

FILA (A)

1) i)  $e^{x^2} \frac{e^{-2|x|}}{e^{3x}} = 1 \iff e^{x^2 - 2|x| - 3x} = e^0$   
 $\iff x^2 - 2|x| - 3x = 0$  (poiché  $e^x \nearrow$ ).

Dobbiamo allora risolvere  $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$  o  $\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 3x = 0 \end{cases}$ .

Allora  $\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x(x-5) = 0 \end{cases}$  o  $\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x(x-1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{S = \{0, 5\}}$ .

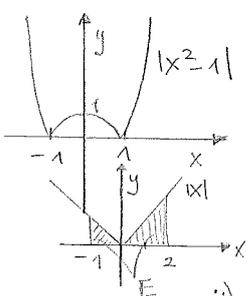
•  $\log(x^2 - 1) - \log(2x + 2) \leq 0 \iff \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 > 0 \\ 2x + 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 1 \leq 2x + 2 \end{cases}$

$\iff \begin{cases} x < -1 \text{ o } x > 1 \\ x > -1 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 \leq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ (x-3)(x+1) \leq 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow \underline{S = ]1, 3]}$ . □

ii) Sia  $A(x) =$  "Il giorno  $x$  va vissuto bene". Allora

$A = \forall x, A(x)$ . ■

2) i)  $\int_1^2 \frac{3x^3 + 2x + 1}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \left[ 3x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x} \right] dx = \left[ x^3 + 2x + \log|x| \right]_1^2 =$   
 $= (8 + 4 + \log 2) - (1 + 2 + \log 1) = \underline{9 + \log 2}$ .



$\int_{-1}^2 (|x^2 - 1| + |x|) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (-x^2 + 1) dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 - 1) dx + \text{area } E$   
 $= \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_1^2 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{2} = \underline{\frac{31}{6}}$ . □

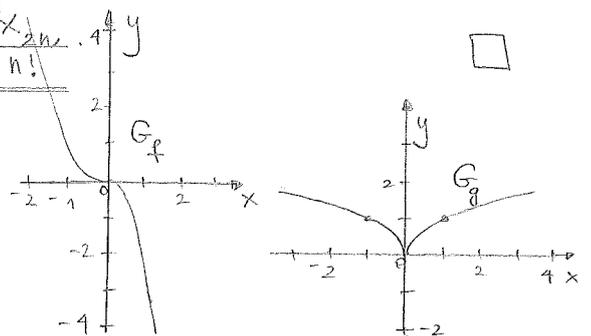
ii)  $x_2 - \frac{x_4}{2!} + \frac{x_6}{3!} - \dots + \frac{x_{14}}{7!} = \sum_{n=1}^7 \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x_{2n}}{n!}$

iii)  $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

$g(x) = |\sqrt[3]{x}|$

2)



$$b) \left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{h^2 - 0}{h} = 0 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2h^2 - 0}{h} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ \u00e9 derivabile in } x=0 \text{ e } f'(0)=0.$$

c)  $g$  non \u00e9 iniettiva; in fatti, basta prendere  $x_1$  qualsiasi e  $x_2 = -x_1$  e mi ha  $x_1 \neq x_2$  e  $g(x_1) = g(x_2)$ . \(\square\)

$g(\mathbb{R}) = [0, +\infty[$ . \(\square\)

d)  $(fg)(-1) = f(-1)g(-1) = 1 \cdot 1 = \underline{1}$ ;

$(f+g)(-1) = f(-1) + g(-1) = \underline{2}$ ;  $(g \circ f)(2) = g(f(2)) = g(-8) = \underline{2}$ . \(\blacksquare\)

3)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$

i)  $f$  \u00e9 una funzione continua in  $\mathbb{R}$  e quindi, in particolare, in  $[0, 1]$ .

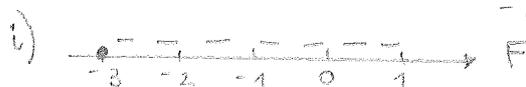
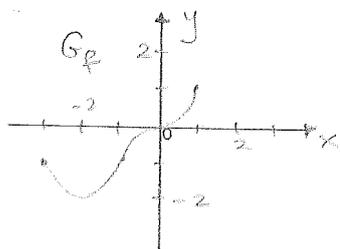
Inoltre  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(1) = -1$ . Quindi, per il teorema di Weierstrass,  $\exists x_0 \in ]0, 1[$  t.c.  $f(x_0) = 0$ .

Notiamo inoltre che  $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 < 0$  in  $]-1, 1[$ , quindi  $f$  \u00e9 strett. decrescente in  $]-1, 1[$  e quindi in  $]0, 1[$ ; possiamo allora asserire che  $x_0$  \u00e9 unico! \(\square\)

ii) Procediamo usando il metodo di bisezione.

