

1. (a) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{x^2} < 1\} =]-\infty, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x^2 > 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow]-\infty, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[$$

(b) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 > 3\} =]-\infty, -\sqrt{3}[\cup]\sqrt{3}, +\infty[$

(c) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x+1| < 1\} =]-2, 0[$

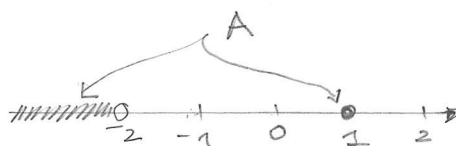
$$|x+1| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x+1 < 1$$

(d) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| > 0\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 < x < 0$$

Risposta: (c).

2. $A =]-\infty, -2[\cup \{1\}$



(a) $\forall M \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A : x \leq M$ (V) : infatti se $M \geq 1$, allora $\forall x \in A$ si ha $x \leq M$

- se $-2 \leq M < 1$, allora $x = -3 \in A$ e $-3 \leq M$ (come esempio)
- se $M < -2$, basta prendere per es. $x = M - 1 \in A$ e $x \leq M$.

(b) $\forall M \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A : x \geq M$ (F) : basta prendere $M > 1$, per es. $M = 2$ e $\forall x \in A$ $x < M$. □

(c) $\exists M \in A : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq M$ (F) : Infatti è vera la sua negazione, ossia $\forall M \in A \exists x \in \mathbb{R} : x < M$.

Se $M = 1$, basta prendere $x = -3$ (per es.)

Se $M < -2$, basta prendere $x = M - 1$ (per es.)

(d) $\exists M \in A : \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x \leq M$ (F) : Infatti è vera la sua negazione, ossia $\forall M \in A, \exists x \in \mathbb{R} : x > M$.

Preso un qualsiasi $M \in A$, basta prendere per es. $x = 2$.

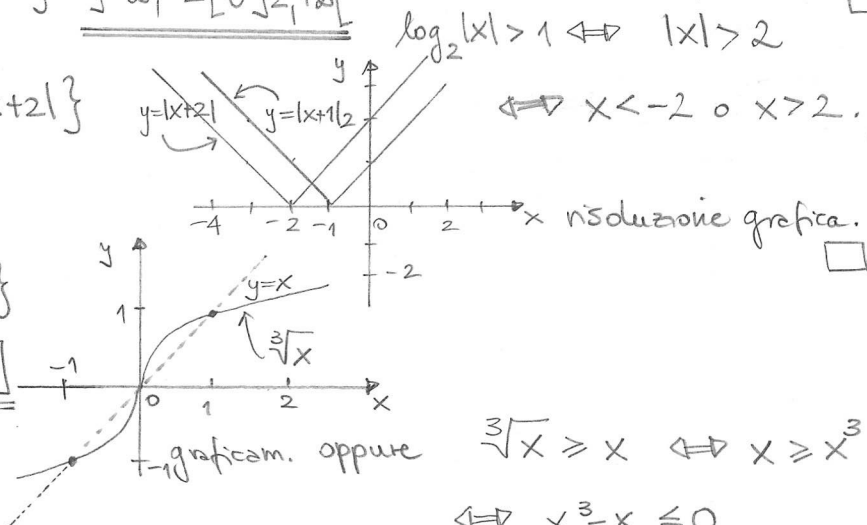
Risposta: (a).

$$3. a) \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x| - 1 > 0\} = \underline{\underline{]-\infty, -1[\cup]1, +\infty[}} \quad |x| - 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x| > 1$$

$$(b) \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \log_2 |x| > 1\} = \underline{\underline{]-\infty, -2[\cup]2, +\infty[}} \quad \Leftrightarrow x < -1 \vee x > 1, \quad \square$$

$$(c) \{x \in \mathbb{R} : |x+1| < |x+2|\} = \underline{\underline{]-\frac{3}{2}, +\infty[}} \quad \Leftrightarrow x < -2 \vee x > 2, \quad \square$$

