

Corso di laurea in Chimica
Esame di
ISTITUZIONI di MATEMATICHE I

12 aprile 2023

1. Risolvere la seguente equazione

$$z + \bar{z} - 3 \operatorname{Im} z = z^2 + |z|.$$

2. Studiare il dominio della funzione

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{\arcsin \sqrt{2x - x^2}}{-e^{-x^2} + e^{|x|}} \right)^{-\sqrt{2}}.$$

3. Calcolare i seguenti limiti:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4}$$

4. Studiare la funzione

$$g(x) = \frac{|x - 1|}{\ln |x - 1|}$$

e tracciarne il grafico approssimativo.

5. Data la funzione

$$h(x) = x^2 \arctan \frac{2}{x^2}$$

- i) calcolare

$$\int h(x) dx;$$

- ii) studiare l'integrabilità in senso improprio di h in $]0, 1]$ e in $[1, +\infty)$.

Sudgimento

1. Posto $z = x + iy$ con $\operatorname{Re} z = x$, $\operatorname{Im} z = y$ si ha

$$2x - 3y = (x + iy)^2 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow 2x - 3y = x^2 - y^2 + 2xyi + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 3y - x^2 + y^2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 \\ 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -3y + y^2 - |y| = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 2x - x^2 - |x| = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y \geq 0 \\ -3y + y^2 - y = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y < 0 \\ -3y + y^2 + y = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ 2x - x^2 - x = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x < 0 \\ 2x - x^2 + x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \\ y^2 - 4y = 0 \\ y = 0 \vee y = 4 \text{ acc} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ y < 0 \\ y^2 - 2y = 0 \\ y = 0 \vee y = 2 \text{ non acc} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - x = 0 \\ x = 0 \vee x = 1 \text{ acc} \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x < 0 \\ x^2 - 3x = 0 \\ x = 0 \vee x = 3 \text{ non acc} \end{cases}$$

L'eq. ha 3 soluzioni $z = 0$, $z = 4i$, $z = 1$.

2. $\frac{\operatorname{arcsen} \sqrt{2x - x^2}}{-e^{-x^2} + e^{|x|}} > 0$

Studio prima il dominio della funzione e poi applico la regola del segno

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq \sqrt{2x - x^2} \leq 1 \\ -e^{-x^2} + e^{|x|} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x - x^2} \geq -1 \\ \sqrt{2x - x^2} \leq 1 \\ e^{-x^2} \neq e^{|x|} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - x^2 \geq 0 \\ 2x - x^2 \leq 1 \\ -x^2 \neq |x| \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

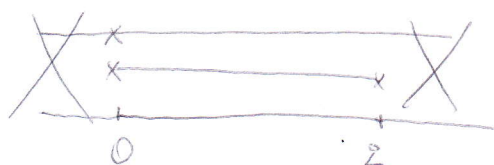
$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^2 - 2x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \\ x^2 + |x| \neq 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

La funzione è definita in $[0, 2]$.

$$N > 0 \quad \operatorname{arcsen} \sqrt{2x - x^2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \sqrt{2x - x^2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2x - x^2 > 0$$

$$D > 0 \quad -e^{-x^2} + e^{|x|} > 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{|x|} > e^{-x^2} \Leftrightarrow |x| > -x^2 \quad 0 < x < 2$$

$$|x| < -1 \vee |x| > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 0$$



$$ID =]0, 2[$$

$$3_0 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - (x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^4))^3}{1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6) - 1 - x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{x^3} - \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{\frac{3}{2}x^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^5)}{\frac{x^6}{6} + o(x^6)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^5}{2}}{\frac{x^6}{6}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{x} \quad \text{poiché}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3 - \sin^3 x}{e^{x^2} - 1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{e^{x^2}} = 0 \quad \text{poiché } \underset{3}{\text{ord}(x^3)} < \underset{4}{\text{ord}(e^{x^2})}$$

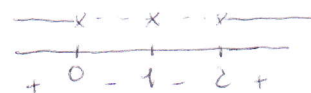
comunque grande

trascuro gli infiniti più lenti e le quantità limitate

$$4. \text{ ID } \begin{cases} |x-1| > 0 \\ \ln|x-1| \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ |x-1| \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x-1 \neq \pm 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x \neq 0, 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ID} = \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1, 2\}$$

g non è in pari né dispari
ma è simmetrica rispetto alla retta x=1
g(x)=0 $\Rightarrow |x-1|=0 \Rightarrow x=1$ non acc $\nexists$ intersez. con gli assi

$$g > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} > 0 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| > 1 \Rightarrow x-1 < -1 \vee x-1 > 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \vee x > 2$$



