

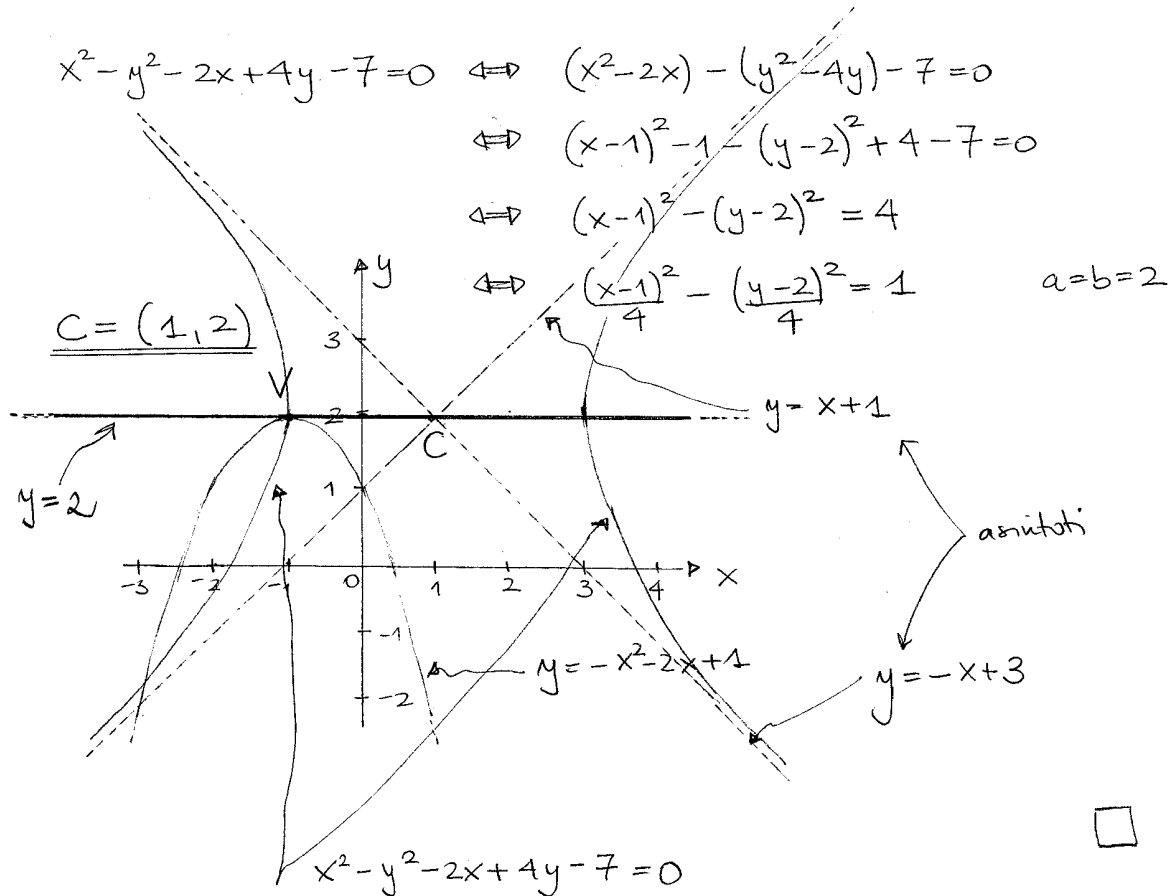
Università degli Studi di Trento - Facoltà di Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 CdL in Interfacce e Tecnologie della Comunicazione - CdL in Filosofia
 SECONDO APPELLO DI ANALISI MATEMATICA (CON ELEMENTI DI ALGEBRA)
 a.a. 2011-2012 - Rovereto, 23 gennaio 2012

FILA (B)