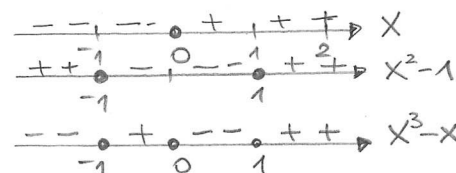
$$(d) \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sqrt[3]{x} \geq x\} = \underline{\underline{]-\infty, -1] \cup [0, 1]}}$$



$$\sqrt[3]{x} \geq x \Leftrightarrow x \geq x^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 - x \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 1) \leq 0$$



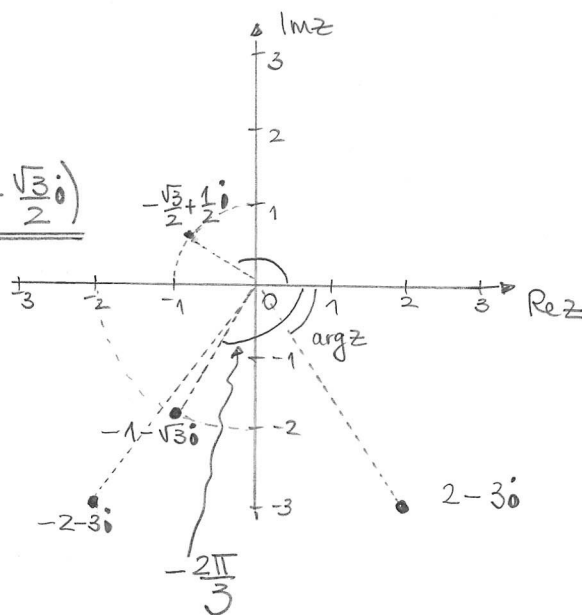
Risposta: (d).

$$4. (a) 2 - 3i$$

$$(b) -1 - \sqrt{3}i = \underline{\underline{2\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)}}$$

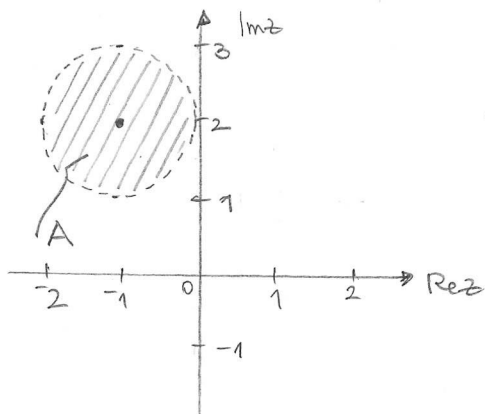
$$(c) -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$(d) -2 - 3i$$



Risposta: (b)

5. $|z + 1 - 2i| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |z - (-1 + 2i)| < 1$ sono tutti e soli gli $z \in \mathbb{C}$ che distano da $z_0 = -1 + 2i$ meno di 1, cioè sono tutti gli $z \in \mathbb{C}$ che si trovano all'interno della circonferenza di centro $z_0 = -1 + 2i$ e raggio 1.



A è contenuto nel secondo quadrante.

Risposta: (b).

$$6. \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ z=x+iy}}{z^2|z|} = (x+iy)^2 \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = (x^2-y^2)\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + 2xy\sqrt{x^2+y^2}i$$

quindi $z^2|z| \in \mathbb{R} \iff z$ è reale oppure z è puram. immaginario.

$$(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ z=x+iy}}{z+i})^2 = (x+i(y+1))^2 = x^2 - (y+1)^2 + 2x(y+1)i$$

quindi $(z+i)^2 \in \mathbb{R} \iff z$ è puramente immaginario
Oppure $z = x - i, x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$z+1 + \overline{(z+1)} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ z=x+iy}}{x+iy} + 1 + x+1-iy = 2x+2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$(z+1)(\overline{z}-1) = |z|^2 - z + \overline{z} - 1 = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ z=x+iy}}{x^2+y^2} - x - iy + x - iy - 1$$

$$= x^2+y^2-1-2y i \in \mathbb{R} \iff z \text{ è reale.}$$

Risposta: (c).

