

Università di Trento - Dip. di Psicologia e Scienze Cognitive
 CdL in Scienze e Tecniche di Psicologia Cognitiva
 ESAME SCRITTO DI ANALISI MATEMATICA
 a.a. 2014-2015 - Rovereto, 9 giugno 2015

FILA (A)

1) i) $A = \{ \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 2x = a \}$.

non $A = \{ \exists a \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 - 2x \neq a \}$.

Notiamo che $x^2 - 2x = a \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4a}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+a}$.

Risulta allora che $x^2 - 2x = a$ ammette (almeno) una soluzione se e solo se

$1+a \geq 0$, ossia $a \geq -1$. Possiamo allora asserire che la proposizione

A è falsa, e quindi non A è vera. $\square$

ii) $\log_2(|x-2| - x^2) \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow \log_2(|x-2| - x^2) \leq \log_2 4$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x-2| - x^2 > 0 \\ |x-2| - x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases}$ (altrimenti non è definito il membro sinistro della disuguaglianza)

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-2 \geq 0 \\ x-2-x^2 > 0 \\ x-2-x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x-2 < 0 \\ -x+2-x^2 > 0 \\ -x+2-x^2 \leq 4 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - x + 2 < 0 \\ x^2 - x + 6 \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ x^2 + x - 2 < 0 \\ x^2 + x + 2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

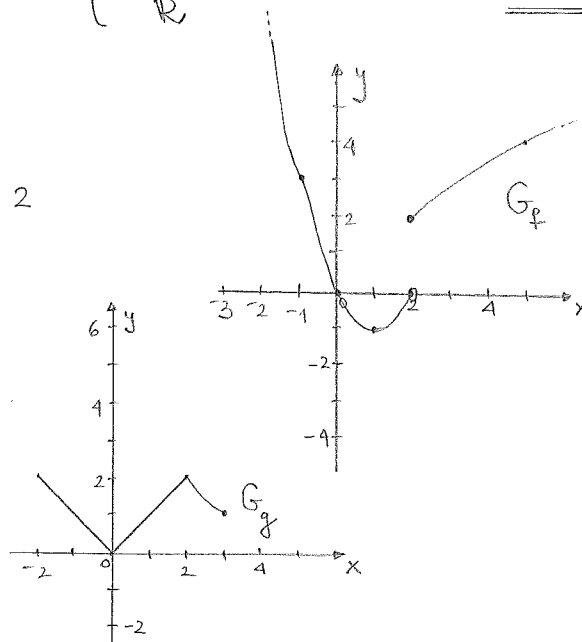
$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ \emptyset \\ \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x < 2 \\ -2 < x < 1 \\ \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow S =]-2, 1[.$ $\blacksquare$

2) i) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x & \text{se } x \leq -1 \\ x^2 - 2x & \text{se } -1 < x < 2 \\ 2\sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$g: [-2, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

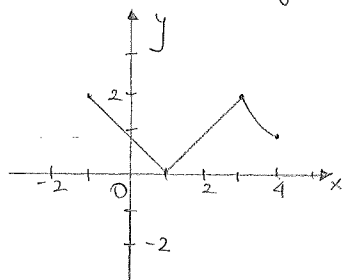
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \frac{2}{x-1} & \text{se } 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$



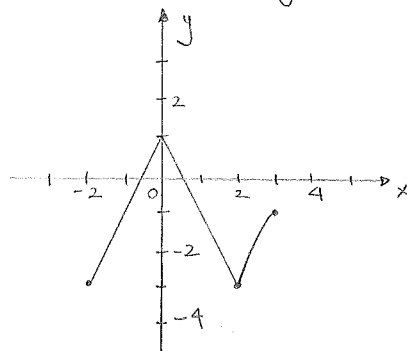
$\square$

ii) $g([-2,3]) = [0,2]$. g non è iniettiva: basta prendere, per esempio,
 $x_1 = -2 \neq x_2 = 2$ e mi ha $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$. $\square$

iii) $[-1,4] \ni x \mapsto g(x-1)$



$[-2,3] \ni x \mapsto -2g(x)+1$



iv) • in $x = -1$ abbiamo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^2 - 2x) = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3. \text{ Poiché inoltre } f(-1) = 3,$$

possiamo concludere che f è continua in $x = -1$.

