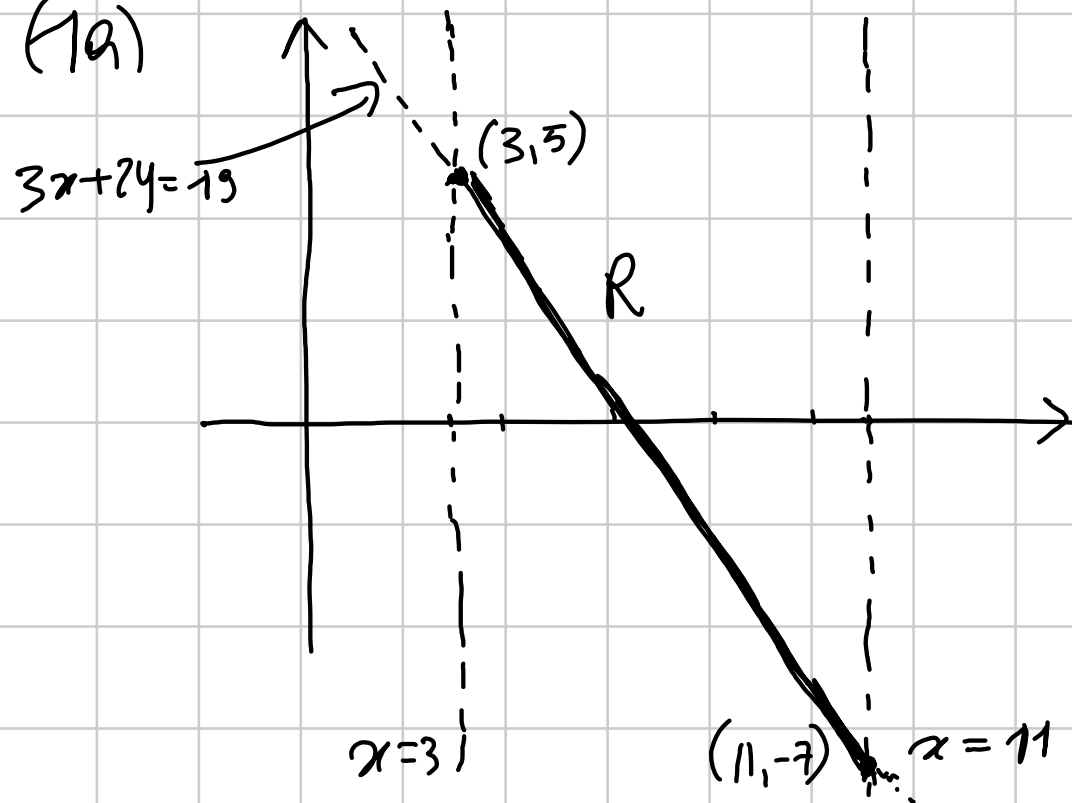


# Matematika A - 1 | 12 | 15

(1a)



$(3, 5)$   
 $(11, -7)$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$$g(x, y) = 4x - 3y$$

max in  $(11, -7)$   
 value  $44 + 21 = 65$

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min in  $(3, 5)$   
 value  $12 - 15 = -3$