7. $|z| = \overline{z}$

Sia $z = x+iy$. Allora $|z| = \overline{z}$ si scrive

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x-iy \iff \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} |x| = x \\ y=0 \end{cases}$$

Quindi $|z| = \overline{z}$ è soddisfatta da $z = x$ con $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

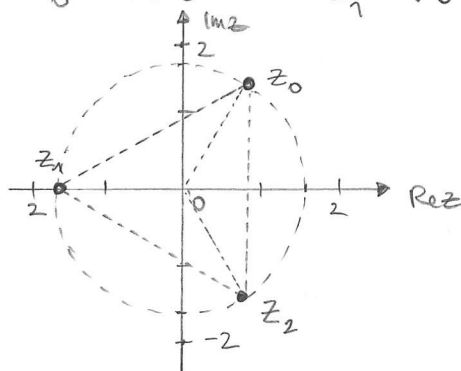
Risposta: (a).

$$8. (1+i)^{12} = \left(\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \right)^{12} = (\sqrt{2})^{12} \left(e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)^{12} = 2^6 e^{i\pi \cdot 3} = \underline{\underline{-64.}}$$

Risposta: (c).

$$9. z^3 + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z^3 = -5 \Leftrightarrow z^3 = 5e^{i\pi}$$

$$z_0 = \sqrt[3]{5} e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}} \quad z_1 = \sqrt[3]{5} e^{i\pi} \quad z_2 = \sqrt[3]{5} e^{i\frac{5\pi}{3}}$$



Risposta: (c).

$$10. f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{dom } f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 \geq 0\}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{]-\infty, -2] \cup [2, +\infty[.}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 4} \quad \text{dom } g = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 \neq 0\} = \underline{\underline{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}}.}$$

$$h(x) = \log|x^2 - 4| \quad \text{dom } h = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 \neq 0\} = \underline{\underline{\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 2\}}.}$$

Risposta: (b).

$$11. \sup_{[0, 2[} (\sqrt{x} - 2) = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} - 2}}$$

funzione crescente

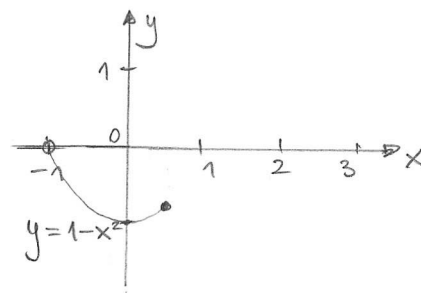
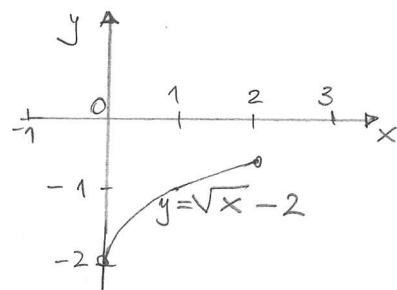
$$\sup_{[\frac{1}{3}, 1]} (\log x) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{3}$$

funzione decrescente

$$\inf_{]-1, \frac{1}{2}]} (1 - x^2) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$\inf_{[0, \pi]} (\cos x) = \cos \pi = -1$$

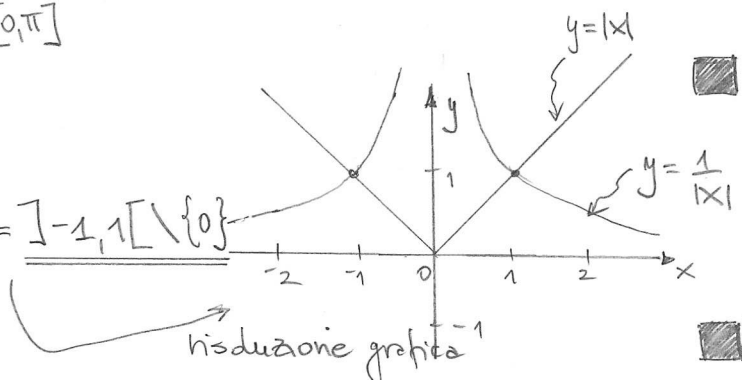
decrecente su $[0, \pi]$



Risposta: (c).