• in $x = 2$ abbiamo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x^2 - 2x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2\sqrt{x-1} = 2 (= f(2)) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x);$$

possiamo concludere che f non è continua in $x = 2$. $\square$

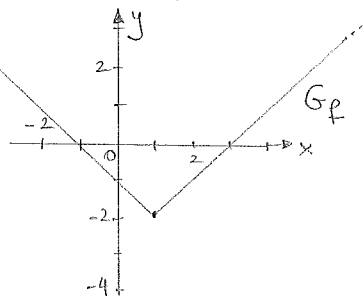
v) Poiché f non è continua in $[-1,5]$ (non essendo continua in $x = 2$),
 f non soddisfa le ipotesi del teorema di Weierstrass.

Abbiamo comunque

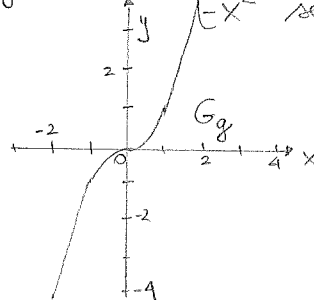
$$\min_{[-1,5]} f = \underline{-1} \quad \begin{array}{c} x = 1 \\ \text{pt. di minimo} \\ \text{di } f \text{ su } [-1,5] \end{array} \quad \max_{[-1,5]} f = \underline{4} \quad \begin{array}{c} x = 5 \\ \text{pt. di massimo di } f \\ \text{su } [-1,5] \end{array}$$

(ricordo che il teorema di Weierstrass dà condizioni sufficienti per l'esistenza
 del minimo e del massimo di f , ma non necessarie). $\blacksquare$

3) i) $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = |x-1| - 2$



$$g(x) = x|x| = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$ii) (f \circ g)(-1) = f(g(-1)) = f(-1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

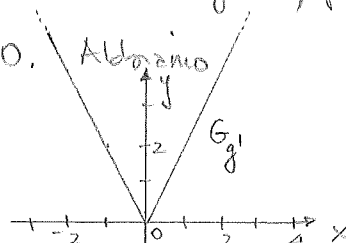
$$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(-2) = \underline{\underline{-4}}.$$

$$iii) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h^2 - 0}{h} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{g(h) - g(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2 - 0}{h} = \underline{\underline{0}}.$$

Poiché questi due limiti esistono finiti e sono uguali, possiamo dire che g è derivabile in $x_0 = 0$ e $g'(0) = 0$. □

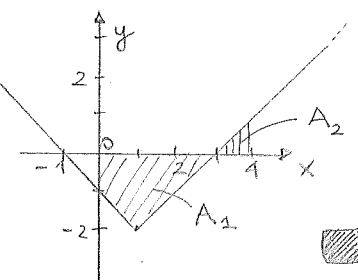
$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{se } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{se } x = 0 \\ -2x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



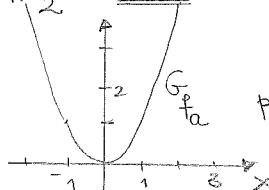
$$iv) \sum_{n=1}^4 \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx + \dots + \int_3^4 f(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^4 f(x) dx = -\text{area } A_1 + \text{area } A_2$$

$$= -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{-3}}.$$



4) i) se $a=0$, $f_a(x) = x^2$



Se $a > 0$, $f_a(x) = x^2 + ax^3$: • $\text{dom } f_a = \mathbb{R}$ • $f_a(x) = x^2(1 + ax)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_a(x) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_a(x) = +\infty$$

$$f'_a(x) = 2x + 3ax^2 = x(2 + 3ax)$$

$$f'_a(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3a} \text{ or } x = 0$$