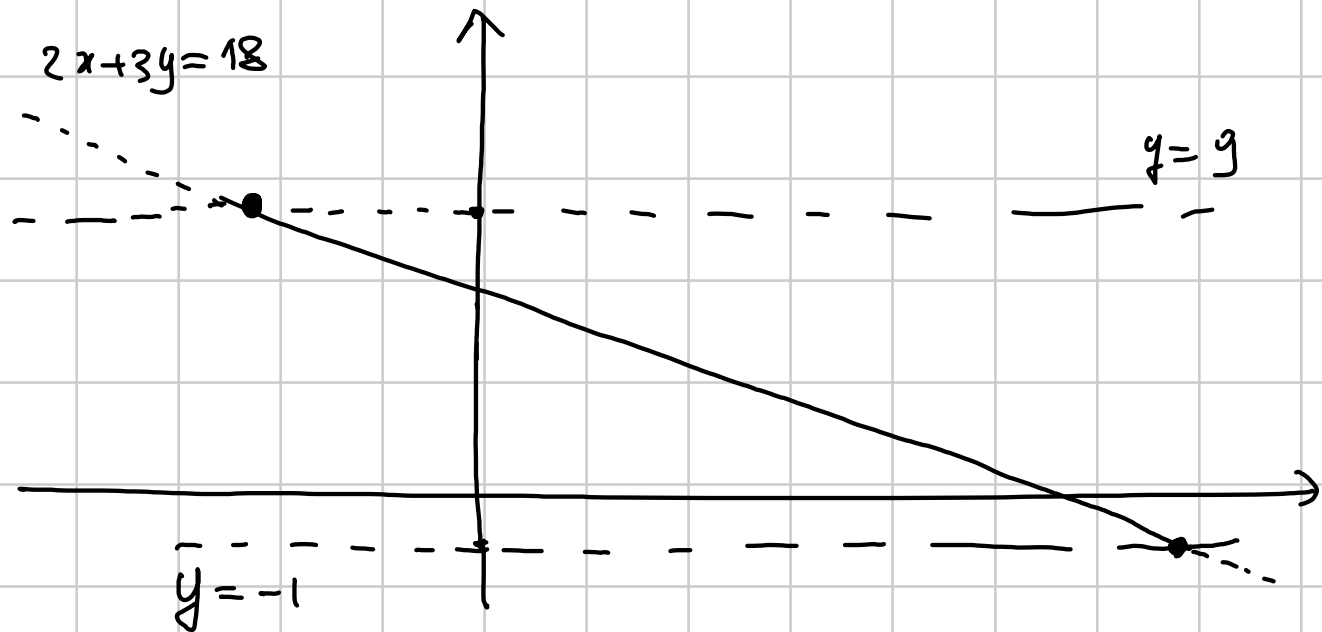
Oss: il max/min di funz. lineare  $ax+by+c$   
su un segmento è sempre assunto agli estremi.

