

Matematica e statistica 17/10/17

→ fino al 3/11 solo martedì

→ in rete regole esame

→ solo io (Mat/Stat) -

_____ 0 _____

Esercizi su caso.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad k^2 x^2 - \cancel{k^2} - kx + \cancel{k^2} + 2kx^2 = 0$$
$$k(k+2)x^2 = kx$$

No

$$\nabla \quad \cancel{k(k+2)x^2 = kx}$$

$$\nabla \quad \cancel{k(k+2)x^2 = kx}$$

Se $k=0$ equaz. indeterminata ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ è soluz.)

Se $k \neq 0$ equivale a $(k+2)x^2 = x$

Ho sempre la soluzione $x=0$.

Quella ha le soluzioni di $(k+2)x = 1$.

Se $k = -2$ ho solo $x = 0$; se $k \neq -2$ ho anche $x = \frac{1}{k+2}$.

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \underline{x^2} + \underline{ax} - \underline{a^2 + 2a - 1} - \underline{a^2 + 1} + \underline{x} = 0$$

$$x^2 + (a+1)x + a(2-a) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= a^2 + 2a + 1 - 8a + 8a^2 = 9a^2 - 6a + 1 \\ &= (3a-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Se $a = 1/3$ ho soluz. unica $\frac{-(1/3+1)}{2} = -\frac{2}{3}$.

Altrimenti soluzioni

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-(a+1) \pm (3a-1)}{2} = \begin{cases} a-1 \\ -2a \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 4x^4 - 21x^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$t = x^2 \leadsto 4t^2 - 21t + 5 = 0 \quad t_{1,2} = \frac{5}{1/4}$$

$$t_1 = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$t_2 = 1/4 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1/4 \Rightarrow x_{3,4} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 6x^3 - 13x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0.$$

Candidate solns. $\pm 1, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{6}$.

$$x = +\frac{1}{2} \quad 6 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - 13 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{7}{2} - 1 = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{13}{4} + \frac{7}{2} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{2} - 1 = +1 - 1 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$x_1 = 1/2$$

$1/2$	6	-13	7	-1
		3	-5	1
	6	-10	2	$\checkmark$

$$6x^3 - 13x^2 + 7x - 1 = (x - 1/2)(6x^2 - 10x + 2)$$

$$= (2x-1)(3x^2-5x+1)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x_{2,3} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

10

$$x^2 - x + x^2 - 4x - 4 - 1 - x^2 + 12 - 3x > 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 7 > 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-7) > 0$$

Solut : $x < 1$ oppure $x > 7$.

13

$$x^2 - (k+1)x + k \leq 0$$

$$\Delta = k^2 + 2k + 1 - 4k = k^2 - 2k + 1 = (k-1)^2 \geq 0$$

$$k = 1 \quad (x-1)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\text{Soluz: } x = 1$$

$$k \neq 1$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{(k+1) \pm (k-1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \nearrow k \\ \searrow 1 \end{array}$$

Soluz: se $k < 1$, $k \leq x \leq 1$
o $k > 1$, $1 \leq x \leq k$.

(15) $-x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 8x - 24 > 0$

Candidate soluz. dell'eq. associata sono
 $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12, \pm 24$