$x = -\frac{2}{3a}$ pt. di max. loc. stretto per f_a

$x = 0$ pt. di min. loc. stretto per f_a

$$f_a\left(-\frac{2}{3a}\right) = \frac{4}{9a^2} - \frac{8}{27a^3} = \frac{4}{27a^2}$$

$$f_a(0) = 0$$

Se $a < 0$, $f_a(x) = x^2 + ax^3$

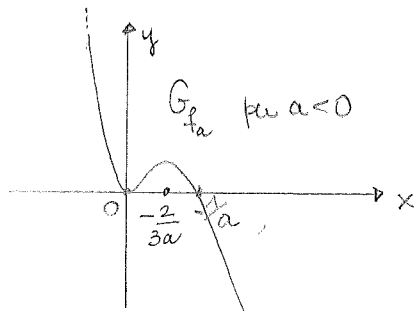
• $\text{dom } f_a = \mathbb{R}$

• $f_a(x) = x^2(1 + ax)$

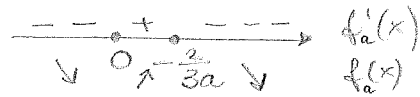
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_a(x) = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_a(x) = -\infty$$

$$f'_a(x) = 2x + 3ax^2 = x(2 + 3ax)$$

$$f'_a(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3a} \text{ or } x = 0$$



$$f'_a(x) = 2x + 3ax^2 = x(2 + 3ax)$$



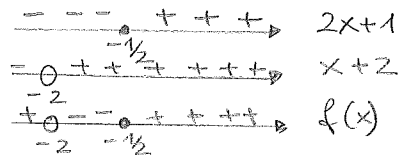
$x=0$ pt. di min. loc. scelto per f_a $f_a(0)=0$
 $x=-\frac{2}{3a}$ pt. di max. loc. scelto per f_a $f_a(-\frac{2}{3a}) = \frac{4}{27a^2}$

$$ii) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 + ax^3}{e^{ax} + x^2} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } a=0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a>0 \\ -\infty & \text{se } a<0. \end{cases}$$

$$5) f(x) = \frac{2x+1}{x+2}$$

$$\bullet \text{ dom } f =]-\infty, -2[\cup]-2, +\infty[$$

$\bullet$ segno di f



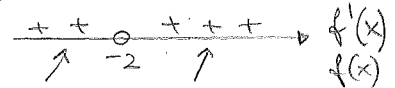
$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 2 \quad y=2 \text{ asintoto orizzontale per } f, \text{ per } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ (per } x \rightarrow -\infty)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad x=-2 \text{ asintoto verticale (da sinistra) di } f$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad \text{" (da destra)}$$

$\bullet f$ è continua e derivabile in dom f

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x+2) - (2x+1)}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{3}{(x+2)^2} > 0 \text{ in dom } f'$$



$$\bullet \text{ dom } f'' = \text{dom } f$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-3 \cdot 2(x+2)}{(x+2)^3} = \frac{-6}{(x+2)^3}$$



$$ii) y = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) \Rightarrow y = 1 + \frac{1}{9}(x-1) \\ \underline{\underline{y = \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$6) (-a_1 + a_2)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} a_1^2 + a_2^2 \quad \text{NO, in generale. Infatti, } (-a_1 + a_2)^2 = a_1^2 - 2a_1a_2 + a_2^2.$$

Quindi vale l'uguaglianza se e solo se $a_1a_2 = 0$, ossia $a_1 = 0$ oppure $a_2 = 0$.

L'uguaglianza è vera se $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ e $a_2 = 0$ (oppure viceversa).

FILA (B)

1) i) $A = "\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + 2x = a"$.

$\text{non } A = "\exists a \in \mathbb{R} : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 + 2x \neq a"$.

