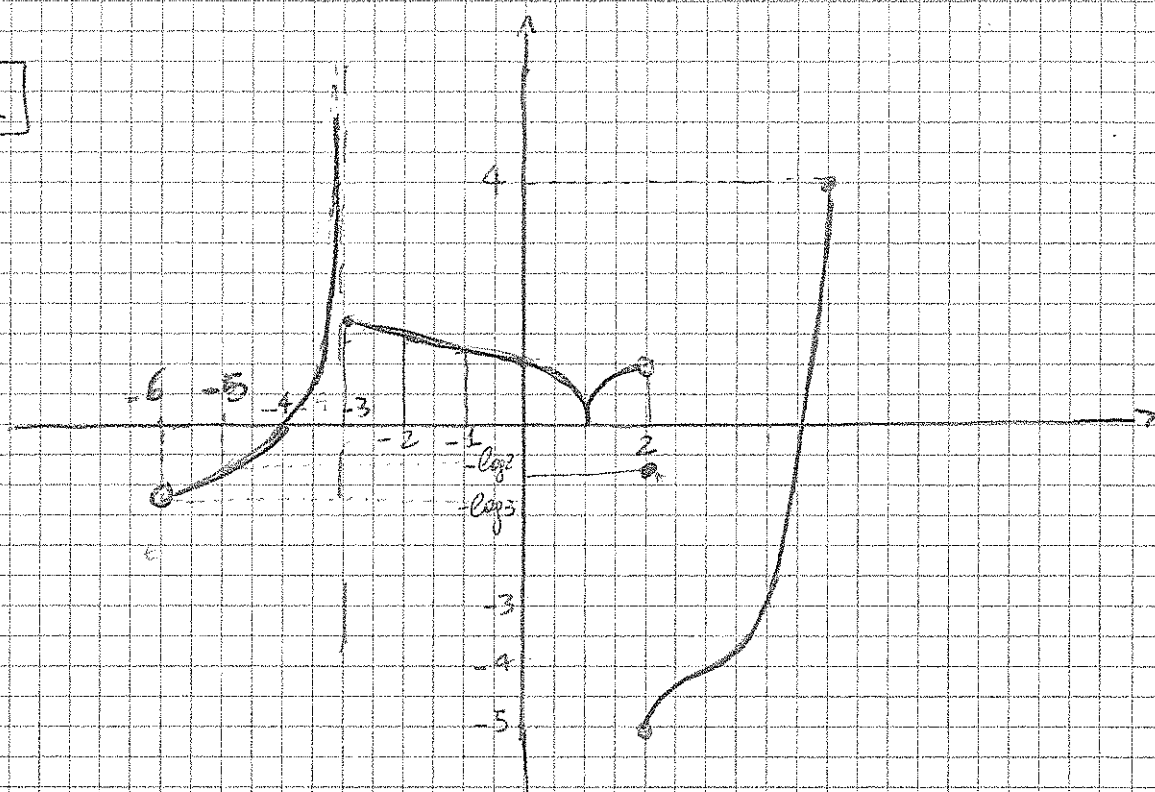


SOLUZIONI SCHEDA 3

1



$$-6 < x < -3$$

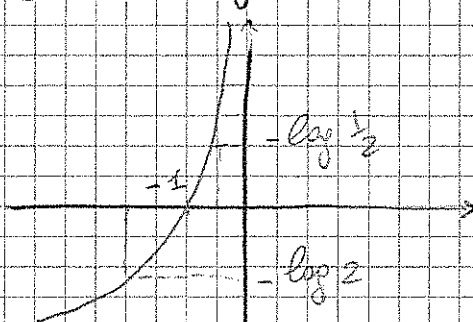
$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1}{-x-3}\right) = \log(-x-3)^{-1} = -\log(-(x+3))$$

SI TRATTA QUINDI DELLA FUNZIONE $y = -\log(-x)$
TRASLATO A SINISTRA DI 3

(La funzione è ben definita in $(-6, -3)$ in quanto

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{-x-3} > 0 \\ -x-3 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x < -3$$

Il grafico di $y = -\log(-x)$ è

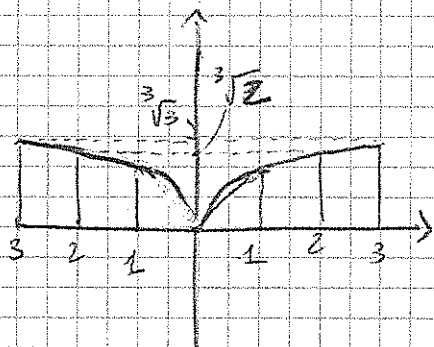


$$-3 \leq x < 2$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{|1-x|} = \sqrt[3]{|x-1|}$$