Consideriamo il pt. medio dell'intervallo  $[0, 1]$ , ossia  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Si ha  $f(a_1) = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{3}{2} + 1 = -\frac{3}{8} < 0$ . Procediamo considerando il punto medio dell'intervallo  $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ , ossia  $a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ . Si ha  $f(a_2) = \frac{1}{64} - \frac{3}{4} + 1 = \frac{17}{64}$ . Possiamo allora definire  $[a', b'] = [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$  e asserire che  $x_0 \in [\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}]$ . \(\blacksquare\)

4)  $f: [-3, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e  $F: [-3, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F(x) = \int_{-3}^x f(t) dt$

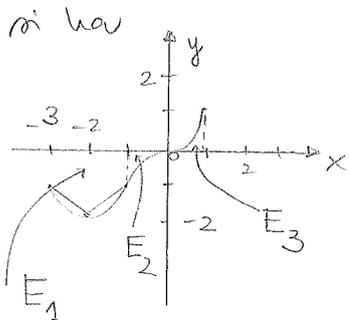


$F'(x) = f(x)$  (TFC) \(\square\)

ii)  $F$  \u00e9 decrescente in  $[-3, 0]$  e crescente in  $[0, 1]$

Risulta che  $x = -3, x = 1$  sono pt. di massimo locale per  $F$ , mentre  $x = 0$  è pt. di minimo locale per  $F$ . □

iii) Usando l'interpretazione geom. dell'integrale e la definizione di  $F(x)$



$$\min_{x \in [-3, 1]} F(x) = F(0) = -\text{area } E_1 - \text{area } E_2 < -3 - \text{area } E_2 < -3.$$

iv) Poiché  $f$  è derivabile su  $[-3, 1]$ , dal TFC segue  $F'(x) = f(x)$  su  $[-3, 1]$ , quindi

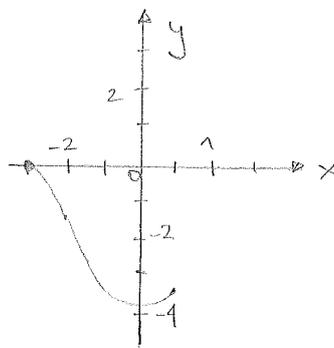
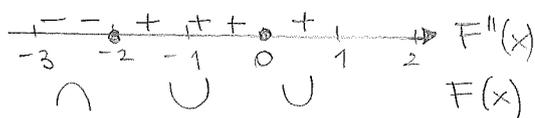


grafico qualitativo di  $F$

5)  $f(x) = x^3(2-x)$

i) •  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$

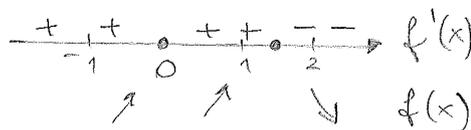


•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ .

•  $\nexists$  sono asintoti

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

$x=0, x=3/2$  sono pt. critici di  $f$



$x=0$  non è né pt. di max. loc. né pt. di min. loc. e  $f(0)=0$

$x=3/2$  pt. di max. loc. di  $f$ ;  $f(3/2) = \frac{27}{8}(2 - \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{27}{16} < 2$

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

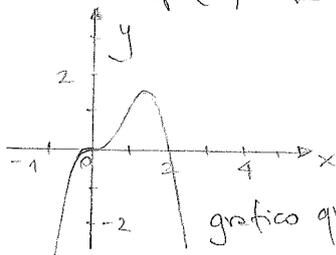
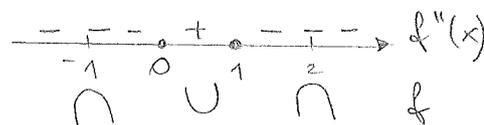
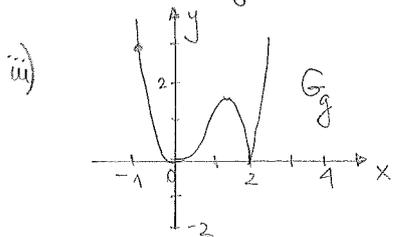


grafico qualitativo di  $f$



□

$$ii) \text{ area } E = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (2x^3 - x^4) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{4}x^4 - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{2} - \frac{32}{5} = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{5}}}$$



$$\min_{x \in [-1, 1]} g(x) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} g(x) = g(-1) = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$6) C_{n,2} = 10 \iff \frac{n!}{(n-2)! 2!} = 10 \iff \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)! 2} = 10$$

$$\iff n^2 - n - 2 = 0 \iff (n-5)(n+2) = 0$$

Il nr. di palline nella cesta è 5.

