

1) $f(x) = e^{2x} - e^x - 2$. C.E.: \mathbb{R} . $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -2$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$. $f(0) = -2$.

$f(x) > 0$: $t^2 - t - 2 = (t-2)(t+1) > 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow e^x < -1$: impossibile δ per $e^x > 2$: $x > \log 2$.

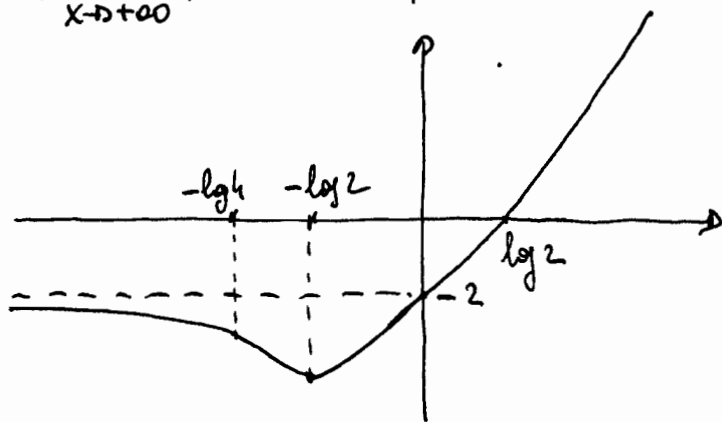
$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} - e^x = e^x(2e^x - 1) > 0$ per $e^x > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x > \log \frac{1}{2} = -\log 2$:

$f''(x) = 4e^{2x} - e^x = e^x(4e^x - 1) > 0$ per $e^x > \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x > \log \frac{1}{4} = -\log 4$:

$f(-\log 2) = -\frac{9}{4}$; $f(-\log 4) = -\frac{35}{16}$.



2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-3x)}{3^{3x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1-3x)}{(-3x)} \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{3x}{3^{3x}-1} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\log 3} = -\log_3 e = \log_3 \frac{1}{e}$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x - e^{2x} + 2^{-x}}{3^x - 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2^{-x}}{-3x} = \left(\frac{-\infty + \infty}{-\infty + \infty} \right) = +\infty$ ($3x = 0(2^{-x})$; $e^{2x} \rightarrow 0$; $3^x \rightarrow 0$).

3) $\log x = o(e^x)$ se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{\log x}{e^x} = 0$: vera se $x \rightarrow 1$ e se $x \rightarrow +\infty$: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\log x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log x}{e^x} = 0$.

4) $f(x) = x^3 \cdot e^{1-x^2}$: crescente dove $f'(x) > 0$: $3x^2 e^{1-x^2} - 2x^4 e^{1-x^2} = x^2 \cdot e^{1-x^2} \cdot (3-2x^2) > 0$ per $3-2x^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \leq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$: . Crescente in $[-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}; \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}]$.

5) $f(x) = \frac{\log x - 1}{\log x} = 1 - \frac{1}{\log x}$. C.E.: $x > 0$ e $x \neq 1$. Crescente dove $f''(x) > 0$. $f'(x) = -\left(-\frac{1}{\log^2 x}\right) = \frac{1}{\log^2 x}$
 $\Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{\log^2 x + x \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 \cdot \log^4 x} = -\frac{\log x (\log x + 2)}{x^2 \log^4 x} > 0$ per $\log x (\log x + 2) \leq 0$.

$\log x > 0$: $x > 1$
 $\log x + 2 > 0$: $x > e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$

. La funzione è crescente in $[\frac{1}{e^2}; 1]$.

6) Primitive di $f(x)$: $\int x \cdot e^{2-x^2} dx + k = -\frac{1}{2} \int -2x \cdot e^{2-x^2} dx + k = -\frac{1}{2} e^{2-x^2} + k$.

$$F(0) = 2 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}e^2 + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = 2 + \frac{1}{2}e^2. F(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2-x^2} + 2 + \frac{1}{2}e^2. \quad \boxed{\text{MGA2}}$$

7) $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^3 + 3y$. Condizioni del I Ordine: $\nabla f(x,y) = (0;0)$.

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

$$H(0;1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix}: \begin{cases} 2 > 0 \\ -6 < 0 \end{cases} : \text{Punto di sella}; H(0;-1) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}: \begin{cases} 2 > 0; 6 > 0 \\ 12 > 0 \end{cases} : \text{Punto di minimo}.$$

8) $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$. Coefficiente angolare retta tangente: $m = f'(x_0)$.

$$f'(x) = 2x - 3. 2x - 3 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{11}{6} \notin [2;3]; 2x - 3 = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{13}{6} \in [2;3];$$

$$2x - 3 = \frac{10}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{19}{6} \notin [2;3]. \text{ Quindi } x_0 = \frac{13}{6}.$$

$$9) A \cdot A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & k \\ k & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & k \\ k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4+k^2 & 3k \\ 3k & k^2+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \text{ vera per } k=1.$$

10) $A \ B \ C \mid (A \Rightarrow B) \mid (A \Rightarrow C) \mid [(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (A \Rightarrow C)] \mid (B \vee C) \mid [(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (A \Rightarrow C)] \Rightarrow (B \vee C)$