(1b)  $R: \begin{cases} 2x+3y=18 \\ -1 \leq y \leq 9 \end{cases}$

$q(x,y) = x+2y$

$(\frac{21}{2}, -1)$

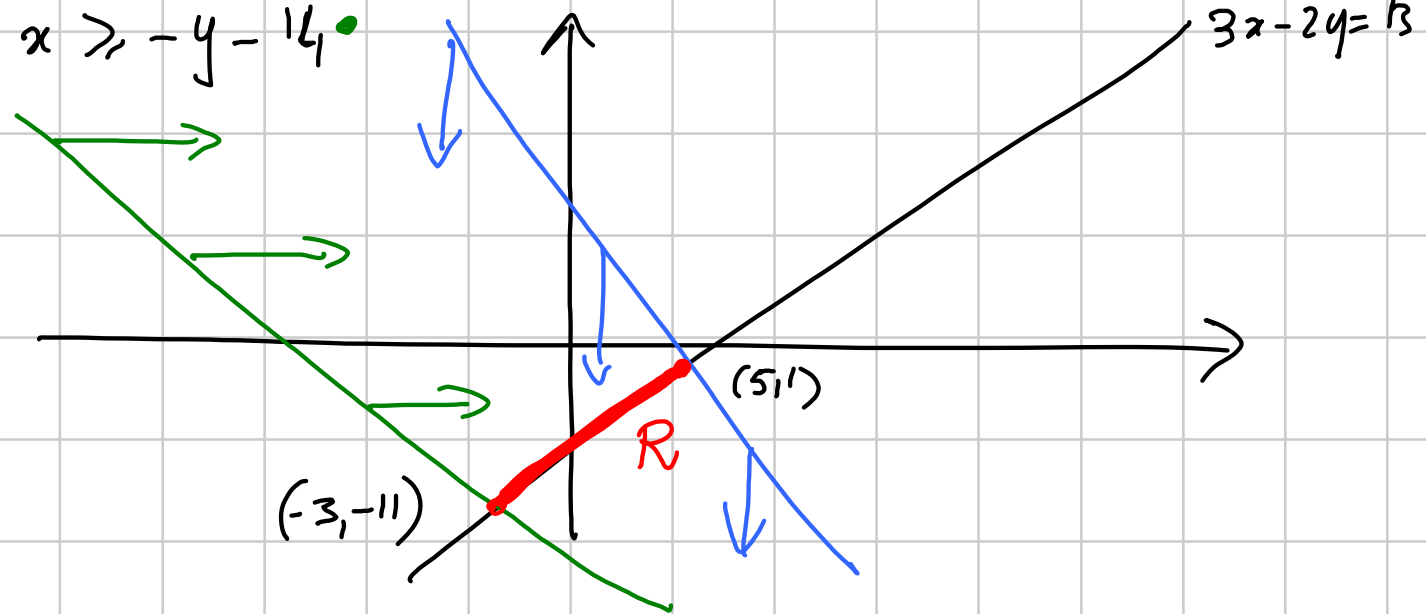
$(-\frac{9}{2}, 9)$



valori di  $q$  agli estremi : in  $(\frac{21}{2}, -1)$  vale  $\frac{21}{2} - 2 = \frac{17}{2}$  min  
 in  $(-\frac{9}{2}, 9)$  vale  $-\frac{9}{2} + 18 = \frac{27}{2}$  max

(1c)  $R: \begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 13 \\ y \leq 1 - 2x \\ x \geq -y - 14 \end{cases}$

$q(x, y) = -x + 4y$



$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 13 \\ y = 11 - 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 22 + 4x = 13 \\ y = 11 - 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 13 \\ x = -y - 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3y - 42 - 2y = 13 \\ x = -y - 14 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 \\ y = -11 \end{cases}$$

$$q(x, y) = -x + 4y$$

apli estremi:

in  $(5, 1)$  val  $-1$

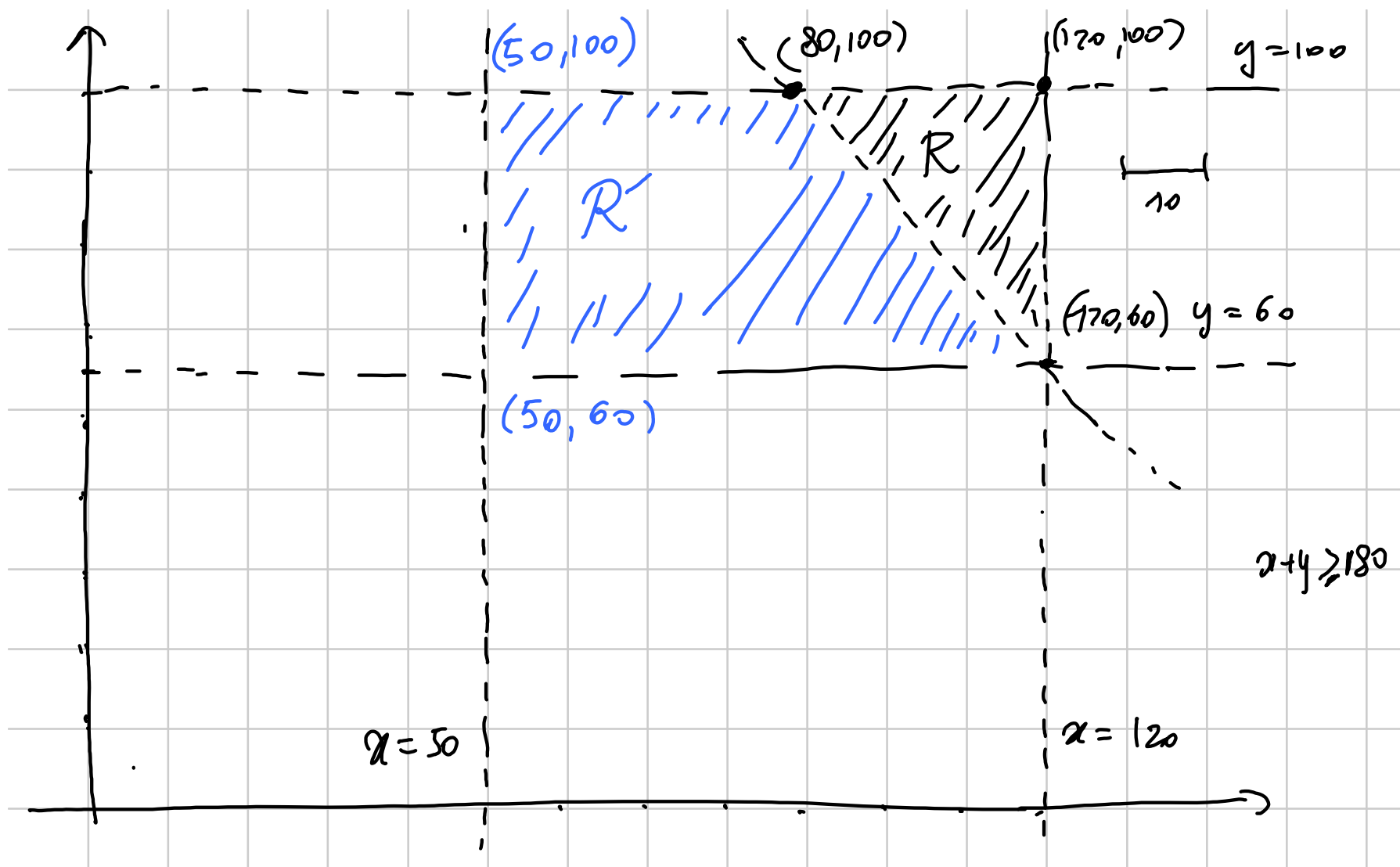
max

in  $(-3, -11)$  val  $-41$

min

$$\textcircled{2} \quad R: \begin{cases} 50 \leq x \leq 120 \\ 60 \leq y \leq 100 \\ x + y \geq 180 \end{cases}$$

$$- 15x + 30y$$



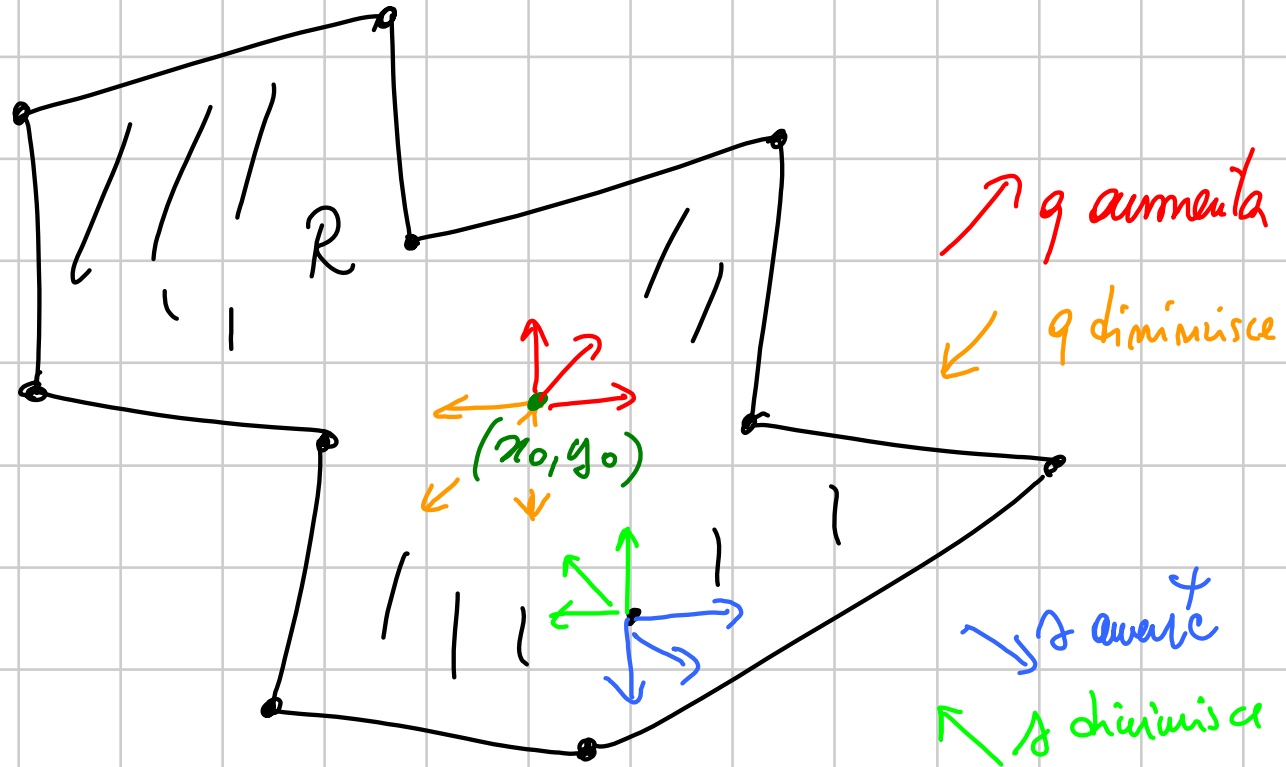
Oss: se ho una regione  $R$  delimitata  
da segmenti me comprendente la parte interna,  
il max e il min su  $R$  di una funz.

