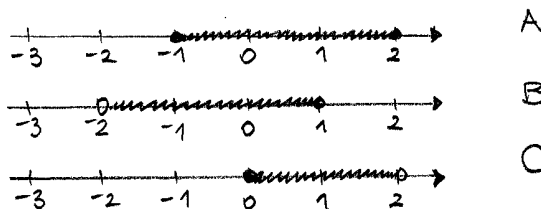


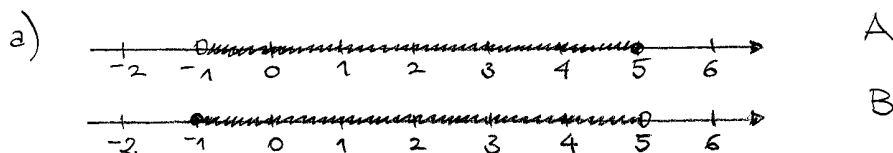
Università degli Studi di Trento - Facoltà di Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 CdL in Interfacce e Tecnologie della Comunicazione
 CdL in Filosofia
 Corso di ANALISI MATEMATICA (CON ELEMENTI DI ALGEBRA)
 a.a. 2010/11 — Rovereto, 27 settembre — 10 ottobre 2010.

1) $A = [-1, 2]$, $B =]-2, 1[$ $C = [0, 2[$



$(A \cap B) \cup C = [-1, 2[$

2) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -6 < 3x - 3 \leq 12\} = \underline{\underline{]-1, 5]}}$;
 $B = [-1, 5[$

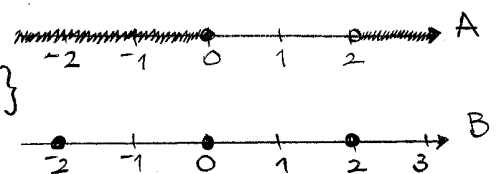


b) $\underline{\underline{A \cap B =]-1, 5[}}$ $\underline{\underline{A \cup B = [-1, 5]}}$
 $\underline{\underline{B \setminus A = \{-1\}}}$ $\underline{\underline{\mathbb{R} \setminus A =]-\infty, -1] \cup]5, +\infty[}}$

Poiché $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, gli insiemi A e B non sono disgiunti.

3) i) $A = \mathbb{R} \setminus]0, 2]$

$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2(x^2 - 4) = 0\} = \{-2, 0, 2\}$



$A \cap B = \{0\}$ (F) poiché $-2 \in A \cap B$;

$A \cup B = A$ (F) poiché $2 \in A \cup B$, e $2 \notin A$;

$A \setminus B = A \setminus \{-2\}$ (F) poiché $A \setminus B =]-\infty, -2[\cup]-2, 0[\cup]2, +\infty[$
 e $A \setminus \{-2\} =]-\infty, -2[\cup]-2, 0[\cup]2, +\infty[$;

$0 \in A$ (V) ;

$-2 \in B$ (F) è scorretta la scrittura (non deve scrivere $\{-2\} \in B$ oppure $-2 \in B$) ;

$\{-2, 0\} \subset B$ (V) poiché ogni elemento di $\{-2, 0\}$ è anche un elemento di B ;

$2 \in B$ (V)

$]2, 4[\in \mathcal{P}(A)$ (V) poiché $]2, 4[$ è un sottoinsieme di A e $\mathcal{P}(A)$

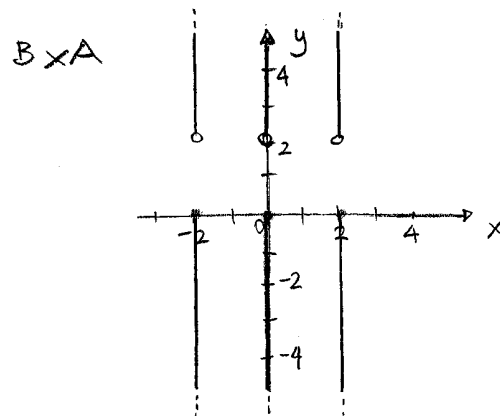
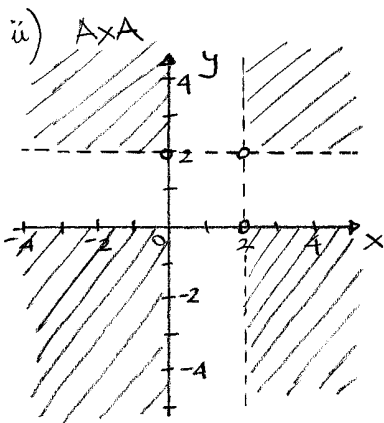
ha tutti i sottoinsiemi di A come elementi;