FILA (B)

$$2) i) \frac{e^{-x^2-2|x|}}{e^{3x}} = 1$$

$$\iff e^{-x^2+2|x|-3x} = e^0$$

$$\iff -x^2+2|x|-3x = 0 \quad (\text{poiché } e^x \uparrow)$$

Dobbiamo allora risolvere

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^2+2x-3x=0 \end{cases} \quad \circ \quad \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ -x^2-2x-3x=0 \end{cases}$$

Allora

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ -x(x+1)=0 \end{cases} \quad \circ \quad \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ -x(x+5)=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{S = \{-5, 0\}}}$$

$$\bullet \log(x^2-4) - \log(3x+6) \leq 0 \iff \begin{cases} x^2-4 > 0 \\ 3x+6 > 0 \\ x^2-4 \leq 3x+6 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x < -2 \text{ o } x > 2 \\ x > -2 \\ x^2-3x-10 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

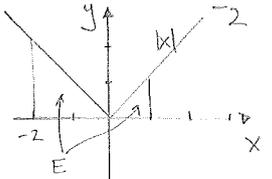
$$\iff \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ (x-5)(x+2) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{S = [2, 5]}}$$

ii) vedi FILA (A), Es. 1ii).

$$2) i) \int_1^2 \frac{4x^4 - 2x^2 - 1}{x} dx = \int_1^2 \left[ 4x^3 - 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right] dx = \left[ x^4 - x^2 - \log|x| \right]_1^2 = \\ = \left[ (16 - 4 - \log 2) - (1 - 1 - \log 1) \right] = \underline{\underline{12 - \log 2}}$$

-5-



$$\int_{-2}^1 (|x^2 - 1| + |x|) dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 - 1) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (-x^2 + 1) dx + \text{area } E$$

↑  
vedi disegno  
FILE (A)

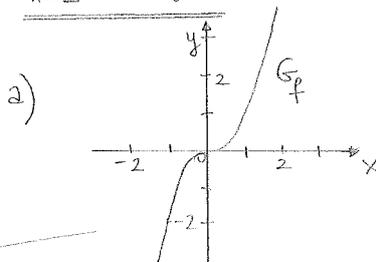
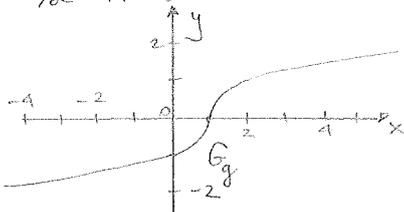
$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{5}{2} = \frac{31}{6} \quad \square$$

ii)  $-x_1 + \frac{x_3}{2!} - \frac{x_5}{3!} + \dots - \frac{x_{13}}{7!} = \sum_{n=1}^7 \frac{(-1)^n x_{2n-1}}{n!}$  □

iii)  $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-2h^2 - 0}{h} = 0 \\ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(h) - f(0)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h^2 - 0}{h} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &f \text{ \u00e9 derivabile in } x=0 \\ &\text{e } f'(0)=0. \end{aligned}$$

c)  $g$  \u00e9 iniettiva, essendo strettamente crescente.  $g(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$  □

d)  $(fg)(2) = f(2)g(2) = 4 \cdot 1 = \underline{4}$  ;

$(f+g)(0) = f(0)+g(0) = 0 + (-1) = \underline{-1}$  ;  $(f \circ g)(0) = f(g(0)) = f(-1) = \underline{-2}$ . ■

3)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) = x^3 + 2x - 2$ .

i)  $f$  \u00e9 una funzione continua su  $\mathbb{R}$ , e quindi, in particolare, su  $[0, 1]$ . Inoltre  $f(0) = -2$  e  $f(1) = 1$ . Quindi, per il teorema di Weierstrass degli zeri,  $\exists x_0 \in ]0, 1[$  t.c.  $f(x_0) = 0$ .

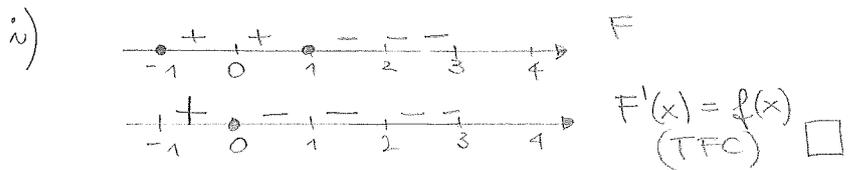
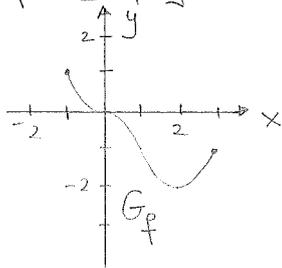
Notiamo inoltre che  $f(x)$  \u00e9 la somma di due funz. strett. crescenti ( $x^3$  e  $2x - 2$ ), ed \u00e9 quindi strett. crescente (in pi\u00f9 anche oss. che  $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  ed  $f$  \u00e9 quindi strett. crescente).

Questo fatto ci garantisce l'unicit\u00e0 di  $x_0$ . □

ii) Procediamo usando il metodo di bisezione.

