

CORSO: ELEMENTI di MATEMATICA

Scheda di ESERCIZI N° 1

1) ORDINAMENTO di NUMERI

(Non utilizzate i numeri decimali)

a) Completate con < oppure > oppure =:

$$\frac{11}{8} > \frac{15}{11} \quad -\frac{13}{4} > -\frac{15}{4} \quad \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{6}} = 1 \quad -\frac{4}{9} < -\frac{3}{7} \quad -\frac{24}{20} = -\frac{6000}{5000}$$

b) Facendo uso solo delle proprietà delle frazioni, mettete in ordine crescente i numeri

$$-\frac{13}{3} \quad -2 \quad -\frac{21}{5} \quad -3 \quad -\frac{9}{4} \quad -\frac{13}{3} < -\frac{21}{5} < -3 < -\frac{9}{4} < -2$$

c) Mettete in ordine crescente i seguenti numeri:

$$+\frac{1}{10} \quad -\frac{1}{10} \quad 4 - \sqrt{15} \quad 0 \quad -\frac{1}{10} < 0 < \frac{1}{10} < 4 - \sqrt{15}$$

d) Mettete in ordine crescente i seguenti numeri:

$$-\frac{3}{5} \quad -\frac{3}{4} \quad 2 - \sqrt{7} \quad 1 - \sqrt{3} \quad -\frac{16}{25} \quad -\sqrt{2} \quad -1$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < -1 < -\frac{3}{4} < 1 - \sqrt{3} < 2 - \sqrt{7} < -\frac{16}{25} < -\frac{3}{5}$$

2) IL NUMERO 0

a) Completate: $0 \cdot \left(\frac{-7}{7}\right) = 0 \quad \frac{0}{5} = 0 \quad \frac{1-1}{3} = \frac{0}{3} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$

$$\frac{11}{0} = \begin{array}{l} \text{NON HA} \\ \text{SENSO} \end{array} \quad \frac{3}{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{16}} = \begin{array}{l} \text{NON} \\ \text{SENSO} \end{array} \quad 0 \dots = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{IMPOSSIBILE}$$

$$\text{POICHÉ } \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

3) OPERAZIONI con gli insiemi

a) Se $A = \left[-\frac{13}{3}, -2\right]$ e $B = \left[-\frac{21}{5}, -3\right] \cup \left]-\frac{9}{4}, +\infty\right[$ allora

$$A \cup B = \left[-\frac{13}{3}, +\infty\right[\quad A \cap B = \left[-\frac{21}{5}, -3\right] \cup \left]-\frac{9}{4}, -2\right[$$

$$A \setminus B = \left[-\frac{13}{3}, -\frac{21}{5}\right[\quad B \setminus A = \left[-2, -\frac{9}{4}\right]$$

$$\cup \left[-3, -\frac{9}{4}\right]$$

b) Se $A = \left[-\frac{4}{7}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{4}{3}, 4\right]$, $B = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$, $C = [-1, 3]$, allora

$$A \cap B = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{4}{3}, 2\right] \quad A \cup C = [-1, 4]$$

$$A \setminus \left(-\infty, \frac{11}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{11}{4}, 4\right] \quad A \setminus B = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right] \cup [2, 4]$$

$$B \setminus A = \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}\right] \quad A \setminus C = [3, 4]$$

$$C \setminus A = \left[-1, -\frac{4}{7}\right] \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{3}\right]$$

4) FRAZIONI e POTENZE

a)

Calcolate: $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{29}{30}$ $\frac{\frac{4}{5} \cdot (-\frac{5}{3}) \cdot \frac{70}{20}}{\frac{2}{5} - \frac{5}{15}} = -70$

b)

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1/2}{1/4} - \left(\frac{3}{4} : \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{49}{12}$$

c) $5^2 \cdot 5^3 = 5^5$ $\frac{5^4}{5^2} = 25$ $(5^2)^3 = 5^6$ $5^{-3} = \frac{1}{5^3} = \frac{1}{125}$

Scrivete sempre quale proprietà delle potenze state usando.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \dots \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\left(\frac{20}{9}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{125}{27}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^4 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^5 = \frac{25607}{25081}$$

$$\left(\frac{3^3}{2^2}\right)^4 : \left(\frac{3^6}{2^4}\right)^4 = \dots \frac{2^8}{3^{12}}$$

$$-(49)^3 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{7}\right)^4 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{9}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{-4}\right)^2 = -4 \cdot 49 \quad \frac{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{3}{5} - 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2 - \frac{14}{30}} = \dots \text{SENZA SENSO}$$

$$\frac{2^3 - 2^4 + 2 \cdot (-2)^2}{\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{7}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{-3}{4}\right)^3}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{27}{16} \quad (4^2 \cdot 4^4)^3 = 4^{18} \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-3} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^5}{\left(\frac{4}{15}\right)^5} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3^5}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 + \left[\frac{3^5}{2^4} \cdot \frac{3^2}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-4}\right]}{\left[-\frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(3 - \frac{3}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\right]^2} = \dots 9$$

$$\frac{5^m}{m^n} = \left(\frac{5}{m}\right)^n \quad (m^{\alpha+2})^2 \cdot m^\alpha = m^{3\alpha+4} \quad \frac{m^{\alpha+3}}{m^{2\alpha-1}} = m^{-\alpha+4}$$

5) CALCOLO LETTERALE

a) Sviluppate:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 3\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 9 - 3x \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2x\right)^3 = \dots -8x^3 + \frac{1}{27} + 4x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x$$

