

Matematica (Biologia) - Esercitazioni corso A - 6/10/15

Carlo PETRONIO google → didattica

Mart. 14:15 - 15 + 15:15 - 16

Ogni venerdì mette in rete i testi
degli ese per martedì successivo

PROVATECI!

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{777\,777}{777} - 1 = \frac{777\,777 - 777}{777}$$

$$= \frac{777\,000}{777} = 1000$$

Oppure: $\frac{777\,777}{777} - 1 = \frac{777\,000 + 777}{777} - 1$

$$= \frac{\cancel{777} (1000 + 1)}{\cancel{777}} - 1 = 1000 + 1 - 1 = 1000$$

② $\sqrt{26} - 5 < \frac{1}{10}$. Lo verifico:

$$\sqrt{26} = \sqrt{25+1}$$

$$\sqrt{27} = \sqrt{25+2}$$

... non è chiaro -

$$\sqrt{26} - 5 < \frac{1}{10} \iff \sqrt{26} < \frac{1}{10} + 5$$

$$(a < b \iff a + c < b + c)$$

$$\iff \sqrt{26} < \frac{51}{10} \iff 26 < \frac{51^2}{100}$$

$$\left(a < b \Leftrightarrow a^2 < b^2 \quad \text{se } a > 0 \right)$$

$$-3 < 1 \quad \not\Leftrightarrow 9 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2600 < 51^2$$

$$\left(a < b \Leftrightarrow a \cdot c < b \cdot c \quad \text{se } c > 0 \right)$$

$$-3 < 4 \quad \not\Leftrightarrow -3 \cdot (-5) < 4 \cdot (-5)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2600 < (50 + 1)^2 = 50^2 + 2 \cdot 50 \cdot 1 + 1^2 = 2601$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$\boxed{\leq}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{27} - 5 < \frac{1}{10} \text{ } \underline{\underline{\text{No}}} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} (0.04)^{-3}$$

~~0.04~~

0.04

$$= \left(\frac{4}{100} \right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{25} \right)^{-3} = \left(\frac{1}{5^2} \right)^{-3} = \left(5^{-2} \right)^{-3} = 5^6$$

$$(a^b)^c = a^{b \cdot c}$$

$$(125)^{-7/6} = (5^3)^{-7/6} = 5^{-7/2}$$

$$(0.0016)^{3/2} = \left(\frac{16}{10000} \right)^{3/2} = \left(\frac{2^4}{10^4} \right)^{3/2} = \left(\frac{1}{5^4} \right)^{3/2} = 5^{-6}$$

$$(a \cdot b)^c = a^c \cdot b^c$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^c = \frac{a^c}{b^c}$$

$$(625)^{-5/8} = (5^4)^{-5/8} = 5^{-5/2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sqrt[2]{-9} = \emptyset$$

$$\sqrt[2]{16} = \pm 4$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$$\sqrt[3]{-125} = -5$$

$$\sqrt[4]{-625} = \emptyset$$

$$\sqrt[4]{81} = \pm 3$$

} algebrici

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \sqrt[2]{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[2]{-25} = \emptyset$$

$$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$$

$$\sqrt[4]{16} = 2$$

$$\sqrt[5]{-32}$$

}
non si può fare

} aritmetici

$\textcircled{6}$

$$\sqrt{x^2}$$

algebrico :

$$\pm x$$

aritmetico :

$$|x| =$$

$$\begin{cases} x & \text{se } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{se } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{7} \quad \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{50} &= 2\sqrt{2} + 5\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 7^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2 \cdot 49} = \sqrt{98} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{27} \cdot \sqrt{15} \cdot \sqrt{20} &= 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot 2\sqrt{5} \\ &= 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 90 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{8} \quad 0^\circ\text{C} &= 32^\circ\text{F} \\ 100^\circ\text{C} &= 212^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$