Notiamo che $x^2 + 2x = a \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2x - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_{1/2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4a}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1+a}$.

Risulta allora che $x^2 + 2x = a$ ammette (almeno) una soluzione se e solo se $1+a \geq 0$, ossia $a \geq -1$. Possiamo allora affermare che la proposizione A è falsa, e quindi $\text{non } A$ è vera. $\square$

ii) $\log_2(|x-6| - x^2) < 3 \Leftrightarrow \log_2(|x-6| - x^2) < \log_2 8$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} |x-6| - x^2 > 0 \\ |x-6| - x^2 < 8 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(altrimenti non è definito il membro sinistro della diseq.)} \\ (\log_2 x \uparrow) \end{array}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x-6 \geq 0 \\ x-6-x^2 > 0 \\ x-6-x^2 < 8 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x-6 < 0 \\ -x+6-x^2 > 0 \\ -x+6-x^2 < 8 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 6 \\ x^2 - x + 6 < 0 \\ x^2 - x + 14 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x < 6 \\ x^2 + x - 6 < 0 \\ x^2 + x + 2 > 0 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 6 \\ \emptyset \\ \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x < 6 \\ -3 < x < 2 \\ \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

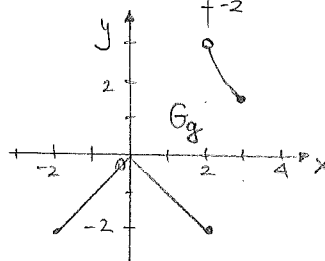
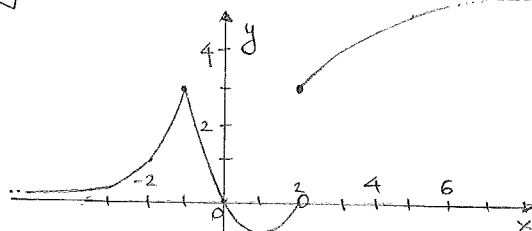
$\Rightarrow S =]-3, 2[$

2) i) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3^{x+2} & \text{se } x \leq -1 \\ x^2 - 2x & \text{se } -1 < x < 2 \\ 3\sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

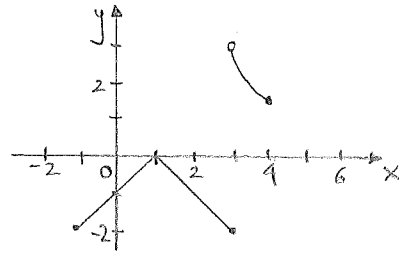
$g: [-2, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$g(x) = \begin{cases} -|x| & \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ \frac{3}{x-1} & \text{se } 2 < x \leq 3 \end{cases}$

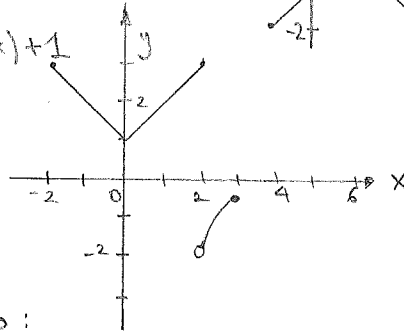


ii) $g([-2, 3]) = \underline{\underline{[-2, 0] \cup [\frac{3}{2}, 3]}}$. g non è iniettiva: basta prendere, per esempio, $x_1 = -2 \neq x_2 = 2$ e si ha $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$. $\square$

iii) $[-1, 4] \ni x \mapsto g(x-1)$



$[-2, 3] \ni x \mapsto -g(x)+1$



iv) • in $x = -1$ abbiamo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} 3^{x+2} = 3 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x^2 - 2x) = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = 3. \text{ Poich\'e inoltre } f(-1) = 3, \\ \text{possiamo concludere che } f \text{ \u00e9 continua in } x = -1.$$

