

Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria
Ingegneria dell'Informazione
Compito di Analisi Matematica I (Classe M-Z)

09/02/2018

Durata della prova: 2 ore e trenta minuti

1) Determinare il campo di esistenza della funzione

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

2) Studiare il grafico della funzione

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 2)e^{x+3}$$

3) Calcolare il seguente limite con la formula di Mac Laurin

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x^2) - e^{x^2} + 4x^2}{x^2}$$

4a) Calcolare

$$\int (x+1)\sqrt[3]{x-2} dx$$

4b) Stabilire se esiste il seguente integrale. In caso affermativo, calcolare l'integrale

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

5) Studiare il carattere della serie

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^3 + 2}$$

6) Risolvere nel campo complesso

$$(z+2)^3 = -27$$

Gli studenti, che hanno superato la prova intermedia, devono svolgere gli esercizi 4a), 4b), 5), 6).

Svolgimento Compito 09/02/2018

1) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+2} + 2}$, $\frac{\text{cresta } \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}{\text{cresta } |x-2|}$

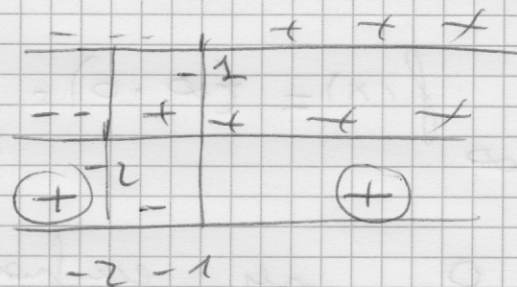
i) $\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{x+2} + 2 \geq 0 \\ x \neq 2 \end{cases}$

ii) $-1 \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq 1$

i) $\frac{x-1}{x+2} + 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-1+2x+4}{x+2} \geq 0 \quad \frac{3x+3}{x+2} \geq 0$

N: $3x+3 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq -1$

D: $x+2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow x > -2$



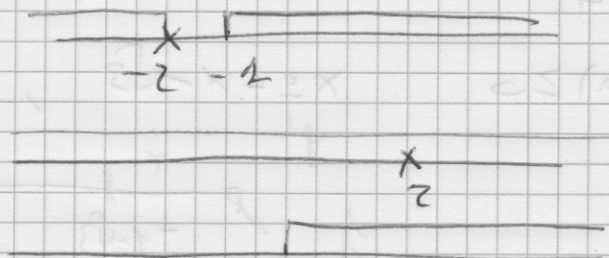
$x < -2; x \geq -1$

iii) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 0$

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \geq -1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Quindi il sistema è equivalente a

$\begin{cases} x < -2; x \geq -1 \\ x \neq 2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases}$



c.e. $\{x \geq 0, x \neq 2\}$

$$2) f(x) = (x^2 - 2) e^{x+3}$$

e.ε $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

f ne' per'ni' disp'ni

$$x=0 \Leftrightarrow y = -2e^3$$

$$(0, -2e^3)$$

$$y=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq -\sqrt{2}, x \geq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2}{x} e^{x+3} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\infty \cdot 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x^2 - 2}{e^{-x-3}} = \frac{\infty}{0} = \infty$$

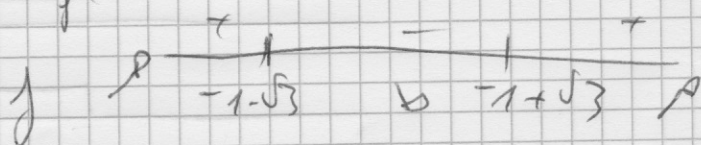
= 0 pu' equ'anti' d. r'f'nti'

y=0 As. alla n'ista

$$f'(x) = (x^2 - 2) e^{x+3} + 2x e^{x+3} = e^{x+3} (x^2 + 2x - 2)$$

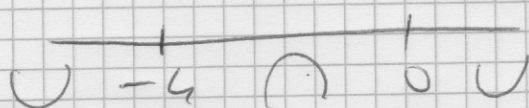
$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = 1 + 2 = 3 \quad x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

