Soluzioni [1]

1.

(a)

C.E.
$$\begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1, & x \ne 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\mid x \mid} \le 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1, & x \ne 0 \\ 1-x^2 \le x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in [-1,-1/\sqrt{2}] \cup [1/\sqrt{2},1]$$

SIMMETRIE La funzione è pari.

(b)

Studiamo la funzione in [$1/\sqrt{2}$, 1] .

$$f(x) = k \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2] \leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} = \text{sen } k, k \in [0, \pi/2] \leftrightarrow$$

$$\leftrightarrow 1 - x^2 = x^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 k \leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{sen}^2 k}}$$

Dunque:

la funzione ha come immagine [0, $\pi/2$], è invertibile e f⁻¹(k) = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sin^2 k}}$.

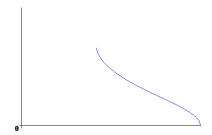
(c)

Nell'intervallo considerato si può riscrivere la funzione nella forma arcsen $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ - 1 ; la funzione x^{-2} è decrescente e tale rimane se le sottraiamo la costante 1; le funzioni radice ed arcoseno conservano la monotonia. In conclusione, la funzione data è decrescente.

(d)

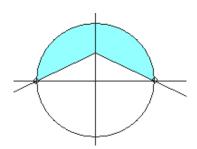
Per disegnare il grafico della funzione, basta utilizzare i risultati sopra stabiliti e cioè :

$$f: [1/\sqrt{2}, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi/2]$$
, f decrescente, $f(1/\sqrt{2}) = \pi/2$, $f(1) = 0$.



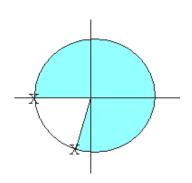
(a)
$$\frac{\left| x+1 \right|}{x-2} \le 1 \Leftrightarrow x < 2 \text{ opp. } \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 \le x^2 - 4x + 4 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x < 2 \text{ opp. } \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x \le 1/2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x < 2$$
$$\sqrt{\left| x-1 \right|} \ge x \Leftrightarrow x < 0 \text{ opp. } \begin{cases} x \ge 0 \\ \left| x-1 \right| \ge x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$
$$\Leftrightarrow x < 0 \text{ opp. } \begin{cases} x \ge 0 \\ \left| x-1 \right| \ge x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \le (\sqrt{5}-1)/2$$
$$A = (-\infty, 2) , B = (-\infty, (\sqrt{5}-1)/2)$$
$$A \cup B = A \qquad A \cap B = B \qquad A - B = ((\sqrt{5}-1)/2, 2)$$

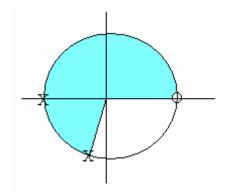
(b) $2 \sin x + |\cos x| - 1 \ge 0 \iff 2 Y + |X| - 1 \ge 0 \iff 2 k \pi \le x \le \pi + 2 k \pi$

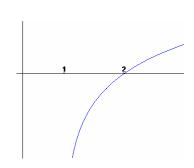


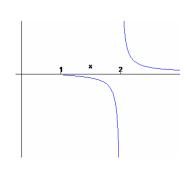
$$2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} + \sqrt{3} > 0 \iff 3 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{3} > 0 \iff$$

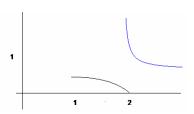
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $-\pi/3 + k \pi < x/2 < \pi/2 + k \pi \Leftrightarrow -2\pi/3 + 2k \pi < x < \pi + 2k \pi$







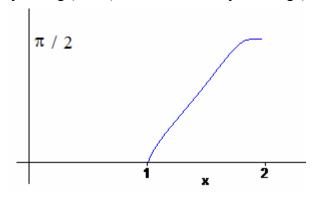




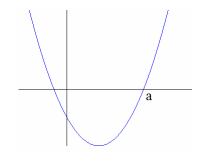
$$y = \log(x-1)$$

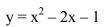
$$y = 1 / \log (x - 1)$$

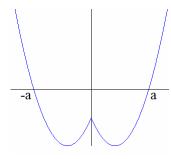
$$y = 2^{1/\log(x-1)}$$



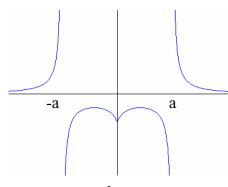
$$y = arcos 2^{1/\log(x-1)}$$



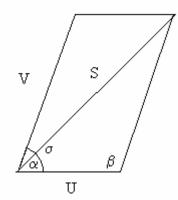




$$y = x^2 - 2 |x| - 1$$



$$y = 1 / (x^2 - 2 | x | - 1)$$



Applichiamo in entrambi i casi il teorema di Carnot :