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

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

$V = (-1, 2)$

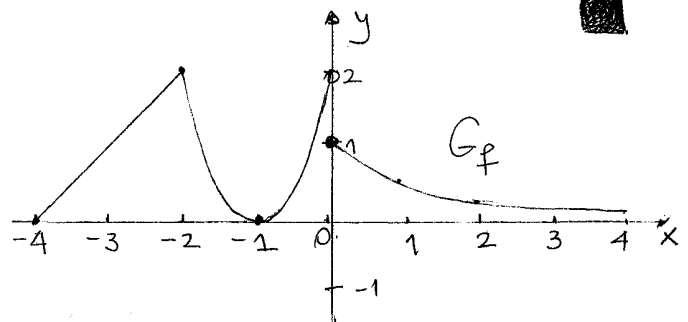


ii) $y = 2$ è l'eq. della retta r passante per V e C . □

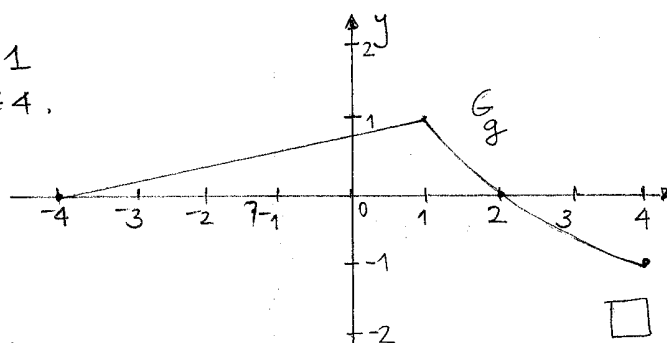
iii) $x = 1$ è l'eq. della retta perpendicolare alla retta r e passante per C . □

2) i) $f : [-4, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+4 & \text{se } -4 \leq x \leq -2 \\ 2(x+1)^2 & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ 2^{-x} & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 4 \end{cases}$$



$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{4}{5} & \text{se } -4 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 - \log_2 x & \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$



ii) $f([-4, 4]) = [0, 2]$.

Siano $x_1 = -4$, $x_2 = -1$. Allora $x_1 \neq x_2$

ma $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$. Quindi f non è iniettiva. $\square$

iii) f non soddisfa il teorema di Weierstrass, poiché f non è continua in $x=0$. Si ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 2 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$.

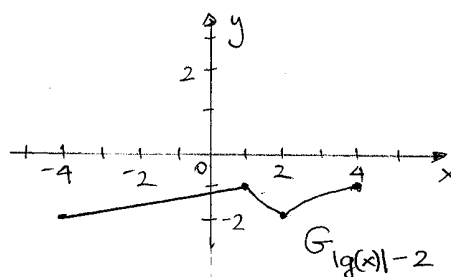
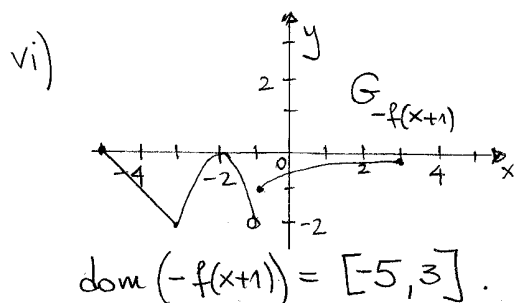
Assicuriamo che può esistere lo stesso il massimo e il minimo di f su $[-4, 4]$. Si ha

$$\max_{x \in [-4, 4]} f(x) = 2, \quad x = -2 \text{ pt. di massimo};$$

$$\min_{x \in [-4, 4]} f(x) = 0, \quad x = -4, x = -1 \text{ sono pt. di minimo. } \square$$

iv) $\sum_{n=1}^4 f(-\frac{1}{n}) = f(-1) + f(-\frac{1}{2}) + f(-\frac{1}{3}) + f(-\frac{1}{4}) =$
 $= 0 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 2\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{9}{16}\right) = \frac{181}{72}.$ $\square$

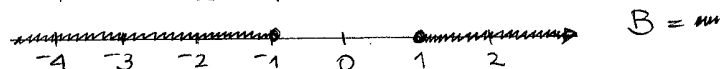
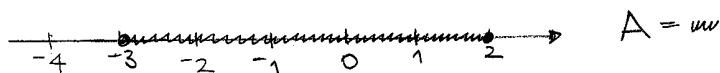
v) Se $k < -1$ o $k > 1$ ~~non~~ soluzioni dell'eq. $g(x) = k$;
 se $-1 \leq k < 0$ o $k = 1$, $\exists$ una soluzione dell'eq. $g(x) = k$;
 se $0 \leq k < 1$, $\exists$ due soluzioni dell'eq. $g(x) = k$. $\square$



$$\text{dom}(|g(x)| - 2) = [-4, 4] \quad \blacksquare$$

3) i) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 3^{x^2+x+1} \leq 3^7\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2+x+1 \leq 7\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2+x-6 \leq 0\}$
 $= [-3, 2]$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| \geq 1\} = \underline{\underline{]-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty[}}$$



