

Analisi Matematica 1 – Esercitazione del 26 settembre 2024

1. Si consideri la funzione $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da

$$f(x) = \left| \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right|.$$

Riscrivere la funzione come funzione definita a tratti e tracciarne il grafico.

2. Determinare l'estremo superiore e l'estremo inferiore di ognuno dei seguenti insiemi. Stabilire anche se ciascun insieme ammette massimo e se ammette minimo.

(a) $A = \{\arcsin(1 - x) : x \in [1, 2]\}$

(b) $B = \left\{ \cos^2(x) : x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \right\}$

(c) $C = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \arctan x > \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$

3. Verificare che

$$\log(x + e) = 1 + \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{e}\right),$$

dopo aver determinato per quali $x \in \mathbb{R}$ l'uguaglianza ha significato.

4. Dopo aver determinato per quali $x \in \mathbb{R}$ l'espressione seguente è definita, scriverla sotto forma di un unico logaritmo.

$$\log(1 + e^x) - x$$

5. In ciascuno dei seguenti esercizi è data una funzione $f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Determinare il dominio della funzione f .

(a) $f(x) = (\arcsin(9x^2 - 3))^{-1/3} + \sqrt[6]{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x}$

(b) $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2 \sin x) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2} \cos x)}$

6. (Tema d'esame 8 luglio 2024) Si consideri la funzione $f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2 + \sin x}}{\arctan(x - 4)} \log\left(\frac{1}{(x - 2)^2}\right).$$

Determinare il dominio di f e per quali $x \in \text{dom}(f)$ si ha $f(x) \leq 0$.

Analisi Matematica 1 – Esercizi simili a quelli delle esercitazioni del 25 e 26 settembre

1. Si consideri la funzione $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da

$$f(x) = |x^2 - 3x + 2|.$$

Riscrivere la funzione come funzione definita a tratti e tracciarne il grafico.

2. Determinare l'estremo superiore e l'estremo inferiore di ognuno dei seguenti insiemi. Stabilire anche se ciascun insieme ammette massimo e se ammette minimo.

(a) $A = \{(|x| + 1)^{-\sqrt{2}} : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$

(b) $B = \{2x - x^2 + 8 : x \in [0, 4)\} \cup \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sqrt{\frac{x}{3} - 3} > 0\}$

(c) $C = \{\sin^2(x) : \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{5}{6}\pi\}$

3. In ciascuno dei seguenti esercizi è data una funzione $f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Determinare il dominio della funzione f .

(a)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^x}{(1+x)\log(3-x)} & \text{se } 0 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+3} + \sqrt{5} - 2} & \text{se } -3 \leq x < 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{|3-2x|+1}{|x^2-3|-2}} & \text{se } x < -3 \end{cases}$$

(b) $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{[x]} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{2}(\sqrt{x-1} + x - 3)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$

(c) $f(x) = (x - 1 - \sqrt{x^2 - 2x})^{\log(e-x)}$

4. (Tema d'esame 20 giugno 2024) Si consideri la funzione $f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da

$$f(x) = \arctan\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+|x|}}\right) - \sqrt{5x-1} + (\log^2(x) - 2\log(x))^{-\sqrt{5}}.$$

Determinare il dominio di f .

5. Si consideri la funzione $f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da $f(x) = \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt{3-4\cos^2 x}}$.

Determinare il dominio di f , stabilire se la funzione sia pari o dispari, verificare che la funzione è periodica e ha periodo minimo π .

Si consideri la funzione $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definita da

$$f(x) = \left| \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right|.$$

Riscrivere la funzione come funzione definita a tratti e tracciarne il grafico.

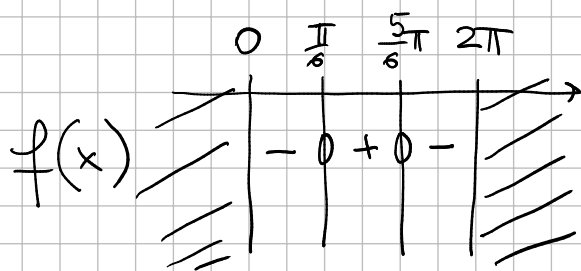
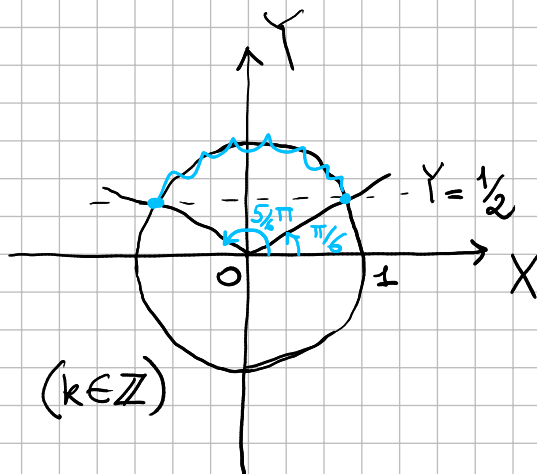
$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left| \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \begin{cases} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \sin x & \text{se } \sin x - \frac{1}{2} < 0 \end{cases}$$