$f(x)$ funzione che dà i gradi F
corrispondenti a x gradi C

Supponiamo che sia lineare: $f(x) = ax + b$
 a, b costanti

Sappiamo:
$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 32 \\ f(100) = 212 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 32 \\ a \cdot 100 + b = 212 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} b = 32 \\ a = \frac{212 - 32}{100} = \frac{180}{100} = \frac{9}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{9}{5} \cdot x + 32$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{\circ}C = \left(\frac{9}{5} \cdot x + 32 \right)^{\circ}F$$

Viceversa: $\gamma(y)$ la funzione che dà i gradi C corrispondenti a $y^{\circ}F$

$$\gamma(y) = \alpha \cdot y + \beta$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(32) = 0 \\ \gamma(212) = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \cdot 32 + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha \cdot 212 + \beta = 100 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = -\alpha \cdot 32$$

$$\alpha \cdot (212 - 32) = 100$$

$$\alpha = \frac{100}{180} = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\beta = -32 \cdot \frac{5}{9} = -\frac{160}{9}$$

$$\gamma(y) = \frac{5}{9}y - \frac{160}{9}$$

Oppure: $^{\circ}\text{C} \leadsto ^{\circ}\text{F}$ $f(x) = \frac{9}{5}x + 32$

$^{\circ}\text{F} \leadsto ^{\circ}\text{C}$ legge $\gamma(y)$ inversa di $f(x)$:

$$y = \frac{9}{5}x + 32 \quad \text{ricavo } x = \gamma(y)$$

$$\frac{5}{9}y = x + \frac{5}{9} \cdot 32$$

$$x = \frac{5}{9}y - \frac{5}{9}32$$

$$x = \frac{5}{9}y - \frac{160}{9}$$

Ritrovata la stessa espressione

⑨ 20 anni + 1 pesce

deca $\times 10$

etto $\times 100$

kilo $\times 1000 = 10^3$

mega $\times 10^6$

giga $\times 10^9$

tera $\times 10^{12}$

$$10^9 \text{ sec} = ?$$

$$1' = 60 \text{ sec}$$

$$1h = 60' = 60 \cdot 60 \text{ sec} = 3600 \text{ sec}$$

$$1d = 24h = 24 \cdot 3600 \text{ sec} = 86400 \text{ sec}$$

$$1y = 365d = 365 \cdot 86400 \text{ sec} \approx \\ \approx 3.15 \times 10^7 \text{ sec}$$

$$10^9 \text{ sec} \approx \frac{10^9}{3.15 \times 10^7} y = \frac{100}{3.15} y \approx 32y$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 440000 \text{ km} = \quad \text{cm?}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 440\,000 \text{ km} &= 4.4 \times 10^5 \text{ km} \\
 &= 4.4 \times 10^5 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \\
 &= 4.4 \times 10^5 \times 10^3 \times 10^2 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 4.4 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \textcircled{11} & 1 \text{ km}^2 \text{ fuente} & \rightarrow 2.5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ kg} \\
 & 1 \text{ m}^2 & \rightarrow ?
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \text{ m}^2 &= 1 \cdot (10^{-3} \text{ km})^2 = 10^{-6} \text{ km}^2 \\
 &\rightarrow 10^{-6} \times 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ kg} = 0.25 \text{ kg} = 250 \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

⑫ Quanti cubi di lato $1 \mu\text{m}$ stanno in un cubo di lato 1cm ?

$$1 \text{cm}^3 = ? \mu\text{m}^3$$

deci $\times 10^{-1}$

centi $\times 10^{-2}$

milli $\times 10^{-3}$

micro $\times 10^{-6}$

nano $\times 10^{-9}$

pico $\times 10^{-12}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{cm}^3 &= 1 \left(10^4 \mu\text{m} \right)^3 \\ &= 10^{12} \mu\text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

13

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 1.7 \times 10^{-27} + 2.65 \times 10^{-26} \\ &= 3.4 \times 10^{-27} + 2.65 \times 10^{-26} \\ &= 0.34 \times 10^{-26} + 2.65 \times 10^{-26} \\ &= 2.99 \times 10^{-26} \end{aligned}$$

