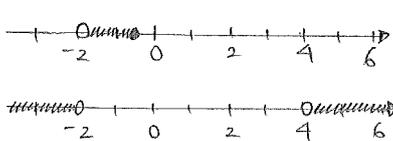


FILA C

1) i)  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : (\log_2 4) \log(x+2) - \log(x+5) \leq \log(-x)\}$   
 $= ]-2, -\frac{1}{2}] \quad \leftarrow \text{(vedi SPI, 11/01/16, Fila A, Es. 1)}$

$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : 3|x+1| - x^2 < -1\} = ]-\infty, -2[ \cup ]4, +\infty[$



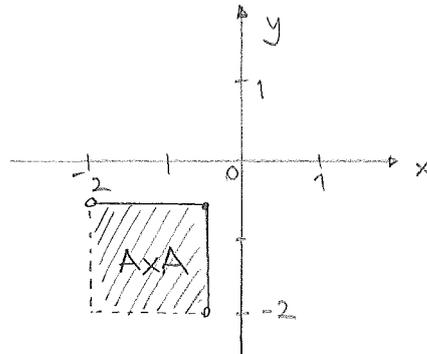
A  
B

A è un intervallo

B non è un intervallo.



ii)  $A \cap B = \emptyset$  ;  $A \setminus B = A$



iii) A è un insieme limitato,

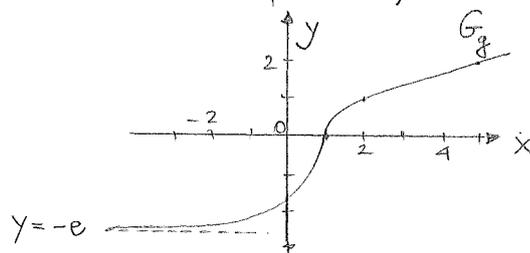
B non è un insieme limitato (né superiormente, né inferiormente).

$\nexists \min A$  ;  $\max A = -\frac{1}{2}$ .



2) i)  $f(x) = |2x| - x$  (vedi SPI, 11/01/16 Fila A, Es. 3)

$g(x) = \begin{cases} e^x - e & \text{se } x < 1 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$



ii) vedi sopra



iii) f non è iniettiva; infatti  $x_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \neq x_2 = 1$  e  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ .

$g(\mathbb{R}) = ]-e, +\infty[$ .



iv)  $\min_{[-1,2]} f = 0$   $x=0$  pt. di minimo di f su  $[-1,2]$ .

$\max_{[-1,2]} f = \underline{3}$       $\underline{x=-1}$  pt. di massimo di  $f$  su  $[-1,2]$ . □

v)  $f \circ g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è ben definita.

Osserviamo che  $g(x) < 0$  se  $x < 1$ , mentre  $g(x) \geq 0$  se  $x \geq 1$ ;

quindi

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -3g(x) & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

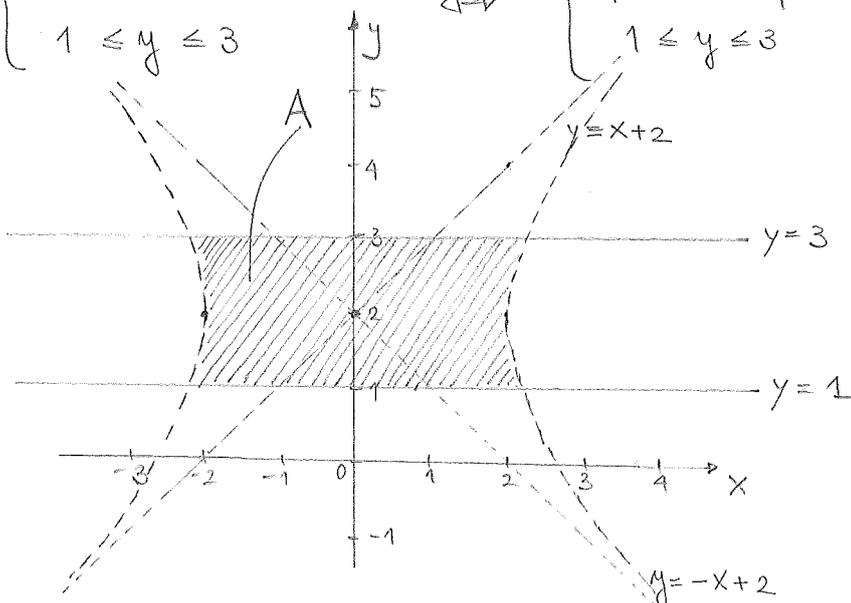
$$= \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -3(e^x - e) & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \blacksquare$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) i) \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{3x+1} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx &= \frac{1}{3} \int_1^2 \frac{3}{3x+1} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \log|3x+1| \right]_1^2 + \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (\log 7 - \log 4) + \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \\ &= \underline{\underline{\log^3 \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} + \frac{1}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Altrimenti vedi SPI, 11/01/16, FILA(A), Es. 2; Es. 4, Es. 5. ▣

$$6) \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 + 4y - 8 < 0 \\ |y-2| \leq 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x^2 - (y^2 - 4y) - 8 < 0 \\ -1 \leq y-2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \iff$$

