

COMPITO DI ISTITUZIONI DI MATEMATICHE I
C.d.L. Chimica
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Esercizio 1. Studiare la funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{|x^2 - x - 2|}{x^2}$$

e disegnarne il grafico approssimativo.

Esercizio 2. Stabilire se la seguente funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{|x^3 - 1|}}$$

è integrabile negli intervalli $]0, 1/2]$, $[1/2, 1[$, $]1, 2]$, $[2, \infty[$.

Esercizio 3. Senza utilizzare il Teorema di de l'Hopital calcolare il seguente limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos(x - 1) - e^{\frac{x^2 - 2x}{2}}}{\sin(x - 1) \arctan(x - 1)}.$$

Esercizio 4. Calcolare il seguente integrale indefinito

$$\int \frac{x^3 + 4}{(x - 1)^2} dx.$$

Esercizio 5. Risolvere la seguente equazione in campo complesso

$$|w^2 + 2w\overline{w} + \overline{w}^2| + 4w = -1 + i$$

$$1. \text{ID} = \mathbb{R}^* \quad f(-x) \neq \pm f(x) \quad \begin{cases} y=0 \\ y = \frac{|x^2-x-2|}{x^2} \end{cases} \quad x^2-x-2=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

$(-1, 0)$ $(2, 0)$ intersections on axis x

$$f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x^2-x-2| > 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, x \neq -1, 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = +\infty \quad x=0 \text{ Asympt.}$$

$$x^2-x-2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -1 \vee x > 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x^2-x-2|}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{x^2-x-2}{x^2} = 1$$

$$y=1 \text{ Asympt. } a \pm \infty$$

$$y' = \frac{\frac{x^2-x-2}{|x^2-x-2|} (2x-1)x^2 - 2x|x^2-x-2|}{x^4} = \frac{(x^2-x-1)(2x-1)x^2 - 2x(x^2-x-2)^2}{x^4 |x^2-x-2|}$$

$$= \frac{x^2-x-1}{|x^2-x-2|} \frac{x(2x^2-x-2x^2+2x+4)}{x^4} = \frac{x^2-x-1}{|x^2-x-2|} \frac{x(x+4)}{x^4}$$

$$\text{ID}(y') = \text{ID}(y) - \{-1, 2\}$$

$$y' = \begin{cases} \frac{x(x+4)}{x^4} \\ -\frac{x(x+4)}{x^3} \end{cases}$$

$$x < -1 \vee x > 2$$

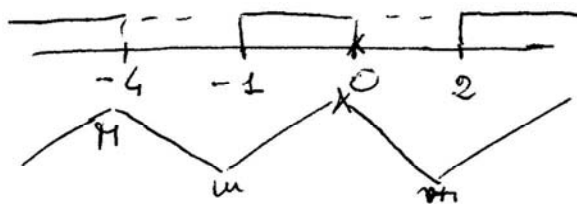
$$-1 < x < 2, x \neq 0$$

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x+4}{x^3} > 0 \\ x < -1 \vee x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\vee \begin{cases} -\frac{x+4}{x^3} > 0 \\ -1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x < -4 \vee x > 0 \\ x < -1 \vee x > 2 \end{cases} \cup \begin{cases} -4 < x < 0 \\ -1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < -4 \vee x > 0 \vee -1 < x < 2$$



$$M \begin{cases} x=-1 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad M \begin{cases} x=2 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad M \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=\frac{5}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} y' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} \frac{x+4}{x^3} = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} y' = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} -\frac{x+4}{x^3} = 3$$

$x = -1$
pts angulos

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} y' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} -\frac{x+4}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} y' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{x+4}{x^3} = \frac{3}{4}$$