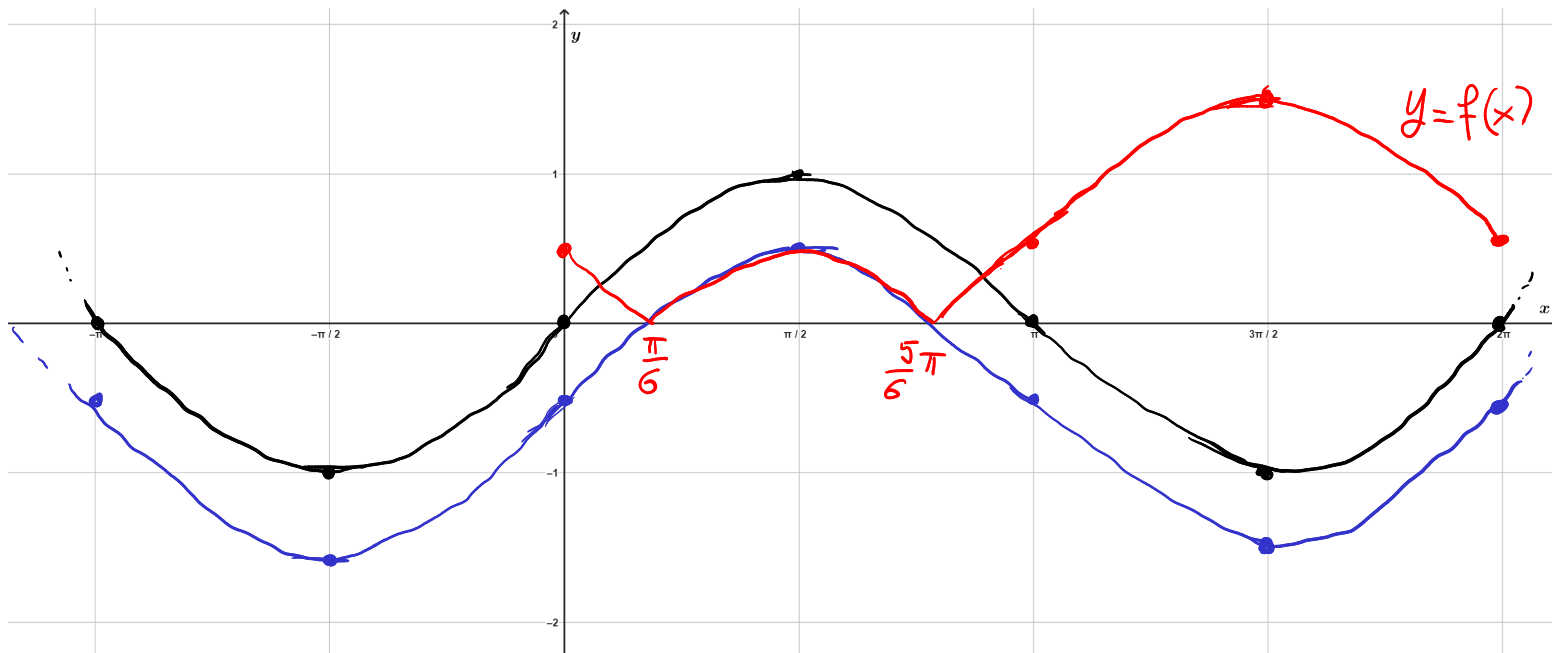
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{2} \geq 0$$

$$\sin x \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} & \text{se } \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \sin x & \text{se } 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{6} \vee \frac{5\pi}{6} < x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