Si tratta della funzione $y = \sqrt[3]{|x|}$ traslata a destra di 1

$$\text{La funzione } y = \sqrt[3]{|x|} = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{x} & x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt[3]{-x} & x < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(2) = \sin\left(-\frac{13}{3}\pi\right) = \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2 < x \leq 5$$

$$f(x) = (x-3)^3 - 4$$

si tratta della funzione $y = x^3$ traslata a destra di 3 e di 4 verso il basso.

$$\text{dom } f = (-6, 5] \quad \text{Imm } f = [-5, +\infty)$$

f non ha né massimo né minimo assoluti

$$\text{Max locali} \quad x = 5$$

$$\text{Min locali} \quad x = 1$$

$$f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6 < x < -3 \\ \log\left(\frac{1}{-x-3}\right) = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} -3 \leq x < 2 \\ \sqrt[3]{|1-x|} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vee \begin{cases} 2 < x \leq 5 \\ (x-3)^3 - 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (x=2 \Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6 < x < -3 \\ \frac{1}{-x-3} = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} -3 \leq x < 2 \\ |1-x| = 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 2 < x \leq 5 \\ (x-3) = \sqrt[3]{4} \end{cases}$$

uso che $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$
è biettiva

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -6 < x < -3 \\ x = -4 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} -3 \leq x < 2 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} 2 < x \leq 5 \\ x = 3 + \sqrt[3]{4} \end{cases}$$

oss che $\sqrt[3]{4} < \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ quindi $3 + \sqrt[3]{4} \in [2, 5]$

Da cui ho

$$f(x)=0 \Leftrightarrow x \in \{-4, 1, 3 + \sqrt[3]{4}\}$$

Analogo procedimento per $f(x) > 1$, ovvero

$$f(x) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} \\ \begin{cases} -6 < x < -3 \\ \log(-(x+3)^{-1}) > 1 \end{cases} \end{matrix} \vee \begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \\ \begin{cases} -3 \leq x < 2 \\ \sqrt[3]{|1-x|} > 1 \end{cases} \end{matrix}$$

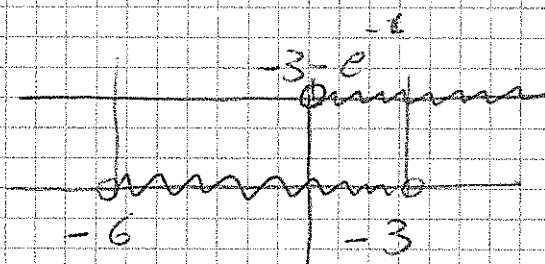
$$\vee \begin{matrix} \textcircled{3} \\ \begin{cases} 2 < x \leq 5 \\ (x-3)^3 - 4 > 1 \end{cases} \end{matrix}$$

Risolviemo se pora tormente i 3 sistemi:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\log(-(x+3)) > 1 \\ -6 < x < -3 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \log(-(x+3)) < -1 \\ -6 < x < -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\log x \text{ E' CRESCENTE} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -(x+3) < e^{-1} \\ -6 < x < -3 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -3 - e^{-1} \\ -6 < x < -3 \end{array} \right.$$

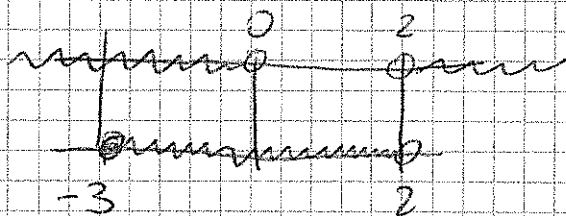
OSS $0 < e^{-1} < 1$



Soluzione $\textcircled{1}$ $x \in (-3 - e^{-1}, -3)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt[3]{|1-x|} > 1 = \sqrt[3]{1} \\ -3 \leq x < 2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |1-x| > 1 \\ -3 \leq x < 2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x < 0 \vee x > 2 \\ -3 \leq x < 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{} \text{ E' CRESCENTE}$$



Soluzione $\textcircled{2}$ $x \in [-3, 0)$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} (x-3)^3 - 4 > 1 \\ 2 < x \leq 5 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-3)^3 > 5 \\ 2 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

$y = x^3$ È CRESCENTE

$$\begin{cases} x-3 > \sqrt[3]{5} \\ 2 < x \leq 5 \end{cases}$$

OSS $\sqrt[3]{5} < \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

A horizontal number line with points 2 and 5 marked. A point labeled $3 + \sqrt[3]{5}$ is marked between 2 and 5. The segment from $3 + \sqrt[3]{5}$ to 5 is shaded with wavy lines, representing the solution set for the inequality.