Consideriamo il punto medio dell'intervallo  $[0, 1]$ , ossia  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Si ha  $f(a_1) = \frac{1}{8} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{8}} - 2 = -\frac{7}{8} < 0$ . Procediamo considerando il punto medio dell'intervallo  $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ , ossia  $a_2 = \frac{3}{4}$ . Si ha  $f(a_2) = \frac{27}{64} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{27}{64}} - 2 = -\frac{5}{64}$ . Possiamo allora  $[\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}] = [\frac{3}{4}, 1]$  e possiamo asserire che  $x_0 \in [\frac{3}{4}, 1]$ . ■

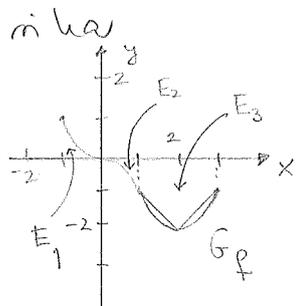
4)  $f: [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  e  $F: [-1, 3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt$



ii)  $F$  è crescente su  $[-1, 0]$  e decrescente su  $[0, 3]$

Risulta che  $x = -1$ ,  $x = 3$  sono pt. di minimo locale per  $F$ , mentre  $x = 0$  è pt. di massimo locale per  $F$ . □

iii) Usando l'interpretazione geom. dell'integrale e la definizione di  $F(x)$



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{x \in [-1, 3]} F(x) &= F(3) = \text{area } E_1 - \text{area } E_2 - \text{area } E_3 \\ &= -\text{area } E_2 < -3. \end{aligned}$$

iv) Poiché  $f$  è derivabile su  $[-1, 3]$ , dal TFC

segue  $F''(x) = f'(x)$  su  $[-1, 3]$ , quindi

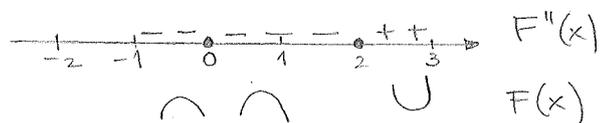
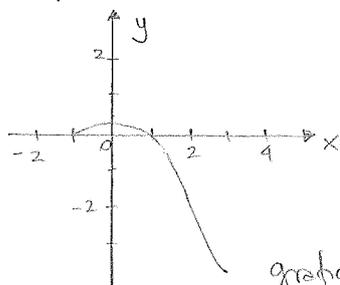


grafico qualitativo di  $F$ . ■

5)  $f(x) = x^3(2+x)$  i)  $\text{dom } f = \mathbb{R}$



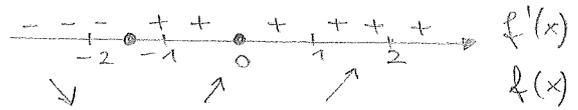
•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ .

• Sono asintoti

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

$x=0, x=-3/2$

Sono pt. critici per  $f$



$x=0$  non è né pt. di max. loc. né pt. di min. loc. e  $f(0)=0$

$x=-3/2$  è pt. di min. loc. di  $f$ ;  $f(-3/2) = -\frac{27}{8}(2 - \frac{3}{2}) = -\frac{27}{16} > -2$

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

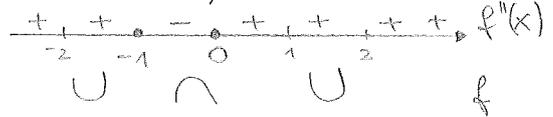
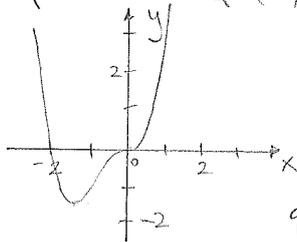
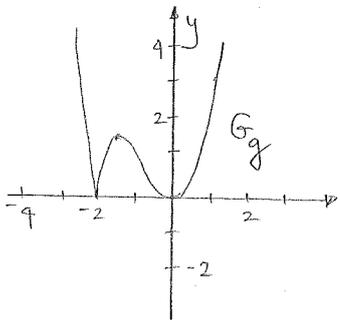


grafico qualitativo di  $f$



ii) area di  $E = \int_{-2}^0 -f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^0 [-2x^3 - x^4] dx = \left[ -\frac{2}{4}x^4 - \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-2}^0 = \frac{16}{2} - \frac{32}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$

iii)



$\min_{x \in [-1, 1]} g(x) = 0$

$\max_{x \in [-1, 1]} g(x) = 3$



6)  $C_{n,2} = 15 \iff \frac{n!}{(n-2)! \cdot 2!} = 15 \iff \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)! \cdot 2} = 15$

$\iff n^2 - n - 30 = 0 \iff (n-6)(n+5) = 0$

Il nr. di bambole nella cesta è 6.