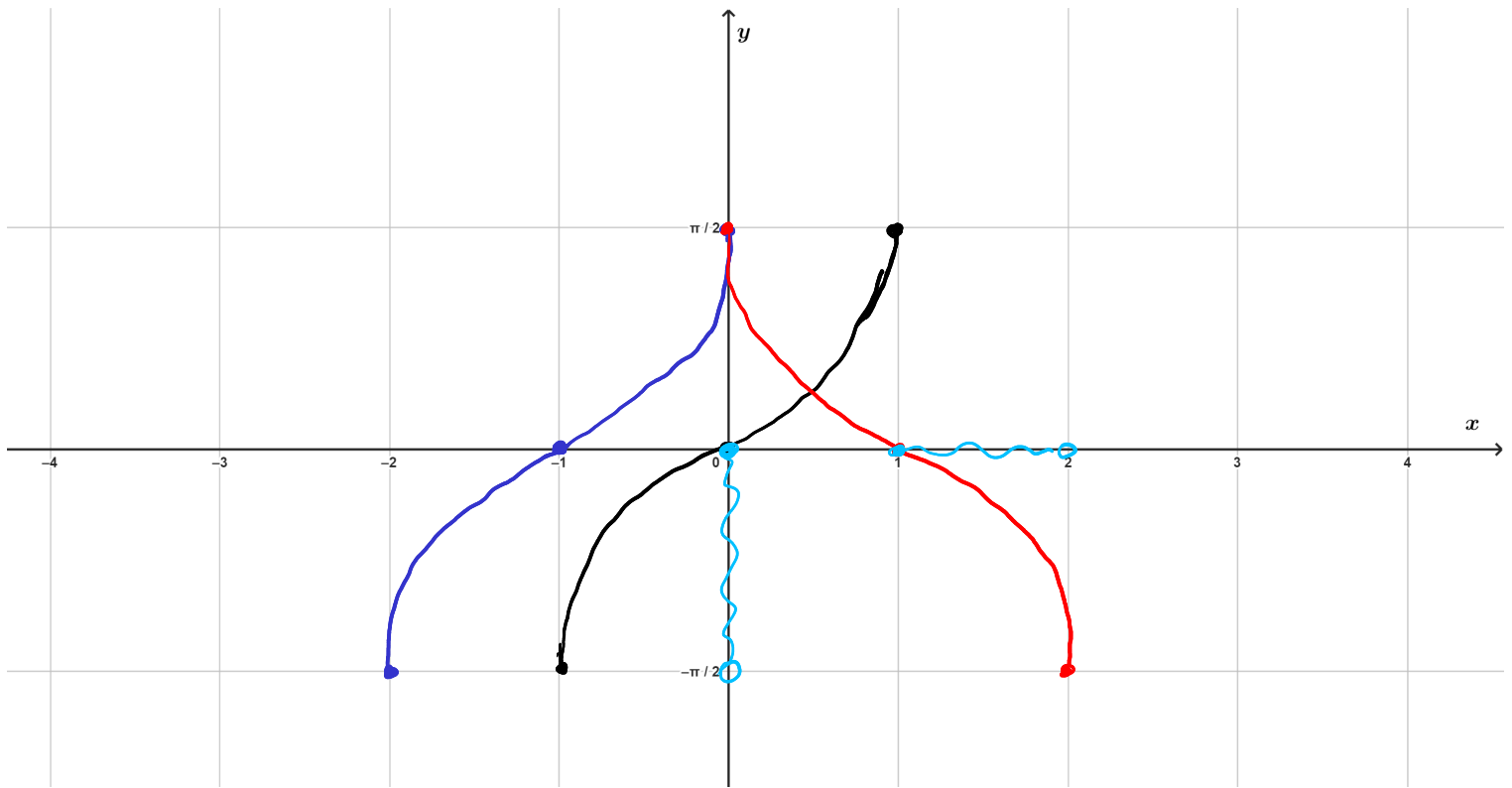
$$x \mapsto \sin x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x - \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto \left| \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right|, \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$A = \{ \arcsin(1-x) : x \in [1, 2) \} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right]$$

$$\arcsin : [-1, 1] \longrightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$



$$x \mapsto \arcsin x$$

$$x \mapsto \arcsin(1+x)$$

$$x \mapsto \arcsin(1-x)$$

$$\sup A = 0 = \max A$$

$$\inf A = -\frac{\pi}{2}; \quad A \text{ non ammette minimo perche' } -\frac{\pi}{2} \notin A$$

Formule di duplicazione per seno e coseno

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Riscriviamo la seconda formula in due modi diversi:

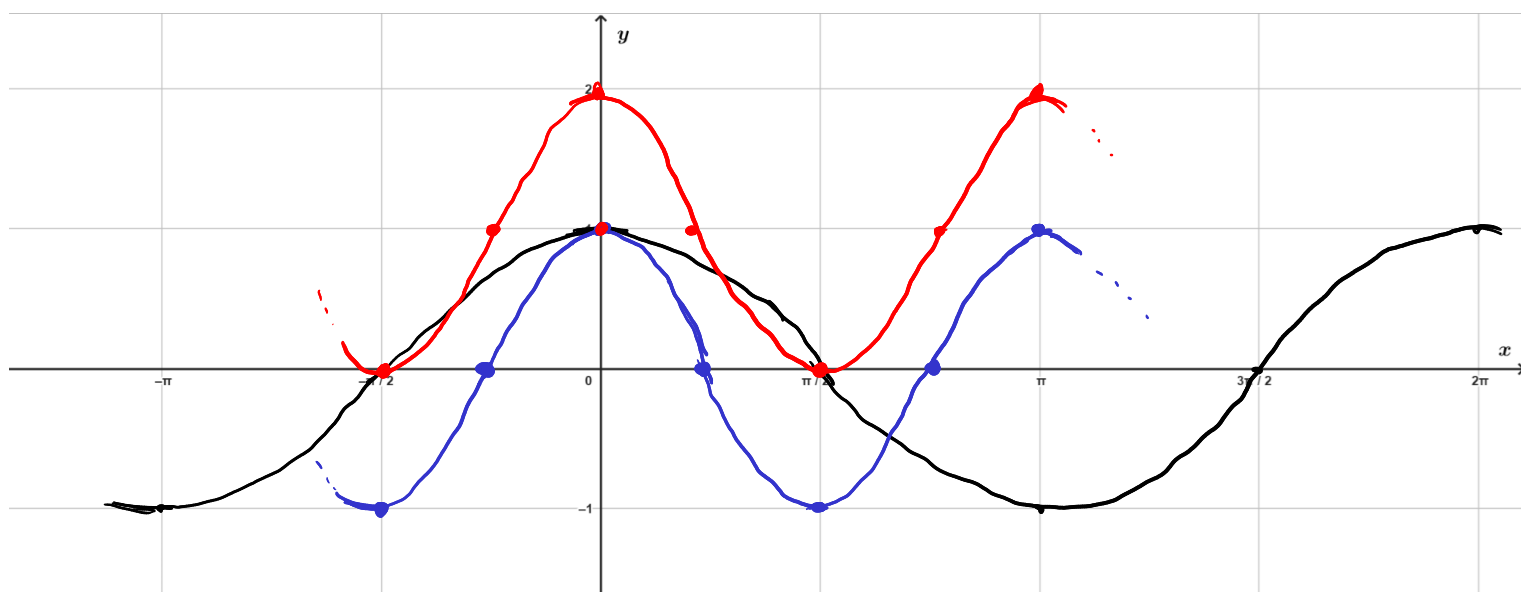
$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

Quindi:

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \quad \text{e} \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x).$$

$$B = \left\{ \cos^2(x) : x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \right\} = \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$