Soluzione $\textcircled{3}$ $x \in (3 + \sqrt[3]{5}, 5]$

UNENDO LE SOLUZIONI SI OTTIENE

$$f(x) > 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in (-3 - e^{-1}, 0) \cup (3 + \sqrt[3]{5}, 5]$$

- LA PROPOSIZIONE

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \in \text{dom } f \Rightarrow f(x) > -2$$

È FALSA, negando si ha

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \in \text{dom } f \wedge f(x) \leq -2$$

per esempio $x = -4 \in \text{dom } f$ e

$$f(-4) = -3$$

- LA PROPOSIZIONE

$$\forall x \in \text{dom } f \quad |x| > 1 \vee |f(x)| < 2$$

È VERA

(NEG. $\exists x \in \text{dom } f \quad |x| \leq 1 \wedge |f(x)| \geq 2$)

12] $A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ t.c. } |x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2| > 2 \right\}$

$$|x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2| > 2 \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2 > 2$$

$$\vee \textcircled{2} x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 2 < -2$$

① $p(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x - 4 > 0$

SE CI SONO RADICI RAZIONALI SONO NELL'INSIEME

$$p(1) = -3$$

$$\left\{ \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4 \right\}$$

$$p(-1) = -15$$

$$p(2) = -6$$

$$p(-2) = -42$$

$$p(4) = 0$$

4 radici di $p(x) \leadsto$ RUFFINI

1	-5	5	-4
4	4	-4	4
1	-1	1	0

ALLORA $p(x) = (x-4)(x^2 - x + 1)$

$$p(x) \geq 0 \leadsto x-4 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 4$$

$$x^2 - x + 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4 < 0$$

-	+
+	+
-	+

ALLORA $p(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > 4 \leftarrow$ Soluzione di ①

② $q(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + 5x < 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 5x + 5) < 0$$

$$x \geq 0$$

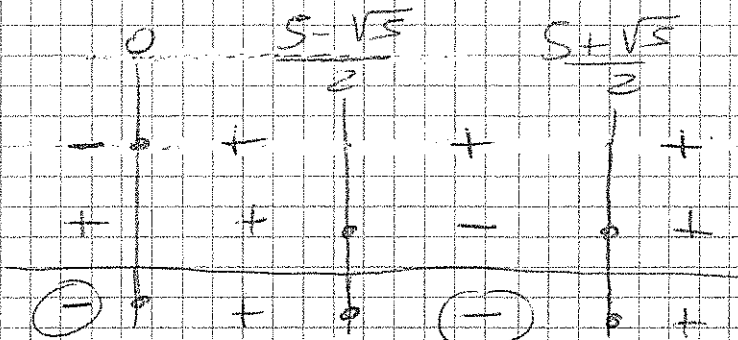
$$x^2 - 5x + 5 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} \vee x \geq \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\Delta = 25 - 20; \text{ SOLUZIONI ASSOCIATE } x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$q(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x < 0 \vee x \in \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)$$

soluzione (2)



$$\text{COMPLESSI VARIANTE} \quad \left(\text{oss } \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} < \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 4 \right)$$

$$A = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

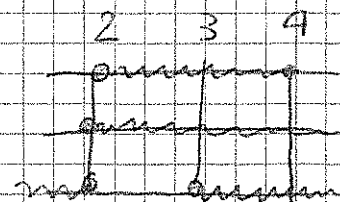
$$B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{(4-x)(x-2)} \leq x-2 \right\}$$

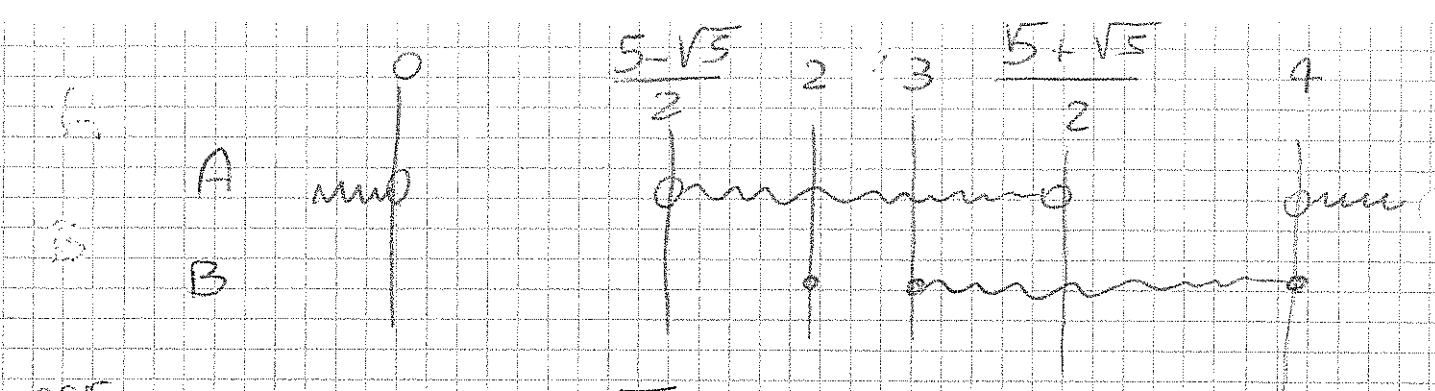
$$\sqrt{(4-x)(x-2)} \leq (x-2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (4-x)(x-2) \geq 0 \\ (x-2) \geq 0 \\ (4-x)(x-2) \leq (x-2)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (x-4)(x-2) \leq 0 \\ x \geq 2 \\ -x^2 + 6x - 8 \leq x^2 - 4x + 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ x \geq 2 \\ 2x^2 - 10x + 12 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ x \geq 2 \\ 2(x-3)(x-2) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \leq x \leq 4 \\ x \geq 2 \\ x \leq 2 \vee x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 2 \vee 3 \leq x \leq 4$$