$$\pm 2 : \quad -16 \mp 16 + 40 \pm 16 - 24 = 0$$

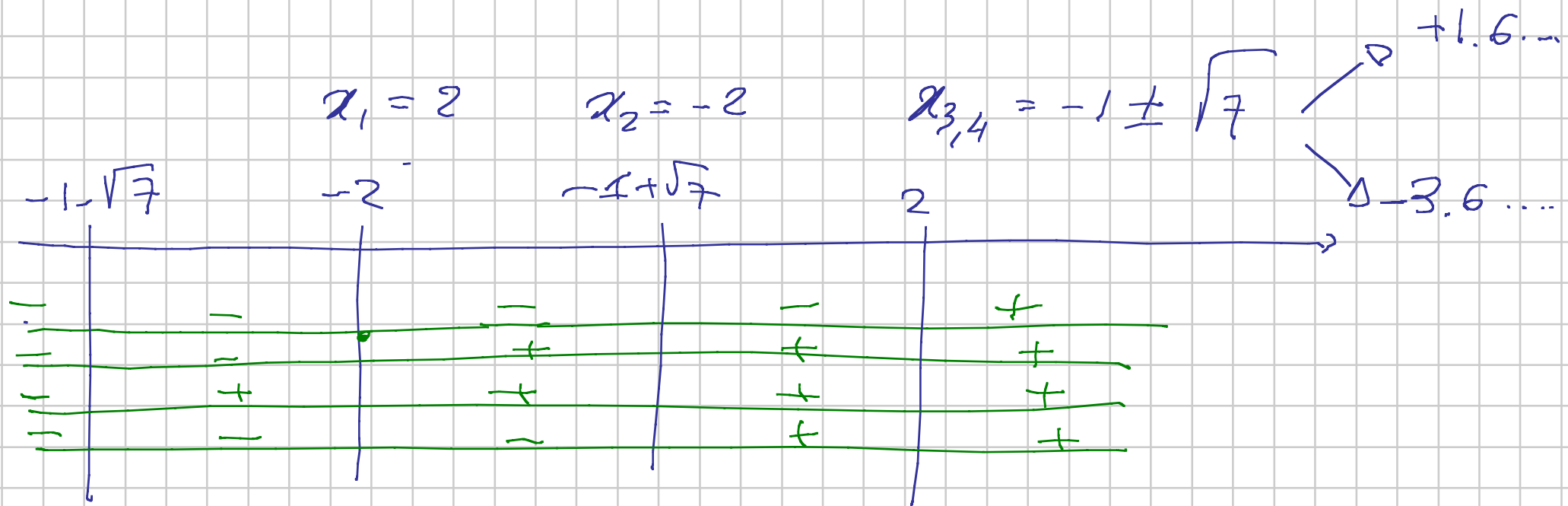
Scoperto che ± 2 sono radici $\Rightarrow$ polinomio
divisibile per $(x-2)$ e $(x+2) \Rightarrow$
divisibile per $(x-2)(x+2) = x^2 - 4$;

Divisione:

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 -x^4 - 2x^3 + 10x^2 + 8x - 24 & x^2 - 4 \\
 \hline
 x^4 & -x^2 - 2x + 6 \\
 \hline
 -2x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x - 24 & \\
 2x^3 & \\
 - 8x & \\
 \hline
 6x^2 & \\
 - 6x^2 & \\
 - 24 & \\
 + 24 & \\
 \hline
 0 &
 \end{array}$$

Diseq. equivol: $(x-2)(x+2)(-x^2-2x+6) > 0$

$$(x-2)(x+2)(x^2+2x-6) < 0$$



Solut: $-1 - \sqrt{7} < x < -2$ oppure $-1 + \sqrt{7} < x < 2$.

(18)

$$-\frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x-6)(x+3)} \geq \frac{2}{x+3}$$

No

$$-\frac{x^2 + 2x}{(x-6)(x+3)} \geq \frac{2}{x+3}$$

I: $x = -3$ Impossibile:

$$x > -3 \text{ equivale a } -\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x-6} \geq 2$$

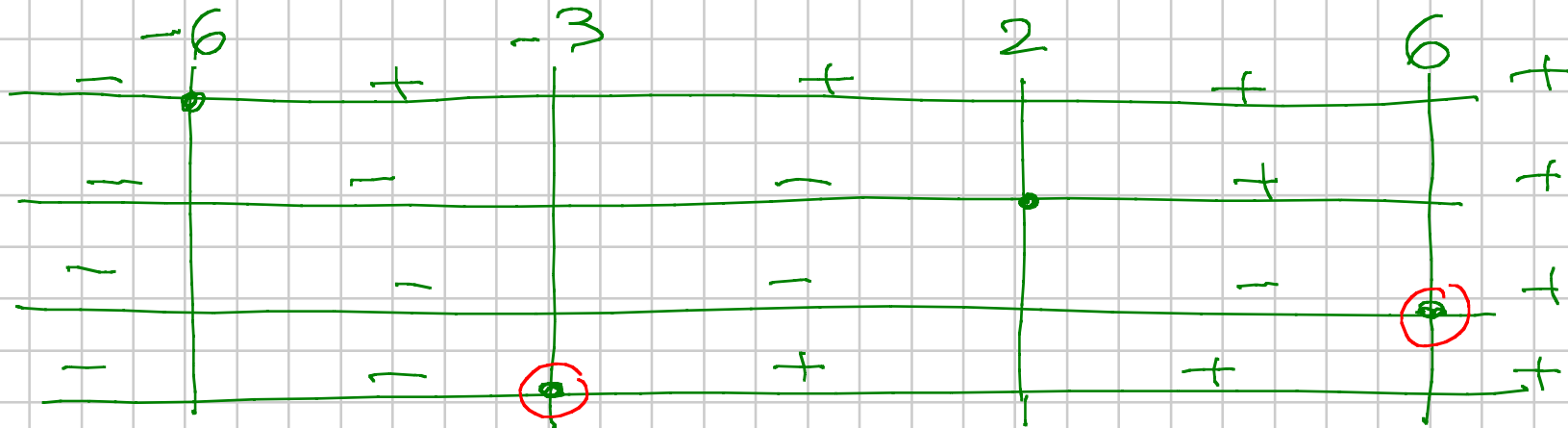
$$x < -3 \text{ equivale a } -\frac{x^2 + 2x}{x-6} \leq 2 \dots$$