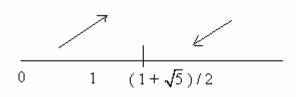
$$V^2 = S^2 + U^2 - 2 S U \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0,5275 \rightarrow \alpha = 58^{\circ} 9^{\circ} 48^{\circ}$$

$$S^2 = U^2 + V^2 - 2 U V \cos \beta \rightarrow \cos \beta = -0.032353 \rightarrow \beta = 91^{\circ} 51^{'} 14^{''} \rightarrow \alpha = 88^{\circ} 8^{'} 46^{''}$$

5.

La successione è ben definite ed è positiva.

$$x_{n+1} \ge x_n \iff \sqrt{1+x_n} \ge x_n \iff 0 < x_n \le (1+\sqrt{5})/2$$



Proviamo per induzione che è sempre $x_n \!<\! \left(\ 1 + \sqrt{5}\ \right)/\ 2$.

Al passo iniziale la condizione è verificata.

Supponiamola verificata al passo n e deduciamola per il passo n+1 :

$$\sqrt{1+x_n} < (1+\sqrt{5})/2 \iff 1+x_n < (3+\sqrt{5})/2 \iff x_n < (1+\sqrt{5})/2$$
.

La successione risulta dunque crescente.

Soluzioni [2]

1.

(a)

C.E.
$$\begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \le 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -1 < x < 1 \\ x^2 \le 1 - x^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1/\sqrt{2}, 1/\sqrt{2}]$$

SIMMETRIE La funzione è dispari.

(b)

Studiamo la funzione in $[0, 1/\sqrt{2}]$.

$$\begin{split} f\left(\,x\,\right) \,=\, k \,\,\in\, \left[\,\text{-}\,\pi\,/\,2\,\,,\,\pi\,/\,2\,\,\right] \,\,&\leftrightarrow\,\, \frac{x}{\sqrt{\,1\,\text{-}\,x^{\,2}}} \,=\,\, \text{sen}\,k\,\,,\,\,k \,\,\in\, \left[\,0\,\,,\,\pi\,/\,2\,\,\right] \,\,\leftrightarrow\,\, \\ &\leftrightarrow\,\, x^{\,2} \,=\,\, \text{sen}^{\,2}\,k\,\,\,-\,\,x^{\,2}\,\,\, \text{sen}^{\,2}\,k\,\,\,\leftrightarrow\,\, x \,=\, \frac{\text{sen}\,k}{\sqrt{\,1\,+\,\text{sen}^{\,2}k}}\,. \end{split}$$

Dunque

la funzione ha come immagine [0, π /2], è invertibile e f⁻¹(k) = $\frac{\text{sen k}}{\sqrt{1 + \text{sen}^2 k}}$.

(c)

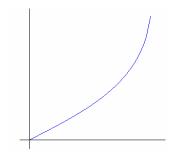
Nell'intervallo considerato si può riscrivere la funzione nella forma arcsen $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-x^2}-1}$; la

funzione $1 - x^2$ è decrescente e quindi $1 / (1 - x^2)$ è crescente; tale rimane se le sottraiamo la costante 1; le funzioni radice ed arcoseno conservano la monotonia. In conclusione, la funzione data è crescente.

(d)

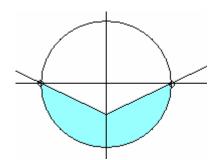
Per disegnare il grafico della funzione, basta utilizzare i risultati sopra stabiliti e cioè:

$$f: [\ 0\ ,\ 1\ /\ \sqrt{2}\] \to [\ 0\ ,\ \pi\ /\ 2\]$$
 , f decrescente , $f(\ 0\) = 0$, $f(\ 1\ /\ \sqrt{2}\) = \pi\ /\ 2$.