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$$ii) A \cap B = \underline{\underline{[-3, -1] \cup [1, 2]}}$$

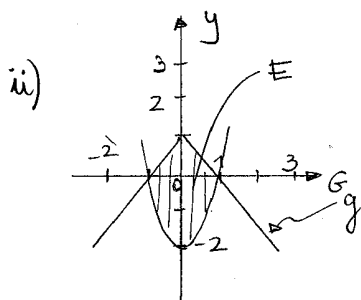
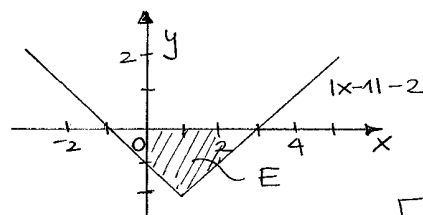
$A \cap B$ non è un intervallo!
(è unione di due intervalli disgiunti)

$$A \setminus B = \underline{\underline{]-1, 1[}}$$

$$4) i) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^3+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{3x^2}{x^3+2} dx = \frac{1}{3} [\log|x^3+2|]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} (\log 3 - \log 2) = \underline{\underline{= \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \sqrt[4]{x+1} + 3^x \right) dx = \left[-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{(x+1)^{5/4}}{5/4} + \frac{3^x}{\log 3} \right]_1^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot 3^{5/4} + \frac{9}{\log 3} \right) - \left(-1 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot 2^{5/4} + \frac{3}{\log 3} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{12}{5} \sqrt[4]{3} - \frac{8}{5} \sqrt[4]{2} + \frac{6}{\log 3}}}$$

$$\int_0^2 ((x-1)-2) dx = -\text{area}(E) = \underline{\underline{-3}}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area}(E) &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 (g(x) - f(x)) dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 (-x+1-2x^2+2) dx \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 (-2x^2 - x + 3) dx = 2 \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_{-1}^1 = \\ &= 2 \left[-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 3 \right] = 2 \left[\frac{-4-3+18}{6} \right] = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{3}}} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iii) \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} \right) &= \left(\frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{121} - \frac{1}{100} \right) \\ &= -1 + \frac{1}{121} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{120}{121}}} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

5) i) $f(x) = x^4 + 2x^3$ • $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} =]-\infty, +\infty[$

• $f(x) = x^3(x+2)$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$

7 • f è continua essendo somma di funzioni continue su $\mathbb{R}$.

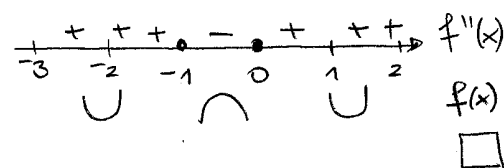
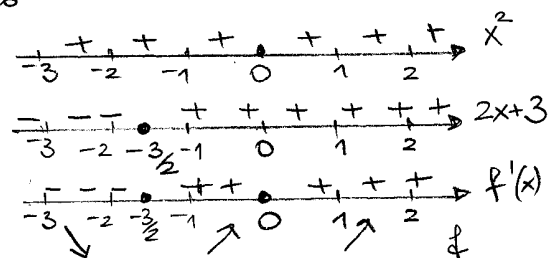
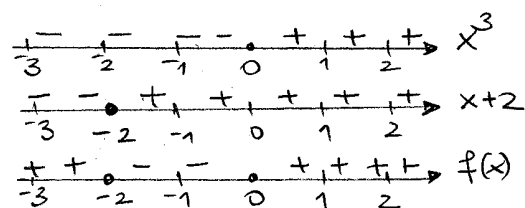
• $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^2 = 2x^2(2x+3)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, x = -\frac{3}{2}$ sono pt. critici per f

$f(0) = 0$ $f(-\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{-27}{8}(-\frac{3}{2}+2) = -\frac{27}{16} \approx -1.7$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$ è un pt. di minimo loc. stretto per f

