{ oppure } x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ opp. } x = \frac{1}{3} \text{ opp. } x = -1 \text{ opp. } x = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \{-1, 0, 1\}$$



$$\text{///} = A$$

$$\bullet = B$$

$$A \cap B = \{1\} \quad (\text{V}) \quad (\text{poiché } 1 \in A \text{ e } 1 \in B, \text{ mentre } -1 \notin A \text{ e } 0 \notin A).$$

$$A \cup B = A \quad (\text{F}) \quad \text{poiché } A \cup B =]-\infty, -3] \cup \{-1\} \cup]0, 4].$$

$$A \setminus B = A \setminus \{1\} \quad (V)$$

poiché $A \setminus B =]-\infty, -3] \cup]0, 1[\cup]1, 4]$

e $A \setminus \{1\} =]-\infty, -3] \cup]0, 1[\cup]1, 4]$

$$0 \in A \quad (F)$$

$$-1 \in B \quad (F) \quad \text{la scrittura è scorretta!}$$

$$\{-1, 0\} \subset B \quad (V) \quad \text{poiché ogni elemento di } \{-1, 0\} \text{ è un elemento di } B.$$

$$1 \in B \quad (V)$$

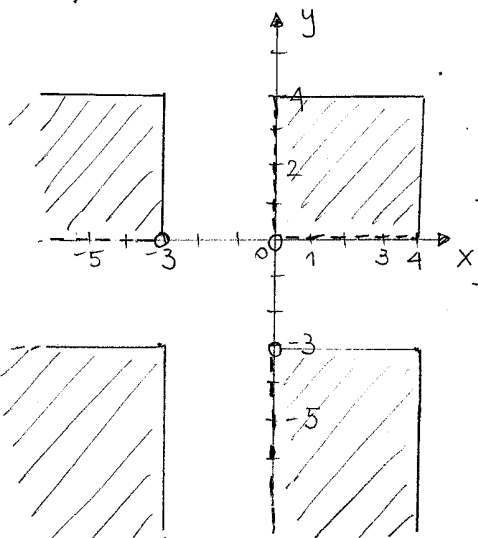
$$[1, 4[\in \mathcal{P}(A) \quad (V) \quad \text{poiché } [1, 4[\subset A.$$

$$\{-3\}, A \in \mathcal{P}(A) \quad (V) \quad \text{poiché } \{-3\} \in \mathcal{P}(A) \text{ e anche } A \in \mathcal{P}(A).$$

$$]-3, 0] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus A \quad (V) \quad \text{poiché } \forall x \in]-3, 0] \text{ non ha } x \in A.$$

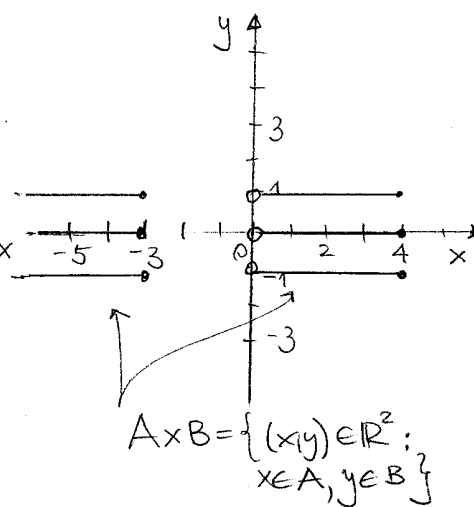
$$B \setminus A = \{-1\} \quad (F) \quad \text{poiché } B \setminus A = \{-1, 0\}. \quad \square$$

ii) $A \times A$



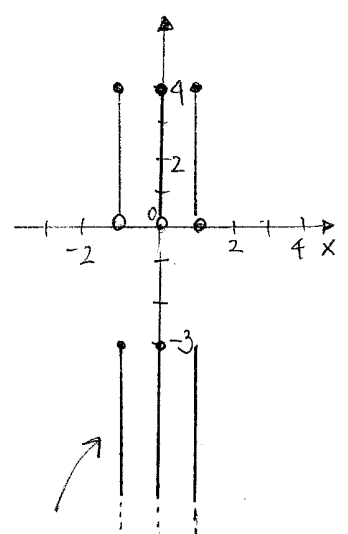
$$/// \quad A \times A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in A, y \in A\}$$