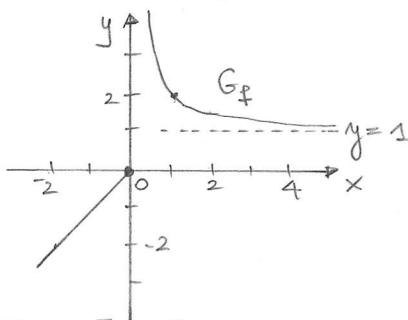
$$12. A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \frac{1}{|x|} > |x|\} = \underline{\underline{]-1, 1[\setminus \{0\}}}$$

Risposta: (d).



$$13. f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x} & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ 1 + \frac{1}{x} & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



(a) (F) poiché $\text{im} f =]-\infty, 0] \cup]1, +\infty[$

(b) (F) poiché $\text{im} f \neq \mathbb{R}$

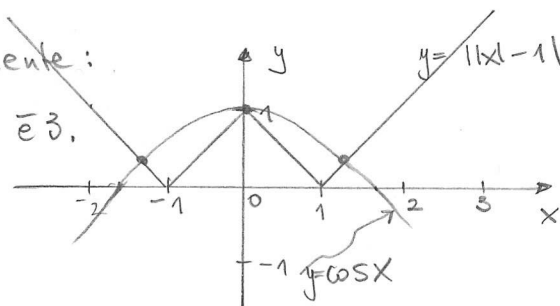
(c) (V) f è iniettiva : $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}, (x_1 \neq x_2) \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$.

(d) (F) poiché $f|_{]-\infty, 0]}$ è strett. crescente, mentre $f|_{]0, +\infty[}$ è strett. decrescente.

Risposta: (c).

14. $\cos x = ||x| - 1|$ risolviamo graficamente:

Il numero delle soluzioni di quest'eq. è 3.

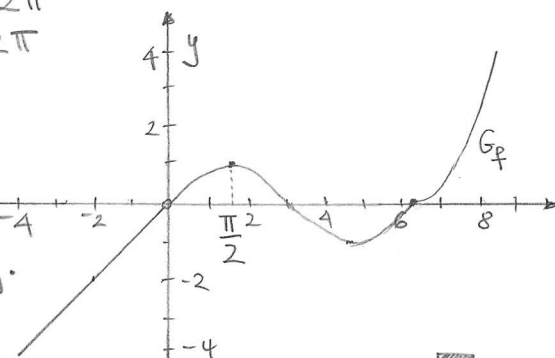


Risposta: (c).

$$15. f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x < 0 \\ \sin x & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 2\pi \\ (x-2\pi)^2 & \text{se } x \geq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Il più grande intervallo A contenente 0

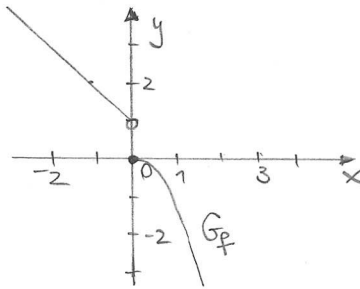
per cui $f|_A$ risulta iniettiva è $]-\infty, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.



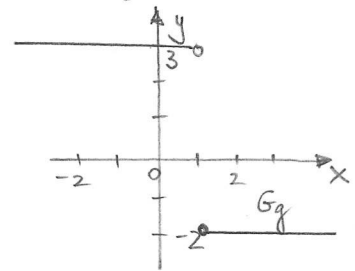
Risposta: (d).

16. $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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



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



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

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

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{se } f(x) < 1 \\ -2 & \text{se } f(x) \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 3 & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -2 & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} 1-g(x) & \text{se } g(x) < 0 \\ -(g(x))^2 & \text{se } g(x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1-(-2) & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -3^2 & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 3 & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -9 & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \begin{cases} 3 & \text{se } x \geq 1 \\ -2 & \text{se } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

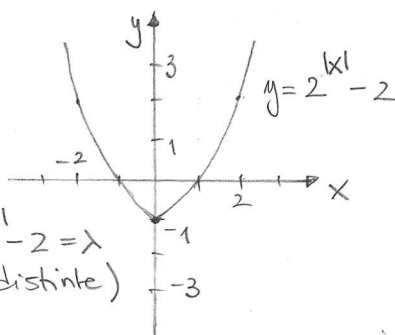
Risposta: (a).