• $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$ $f''(x) = 12x^2 + 12x = 12x(x+1)$



ii) $(-2, f(-2)) = (-2, 0)$ $f'(-2) = -8$

$y = 0 - 8(x+2) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = -8x - 16}}$

è l'eq. della retta tg al grafico di f in $(-2, 0)$

$(1, f(1)) = (1, 3)$ $f'(1) = 10$

$y = 3 + 10(x-1) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 10x - 7}}$

è l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di f in $(1, 3)$

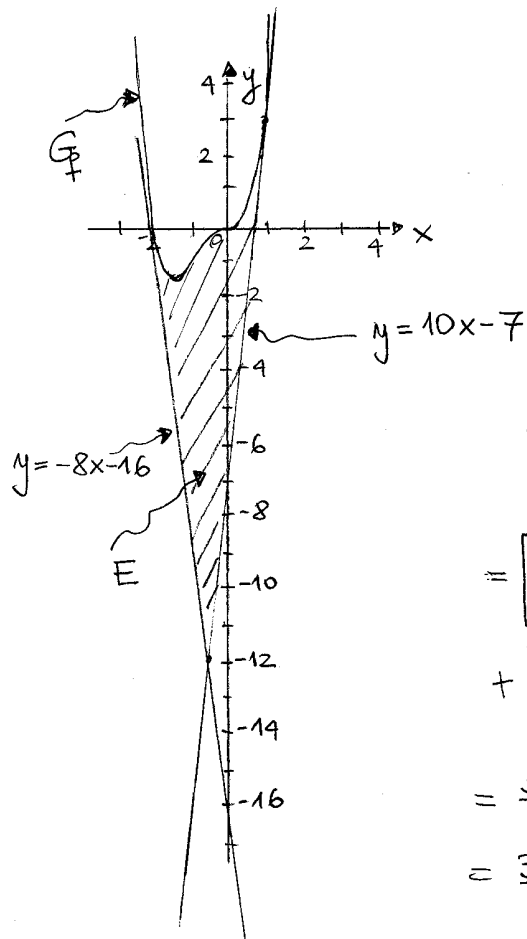
Per la rappresentazione grafica vedi pag. 5. □

iii) Notiamo che $y = -8x - 16$ e $y = 10x - 7$ si intersecano in:

$$\begin{cases} y = 10x - 7 \\ -8x - 16 = 10x - 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 10x - 7 \\ 18x = -9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad y = -12$$

allora

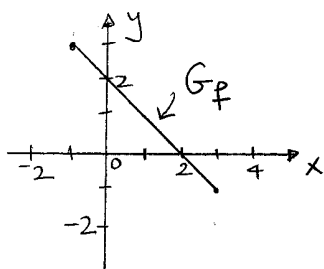
$$\text{area}(E) = \int_{-2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (f(x) - (-8x - 16)) dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 (f(x) - (10x - 7)) dx =$$



-5-

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1/2}^{-1} (x^4 + 2x^3 + 8x + 16) dx + \\
 &+ \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 + 2x^3 - 10x + 7) dx = \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^4}{2} + \frac{8x^2}{2} + 16x \right]_{-1/2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^4}{2} - \frac{10x^2}{2} + 7x \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{5}(-1)^5 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^4 + 1(-8) + 16(-1) \right] - \left[\frac{1}{5}(-1/2)^5 + (-1/2)^4 + 4(-1/2)^2 - 32 \right] \\
 &+ \left[\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} - 5 + 7 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{5}(-1)^5 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^4 - \frac{5}{2} - \frac{7}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{33}{5} - 8 - 16 + 32 + 4 - 5 + \frac{5}{4} \\
 &= \frac{33}{5} + 6 + \frac{9}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{297}{20}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

6)



Es: $f(x) = -x + 2$ soddisfa i) ii) + iii).

i) infatti $f(x) > 0$ in $[-1, 2[$ $f(2) = 0$
 $f(x) < 0$ in $]2, 3]$;

ii) $f'(x) = -1$ in $] -1, 3[$;

iii) $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 4$.