$A \times B$



$$A \times B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in A, y \in B\}$$

$B \times A$



$$B \times A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \in B, y \in A\}$$

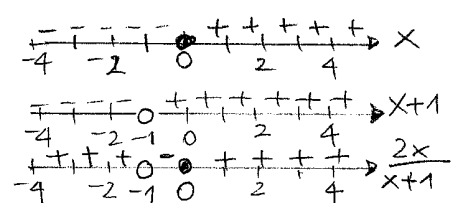


$$3) i) A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{3x+x^2}{x+1} \leq x\}$$

$$=]-1, 0]$$

$$\frac{3x+x^2}{x+1} - x \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3x + \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{x^2} - x}{x+1} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{x+1} \leq 0$$



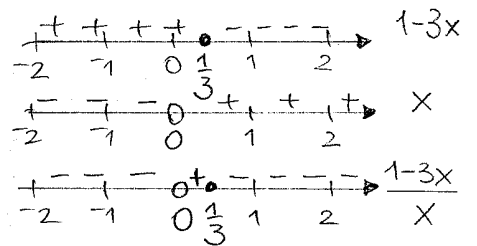
$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{x} < 3\}$$

$$=]-\infty, 0[\cup]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[$$

$$\frac{1}{x} < 3 \Leftrightarrow$$

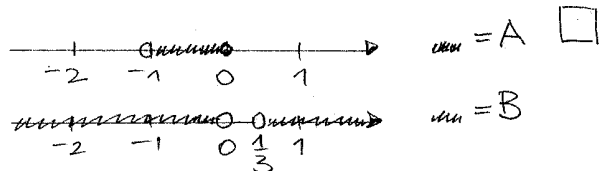
$$\frac{1}{x} - 3 < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1-3x}{x} < 0$$



$$ii) A \cup B =]-\infty, 0[\cup]\frac{1}{3}, +\infty[$$

$$A \cap B = \{0\}$$

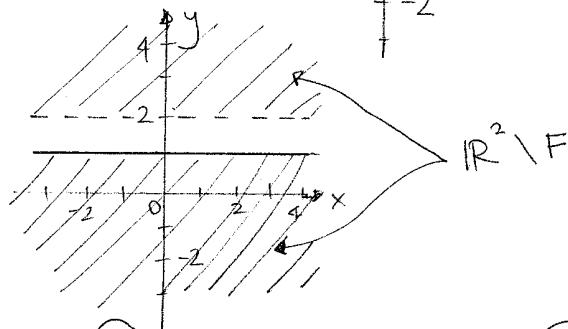
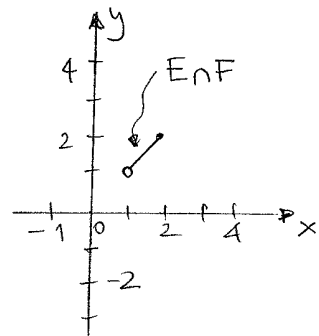
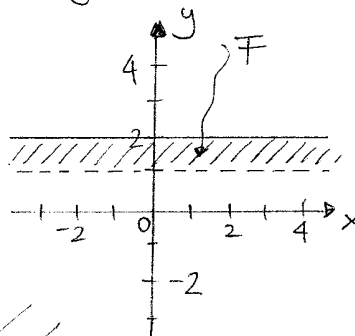
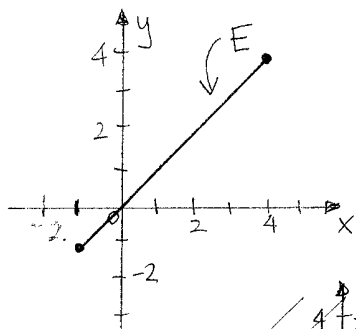