$$\text{OSS} \quad 0 < \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} < \frac{5-\sqrt{1}}{2} = 2$$

$$\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} > \frac{5+\sqrt{1}}{2} = 3$$

$$A \cap B = \{2\} \cup \left[3, \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$$A \cup B = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, +\infty\right)$$

$$A \setminus B = (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, 2\right) \cup (2, 3) \cup (4, +\infty)$$

- LA PROPOSIZIONE

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \in B \Rightarrow |x-2| < 2 \quad \text{E' FALSA}$$

$$\text{NEG: } \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \in B \text{ e } |x-2| \geq 2$$

$$\text{Prendo } x=4 \in B \quad |4-2|=2$$

- LA PROPOSIZIONE

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \geq 0 \vee x \in A \quad \text{E' VERA}$$

$$(\text{NEG: } \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad x < 0 \wedge x \notin A)$$

3

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \quad ; \quad \sin\left(-\frac{8}{3}\pi\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

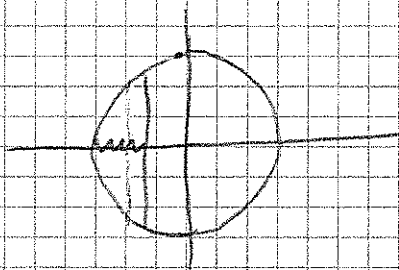
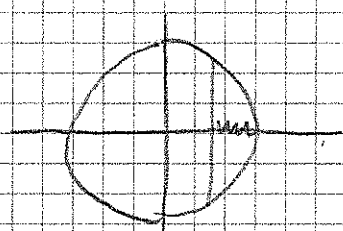
$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 \quad ; \quad \cos\left(-\frac{16}{6}\pi\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{7}{4}\pi\right) = -1 \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{12}{3}\pi\right) = 0$$

- SOLUZIONI IN $[0, 2\pi]$ DI

$$\cos^2(t) - \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \left(\cos(t) - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\cos(t) + \frac{1}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \cos(t) > \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad \cos(t) < -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$(\Rightarrow) \quad t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{5}{3}\pi, 2\pi\right] \quad \vee \quad t \in \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi\right)$$

- SOLUZIONI IN $[0, 2\pi]$ DI

$$\cos^2(x) + 1 > \frac{5}{2} \cos(x) \quad \text{PONGO } t = \cos(x)$$

$(\Rightarrow)$

$$t^2 - \frac{5}{2}t + 1 > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad 2t^2 - 5t + 2 > 0$$

SOLUZIONE
ASSOCIATA

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-16}}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$$

Allora $t^2 - \frac{5}{2}t + 1 > 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad t < \frac{1}{2} \quad \vee \quad t > 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos(x) < \frac{1}{2} \quad \Leftrightarrow x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right)$$

✓
" $\cos(x) > 0 \rightarrow$ NO SOLUZIONI

4

- L'EQUAZIONE DELLA GENERICA PARABOLA CON VERTICE IN $(-3, -1)$ E' $y = a(x+3)^2 - 1$

IMPONENDO IL PASSAGGIO PER $P: (1, 7)$ SI HA

$$7 = a(1+3)^2 - 1 \Leftrightarrow 8 = a \cdot 16 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$

LA PARABOLA E' $y = \frac{1}{2}(x+3)^2 - 1$

- L'EQUAZIONE DELLA CIRCONFERENZA SAREBBE

$$y^2 + (x-2)^2 = 9 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Centro: } (2, 0) \\ R = 3 \end{array} \right)$$

DA CUI L'EQUAZIONE

$$y = \pm \sqrt{9 - (x-2)^2}$$

↑

PRENDO + PERCHE' LA FUNZIONE E' POSITIVA.