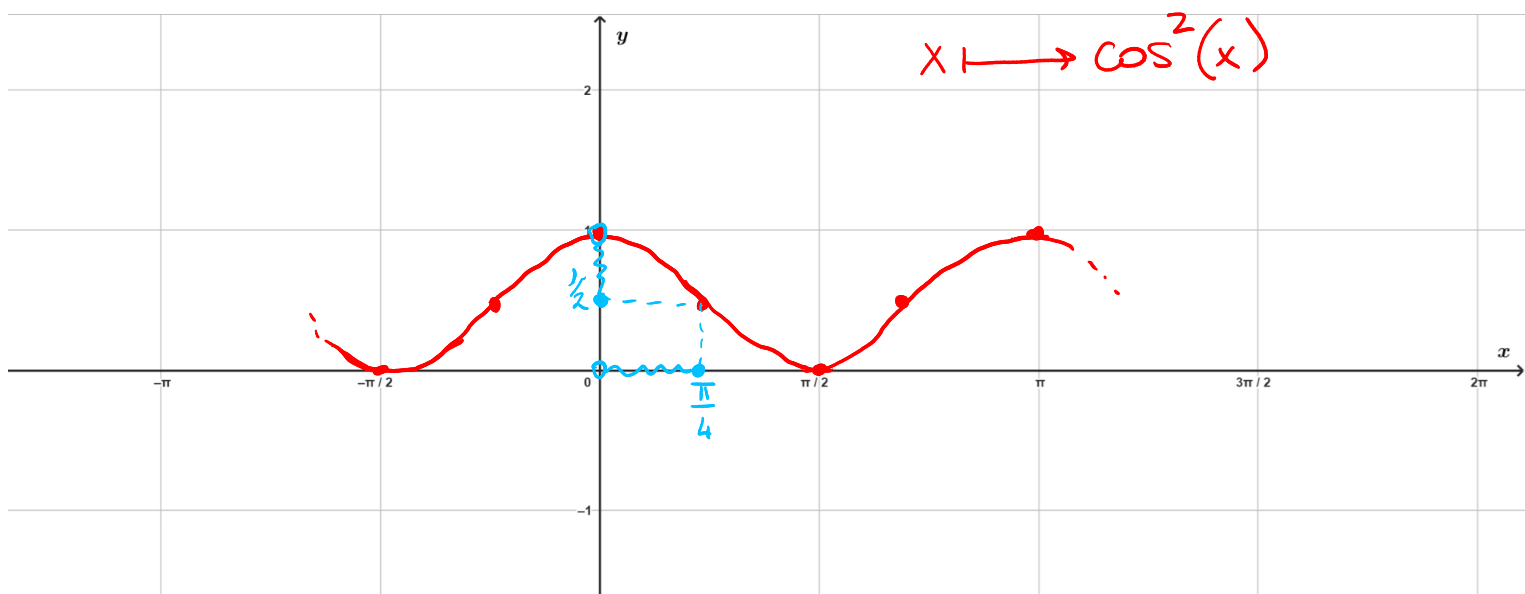
$$x \mapsto \cos x$$

$$x \mapsto \cos 2x$$

$$x \mapsto 1 + \cos 2x$$

$$x \mapsto f(x)$$

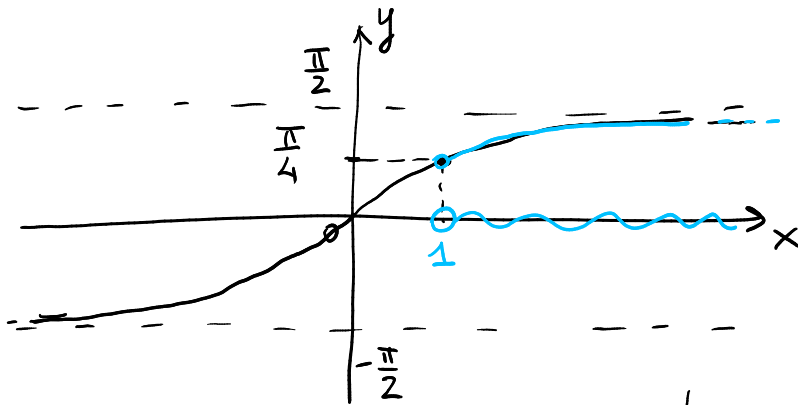
$$x \mapsto 1 + f(x)$$



$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \text{ quindi } \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Dato un grafico $y = f(x)$, il grafico di $y = f(x-a) + b$ si ottiene dal grafico dato mediante una traslazione di vettore (a, b) — b unità lungo l'asse y
 a unità lungo l'asse x

$$C = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \arctan x > \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = (1, +\infty)$$



$$\arctan: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\arctan x > \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x > 1$$

$$\arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ perché}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 \text{ e } \frac{\pi}{4} \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$\inf C = 1$ e C non ammette minimo perché $1 \notin C$

$\sup C = +\infty$ e C non ammette massimo.

(8 luglio 2024)

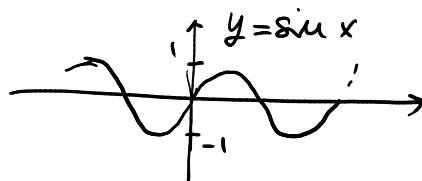
$$f: \text{dom}(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2 + \sin x}}{\arctan(x-4)} \log\left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}\right)$$

- Determinare $\text{dom}(f)$
- Determinare per quali $x \in \text{dom}(f)$ si ha $f(x) \leq 0$.

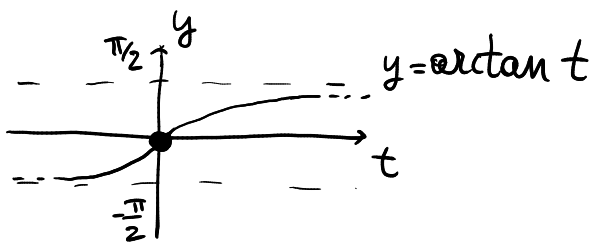
$$\begin{cases} 2 + \sin x \geq 0 & (\text{perché la radice quarta sia definita}) \\ \arctan(x-4) \neq 0 & (\text{perché il quoziente sia definito}) \\ \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} > 0 & (\text{perché il logaritmo sia definito}) \\ (x-2)^2 \neq 0 & (\text{perché il quoziente come argomento del logaritmo sia definito}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + \sin x &\geq 0 \\ \sin x &\geq -2 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$



L'ins. immagine della funzione seno è $[-1, 1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \arctan(x-4) &\neq 0 \\ x-4 &\neq 0 \\ x &\neq 4 \end{aligned}$$



$$(x-2)^2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x-2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$$

① — numeratore positivo

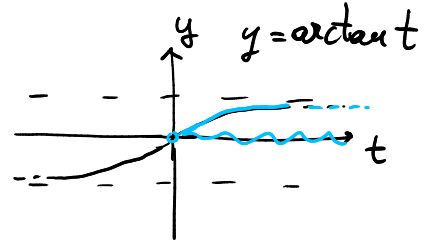
$$\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \neq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 4 \\ x \neq 2 \end{cases}$$

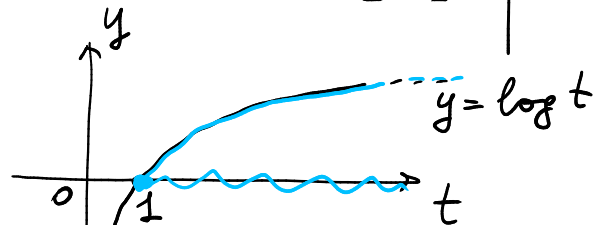
$$\text{dom}(f) = \mathbb{R} - \{2, 4\}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{2 + \sin x} \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{dom}(f)$$

$$\arctan(x-4) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x-4 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 4$$



$$\log\left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}\right) \geq 0$$