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$$V_0 + \frac{P}{100} \cdot V_0 = V_1$$

Annotations:

- V_0 : *val. iniziale*
- $\frac{P}{100}$: *fattore di variazione*
- V_0 : *val. iniz.*
- V_1 : *valore finale*
- The entire equation is grouped by a bracket labeled *variazione*.

$$P = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_0} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

— trasforma il fattore in percentuale
 — rapporto tra vol finale e iniziale
 — fattore di variaz. rispetto al vol. iniziale

$I \Rightarrow II$

$$V_0 + \frac{P}{100} \cdot V_0 = V_1$$

$$V_0 \left(1 + \frac{P}{100} \right) = V_1$$

$$1 + \frac{P}{100} = \frac{V_1}{V_0}$$

$$\frac{P}{100} = \frac{V_1}{V_0} - 1$$

$$P = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_0} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

⑮ Dopo un anno :

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= V_0 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1.5}{100} \right) \\ &= V_0 \cdot (1 + 0.015) \\ &= V_0 \cdot 1.015 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \cdot 1.015 = V_0 \cdot (1.015)^2$$

$$V_3 = V_2 \cdot 1.015 = V_0 \cdot (1.015)^3$$

$$V_m = V_0 \cdot (1.015)^m$$

(16) Aumenti percentuali:

$$8 \rightarrow 50 \quad \left(\frac{50}{8} - 1 \right) \cdot 100 = \frac{42}{8} \cdot 100 = 21$$

21
42
8
4

Aumento percentuale nel passaggio $V_0 \rightarrow V_1$

$$\frac{V_1 - V_0}{V_0} \cdot 100 = \left(\frac{V_1}{V_0} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$$

$$50 \rightarrow 78 \quad \left(\frac{78}{50} - 1 \right) \cdot 100 = \dots \text{ etc.}$$

①7 Conviene

A : sconto 15% e poi del 10%.

B : sconto 20% e poi del 5%.

$$A : v_0 \longrightarrow 0.85 \times v_0 \longrightarrow 0.9 \times 0.85 \times v_0 \\ = 0.765 \times v_0$$

$$B : v_0 \longrightarrow 0.8 \cdot v_0 \longrightarrow 0.95 \times 0.8 \times v_0$$

$$= 0.76 \times v_0$$

$\Rightarrow$ conviene B

(18) Comprò degli oggetti a € 10 l'uno,
contò che se ne spende il 20%;
a quanto li deve vendere per guadagnare il 12%?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{prezzo} \times 0.80 &= 10 \times (1 + 12\%) \text{ €} \\ &= 10 \times \left(1 + \frac{12}{100}\right) \text{ €} = 10 \times 1.12 \text{ €} \\ &= 11.2 \text{ €} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{prezzo} = \frac{11.2 \text{ €}}{0.8} = \frac{11.2 \text{ €}}{\cancel{84} \atop \cancel{105}} = \frac{5 \times 11.2}{4} \text{ €} = \dots$$

① Investimento
interesse 35%

30% di tale interesse = 2100 € -

Investimento -

Investimento = x

$$\text{Iutune} = x \times 0.35$$

$$x \times 0.35 \times 0.3 = 2100$$

$$x \cdot \frac{\overset{15}{\cancel{35}}}{100} \cdot \frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{3}}}{10} = \overset{1}{\cancel{21}} \times \overset{20}{\cancel{100}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 20 \cdot 100 \cdot 10 = 200\,000$$

- ②① • prezzo opf. = 1 €
aumento 5% annuo
prezzo tra 4 anni?

$$1 € \cdot \left(1 + \frac{5}{100}\right)^4 = (1.05)^4 €$$

- prezzo opf. = 1 €
prezzo tra 4 anni = ? €
aumento percentuale annuo?

$$\cancel{1\text{€}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{P}{100}\right)^4 = \cancel{2\text{€}}$$

$$1 + \frac{P}{100} = \sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$P = 100 \cdot \left(\sqrt[4]{2} - \underline{1}\right) = \dots$$