$\{\{-3\}, A\} \subset \mathcal{P}(A)$ (V) poiché $\{-3\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ e $A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$;

$]0, 1] \in \mathbb{R} \setminus A$ (V) (basta vedere la rappresentazione di A);

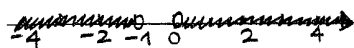
$B \setminus A = \{2\}$ (V) poiché $-2 \in A$ e $0 \in A$, mentre

$2 \in B$, ma $2 \notin A$. □



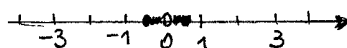
4) i) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{3x+x^2}{x+1} > x\} =$

$=]-\infty, -1[\cup]0, +\infty[;$



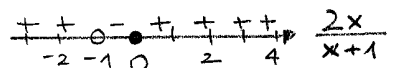
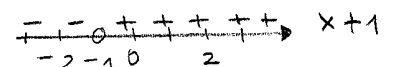
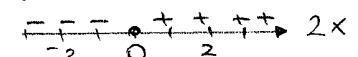
$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{x^2} - 4 \geq 0\}$

$= \underline{\underline{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus \{0\}}}$



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

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2x}{x+1} > 0$



$\frac{1}{x^2} - 4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1-4x^2}{x^2} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$x \in \underline{\underline{[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \setminus \{0\}}}$

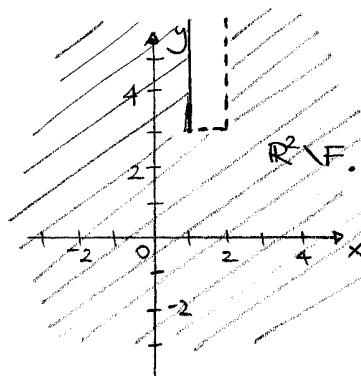
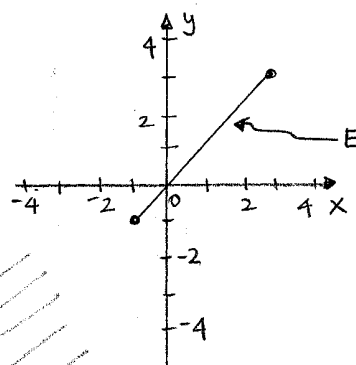
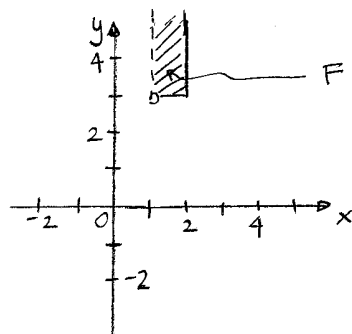
Osseviamo che né A , né B sono un intervallo (l'unione di due intervalli disgiunti non è un intervallo!). □

ii) $A \cup B =]-\infty, -1[\cup [-\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[\setminus \{0\}$. Non è un intervallo! □

$A \setminus B =]-\infty, -1[\cup]\frac{1}{2}, +\infty[$

5) i) $E = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y=x, -1 \leq y \leq 3\}$

$F = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x \leq 2, y \geq 3\}$



□

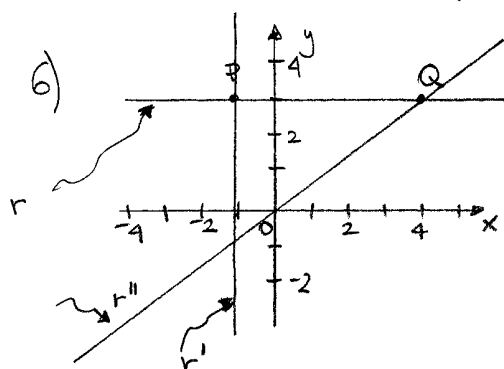
ii) $(1,1) \in E$ (V)

$(0,4) \in F$ (F) poiché $x=0$ non soddisfa $1 < x \leq 2$!

$(1,4) \in E \cup F$ (F) poiché $(1,4) \notin E$ e $(1,4) \notin F$.

$(0,0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus E$ (F) poiché $(0,0) \notin E$.

■



i) r ha l'eq. $y=3$;

ii) r' ha l'eq. $x=-1$;

iii) L'eq. delle rette parallele alla retta r' sono $x=k$ con $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

iv) L'eq. della retta r'' passante per Q e $O=(0,0)$ è

data da $y = \frac{3}{4}x$.

■