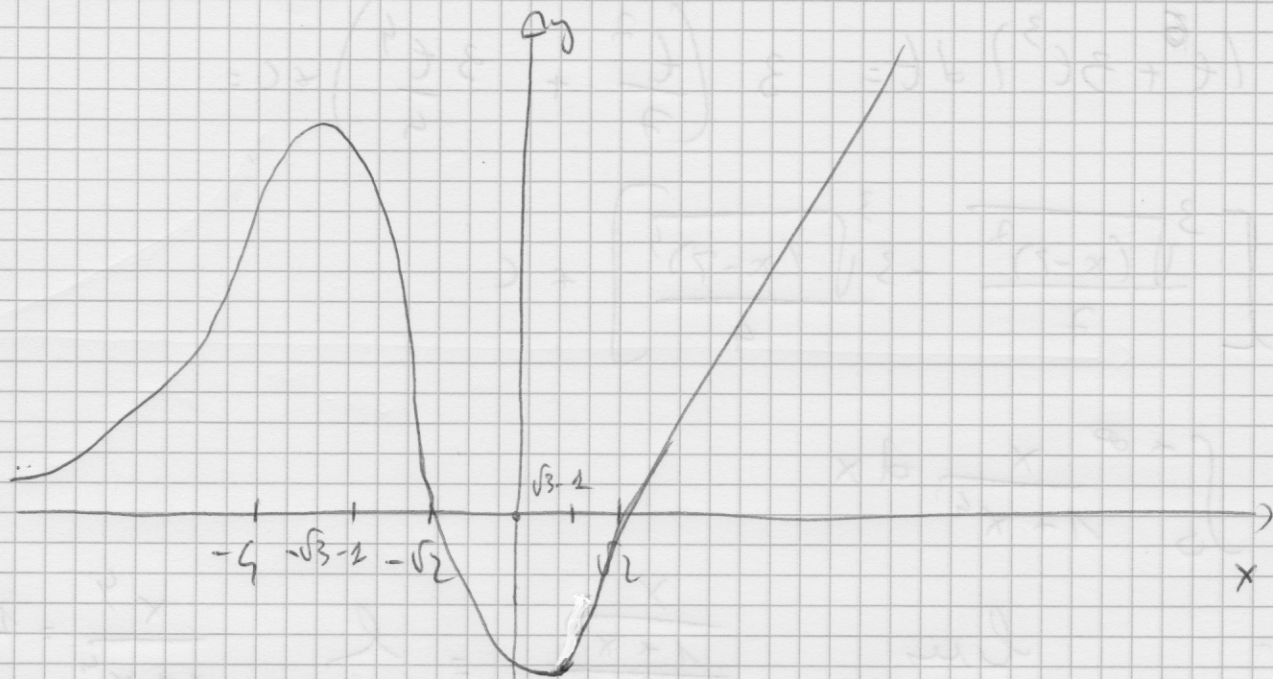
$$f'(x) \geq 0 \quad x \leq -1 - \sqrt{3}, x \geq -1 + \sqrt{3}$$



$$f''(x) = e^{x+3} (x^2 + 2x - 2) + e^{x+3} (2x + 2) = e^{x+3} (x^2 + 4x)$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \quad x \leq -4; x \geq 0$$





$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin(x^2)} - e^{x^2} + 4x^2}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\sin(x^2)} - e^{x^2}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(x^2) \cdot 2x - e^{x^2} \cdot 2x$$

$$= 2x(-\sin(x^2) - e^{x^2})$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2(-\sin(x^2) - e^{x^2}) + 2x(-\cos(x^2) \cdot 2x - e^{x^2} \cdot 2x) \quad f''(0) = -2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin(x^2)} - e^{x^2} + 4x^2}{x^2} = l$$

$$\frac{-2x^2 + 4x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^2} = 3$$

$$4e) \int (x+2) \sqrt[3]{x-2} dx$$

$$= \int (t^3 + 3) t \cdot 3t^2 dt =$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x-2} = t$$

$$x-2 = t^3, \quad x = t^3 + 2$$

$$dx = 3t^2 dt$$

$$= 3 \int (t^6 + 3t^3) dt = 3 \left(\frac{t^7}{7} + 3 \frac{t^4}{4} \right) + C =$$

$$= 3 \left[\frac{3 \sqrt[3]{(x-7)^7}}{7} + 3 \frac{\sqrt[3]{(x-7)^4}}{4} \right] + C$$

$$45) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx$$

Perche' $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{1+x^4} = 1$

e $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^3} dx$ e' convergente, anche l'integrale di partenza

esiste. $\int_0^{+\infty}$ part da qui,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^4} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} [\arctg x]_0^R = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} [\arctg R] = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{3+2}}$$

serie a segno alternato

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n^{3+2}}$$

i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$

ii) $a_n > a_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{n^{3+2}} > \frac{1}{(n+1)^{3+2}} \quad (*)$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m+1)^3 + 2 \geq m^3 + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m+1)^3 \geq m^3 \quad \text{une thèse}$$

Par il est connu: la fonction $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{(-1)^n}{m^3 + 2}$ est convergente.

$$6) (z+2)^3 = -27$$

Posez

$$z+2 = w, \text{ l'équation devient } w^3 = -27$$

Calculons d'abord le $\sqrt[3]{-27}$

$$-27 = 27 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi)$$

$$w_k = \sqrt[3]{27} \left(\cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{3} \right)$$

$$w_0 = 3 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$w_1 = 3 (\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -3$$

$$w_2 = 3 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

Donc, les solutions de $(z+2)^3 = -27$ sont

$$z_0 = w_0 - 2 = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$z_1 = w_1 - 2 = -5$$

$$z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$