$$\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} \geq 1$$

perché $(x-2)^2 > 0$
se $x \in \text{dom}(f)$

$$1 \geq (x-2)^2 \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$(x-2)^2 \leq 1 \wedge x \neq 2$$

$$-1 \leq x-2 \leq 1 \wedge x \neq 2$$

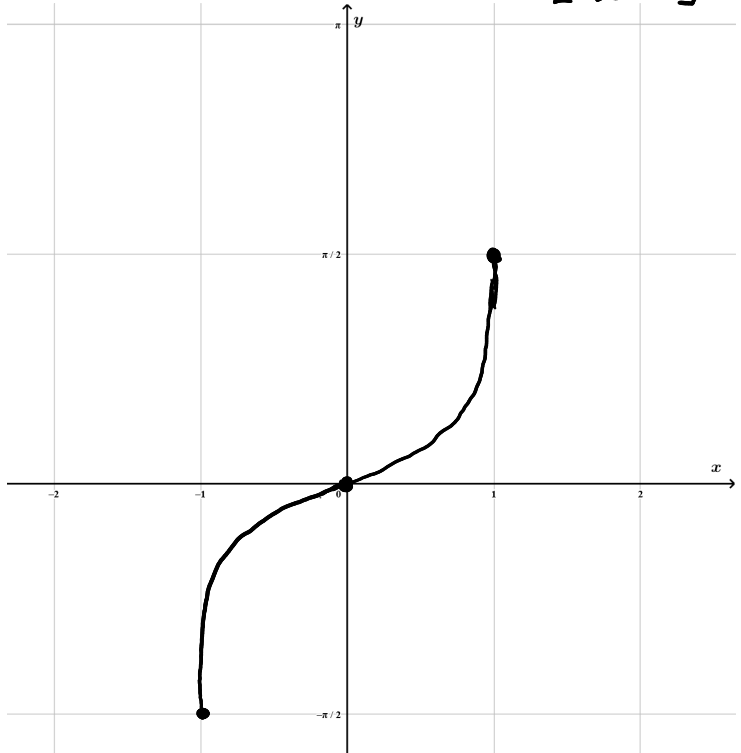
$$1 \leq x \leq 3 \wedge x \neq 2$$

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\sqrt[4]{2 + \sin x}$ | + | + | + | + | + |
| $\arctan(x-4)$ | - | - | - | - | + |
| $\log\left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}\right)$ | - | 0 | + | 0 | - |
| $f(x)$ | + | 0 | - | 0 | + |

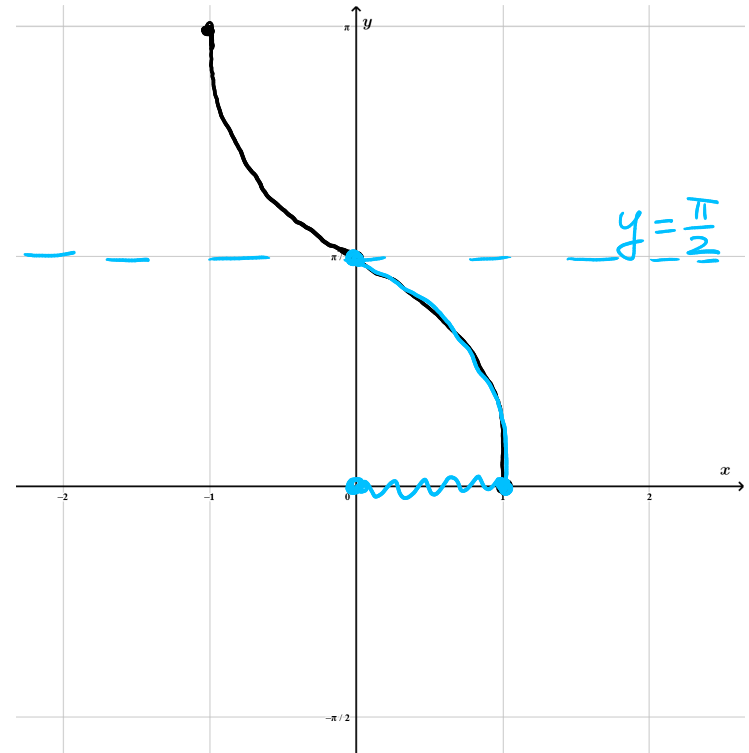
$$f(x) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in [1, 2) \cup (2, 3] \cup (4, +\infty)$$

Determinare il dominio della funzione f definita da $f(x) = (\arcsin(9x^2-3))^{-1/3} + \sqrt[6]{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x}$.