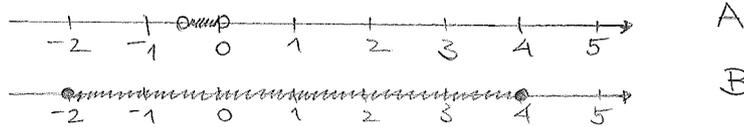
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - (y-2)^2 - 4 < 0 \\ 1 \leq y \leq 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{(y-2)^2}{4} < 1 \\ 1 \leq y \leq 3 \end{cases}$$



FILA (D)

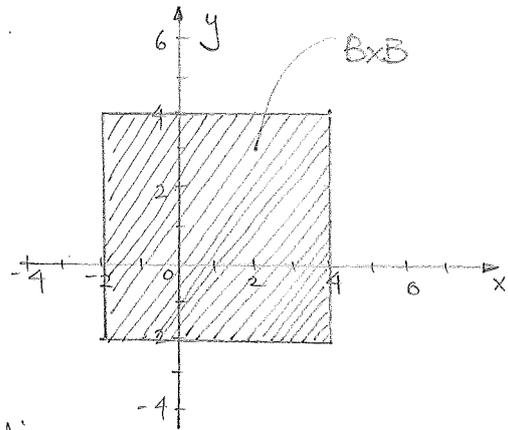
1) i)  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : (\log_3 9) \log(x+2) - \log(x+5) > \log(-x)\}$   
 $= \underline{\underline{]-\frac{1}{2}, 0[}}$  ← (vedi SPI, 11/01/16, Fila (B), Es. 1)

$B = \{x \in \mathbb{R}_+ : 3|x+1| - x^2 \geq -1\} = \underline{\underline{[-2, 4]}}$ . □



Sia A che B sono intervalli. □

ii)  $\underline{\underline{A \cap B = A}}$  ;  $\underline{\underline{A \setminus B = \emptyset}}$ .

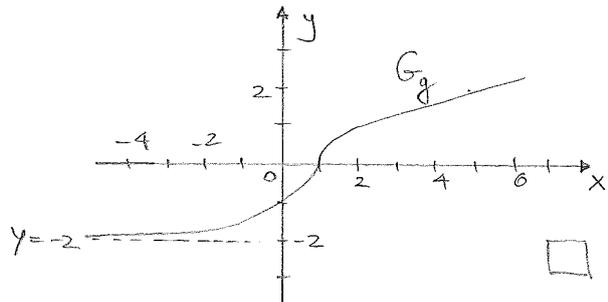


iii) Sia A che B sono insiemi limitati.

$\underline{\underline{\min B = -2}}$  ,  $\underline{\underline{\max B = 4}}$ . □

2) i)  $f(x) = x - |3x|$  (vedi SPI, 11/01/16, Fila (B), Es. 3)

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



ii) vedi sopra. □

iii) f non è iniettiva; infatti  $x_1 = -1 \neq x_2 = 2$  e  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ . □

$\underline{\underline{g(\mathbb{R}) = ]-2, +\infty[}}$ . □

iv)  $\underline{\underline{\min_{[-3,1]} f = -12}}$   $\underline{\underline{x = -3}}$  pt. di minimo per f su  $[-3, 1]$ ;

$\underline{\underline{\max_{[-3,1]} f = 0}}$   $\underline{\underline{x = 0}}$  pt. di massimo per f su  $[-3, 1]$ . □

v)  $f \circ g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è ben definita.

Osserviamo che  $g(x) < 0$  se  $x < 1$ , mentre  $g(x) \geq 0$  se  $x \geq 1$ ;

quindi

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} -2g(x) & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ 4g(x) & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} -2\sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ 4(2^x - 2) & \text{se } x < 1. \end{cases}$$

3) i)  $\int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{4x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^2 \frac{4}{4x+1} dx - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \log|4x+1| \right]_1^2 - \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{4} (\log 9 - \log 5) - \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{9}{5} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\log^4 \sqrt{\frac{9}{5}} - \frac{1}{2}}}.$$

Altamente vedi SPI, 11/01/16, Fila (B) Es. 2, Es. 4, Es. 5.

$$b) \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x - y^2 > 0 \\ |x-2| \leq 3 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} (x-2)^2 - 4 - y^2 > 0 \\ -3 \leq x-2 \leq 3 \end{cases} \iff$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(x-2)^2 - y^2}{4} > 1 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