$\alpha x + \beta y$  sono sempre assunti sul bordo  
(cioè non su punti interni) - Anzi, per  
quanto più detto, sono assunti sui vertici -

Separazione:

$$q(x,y) = 2x + 3y$$

$$s(x,y) = 7x - 3y$$



Per cui:

max/min di  $-15x + 30y$  su  $R$  si trovano  
calcolando i valori nei vertici:

|              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| $(120, 60)$  | calcolo |
| $(170, 100)$ | "       |
| $(80, 100)$  | "       |

---

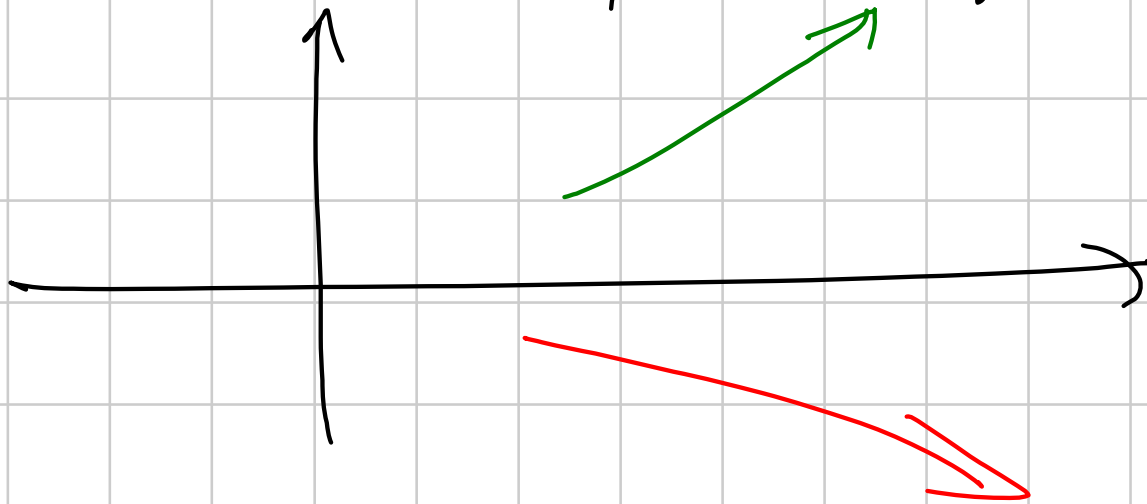
$$R' : \begin{cases} 50 \leq x \leq 120 \\ 60 \leq y \leq 100 \\ x + y \leq 180 \end{cases}$$

max/min di  $-15x + 30y$   
su  $R'$  si trovano calcolando  
nei vertici

$$(50, 60), (5, 100), (120, 60), (80, 100)$$

"Def"  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$  significa: "per  $x$  molto grande<sup>(pos)</sup>,  
 $f(x)$  è molto grande (pos)"