II: Equivale a:

$$\frac{-x^2 - 2x - 2x + 12}{(x-6)(x+3)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 4x - 12}{(x-6)(x+3)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{(x+6)(x-2)}{(x-6)(x+3)} \leq 0$$

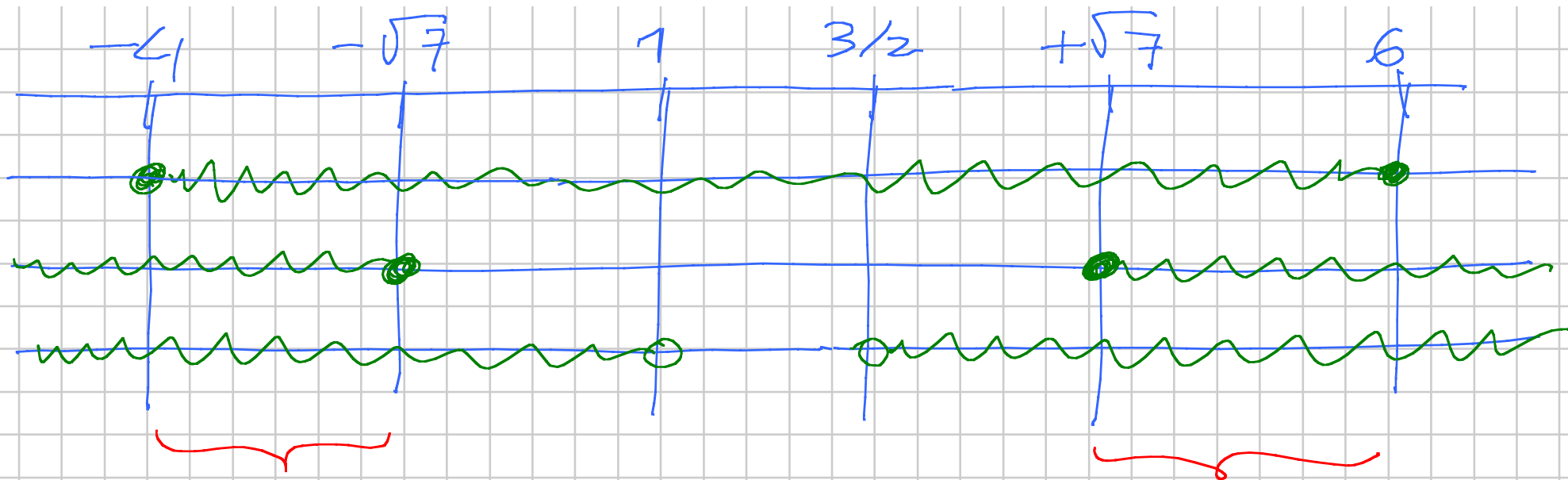


Soluz: $-6 \leq x < -3$ opp. $2 \leq x < 6$.