Asintoti Verticali

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad x=0 \text{ A.V.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{0}{-\infty} = 0$$

la funzione è prolungabile per continuità per x=0

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{1}{0^-} = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{1}{0^+} = +\infty \quad x=2 \text{ A.V.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{|x-1|}{\ln|x-1|} = \frac{+\infty}{+\infty} = +\infty \quad \text{per gli ordini} \quad \nexists \text{ A2.02122.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{|x-1|}{x \ln|x-1|} = 0 \quad \text{per gli ordini (essendo } \text{ord}(x \ln|x-1|) > \text{ord}(x) \text{)} \quad \nexists \text{ A2.02122.}$$

$$y' = \frac{\frac{x-1}{|x-1|} \ln|x-1| - |x-1| \cdot \frac{1}{x-1}}{\ln^2|x-1|} = \frac{\frac{x-1}{|x-1|} (\ln|x-1| - 1)}{\ln^2|x-1|} \quad \forall x \neq 1 \begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ \ln|x-1| \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ID}(y') = \text{ID}(y) \quad \text{non ci sono pt. di non derivabilità}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} y' = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\frac{x-1}{|x-1|} \ln|x-1| - 1}{\ln^2|x-1|} = 0$$

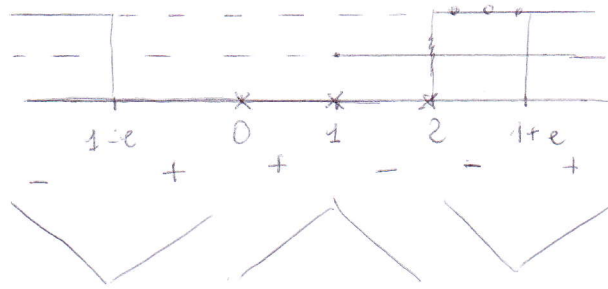
Il prolungamento continuo di g in x=1 è derivabile con derivata = 0.

$$y' > 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-1)(\ln|x-1|-1) > 0$$

$$x > 1$$

$$\ln|x-1| > 1 \Leftrightarrow |x-1| > e \Leftrightarrow x-1 < -e \vee x-1 > e$$

$$x < 1-e \vee x > 1+e$$



$$u \begin{cases} x = 1-e \\ y = \frac{e}{\ln e} = e \end{cases}$$

$$u \begin{cases} x = 1+e \\ y = \frac{e}{\ln e} = e \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(x-1)-1}{\ln^2(x-1)} & x > 1, x \neq 2 \\ \frac{\ln(1-x)-1}{\ln^2(1-x)} & x < 1, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = \begin{cases} \frac{\frac{1}{x-1} \ln^2(x-1) - 2 \ln(x-1) (\ln(x-1)-1)}{\ln^4(x-1)} & x > 1 \\ -\frac{\ln^2(1-x)}{1-x} + \frac{2 \ln(1-x) (\ln(1-x)-1)}{1-x} & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y'' = \begin{cases} \frac{-\ln^2(x-1) + 2 \ln(x-1)}{(x-1) \ln^4(x-1)} & x > 1, x \neq 2 \\ \frac{-\ln^2(1-x) + 2 \ln(1-x)}{(1-x) \ln^4(1-x)} & x < 1, x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 1 \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$x < 1 \wedge x \neq 0$$

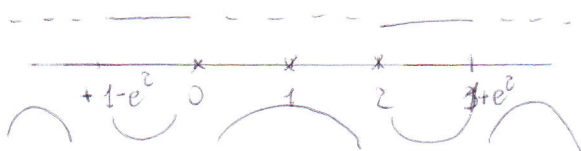
segue che

$$y'' = \frac{-\ln^2|x-1| + 2 \ln|x-1|}{|x-1| \ln^4|x-1|} \quad \forall x \neq 0, 1, 2$$

$$y'' > 0 \Leftrightarrow -\ln^2|x-1| + 2 \ln|x-1| > 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 < \ln|x-1| < 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