FILA (C)

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

$V = (1, -2)$

$x^2 - y^2 + 2x - 4y - 7 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 + 2x) - (y^2 + 4y) - 7 = 0$

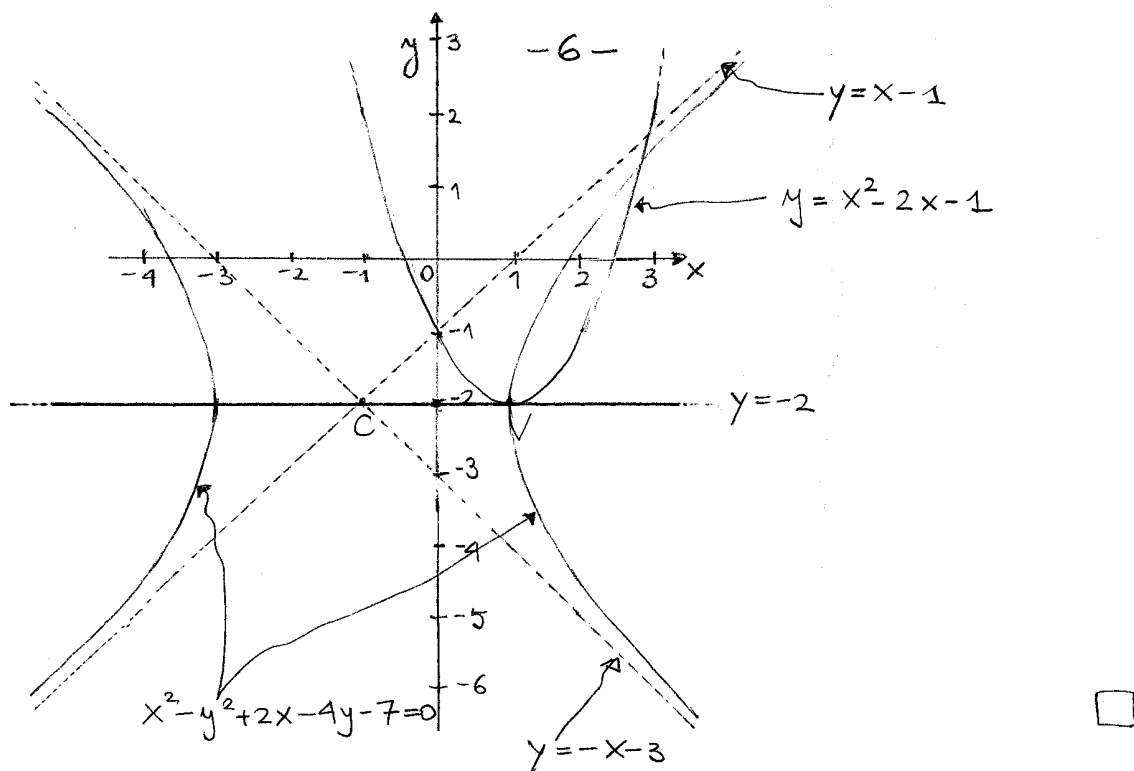
$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 - 1 - (y+2)^2 + 4 - 7 = 0$

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

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+1)^2}{4} - \frac{(y+2)^2}{4} = 1$

$a=b=2$

$C = (-1, -2)$

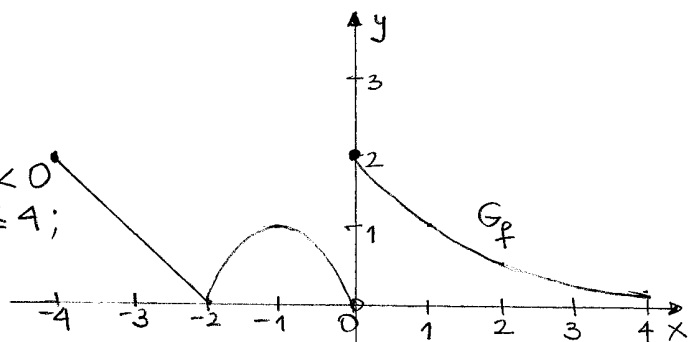


ii) $y = -2$ è l'eq. della retta r passante per V e C . □

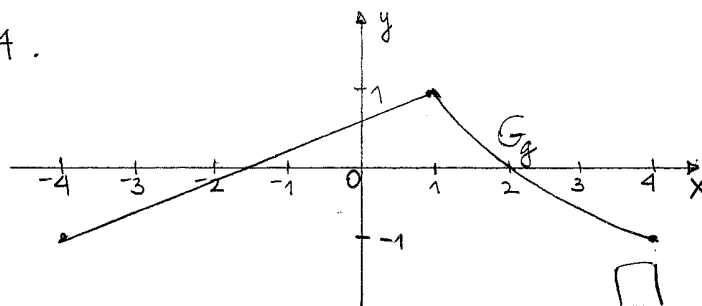
iii) $x = -1$ è l'eq. della retta perpendicolare alla retta r e passante per C . ■