(20)
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2x - 24 \leq 0 \\ 7 - x^2 \leq 0 \\ 2x^2 - 5x + 3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-6)(x+4) \leq 0 \\ x^2 \geq 7 \\ (2x-3)(x-1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

Valori critici: $6, -4, \pm\sqrt{7}, 3/2, 1$



$$-4 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{7}$$

or

$$\sqrt{7} \leq x \leq 6$$

$$(21) \quad |x+1| - x^2 = 2x - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x+1 - x^2 = 2x - 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{opposite}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{opposite}$$

$$\cancel{x = -2}, \quad x = +1$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq -1 \\ -x-1 - x^2 = 2x - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq -1 \\ x^2 + 3x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\cancel{x = 0}, \quad x = -3$$

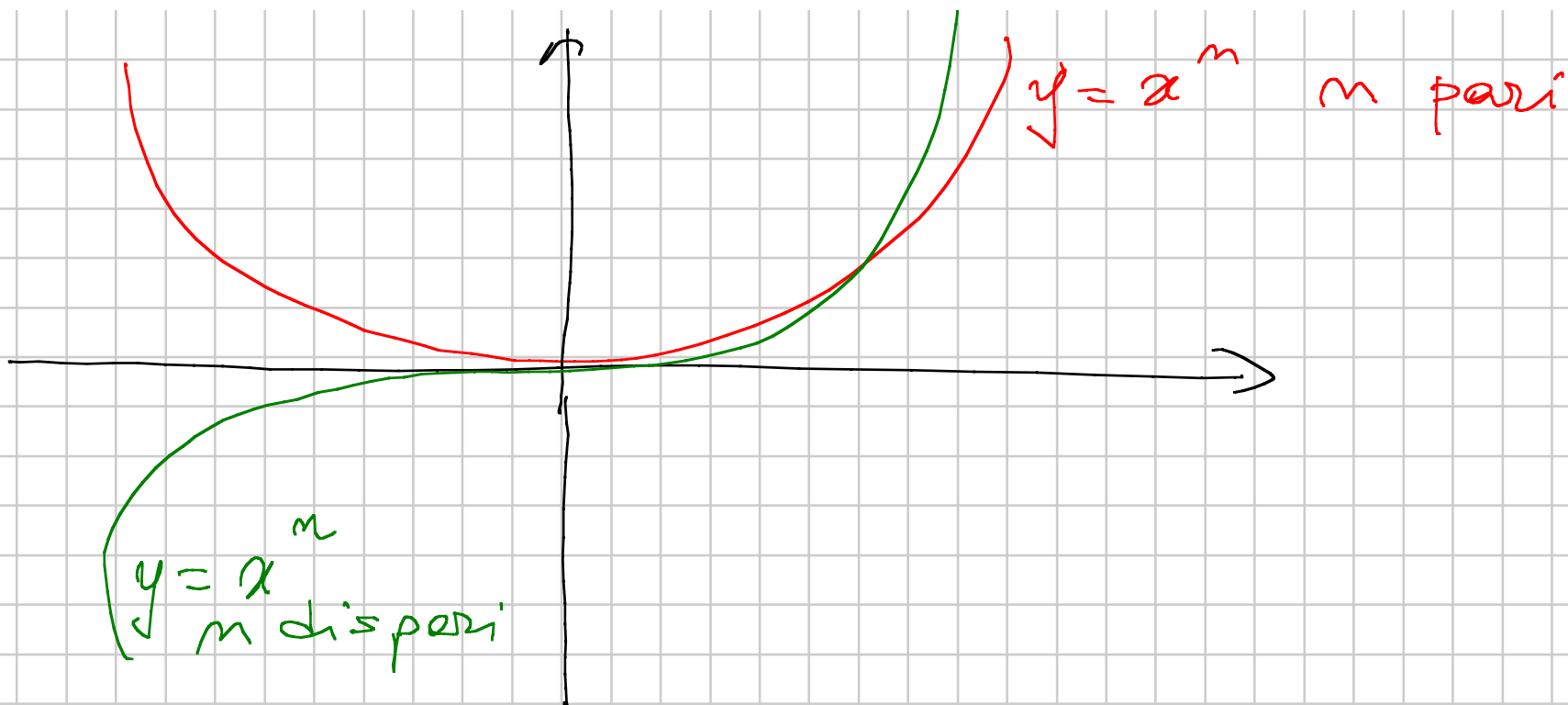
Due soluz: $x = 1$, $x = -3$

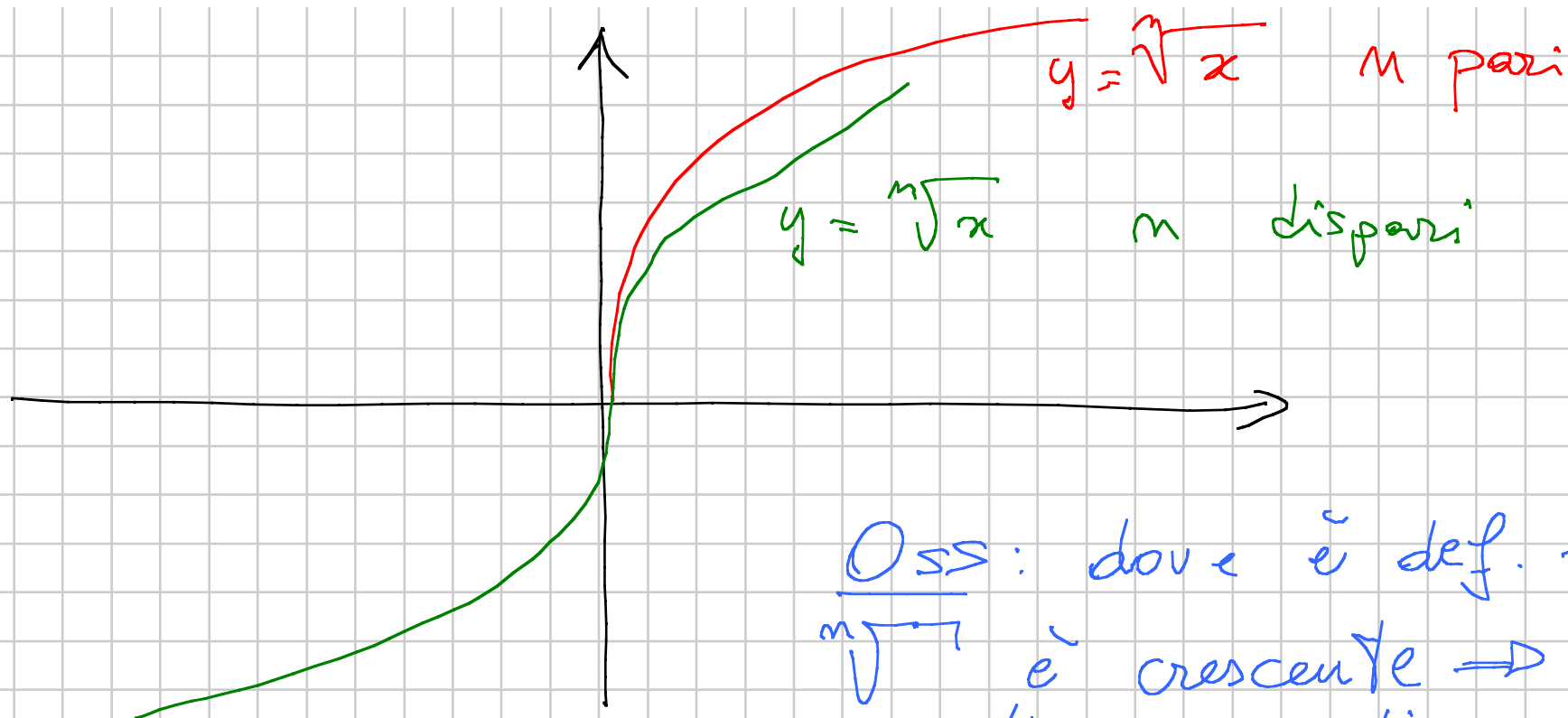
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Radicali:

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = \begin{cases} n \text{ pari} & \begin{cases} a < 0 & \text{non esiste} \\ a \geq 0 & \text{l'unico } b \geq 0 \\ & \text{t.c. } b^n = a \end{cases} \\ n \text{ dispari} & \text{l'unico } b \text{ t.c. } b^n = a. \end{cases}$$

Equaz. con radicali:





Oss: dove è def. la $\sqrt[n]{x}$ è crescente $\Rightarrow$ mantiene verso disuguaglianza

$$o) \quad \sqrt[n]{p(x)} = q(x)$$

 $\Rightarrow$
 $>$
 $\approx$
 $<$

n dispari

Equivale sempre a

$$p(x) = q(x)^n$$

 $\Rightarrow$
 $> \dots$

$$1) \sqrt[m]{p(x)} = q(x)$$

m pari

equival a :

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{p(x) \geq 0} \\ q(x) \geq 0 \\ p(x) = q(x)^m \end{cases}$$