• in $x = 2$ abbiamo:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x^2 - 2x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{3}{x-1} = 3 (= f(2)) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \nexists \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x); \\ \text{possiamo concludere che } f \text{ non \u00e9 continua in } x = 2.$$

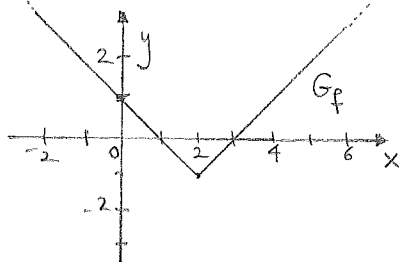
v) Poich\'e f non \u00e9 continua in $[-3, 3]$ (non essendo continua in $x = 2$), f non soddisfa le ipotesi del teorema di Weierstrass. Abbiamo comunque

$$\min_{[-3, 3]} f = \underline{-1} \quad \begin{array}{c} x=1 \\ \text{pt. di minimo} \\ \text{di } f \text{ su } [-3, 3] \end{array} \quad \max_{[-3, 3]} f = \underline{3\sqrt{2}} \quad \begin{array}{c} x=3 \\ \text{pt. di massimo} \\ \text{di } f \text{ su } [-3, 3] \end{array}$$

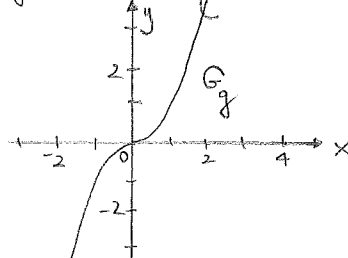
(ricordo che il teorema di Weierstrass d\u00e0 condizioni sufficienti per l'esistenza del minimo e del massimo di f , ma non necessarie).

3) $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = |x-2| - 1$

i)



$$g(x) = x|x| = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x^2 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



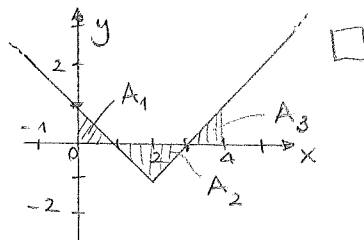
ii) $(f \circ g)(-1) = f(g(-1)) = f(-1) = \underline{2}$

$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(0) = \underline{0}$

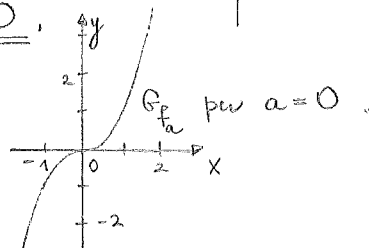
iii) vedi FILA (A), Es. 3) iii).

$$\text{iv) } \sum_{n=1}^4 \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx = \int_0^4 f(x) dx = \text{area } A_1 - \text{area } A_2 + \text{area } A_3$$

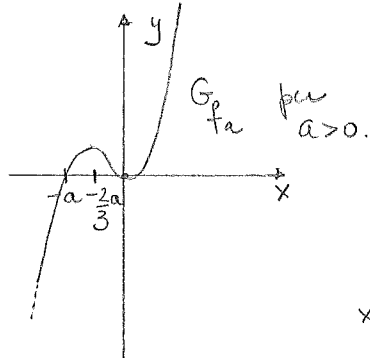
$$= \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$



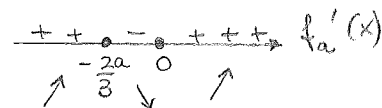
4) i) se $a=0$, $f_a(x) = x^3$



se $a > 0$, $f_a(x) = x^3 + ax^2$: • $\text{dom } f_a = \mathbb{R}$ • $f_a(x) = x^2(x+a)$



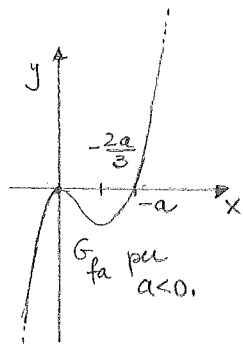
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f_a(x) = -\infty$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f_a(x) = +\infty$
- $f'_a(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = x(3x + 2a)$