$\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



$\arccos: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$



$$(\arcsin(9x^2-3))^{-1/3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\arcsin(9x^2-3)}}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq 9x^2 - 3 \leq 1 \\ \arcsin(9x^2-3) \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

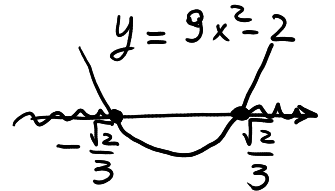
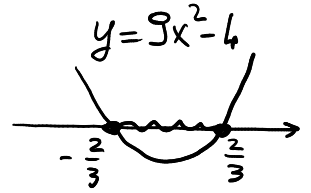
$$\arcsin(9x^2-3) \neq 0 \Rightarrow 9x^2-3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 \neq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \arccos x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

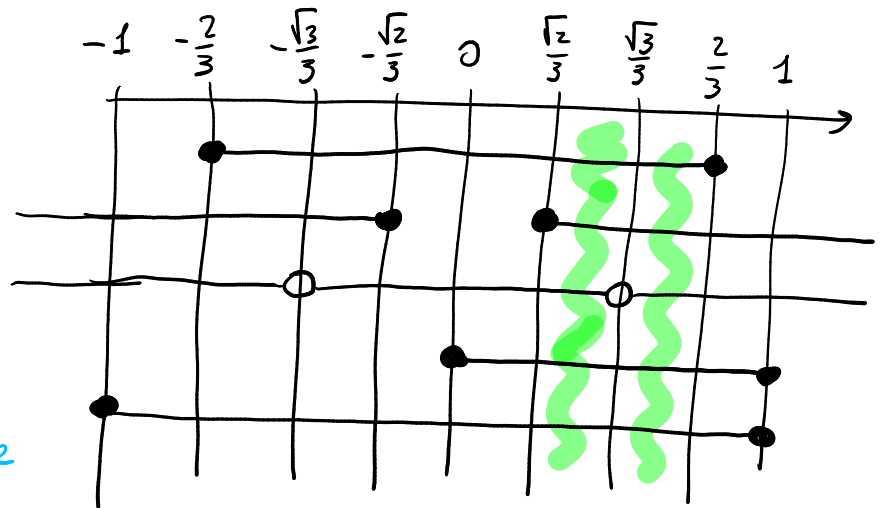
$-1 \leq 9x^2 - 3 \leq 1$ è equivalente a

$$\begin{cases} 9x^2 - 3 \leq 1 \\ 9x^2 - 3 \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 9x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \\ 9x^2 - 2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \\ x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \vee x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} -\frac{2}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{3} \\ x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \vee x \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ x \neq \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \text{ (è sufficiente richiedere } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{)}$$



$$\text{dom}(f) = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) \cup \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right]$$

PROPRIETÀ DEI LOGARITMI

$$\log(A \cdot B) = \log A + \log B \quad \forall A, B \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{A}{B}\right) = \log A - \log B \quad \forall A, B \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\log A^x = x \cdot \log A \quad \forall A \in (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Riguardando l'esercizio precedente,

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{(x-2)^2}\right) = \underbrace{\log 1}_0 - \log(x-2)^2 = -\log(x-2)^2 =$$

$$= -\log|x-2|^2 = -2\log|x-2|$$

Uguaglianza
valida $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$

$$\uparrow \\ (x-2)^2 = |x-2|^2$$

Verificare l'uguaglianza $\log(x+e) = 1 + \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{e}\right)$

L'uguaglianza ha significato se e solo se

$$\begin{cases} x+e > 0 \\ 1 + \frac{x}{e} > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x > -e \\ \frac{x}{e} > -1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x > -e$$

$$\log(x+e) = \log\left(e\left(\frac{x}{e} + 1\right)\right) = \log e + \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{e}\right) =$$

$$= 1 + \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{e}\right) \quad \forall x \in (-e, +\infty)$$

Scrivere sotto forma di un unico logaritmo

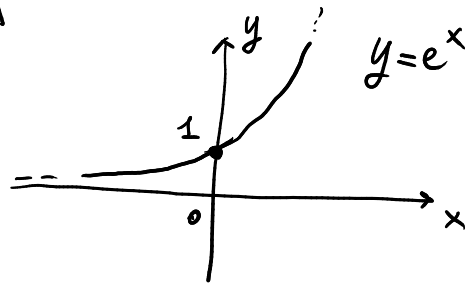
$$\log(1+e^x) - x$$

L'espressione ha significato se e solo se

$$1+e^x > 0$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1+e^x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \log(1+e^x) - x &= \log(1+e^x) - \log(e^x) = \\ &= \log\left(\frac{1+e^x}{e^x}\right) = \\ &= \log\left(\frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{e^x}{e^x}\right) = \\ &= \log(1+e^{-x}) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