Sviluppate:

$$\frac{2}{3}(b^6 - c^3) - \frac{2}{3}b^3(b+c)^3 + \frac{3}{4}c \cdot \left(\frac{8}{9}b^3c^2 + \frac{8}{9}c^3 + \frac{8}{3}b^4c\right) = \dots -2b^5c$$

$$\frac{-\left(\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{3}{2}b\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}b\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}b\right) + 2b^2}{-\frac{5}{2}a} = \dots \frac{5a+3b}{5} = a + \frac{3}{5}b$$

b) Semplificate se possibile, altrimenti dite che è impossibile:

$$\frac{(b+c)^2}{b^2+c^2} = \text{NO} \quad \frac{5a+5b}{10a} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c} - \frac{bc}{c^2} = \frac{Q}{C} \quad \frac{2a+2b}{a+b} = 2 \quad \frac{3a^2+ab}{3a^2} = 1 + \frac{b}{3a}$$

$$\frac{(a+b)^2}{a^2+b^2} = \text{NO} \quad \frac{2a+2b}{2a} = 1 + \frac{b}{a}$$

6) CALCOLI con i RADICALI

$$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{8} = \dots 4$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{40} = \dots 4\sqrt{5}$$

$$3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} = \dots 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$(3\sqrt{2}) \cdot (2\sqrt{2}) = \dots 12$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{30}}{\sqrt{5}} + 3\sqrt{6} = \dots 5\sqrt{6}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$(\sqrt{2})^{-1} \cdot \sqrt{8} = \dots 2$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{12}}{2} - 4\sqrt{3} = \dots -3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{45}}{5} = \dots \sqrt{3}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} = \dots 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$7\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2} = \dots 7\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{25-16} = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\sqrt{100-49} = \underline{\underline{51}}$$

7) EQ.^{NI} di 1° grado, EQ.^{NI} PRODOTTO, EQ.^{NI} FRATTE

Risolvete:

$$\frac{x-2}{3} + 2 - 0 \cdot 2x = \frac{1}{5}(x+4) \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \dots -4$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3x-4}{10} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2(4-2x)}{5} + \frac{3}{2}x \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \dots -\frac{5}{12}$$

$$\left(\frac{5x-5}{10/3}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{2}x\right) = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = 1 \circ \quad x = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{4x-3}{10} + \frac{28000}{14000} = \frac{5}{2}x - \frac{3(3x-4)}{6} \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \dots -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$(7+x)(4x-3)\left(2x-\frac{1}{5}\right) = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \dots -7 \circ \quad x = \frac{3}{4} \circ \quad x = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{\frac{3x+5}{2} - \frac{8x-5}{7}}{3x+1} = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \dots -9 \quad \left(\frac{-x-3}{6/5}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}x-1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{7}{4}x\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{x\left(\frac{1}{4}x+1\right) + \frac{1}{3}\left(x - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 12\right)}{9+3x} = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } S = \emptyset \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{Risposta: } x = -3 \\ &\text{or } x = 2 \\ &\text{or } x = -\frac{6}{7} \end{aligned}$$

8) EQ.^{NI} di 2° grado, EQ.^{NI} PRODOTTO, EQ.^{NI} FRATTE

Risolvete:

$$5x + 4 - 6x^2 = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = -\frac{1}{2} \circ x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$-40x - 25x^2 - 16 = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$3x^2 + 9 = 7x \quad \text{Risposta: } S = \emptyset$$

$$25 - \frac{x^2}{1/9} = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \frac{5}{3} \circ x = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$(5x - 4)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = 0 \circ x = \frac{13}{10}$$

$$-3x^2 - 9 = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: Impossibile}$$

$$2x^2 + 6x = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = 0 \circ x = -3$$

$$(2x+1)^2 = 9 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = 1 \circ x = -2$$

$$6x^2 - 16x = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = 0 \circ x = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x\right) \cdot \left(\frac{9x^2 - 1}{x}\right) = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } x = \frac{2}{3} \circ x = \frac{1}{3} \circ x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2x-3)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}(2x-1)^2 - 4\right) \cdot \left(\frac{3x^2 - 4x - 7}{2x+2}\right) = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{2x^2 + 3x - 9}{x}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 2x + 1\right) = 0 \quad \text{Risposta: } \dots$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2} \circ x = -\frac{5}{2} \circ x = \frac{7}{2} \quad \boxed{0 \circ x = \frac{7}{3}}$$

$$x = -3 \circ x = \frac{3}{2} \circ x = 4 - 2\sqrt{3} \circ x = 4 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

QUESITI

Q1) Se $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r}$ (con $p, q, r \neq 0$) allora p vale

- A) $\frac{rq}{q-r}$ B) $r-q$ C) $\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}$ D) $\frac{r}{q}$ E) $q+r$

Q2) Per $x \neq 0$ e $x \neq 1$ l'espressione $\frac{x+2}{x^2-x} - \frac{x+1}{1-x}$ vale

- A) $\frac{-x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 - x}$ B) $\frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2 - x}$ C) $\frac{1}{x^2 - x}$ D) $\frac{2 - x^2}{x^2 - x}$ E) $\frac{x^2 + 2x + 2}{x^2 - x}$

Q3) La media aritmetica tra due numeri s e t è $\frac{2}{3}$ - Se $s = 10$ allora t vale

- A) $-\frac{26}{3}$ B) 20 C) $-\frac{20}{3}$ D) $\frac{30}{26}$ E) $\frac{17}{4}$

Q4) Una sola delle seguenti equazioni ha sol.ⁿⁱ reali. Quale?

A) $x^2 - 3x + 3 = 0$ B) $\textcircled{x}^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$ C) $x^2 - 5x + 7 = 0$ D) $x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

E) $x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0$

■ Molti altri quesiti a pag. 16-17-18 della DISPENSA di ESERCIZI caricata su ELEIY e anche pag. 20-21 fino a xii).

Esercizi V/F a pag. 18-19 -

Esercizi su tutto da pag 1 a pag. 11 -