$A \cup B$ non è un intervallo di $\mathbb{R}$,

essendo l'unione di due intervalli disgiunti.

$$1) i) E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -1 \leq x \leq 4, y = x\}$$

$$F = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < y \leq 2\}$$



$$(1, 1) \in E \quad (V)$$

$$(0, 1) \in F \quad (F)$$

potrebbe dare errore
 $1 < y \leq 2$.

$$(2, 2) \in E \cap F \quad (V)$$

$$(0, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E \quad (V)$$

$$5) A \cup B = A$$

$$A \setminus B = \{r, s, t\}$$

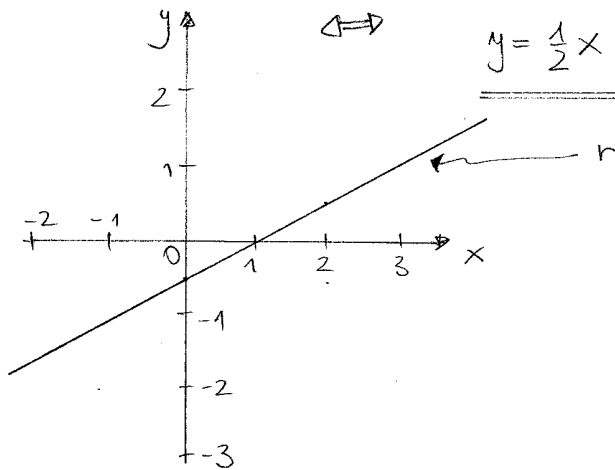
$B \subseteq A$ sempre vero!



(è vero che $B \subseteq A$; se fosse $B = A$ allora
 $A \setminus B = \emptyset$ contro le ns. ipotesi, se
esistesse un elemento $v \in B : v \notin A$
allora $A \cup B \neq A$).

$A \cap B \neq \{r\}$ sempre vero! (se fosse $A \cap B = \{r\}$, allora $A \setminus B$ non potrebbe essere $\{r, s, t\}$)

6) i) $-x + 2y + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2y = x - 1$
 $\Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}}}$



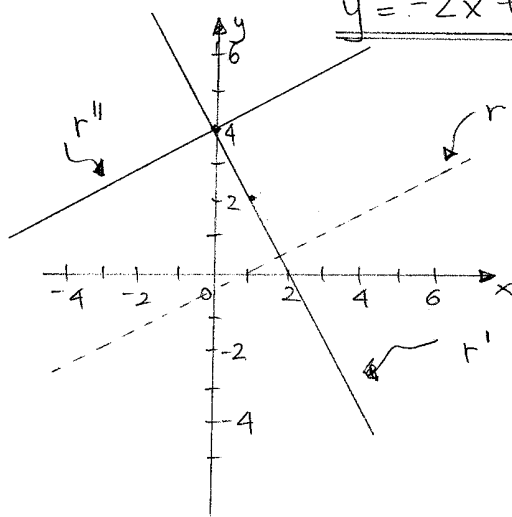
ii) r' : r' avrà pendenza $m = -2$ (essendo $\perp$ alla retta r) e quindi l'eq. della retta

sarà $y = 2 - 2(x - 1)$,

ossia

$y = -2x + 4$

(eq. della retta di pend. m e pass. per un pt. $P = (x_0, y_0)$ è $y = y_0 + m(x - x_0)$!)



iii) $Q = (0, 4)$ pt. di intersezione di r' con l'asse delle ordinate (= asse y).

r'' avrà pendenza $m = \frac{1}{2}$ (essendo $\parallel$ alla retta r) e quindi l'eq

della retta sarà $y = 4 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 0)$, ossia $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 4$

La sua rappresentazione grafica ritorna nel disegno in ii).