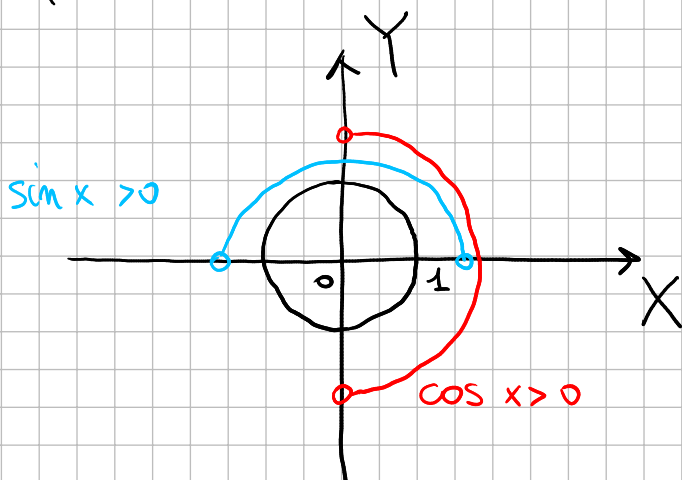
Determinare il dominio della funzione f definita da

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2\sin x) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2}\cos x)}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sin x > 0 \\ \sqrt{2}\cos x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(2\sin x) + \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2}\cos x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

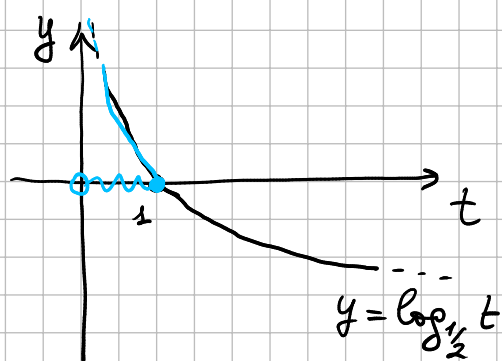
$$\begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ \cos x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2} \cdot 2\sin x \cos x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ \cos x > 0 \\ \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2} \sin 2x) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ \cos x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 0 + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{2} \sin 2x) &\geq 0 \\ 0 < \sqrt{2} \sin 2x &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin 2x > 0 \\ \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin 2x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 2x > 0 \\ \sin 2x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin 2x > 0$$

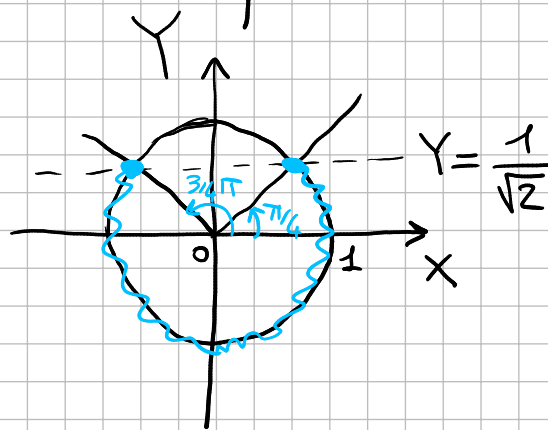
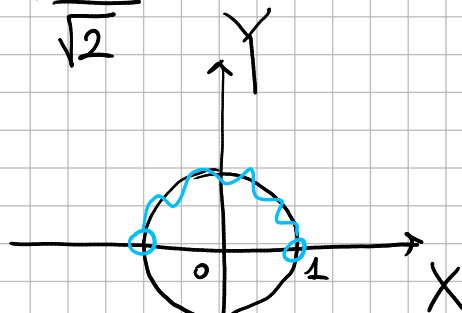
$$0 + 2k\pi < 2x < \pi + 2k\pi$$

$$k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$$

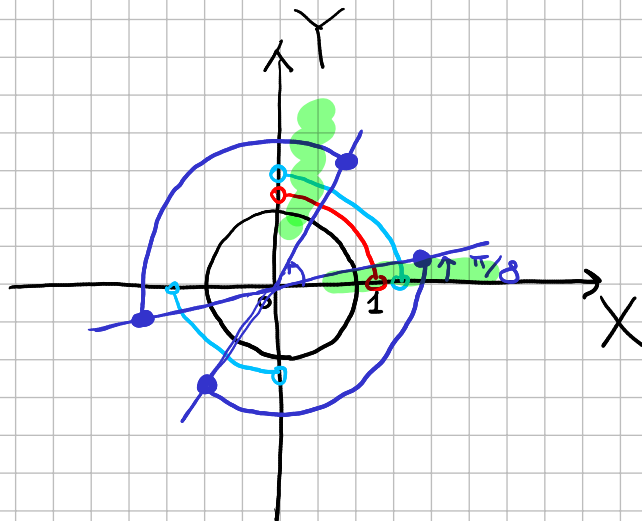
$$\sin 2x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \leq 2x \leq \frac{9\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{9\pi}{8} + k\pi$$



- $\begin{cases} 0 + 2k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \\ k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \end{cases}$
- $\begin{cases} k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \\ \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{9\pi}{8} + k\pi \end{cases}$



$$\text{dom}(f) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : 2k\pi < x \leq \frac{\pi}{8} + 2k\pi \vee \frac{3\pi}{8} + 2k\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$