2) i) $f: [-4, 4] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x-2 & \text{se } -4 \leq x \leq -2 \\ -(x+1)^2 + 1 & \text{se } -2 < x < 0 \\ 2^{-x+1} & \text{se } 0 \leq x \leq 4; \end{cases}$$



$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{5}x + \frac{3}{5} & \text{se } -4 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 - \log_2 x & \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 4. \end{cases}$$



ii) $f([-4, 4]) = \underline{[0, 2]}$. □

Siano $x_1 = -4$, $x_2 = 0$. Allora $x_1 \neq x_2$, ma $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 2$.

Quindi f non è iniettiva. □

iii) f non soddisfa il teorema di Weierstrass, poiché f non

è continua in $x=0$. Si ha $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0 \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2 = f(0)$.

Osserviamo che può esistere lo stesso il massimo e il minimo di f su $[-4,4]$. Si ha

$$\max_{x \in [-4,4]} f(x) = 2, \quad x = -4, x = 0 \text{ pt. di massimo};$$

$$\min_{x \in [-4,4]} f(x) = 0, \quad x = -2 \text{ è un pt. di minimo.} \quad \square$$

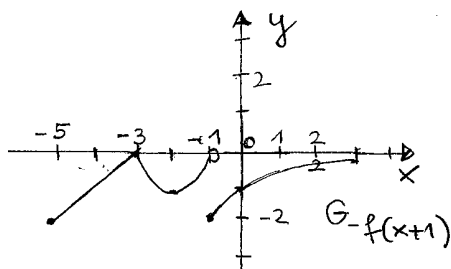
$$iv) \sum_{n=1}^4 f\left(-\frac{1}{n}\right) = f(-1) + f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + f\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{7}{16} = \frac{395}{144} \quad \square$$

v) se $k < -1$ o $k > 1$, $\nexists$ soluzioni dell'eq. $g(x) = k$;

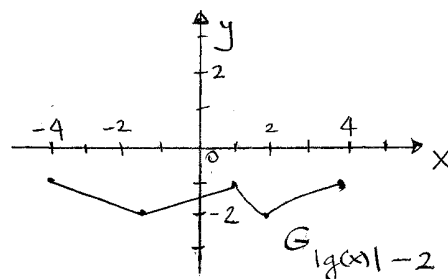
se $-1 \leq k < 1$, $\exists$ due soluzioni dell'eq. $g(x) = k$;

se $k = 1$, $\exists$ una soluzione dell'eq. $g(x) = k$. $\square$

vi)



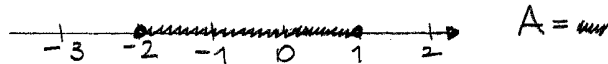
$$\text{dom}(-f(x+1)) = [-5, 3].$$



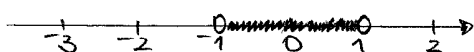
$$\text{dom}(|g(x)| - 2) = [-4, 4] \quad \blacksquare$$

$$3) i) A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 2^{x^2} \cdot 2^{x+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3} \leq 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + x + 1 \leq 3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + x - 2 \leq 0\} = \underline{\underline{[-2, 1]}}.$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| < 1\} = \underline{\underline{]-1, 1[}}$$



$$A = \underline{\underline{[-2, 1]}}$$



$$B = \underline{\underline{]-1, 1[}}$$

$$ii) A \cap B = \underline{\underline{]-1, 1[}}$$

$$A \setminus B = \underline{\underline{[-2, -1] \cup \{1\}}}$$

$A \setminus B$ non è un intervallo! $\blacksquare$

4) Vedi, Seconda Prova Intermedia 23/01/12, FILA(A), Es.2. $\blacksquare$

5) $f(x) = -x^4 + 2x^3$ • $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R} =]-\infty, +\infty[$
 • $f(x) = x^3(-x+2)$

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$

• f è continua in $\mathbb{R}$ essendo
 somma di funzioni continue in $\mathbb{R}$.

