

Compito di Matematica Generale del 22/3/2022 EMG-1

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

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

$$x(2-x) \geq 0 \text{ per } 0 \leq x \leq 2$$



$$f''(x) = (2-2x)e^{1-x} - (2x-x^2)e^{1-x} =$$

$$= (x^2 - 4x + 2)e^{1-x} \geq 0 : x = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-2}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \text{ per } x \leq 2 - \sqrt{2} \cup x \geq 2 + \sqrt{2}$$

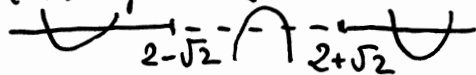
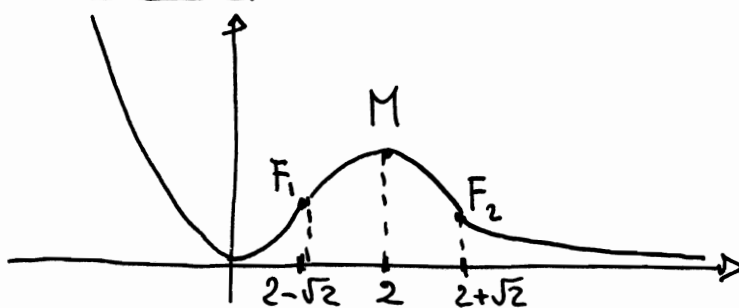


Grafico:



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1-x+3^x-2^x}{\sin x - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{-x}{-x} = 1 \quad (3^x \rightarrow 0; 2^x \rightarrow 0; \sin x = 0(x) \text{ per } x \rightarrow \infty)$$

3)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\cos x} - 1}{kx^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1-\cos x} - 1}{1-\cos x} \cdot \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{2k} = 2 \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{4}$

4) Da  $F^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{\log x - 1} = y \Rightarrow \log x - 1 = y^3 \Rightarrow \log x = y^3 + 1 \Rightarrow x = e^{y^3 + 1}$ .

Quindi  $F(x) = e^{x^3 + 1} = f(g(x)) = e^{2-g(x)} \Rightarrow 2 - g(x) = x^3 + 1 \Rightarrow g(x) = 1 - x^3$ .

5)  $\int_1^e \frac{x+1}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \frac{2x+2}{x^2+2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \log(x^2+2x+3) \right) \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} (\log 11 - \log 6) =$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{11}{6} = \log \sqrt{\frac{11}{6}}$

6)  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x + \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(1) = 6 - 6 + 1 = 1$ .

$f(1) = 2 - 3 - 1 = -2 \Rightarrow$  Eq. retta tg:  $y + 2 = 1(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = x - 3$  che non pu $\bar{o}$  intersecare la retta  $y = x - 7$  perch $\bar{e}$   $\bar{e}$  una sua parallela.

7)  $f(x,y) = x^2 - x^2y + y^2$ .  $\nabla f(x,y) = (0,0) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f'_x = 2x - 2xy = 0 \\ f'_y = 2y - x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(1-y) = 0 \\ 2y = x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x^2=2 \\ y=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=\sqrt{2} \\ y=1 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} x=-\sqrt{2} \\ y=1 \end{cases}$$

Trei puncte staționari:  $(0;0); (\sqrt{2};1); (-\sqrt{2};1)$ .  $H(x;y) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-2y & -2x \\ -2x & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ .

$$H(0;0) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |H_1| = 2 > 0 \\ |H_2| = 4 > 0 \end{cases} : \text{Punct de Minimum.}$$

$$H(\sqrt{2};1) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2\sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{vmatrix} : |H_2| = -8 < 0 : \text{P. Sella}; H(-\sqrt{2};1) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{vmatrix} : |H_2| = -8 < 0 : \text{P. Sella.}$$

$$8) A \cdot X = 3 \cdot X \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-k & 0 \\ k & 0 \\ 0 & 1-k \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x \\ x \\ x \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x+kx \\ kx+x \\ x+kx \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x \\ 3x \\ 3x \end{vmatrix} \text{ vera se } k=2.$$

9)

A B C	non C	B non C	A ∩ (B non C)	B ∩ C	non (B ∩ C)	A non (B ∩ C)	* ⇒ *
1 1 1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1 1 0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1 0 1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
1 0 0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
0 1 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0 1 0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0 0 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0 0 0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1

\*

Le propoziție dată non \* e una tautologie.

10) Dacă funcția e derivabilă almeu două volte sare  $f''(0) = 0$ .

$$f'(x) = (k-2x) e^{kx-x^2} \Rightarrow f''(x) = (-2) \cdot e^{kx-x^2} + (k-2x)^2 \cdot e^{kx-x^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = e^{kx-x^2} \cdot ((k-2x)^2 - 2) \Rightarrow f''(0) = e^0 \cdot (k^2 - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 = 2 \Rightarrow k = \pm\sqrt{2}.$$