



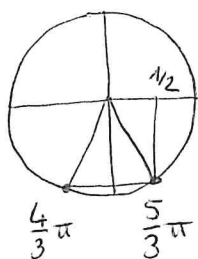
(\*) da cui  $\cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  - Ma essendo  $\theta \in ]\frac{3}{2}\pi, 2\pi[ \Rightarrow \cos \theta > 0$  e quindi  
 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ . Infine  $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}/2}{1/2} = -\sqrt{3}$ .

3) Se  $\sin \theta = -\sqrt{3}/2$  e  $\frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi$ , allora:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$

Risposta:



$$\sin \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{4}{3}\pi \text{ o } \theta = \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{essendo } \frac{3}{2}\pi < \theta < 2\pi \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \frac{5}{3}\pi}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \quad \tan \theta = -\sqrt{3}$$

ALTRO MODO In alternativa senza

determinare l'angolo si può calcolare  $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$  (\*)

4) Completate, SPECIFICANDO LE PROPRIETÀ UTILIZZATE NEI VARI PASSAGGI:

a)  $(\frac{1}{5})^x = 25 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$

b)  $e^{3x^2-1} = -e \Leftrightarrow$  nessuna sol. <sup>ne</sup>

c)  $3^{2x-1} = 9^{x^2-2x} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}$

d)  $\frac{\log(x-3)+2}{x^2-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 3 + \frac{1}{e^2}$

e)  $|e^{-\log 6} - \frac{1}{2}| + \log_{1/3} 9 = -\frac{5}{3}$

Risposta:

a)  $(\frac{1}{5})^x = (\frac{1}{5})^{-2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = -2}$

$a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x) \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$   
 $e^{3x^2-1} > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

b)  $e^{3x^2-1} = -e < 0$  NON CI SONO SOL.

c)  $3^{2x-1} = (3^2)^{x^2-2x} \Leftrightarrow 3^{2x-1} = 3^{2x^2-4x}$

$(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x-1 = 2x^2-4x \Leftrightarrow 2x^2-6x+1=0 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{7}}{2}}$

d) C.E.  $\begin{cases} x-3 > 0 \\ x^2-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 3 \\ x \neq \pm 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in ]3, +\infty[$

$\frac{\log(x-3)+2}{x^2-1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \log(x-3)+2=0$

$\Leftrightarrow \log(x-3) = -2 \Leftrightarrow x-3 = e^{-2} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x = 3 + \frac{1}{e^2}} > 3$  accettabile

$\frac{N}{D} = 0 \Leftrightarrow N = 0 \in D \neq 0$

e)  $|e^{-\log 6} - \frac{1}{2}| + \log_{1/3} 9 = |e^{\log \frac{1}{6}} - \frac{1}{2}| + \log_{1/3} (\frac{1}{3})^{-2} = |\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2}| - 2 =$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $m \log_a b = \log_a b^m \quad e^{\log x} = x \quad \forall x > 0 \quad \log_a a^x = x \quad \forall x$

$= |-\frac{1}{3}| - 2 = \frac{1}{3} - 2 = \boxed{-\frac{5}{3}}$

5) Determinate tutte le soluzioni della seguente disequazione:

$$4x^5 + 16x^4 + 21x^3 + 9x^2 > 0.$$

Risposta:

$$x^2(4x^3 + 16x^2 + 21x + 9) > 0$$

Decomponiamo il polinomio  $P(x) = 4x^3 + 16x^2 + 21x + 9$ :

poiché  $P(-1) = 4(-1)^3 + 16(-1)^2 + 21(-1) + 9 = -4 + 16 - 21 + 9 = 0$

$P(x)$  è divisibile per  $(x+1)$  e

$$P(x) = (x+1)(4x^2 + 12x + 9).$$

La diseq.<sup>ue</sup> diventa  $x^2(x+1)(4x^2 + 12x + 9) > 0$  Dis<sup>ue</sup> prodotto

$$F_1 \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0 \\ x^2 = 0 \quad x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$F_2 \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} x+1 > 0 \quad x > -1 \\ x+1 = 0 \quad x = -1 \end{array}$$

$$F_3 \geq 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} (2x+3)^2 > 0 \quad \forall x \neq -\frac{3}{2} \\ (2x+3)^2 = 0 \text{ se } x = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-36}}{4} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

|                           |                |      |     |   |
|---------------------------|----------------|------|-----|---|
|                           | $-\frac{3}{2}$ | $-1$ | $0$ |   |
| $F_1$                     | +              | +    | +   | + |
| $F_2$                     | -              | -    | +   | + |
| $F_3$                     | +              | +    | +   | + |
| $F_1 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_3$ | -              | -    | +   | + |