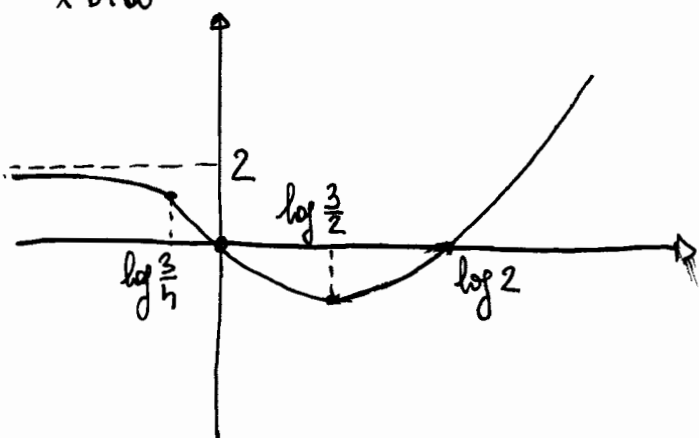
1 1 1	1	1	1	1	1
1 1 0	1	0	0	1	1
1 0 1	0	1	0	1	1
1 0 0	0	0	0	0	1
0 1 1	1	1	1	1	1
0 1 0	1	1	1	1	1
0 0 1	1	1	1	1	1
0 0 0	1	1	1	0	0

Dalle ripe VIII risulta che la proposizione data non è sempre vera e quindi non è una tautologia.

1) $f(x) = e^{2x} - 3e^x + 2$. C.E.: \mathbb{R} . $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 2$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$; $f(0) = 0$.

$f(x) \geq 0$: $t^2 - 3t + 2 = (t-1)(t-2) \geq 0$ vera per $e^x \leq 1 \Rightarrow x \leq 0$ o $e^x \geq 2 \Rightarrow x \geq \log 2$.

$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} - 3e^x = e^x(2e^x - 3) \geq 0$ per $e^x \geq \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow x \geq \log \frac{3}{2}$



$f''(x) = 4e^{2x} - 3e^x = e^x(4e^x - 3) \geq 0$ per $e^x \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x \geq \log \frac{3}{4}$

$f(\log \frac{3}{2}) = -\frac{1}{4}$; $f(\log \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{5}{16}$.

2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{4x} - 1}{\log(1-2x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^{4x} - 1}{4x} \cdot (-2) \cdot \frac{(-2x)}{\log(1-2x)} = \log 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 1 = -2 \log 2 = \log \frac{1}{4}$.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x - e^{2x} + 3^{-x}}{x - 2^{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{3^{-x}}{-2^{1-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3^{-x}}{2^{-x}} = -\infty$.
 ($2^{-x} = 0$ (3^{-x}); $e^{2x} \rightarrow 0$)
 ($-2x = 0$ (3^{-x}); $x = 0$ (2^{1-x}))

3) $e^x = o(\log x)$ se $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{e^x}{\log x} = 0$ vera solo se $x \rightarrow 0^+$. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{\log x} = \frac{1}{(-\infty)} = 0^-$.

4) $f(x) = x^2 \cdot e^{1-x^3}$: crescente dove $f'(x) \geq 0$: $2xe^{1-x^3} - 3x^4 \cdot e^{1-x^3} = xe^{1-x^3}(2-3x^3) \geq 0$ per

$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ 2-3x^3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases}$ La funzione è crescente in $[0; \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}]$.

5) $f(x) = \frac{1 + \log x}{\log x} = \frac{1}{\log x} + 1$. C.E.: $x > 0$ e $x \neq 1$. Convessa dove $f''(x) \geq 0$. $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x \log^2 x}$
 $= f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x \log^2 x} \Rightarrow f''(x) = +\frac{\log^2 x + 2x \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 \log^4 x} = +\frac{\log x (\log x + 2)}{x^2 \log^4 x} \geq 0$ per $\log x (\log x + 2) \geq 0$.

$\begin{cases} \log x \geq 0: x \geq 1 \\ \log x + 2 \geq 0: x \geq e^{-2} = \frac{1}{e^2} \end{cases}$ La funzione è concava in $]0; \frac{1}{e^2}]$ e $]1; +\infty[$.

6) Primitive di $f(x) = \int x \cdot e^{1+2x^2} dx + K = \frac{1}{4} \int 4x e^{1+2x^2} dx + K = \frac{1}{4} e^{1+2x^2} + K$.

$$F(0) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} e^1 + k = 3 \Rightarrow k = 3 - \frac{1}{4} e. F(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{1+2x^2} + 3 - \frac{1}{4} e. \quad \boxed{\text{MGB2}}$$

7) $f(x,y) = x^3 - y^2 - 3x$. Condizioni del I ordine: $\nabla f(x,y) = (0;0)$.

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

$$H(1;0) = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{cases} 6 > 0 \\ -2 < 0 \end{cases} \text{Punto di Sella}; H(-1;0) = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} : \begin{cases} -6 < 0; -2 < 0 \\ 12 > 0 \end{cases} \text{Punto di Massimo}.$$

8) $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 5$. Coefficiente angolare retta tangente: $m = f'(x_0)$.

$$f'(x) = 2x - 2. 2x - 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \notin [3;5]; 2x - 2 = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{13}{6} \notin [3;5];$$

$$2x - 2 = \frac{13}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{19}{6} \in [3;5]. \text{Quindi } x_0 = \frac{19}{6}.$$

$$9) A \cdot A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ k & 2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ k & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+k^2 & 3k \\ 3k & k^2+4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \text{ vera per } k=1.$$

A	B	C	$(B \Rightarrow C)$	$(A \Rightarrow B)$	$(A \Rightarrow C)$	$[(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (A \Rightarrow C)]$	$(B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow [(A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (A \Rightarrow C)]$
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

La proposizione data è una tautologia.