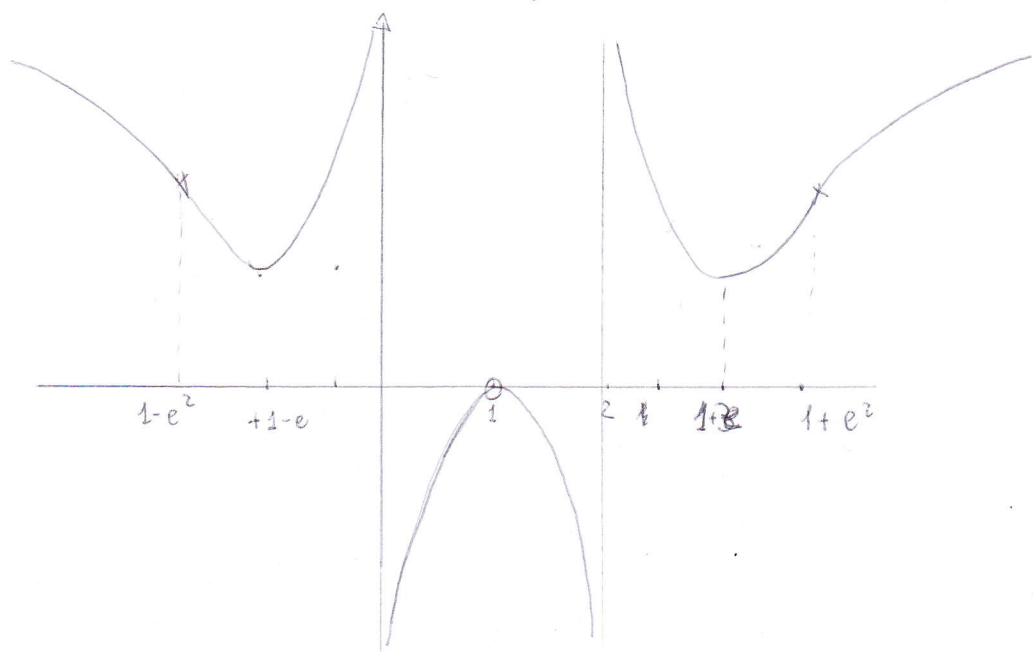
$$1 < |x-1| < e^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 < x-1 < e^2 \vee -e^2 < x-1 < -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2 < x < 1+e^2 \vee -e^2+1 < x < 0$$



$$P_1 \begin{cases} x = 1-e^2 \\ y = \frac{e^2}{\ln(e^2)} = \frac{e^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$P_2 \begin{cases} x = 1+e^2 \\ y = \frac{e^2}{\ln(e^2)} = \frac{e^2}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 5.i) \int x^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{x^3}{x^3} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} dx \stackrel{P.P.}{=} \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} - \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{x^4}} \left(-\frac{4}{x^5} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{3} \int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 4} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{3} \int \left(1 - \frac{4}{x^4 + 4} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{3} x - 4 \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 4} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{x^4 + 4} &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + 2)^2 - 4x^2} = \frac{1}{(x^2 - 2x + 2)(x^2 + 2x + 2)} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - 2x + 2} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + 2x + 2} \\
 &= \frac{Ax^3 + 2Ax^2 + 2Ax + Bx^2 + 2Bx + 2B + Cx^3 + 2Cx^2 + 2Cx + Dx^2 + 2Dx + 2D}{x^4 + 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A + C = 0 \\ 2A + B - 2C + D = 0 \\ 2A + 2B + 2C - 2D = 0 \\ 2B + 2D = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A + C = 0 \\ 2A - 2C + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ B - D = 0 \\ B + D = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A = -C \\ A = -\frac{1}{8} \\ B = D \\ B = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C = \frac{1}{8} \\ A = -\frac{1}{8} \\ B = D = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$-4 \int \frac{1}{x^4 + 4} dx = -4 \int \frac{-\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx + 4 \int \frac{\frac{1}{8}x + \frac{1}{4}}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx = +\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x - 2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x+1) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{4}{3} x + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2 - 2x + 2}{x^2 + 2x + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(x+1) + C$$

ii) h è definita e continua $\forall x \neq 0$. Segue che

In $[0, 1]$ h è integrabile perché $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} = 0 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ quindi
prolungabile per continuità in 0.

In $[1, +\infty)$ h non è integ. improprio perché

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} y}{y} = 1 \neq 0.$$