• $\text{dom } f' = \mathbb{R}$ $f'(x) = -4x^3 + 6x^2 = 2x^2(-2x+3)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, x = \frac{3}{2}$ sono pt. critici per f . con

$f(0) = 0, f(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{27}{16} \approx 1.7$

$x = \frac{3}{2}$ è un pt. di massimo loc.
 rispetto per f .

• $\text{dom } f'' = \mathbb{R}$ $f''(x) = -12x^2 + 12x = 12x(-x+1)$

ii) $(-1, f(-1)) = (-1, -3)$ $f'(-1) = 10$

$y = -3 + 10(x+1) \Rightarrow \underline{y = 10x + 7}$

è l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di f
 in $(-1, -3)$;

$(2, f(2)) = (2, 0)$ $f'(2) = -8$

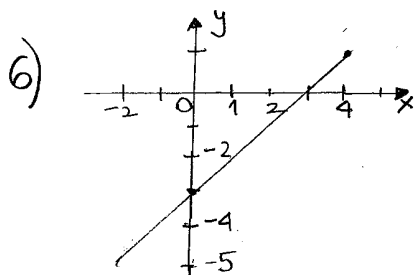
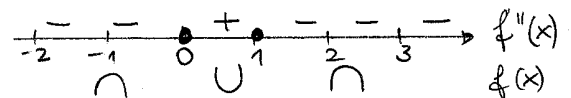
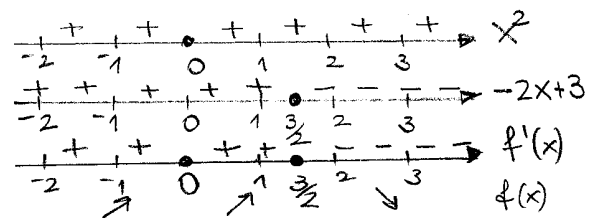
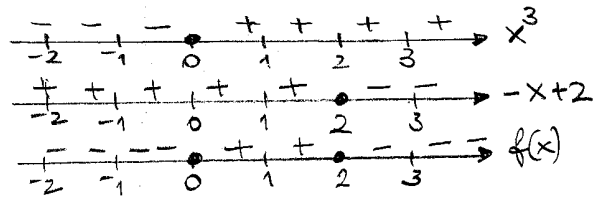
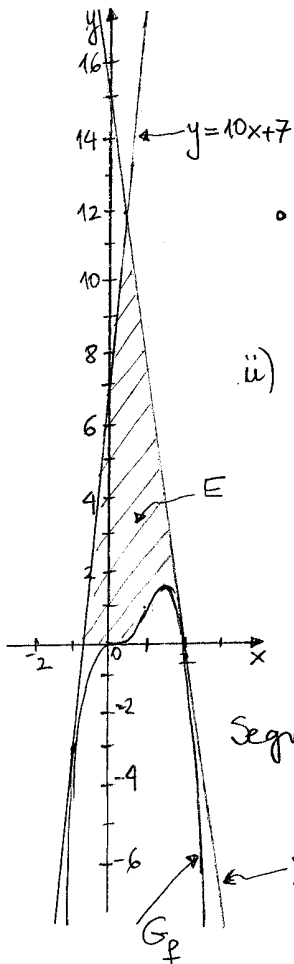
$y = 0 - 8(x-2) \Rightarrow \underline{y = -8x + 16}$

è l'eq. della retta tg. al grafico di f
 in $(2, 0)$.

Segue che $S = (\frac{1}{2}, 12)$ è il pt. di intersezione di queste due rette.

$\text{area}(E) = \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} (10x+7 - f(x)) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (-8x+16 - f(x)) dx = \frac{297}{20}$

vedi SPI 23/01/2012
 Es. 5 iii) FILA A.



Es.: $f(x) = x - 3$ soddisfa i) ii) + iii):

i) Infatti $f(x) < 0$ in $[-2, 3[$, $f(3) = 0$, $f(x) > 0$ in $]3, 4]$;

ii) $f'(x) = 1$ in $]-2, 4[$;

iii) $\int_{-2}^4 f(x) dx = -\frac{25}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = -12$.