


1) $f(x) = \log(e^x + 1) - \log(e^x - 1) = \log\left(\frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}\right)$. C.E.: $e^x - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow e^x > 1 \Rightarrow x > 0$.

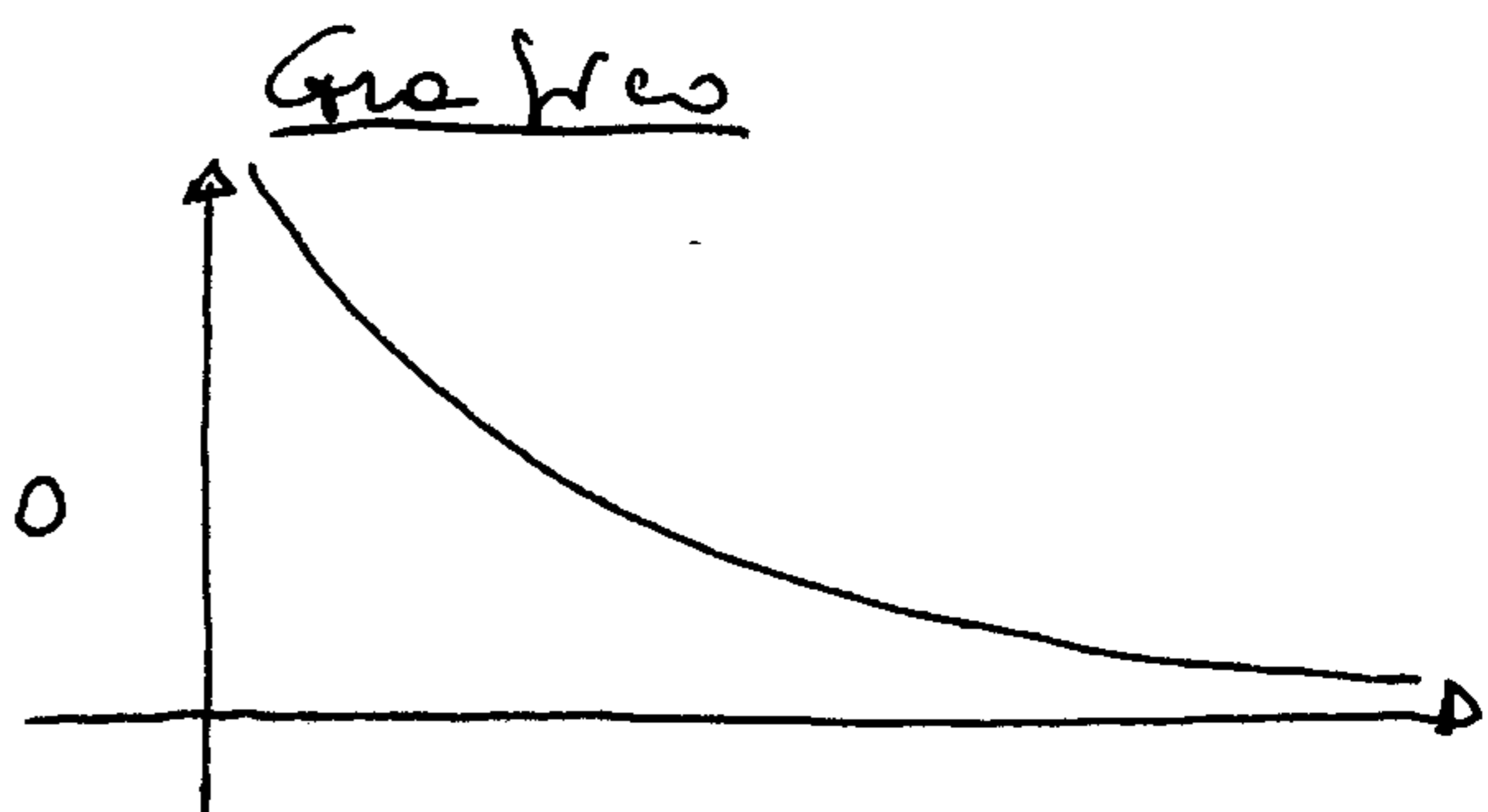
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \log 2 - \log(-\infty) = 2 - (-\infty) = +\infty$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \log(1^+) = 0^+$.

$f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} > 1$: Vera $\forall x > 0$.