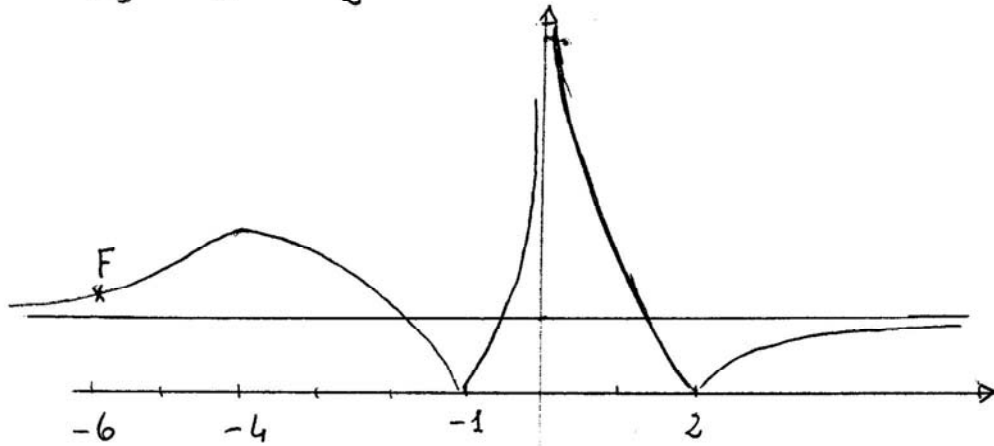
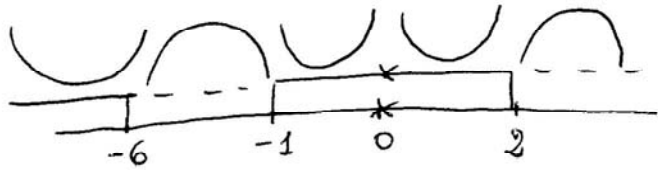
$x = 2$ pts
angulos

$$y'' = \begin{cases} D \frac{x+4}{x^3} = \frac{-2x-12}{x^4} \\ D(-\frac{x+4}{x^3}) = \frac{2x+12}{x^4} \end{cases}$$

$$x < -1 \vee x > 2$$

$$-1 < x < 2 \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y'' > 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x < -6 \\ x < -1 \vee x > 2 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x > -6 \\ -1 < x < 2, \quad x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x < -6 \vee -1 < x < 2$$



2. Poiché $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty$ con ordine 1 f non è integrabile in $]0, \frac{1}{2}]$.

Poi di- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{|x-1|} \sqrt{|x^2-x+1|}} = +\infty$ con ordine $\frac{1}{2} < 1$

e f è continua in $[\frac{1}{2}, 1[$, segue che f è integrabile in $[\frac{1}{2}, 1[$.

Per lo stesso motivo f è integrabile in $[1, 2]$ essendo

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow f^+} f(x) = +\infty \quad \text{con ordine } \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

Suppose f is integrable in $[x_1, +\infty)$ perché e^{-10x} continua e

lim $f(x) = 0$ on ordline $1 + \frac{3}{2} > 1$.

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}} [\cos(x-1) - e^{\frac{x^2-2x+1}{2}}]}{\sin(x-1) \arcsin(x-1)} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y - 1 + 1 - e^{\frac{y^2}{2}}}{\sin y \arcsin y}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}}{y \cdot y} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$4. \quad \begin{array}{r} x^3 \qquad \qquad \qquad + 4 \\ \underline{x^3 - 2x^2 + x} \\ // \quad + 2x^2 + x + 4 \\ \quad \underline{2x^2 - 4x + 2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} | \quad x^2 - 2x + 1 \\ \hline x + 2 \end{array}$$

$$\int \frac{x^3+4}{x^2-2x+1} dx = \int (x+2 + \frac{3x+2}{x^2-2x+1}) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \int \left(\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{d}{dx} \frac{B}{x-1} \right) dx \quad (3)$$

con A e B costanti tali che $\frac{3x+2}{x^2-2x+1} = \frac{A}{x-1} - \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{Ax-A-B}{(x-1)^2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=3 \\ -A-B=2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=3 \\ B=-3-2=-5 \end{cases}$$

Dunque

$$\int \frac{x^3+4}{(x-1)^2} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + \int \frac{3}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{d}{dx} \frac{-5}{x-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x + 3 \log|x-1| - \frac{5}{x-1} + C.$$

5. Poiché $\overline{w^2} = \overline{w \cdot w} = \overline{w} \cdot \overline{w} = \overline{w}^2$ e' equazione si scrive

$$|(w + \overline{w})^2| + 4w = -1 + i. \quad \text{Ponendo } w = x + iy \text{ si ha}$$

$$(w + \overline{w})^2 = (2x)^2 = 4x^2$$

e quindi

$$|4x^2| + 4x + 4yi = -1 + i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0 \\ 4y = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2x+1)^2 = 0 \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$w = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{1}{4}$$

unica sol. dell'equazione