ES:

$$\sqrt{2x^2 - x - 27} = x - 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x - 3 \geq 0 \\ 2x^2 - x - 27 = x^2 - 6x + 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0 \end{cases}$$

~~$x = -9$~~ $x = 4$

$$2) \quad \sqrt[n]{p(x)} \leq q(x)$$

n pari

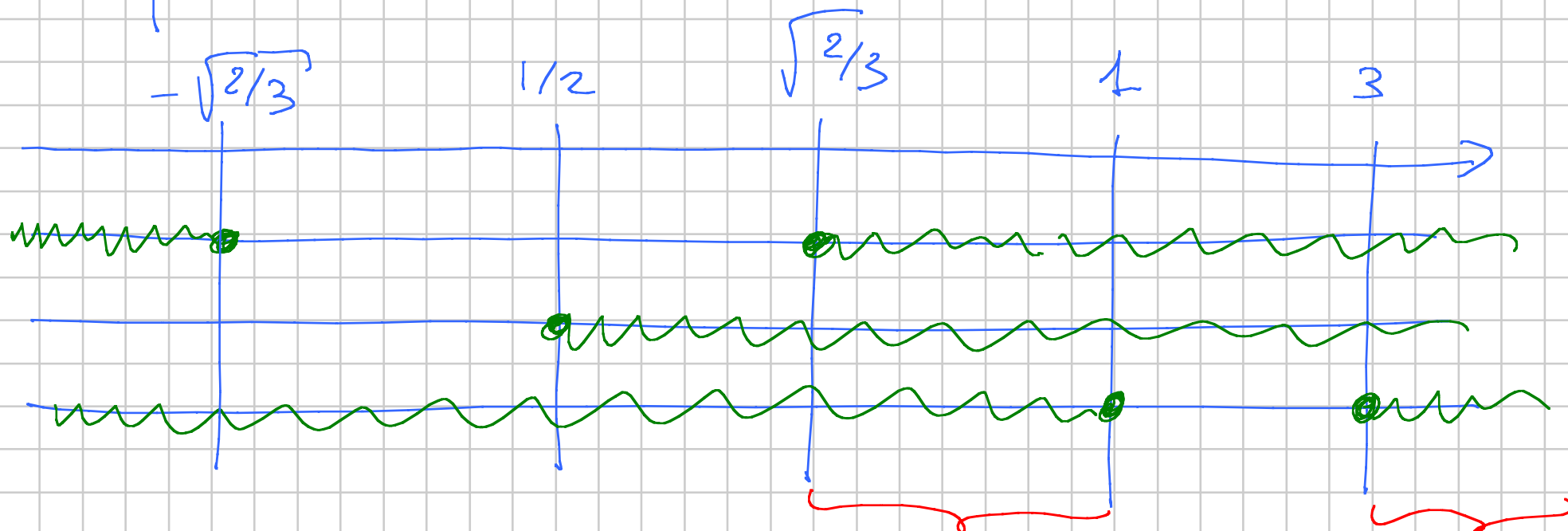
équivalente $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p(x) \geq 0 \\ q(x) \geq 0 \\ p(x) \leq q(x)^n \end{array} \right.$

Es : $\sqrt{3x^2 - 2} \leq 2x - 1$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x^2 - 2 \geq 0 \\ 2x - 1 \geq 0 \\ 3x^2 - 2 \leq 4x^2 - 4x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{or} \quad x \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \\ x > \frac{1}{2} \\ x \leq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad x \geq 3 \end{array} \right.$$



Soluz. $\sqrt{2/3} \leq x \leq 1$ o $x \geq 3$

3) $\sqrt[m]{p(x)} \geq q(x)$
 è equivalente a:

$$\begin{cases} p(x) \geq 0 \\ q(x) \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

oppure

m pari

$$\begin{cases} \cancel{p(x) \geq 0} \\ q(x) \geq 0 \\ p(x) \geq q(x)^m \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - 4} > x - 1$$

equivalente a:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4 \geq 0 \\ x - 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

oppure

$$\begin{cases} x - 1 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 4 > x^2 - 2x + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \leq -2 \quad \text{oppure} \quad x \geq 2 \\ x < 1 \end{cases}$$

oppure

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ 2x > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq -2$$

oppure

$$x > 5/2$$

Definizione delle funzioni esponenziali.