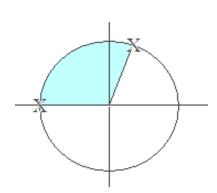


$$\begin{array}{lll} (a) & \frac{\left| \, x-2 \, \right|}{x+1} \, \leq \, 1 \; \Leftrightarrow \; x < -1 \; \text{ opp.} \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -1 \\ x^2 - 4 \, x + 4 \, \leq \, x^2 + 2 \, x + 1 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \Leftrightarrow \; x < -1 \; \text{ opp.} \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x > -1 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \; x < -1 \; \text{ opp.} \; x \, \geq \, 1/2 \\ & \sqrt{\left| \, x+1 \, \right|} \, \leq \, x \; \Leftrightarrow \; \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \leq \, x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \leq \, x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \leq \, x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \leq \, x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \geq \, -x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x + 1 \, \geq \, -x^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \end{cases} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x \, \geq \, 1/2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \, \geq \, 0 \\ x$$

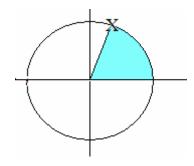
 $(\ b\) \quad |\ cos\ x\ |\ -\ 2\ sen\ x\ -\ 1 \ge 0 \ \Leftrightarrow \ |\ X\ |\ -\ 2\ Y\ -\ 1 \ge 0 \ \Leftrightarrow \ \pi\ +\ 2\ k\ \pi \le x \le 2\pi +\ 2\ k\ \pi$



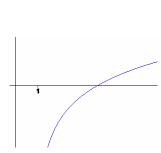
$$2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{1 + \cos x} - \sqrt{3} > 0 \iff 3 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} > \sqrt{3} \iff \\ \Leftrightarrow \pi / 6 + k \pi < x / 2 < \pi / 2 + k \pi \iff \pi / 3 + 2 k \pi < x < \pi + 2 k \pi$$



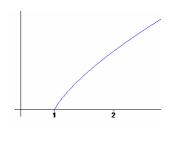
La disequazione è verificata per 2 k $\pi\,\leq\,x\,<\pi\,/\,3\,+\,2$ k π .



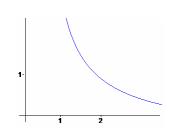
3.



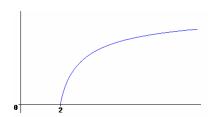
$$y = \log(x - 1)$$



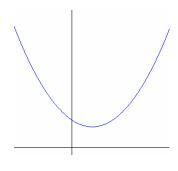
$$y = 2^{\log(x-1)}$$



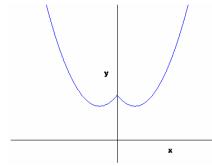
$$y = 1 / 2^{\log(x-1)}$$



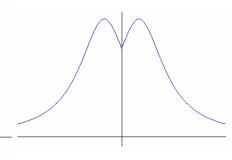
 $y = arcos 1 / 2^{log(x-1)}$



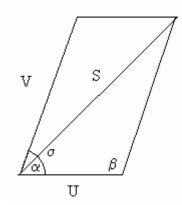
$$y = x^2 - x + 1$$



$$y = x^2 - |x| + 1$$



$$y = 1 / (x^2 - |x| + 1)$$



Applichiamo in entrambi i casi il teorema di Carnot :

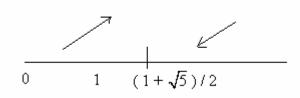
$$V^2 = S^2 + U^2 - 2 S U \cos \alpha \rightarrow \cos \alpha = 0.625 \rightarrow \alpha = 51^{\circ} 19^{\circ} 4^{\circ}$$

$$S^2 = U^2 + V^2 - 2 U V \cos \beta \rightarrow \cos \beta = -0.35 \rightarrow \beta = 110^{\circ} 29' 14'' \rightarrow \alpha = 69^{\circ} 30' 46''$$

5.

La successione è ben definite ed è positiva.

$$x_{n+1} \ge x_n \iff \sqrt{1+x_n} \ge x_n \iff 0 < x_n \le (1+\sqrt{5})/2$$



Proviamo per induzione che è sempre $x_n > (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

Al passo iniziale la condizione è verificata.

Supponiamola verificata al passo n e deduciamola per il passo n+1:

$$\sqrt{1+x_n} > (1+\sqrt{5})/2 \iff 1+x_n > (3+\sqrt{5})/2 \iff x_n > (1+\sqrt{5})/2$$
.

La successione risulta dunque decrescente.