$f'(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} = \frac{e^x \cdot (-2)}{e^{2x} - 1} < 0 \forall x > 0$

$f''(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{e^x(e^{2x} - 1) - e^x \cdot 2e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} - 1)^2} = -2 \cdot \frac{e^x \cdot (-1 - e^{2x})}{(e^{2x} - 1)^2} > 0 \forall x > 0$

funzione sempre concava: 



2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt[3]{1+x}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{x} - \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$ ($\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha$)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1+x}{3+2x}\right)^{\frac{1-x^2}{x}} = \left(\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\right)^{(-\infty)} = +\infty$.

3) $f(x) = \log(x - x^3)$. C.E.: $x - x^3 = x(1 - x^2) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1 - x^2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ -1 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

C.E.: $] -\infty; -1[\cup] 0; 1[$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \log(-\infty) = +\infty$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \log(0^+) = -\infty$.

4) $\int_0^1 e^{2x-k} - 3x dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2x-k} - \frac{3}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} [(e^{2-k} - 3) - (e^{-k} - 0)] = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow e^2 \cdot e^{-k} - 3 - e^{-k} = 1 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow e^{-k}(e^2 - 1) = 4 \Rightarrow e^{-k} = \frac{4}{e^2 - 1} \Rightarrow -k = \log \frac{4}{e^2 - 1} \Rightarrow k = \log \frac{e^2 - 1}{4}$.

5)

A	B	non A	$B \Rightarrow non A$	$A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow non A)$	$(A \in B)$	non B	$(A \Rightarrow non B)$	$(A \in B) \Leftrightarrow (A \Rightarrow non B)$
1	1	0	0	* 0 *	1	0	0	0 *
1	0	0	1	1				
0	1	1	1	1				
0	0	1	1	1				

Si considera solo la I riga dove la proposizione $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow non A)$ è falsa. Quindi la proposizione $(A \in B) \Leftrightarrow (A \Rightarrow non B)$ è falsa.

6) $X \cdot Y = \|X\| \cdot \|Y\| \cdot \cos \alpha \Rightarrow$ se $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$: $(1; 1; 1) \cdot (1; 0; k) = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{k^2 + 1} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow 1 + 0 + k = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{k^2 + 1} \Rightarrow k^2 + 2k + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \cdot (k^2 + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} k^2 - 2k + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 - 4k + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow k = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-1} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$. Soluzioni: $k_1 = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, $k_2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$.

7) $f(x,y) = ye^y + 3x^2 - 2x^3$. $\nabla f(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x = 6x - 6x^2 = 6x(1-x) = 0 \\ f'_y = e^y + ye^y = e^y(y+1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-1 \end{cases}$. $H(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} 6-12x & 0 \\ 0 & (2+y)e^y \end{vmatrix}$.

$H(0,-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{e} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{e} > 0 \end{cases} : \text{P. Minimo}; H(1,-1) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{e} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -6 < 0 \\ \frac{1}{e} > 0 \end{cases} : \text{P. Selle}.$

8) $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^x} = e^x + \frac{1}{e^x} = e^x + e^{-x}$. $g(x) = 2x - 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 2 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$f'(x) = e^x - e^{-x} = e^x - \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^x} = 2 \Rightarrow e^{2x} - 1 = 2e^x \Rightarrow e^{2x} - 2e^x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow e^x = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow e^x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \text{ (} 1 - \sqrt{2} < 0 \text{!!)} \Rightarrow x_0 = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$.

9) $f(x,y,z) = e^{2x-y} - \log(x^2 + y^2 + 1) - 3z$.

$f'_x = 2e^{2x-y} - \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2+1} = 0$; $f'_x(0;0;0) = 2 - 0 = 2$;

$f'_y = -e^{2x-y} - \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1} = 0$; $f'_y(0;0;0) = -1 - 0 = -1$; $\Rightarrow \nabla f(0;0;0) = (2; -1; -3)$.

$f'_z = 0 - 0 - 3$; $f'_z(0;0;0) = -3$

10) $\|x\ y\| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \|x\ y\| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x-y \\ -x+y \end{vmatrix} = x(x-y) + y(-x+y) =$

$= x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = f(x,y) = (x-y)^2$. Essendo $f(x,y) \geq 0 \forall (x,y)$,

esse risulta minime se $f(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow (x-y)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x-y = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow y = x$, ovvero in tutti i punti della bisettrice del I e III

quadrante.