Potenze di $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$.

$$a^m = \underbrace{a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_m$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a^{\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a}$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^n$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a^{-\frac{1}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{\frac{1}{a}}$$

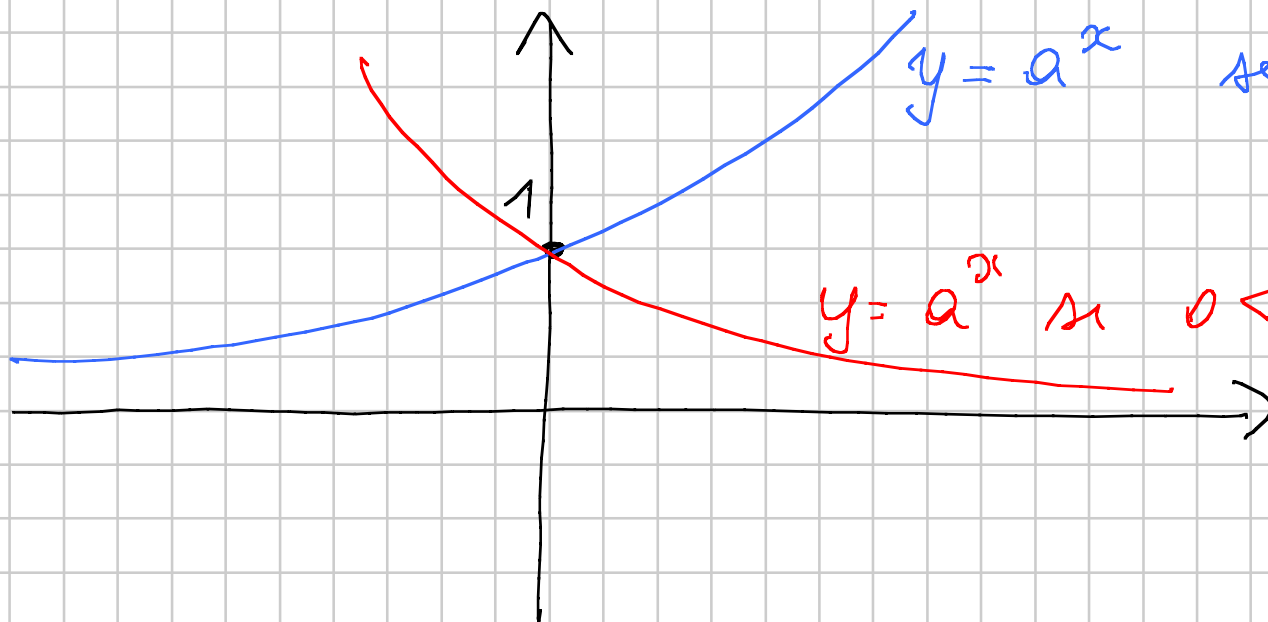
Propo $a^{m/n} = (a^m)^{1/n} = (a^{1/n})^m;$

in questo modo ho definito

$$a^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$$

Fatto: il grafico della
funzione da $\mathbb{Q}$ a $\mathbb{R}$
che manda x in a^x è:

($a > 0$, $a \neq 1$ fissati)



$$y = a^x \quad a > 1$$

CRESCENTE

$$y = a^x \quad 0 < a < 1$$

DECRESCENTE

Fatto : esiste una unica estensione "continua"
di tale funzione su $\mathbb{R}$; cioè è
possibile definire

$$a^x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1 \text{ fissato})$$

continua :

- è anch'essa crescente per $a > 1$, decrescente per $0 < a < 1$
- il suo grafico si disegna senza staccare

la penna

- per approssimare il valore di a^x
si prende q che approssima x e
si calcola a^q .

Es :

$$2^{\pi} = 2^{3.1415\dots} \approx 2^{3.1415}$$
$$= 2^{\frac{31415}{10000}} = \sqrt[10000]{2^{31415}}$$

PROPRIETÀ':

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$a^1 = a$$

$$a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

$$a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$$

$$a^{x-y} = \frac{a^x}{a^y}$$

$$(a^x)^y = a^{x \cdot y}$$

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

Att: a^{x^y} è ambiguo senza parentesi:

$$(2^2)^3 = 4^3 = 2^6 = 64$$

$$2^{(2^3)} = 2^8 = 2^2 \cdot 2^6 = 256.$$

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