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$  significa: "per  $x$  molto grande (pos)  
 $f(x)$  è molto grande neg"

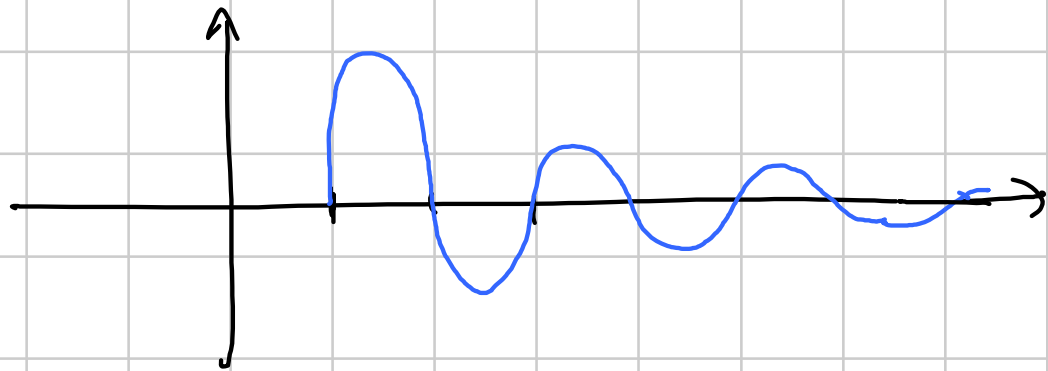


$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = L \quad (L \in \mathbb{R})$  se "per  $x$  molto grande (pos)  $f(x)$  è molto vicino a  $L$ "