$x = -\frac{2a}{3}$ pt. di max. loc. stretto per f_a $f_a(-\frac{2a}{3}) = \frac{4a^3}{27}$

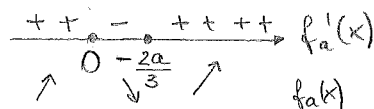
$x = 0$ pt. di min. loc. stretto per f_a $f_a(0) = 0$

se $a < 0$, $f_a(x) = x^3 + ax^2$ • $\text{dom } f_a = \mathbb{R}$ • $f_a(x) = x^2(x+a)$



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

- $f'_a(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax = x(3x + 2a)$



$x = 0$ pt. di max. loc. stretto per f_a $f_a(0) = 0$

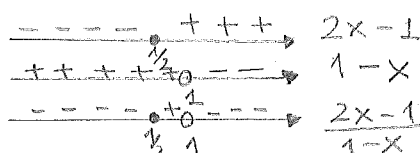
$x = -\frac{2a}{3}$ pt. di min. loc. stretto per f_a $f_a(-\frac{2a}{3}) = \frac{4a^3}{27}$

ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 + ax^2}{e^{ax} + 2x^2} = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{se } a=0 \\ 0 & \text{se } a>0 \\ +\infty & \text{se } a<0 \end{cases}$

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

- $\text{dom } f =]-\infty, 1[\cup]1, +\infty[$

• segno di f



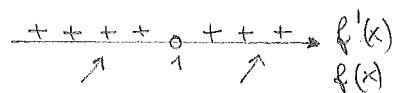
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -2$ $y = -2$ asintota orizzontale per f , per $x \rightarrow +\infty$ (per $x \rightarrow -\infty$)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = +\infty \quad x=1 \text{ asintoto verticale (da sinistra) di } f$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = -\infty \quad " \quad (da destra).$$

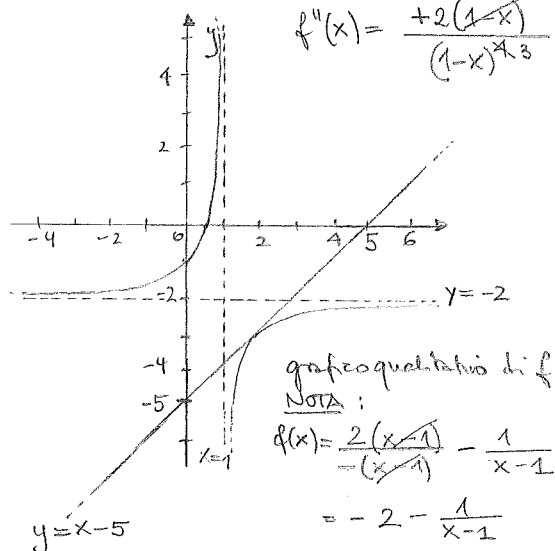
• f continua e derivabile su $\text{dom } f$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(1-x) + (2x-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} > 0 \text{ su } \text{dom } f'$$



• $\text{dom } f'' = \text{dom } f$

$$f''(x) = \frac{+2(1-x)}{(1-x)^{4/3}} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^{5/3}}$$



$$ii) y = f(2) + f'(2)(x-2) \Rightarrow$$

$$y = -3 + 1(x-2)$$

$$\underline{y = x - 5}$$

$$6) (a_1 - a_2)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} a_1^2 + a_2^2 \quad \text{NO, in generale.}$$

In fatti $(a_1 - a_2)^2 = a_1^2 - 2a_1a_2 + a_2^2$. Quindi vale l'uguaglianza sopra se e solo se $a_1a_2 = 0$, ossia $a_1 = 0$ oppure $a_2 = 0$.

L'uguaglianza è vera se $a_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ e $a_2 = 0$ (oppure viceversa).