Quindi  $F_1 \cdot F_2 \cdot F_3 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x \in ]-1, 0[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$

$$S = ]-1, 0[ \cup ]0, +\infty[$$

6) Determinate tutte le soluzioni della seguente disequazione:

$$\frac{9x^4 - 19x^2 + 2}{-18 - 13x} < 0,$$

(i calcoli di tutti i confronti necessari devono essere svolti senza utilizzare i numeri decimali).

Risposta:

Dis.<sup>ne</sup> Fratta  $\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} < 0$  C.E.  $D(x) \neq 0 \quad -18 - 13x \neq 0$   
 $x \neq -\frac{18}{13}$

$N(x) = 9x^4 - 19x^2 + 2$  biguadratica

decompouiamo  $N(x)$  utilizzando  $x^2 = t$

$$9t^2 - 19t + 2 = 0 \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{361 - 72}}{18} = \frac{19 \pm \sqrt{289}}{18} = \frac{19 \pm 17}{18}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{9} \quad t_2 = \frac{36}{18} = 2$$

$$9t^2 - 19t + 2 = (9t - 1)(t - 2) \quad \text{da cui ricaviamo}$$

$$N(x) = (9x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 2) = N_1(x) \cdot N_2(x)$$

$$N_1(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 9x^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq \frac{1}{9} \Leftrightarrow x \leq -\frac{1}{3} \cup x \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$9x^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$N_2(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -\sqrt{2} \cup x \geq \sqrt{2}$$

$$x^2 - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

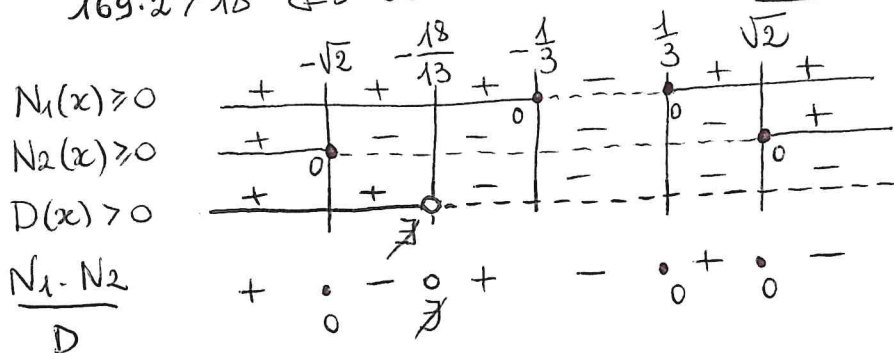
$$D(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow -18 - 13x > 0 \Leftrightarrow x < -\frac{18}{13}$$

Confronto  $-\sqrt{2}$  e  $-\frac{18}{13}$ :  $-\sqrt{2} < -\frac{18}{13} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} > \frac{18}{13} \Leftrightarrow 13\sqrt{2} > 18$

eleva(.)<sup>2</sup> sono entrambi > 0

$$169 \cdot 2 > 18^2 \Leftrightarrow 338 > 324 \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2} < -\frac{18}{13}$$

$$-\frac{18}{13} < -\frac{13}{13} = -1 < -\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{N_1 \cdot N_2}{D} > 0$$

$$x \in ]-\sqrt{2}, -\frac{18}{13}[ \cup ]-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}[ \cup ]\sqrt{2}, +\infty[$$

$$S = ]-\sqrt{2}, -\frac{18}{13}[ \cup ]-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}[ \cup ]\sqrt{2}, +\infty[$$