Es:  $f(x) = \frac{10}{x} \cdot \sin(x)$

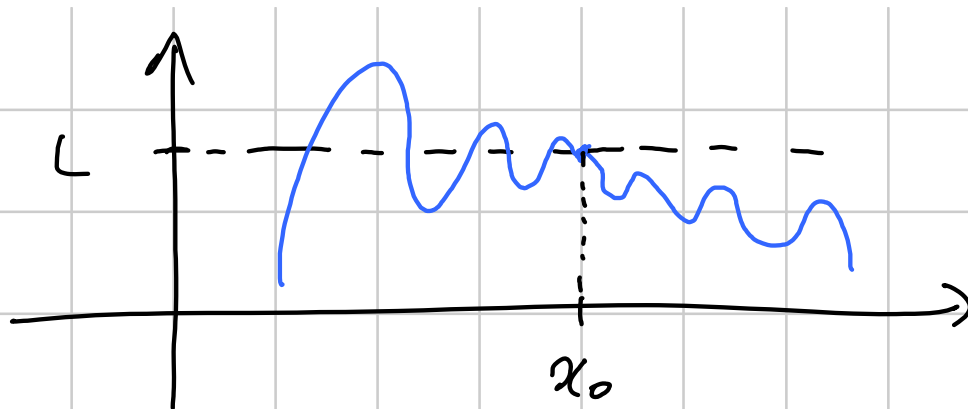
su  $[\pi, +\infty)$

$\pi$

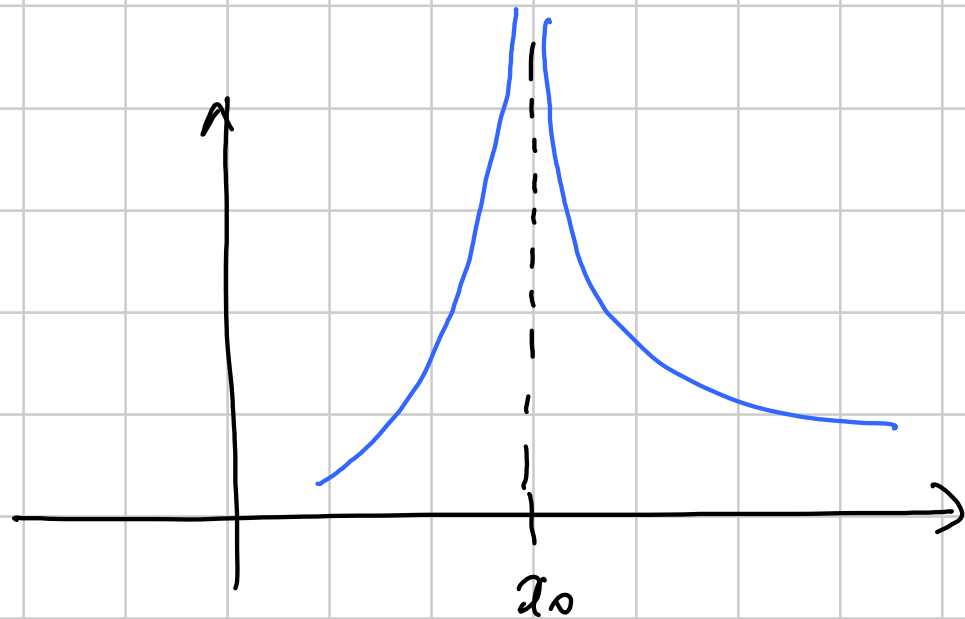


$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

Def:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L$  se per  $x$  molto vicino a  $x_0$ ,  $f(x)$  è molto vicino a  $L$



Def:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = +\infty$



$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = +\infty$$

$$\not\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + g(x)) = +\infty$$

Es

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = -\infty$$

$$\not\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (f(x) + g(x)) = 0$$

No: può fare qualsiasi cosa:

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$g(x) = -x$$

$$+\infty + (-\infty) = +\infty$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$g(x) = -2x$$

$$(+\infty) + (-\infty) = -\infty$$

$$f(x) = x + L$$

$$g(x) = -x$$

$$(+\infty) + (-\infty) = L$$

$$(c) \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} g(x) = -\infty \end{cases}$$

$$\not\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (f(x) - g(x)) = +\infty$$