17. $2^{|x|} - 2 = \lambda$

ha un'unica soluzione reale

per $\lambda = -1$.

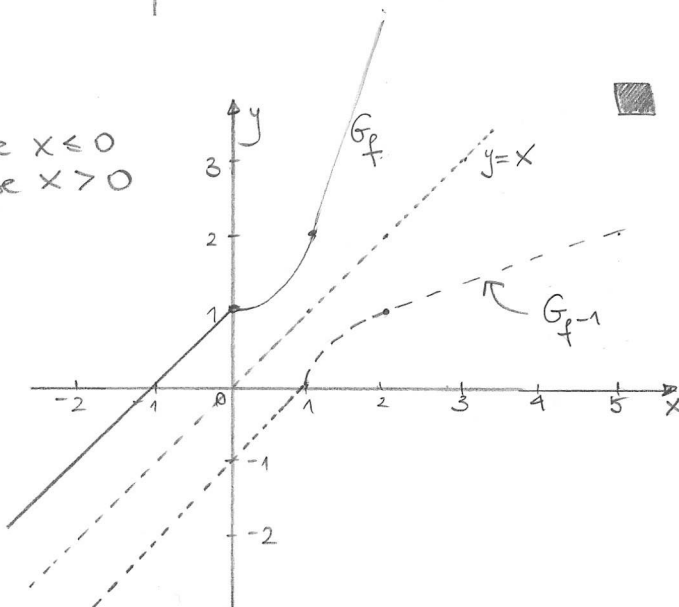
(Se $\lambda < -1$ ~~1~~ soluz. per $2^{|x|} - 2 = \lambda$
Se $\lambda > -1$ Sono due soluz. distinte)



Risposta: (c).

18. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{se } x \leq 0 \\ x^2+1 & \text{se } x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} x-1 & \text{se } x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



Risposta: (b).

19. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ $g(x) = \arctan x$ $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(a) $g \circ f$ è crescente su $\mathbb{R}$, poiché composizione di due funz. strett. crescenti su $\mathbb{R}$;

(b) $f \circ g$ è crescente su $\mathbb{R}$, poiché composizione di due funz. strett. crescenti su $\mathbb{R}$;

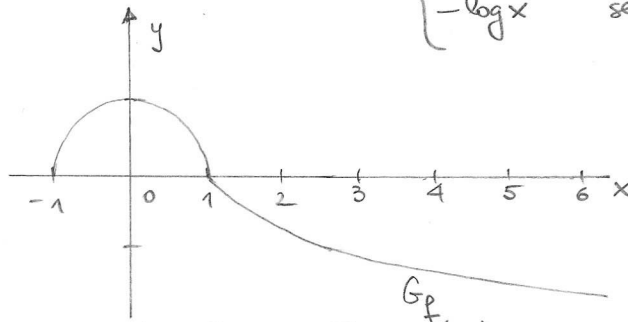
(c) $(f \circ g)(x) = \sqrt[3]{\arctan x}$ è limitata, poiché $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan x < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$
e $-\sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}} < \sqrt[3]{\arctan x} < \sqrt[3]{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(d) $g \circ f$ ha minimo su $\mathbb{R}$: è falsa! $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \arctan \sqrt[3]{x}$
è strett. crescente su $\mathbb{R}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (g \circ f)(x) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (g \circ f)(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\text{Im}(g \circ f) =]-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}[.$$

Risposta: (d).

20. $f: [-1, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{se } x \in [-1, 1] \\ -\log x & \text{se } x > 1 \end{cases}$



- (a) f è limitata su $[-1, +\infty[: (F)$ f non è limitata inferiormente
- (b) $x=1$ è un pt. di min. loc. per $f: (F)$.
- (c) $x=0$ è un pt. di massimo assoluto per $f: (V)$.
- (d) $\sup_{[-1, +\infty[} f = +\infty \quad (F)$ $\sup_{[-1, +\infty[} f = \max_{[-1, +\infty[} f = 1 = f(0).$

Risposta: (c).