

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

03/07/2018

Durata della prova: 2 ore e trenta minuti

1) Determinare il campo di esistenza della funzione

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

2) Studiare il grafico della funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \log(x-1)$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(\cos x + x^2)}{x^2}$$

4a) Calcolare

$$\int \frac{\log x}{x^3} dx$$

4b) Calcolare, dopo aver verificato l'esistenza,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

5) Studiare il carattere della serie

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}$$

6) Risolvere nel campo complesso

$$z^2 - 2iz - 1 + i = 0$$

Campito 03/07/2018

Analisi Matematica I (M-2)



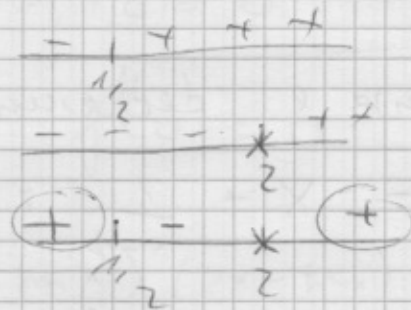
$$1) f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2} + 1} + \frac{\operatorname{arctg}(2^x - 1)}{\operatorname{arctg}(x+2)}$$

$$CE: \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x-2} + 1 \geq 0 \\ -1 \leq 2^x - 1 \leq 1 \\ \operatorname{arctg}(x+2) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow N: 2x-1 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \geq 1/2$$

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



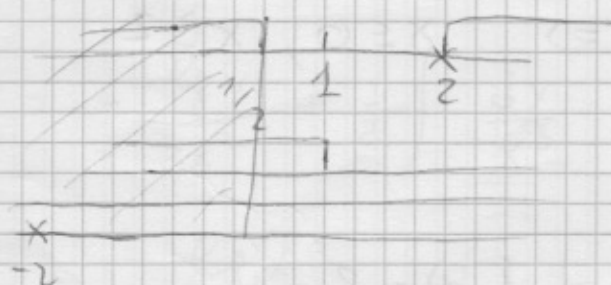
$$x \leq 1/2; x > 2$$

$$ii) 2^x - 1 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow 2^x \leq 2 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 1$$

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

$$\text{Quindi } \begin{cases} x \leq 1/2, x > 2 \\ x \leq 1 \\ x \neq -2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow CE: x \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$x \leq 1/2, x \neq -2$$



$$2) f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \ln(x-1)$$

$$D_f = x > 1$$

Comportamento agli estremi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln(x-1) \right) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\ln(x-1)}{x} = +\infty$$

\downarrow
 0

Non esiste un'asintota orizzontale né obliqua

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \ln(x-1) \right) = -\infty$$

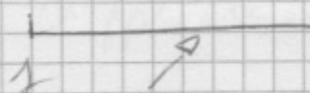
Resonanza e decrescita

$$f'(x) = x + \frac{1}{x-1} = \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x-1}$$

$$f'(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x + 1 \geq 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3 < 0$$

$$\text{perciò } x^2 - x + 1 > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

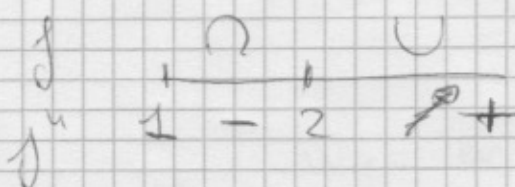
$$\Rightarrow f'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in D_f$$



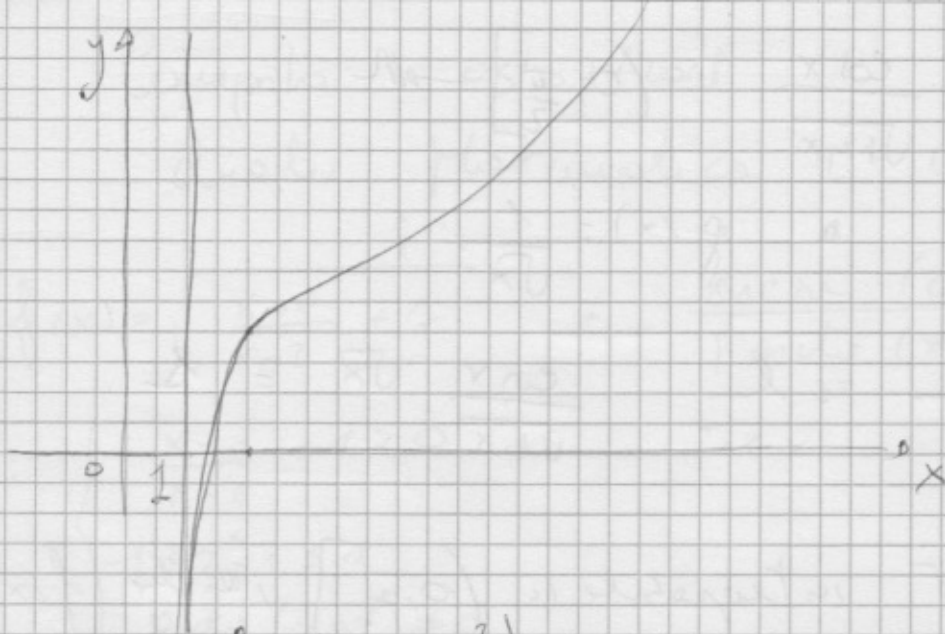
Concavità e convessità

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x-1)(x-1) - (x^2-x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x + 1 - x^2 + x - 1}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{x^2 - 2x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f''(x) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow x \leq 0; x \geq 2$$



$x=2$ punto di flesso $f(2) = 2$



$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg(\cos x + x^2)}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \lg(\cos x + x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x + 2x}{\cos x + x^2}$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

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

$$f''(0) = 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg(\cos x + x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$4e) \int \frac{\lg x}{x^3} dx =$$

$$f(x) = \lg x \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} \quad g'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$= -\frac{\lg x}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^3} =$$

$$= -\frac{\lg x}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{x^2} + c$$

$$4b) f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi x}} : (0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

è equivalente a $g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$;

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi x}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{x} = 1$$

Però $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ è integrabile in $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, anche $f(x)$ è integrabile in $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi x}} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\pi x}} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{(\sin x)^{1/2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [1 - \sqrt{\sin \epsilon}] = 2$$

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

serie a termini non negativi. Applicare criteri della radice:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{e}{2} > 1$$

La serie è divergente.

$$6) z^2 - 2iz - 1 + i = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = -1 + 1 - i = -i$$

$$z = i \pm \sqrt{-i}$$

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

$$w_k = \cos\left(\frac{-\pi + 2k\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{-\pi + 2k\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$w_0 = \cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{2}\right) \quad k=0,1$$

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

$$w_1 = \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) =$$
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Quindi le soluzioni dell'equazione si possono

scrivere:

$$z = 1 \pm \sqrt{-i} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \\ 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