$\Sigma^-$

⑤  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x)$

$$f(x) = 4x^8 - 12x + \sqrt{19}$$

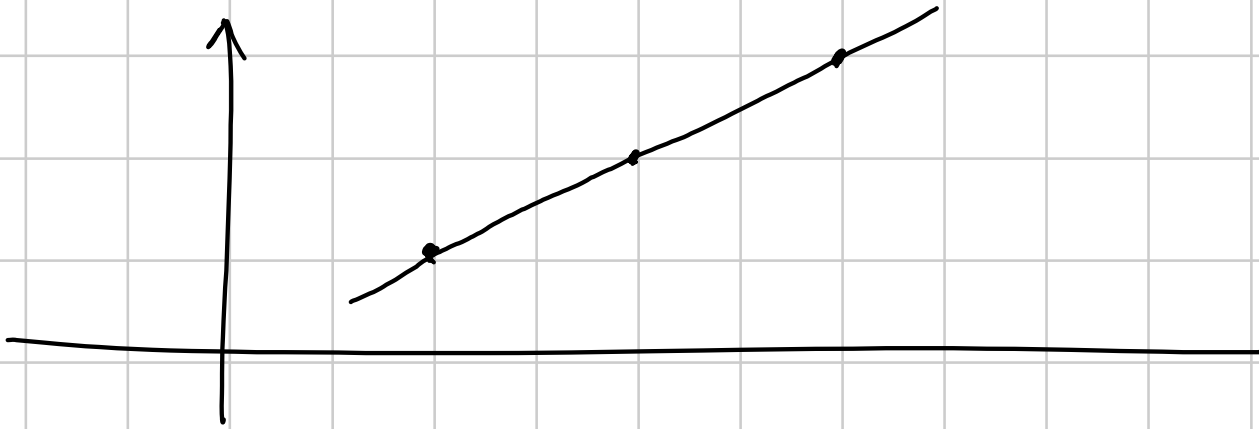
$$f(x) = -5x^6 + \sqrt{17}x^5 - \pi$$

$$f(x) = 9x^{17} - 41x^2 + 5$$

$$f(x) = -\sqrt{3}x^5 + x^4 + 100x^2$$

|                                      | $+\infty$ | $-\infty$ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| $f(x) = 4x^8 - 12x + \sqrt{19}$      | $+\infty$ | $+\infty$ |
| $f(x) = -5x^6 + \sqrt{17}x^5 - \pi$  | $-\infty$ | $-\infty$ |
| $f(x) = 9x^{17} - 41x^2 + 5$         | $+\infty$ | $-\infty$ |
| $f(x) = -\sqrt{3}x^5 + x^4 + 100x^2$ | $-\infty$ | $+\infty$ |

OSS: per  $n+1$  punti del piano con  
ascisse distinte passa il profilo  $L$  unico  
e un solo polinomio di grado  $\leq n$ .



- $(3, -1) \quad (2, 5) \quad f(x) = ax + b$

$$\begin{cases} 3a + b = -1 \\ 2a + b = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -6 \\ b = 17 \end{cases}$$

- $(\frac{1}{3}, -7) \quad (2, -2) \quad (-1, -11) \quad f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{9}a + \frac{1}{3}b + c = -7 \\ 4a + 2b + c = -2 \\ a - b + c = -11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 3b + 9c = -63 \\ 4a + 2b + c = -2 \\ a - b + c = -11 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{IV} \\
 \text{I} \\
 \text{II}
 \end{array}
 \left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 b = a + c + 11 \\
 \underline{a} + \underline{3a} + \underline{3c} + \underline{33} + \underline{9c} = -63 \\
 \underline{4a} + \underline{2a} + \underline{2c} + \underline{22} + \underline{c} = -2
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 b = a + c + 11 \\
 4a + 12c = -96 \\
 6a + 3c = -24
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 a + 3c = -24 \\
 2a + c = -8 \\
 b = a + c + 11
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 c = -8 - 2a \\
 a - \cancel{24} - 6a = -\cancel{24} \\
 b = a + c + 11
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 a = 0 \\
 c = -8 \\
 b = 3
 \end{array}
 \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 3x - 8$$

Def:  $f(x)$  polinomio ha la radice  $x_0$   
se  $f(x_0) = 0$  -

Fatto: in tal caso  $f(x)$  è divisibile per  $(x - x_0)$   
cioè  $f(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot f_1(x)$  -

In tal caso:   
→  $f_1(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  mol. di  $x_0$  è 1  
→  $f_1(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f_1(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot f_2(x)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot f_2(x)$$

$$\rightarrow f_2(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{mult} = 2$$

$$\rightarrow f_2(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow f_2(x) = (x - x_0) \cdot f_3(x) \\ \Rightarrow f(x) = (x - x_0)^3 \cdot f_3(x)$$

In definitiva: la mult. di  $x_0$  come  
radice di  $f(x)$  è la massima potenza  $k$   
per cui  $(x - x_0)^k$  divide  $f(x)$  -

$$(\exists a) \quad f(x) = 2x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 + 3x + 1$$

$$x_0 = -1$$

radice?

$$2 - 5 + 5 - 3 + 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

|    |   |    |    |    |    |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|
|    | 2 | 5  | 5  | 3  | 1  |
| -1 |   | -2 | -3 | -2 | -1 |
|    | 2 | 3  | 2  | 1  | /  |

dunque  $f(x) = (x+1)(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1)$

-1 radice del quoziente?

$$-2 + 3 - 2 + 1 = 0$$

$\Sigma$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ \hline & 2 & 1 & 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (x+1)^2 (2x^2 + x + 1)$$

-1 è radice di  $2x^2 + x + 1$ ?

$$2 - 1 + 1 \neq 0 \quad \underline{Ab}$$

$\Rightarrow$  molt. di  $-1$  come radice di  $f(x)$   
vale **2**