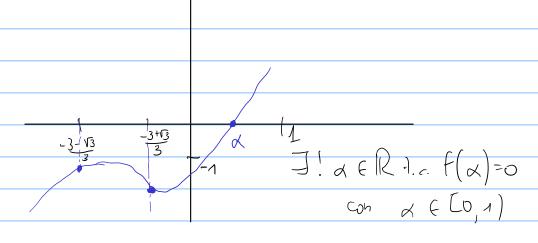
## Esercitio 1

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

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{3}{2} x^{2} + \frac{3}{x} + 1$$

$$\int_{1}^{1}(x) = \frac{3}{2} x^{2} + \frac{3}{x} + 1$$

$$\int_{1}^{1}(x) \ge 0 < = \frac{3}{2} x^{2} + 3x + 1 \ge 0 \qquad \int_{1}^{1}(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3}$$



Il metodo delle tongenti e partire de 1 é convergente?

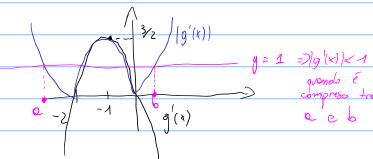
Se il punto iniziale é Ø? Graficamente vedo che mibasta un'iterazione per trovermi in (a, 1)

## $\chi = g(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 1$

Prendiamo il metodo

CONVERGE?

$$|g'(x)|=7$$
  $\Rightarrow g'(x)=-\frac{3}{2}x^2-3x$ 



$$|g'(x)| < 1 \implies \int y=1$$

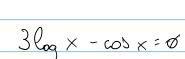
$$y = \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} x^2 + 3x = 0$$

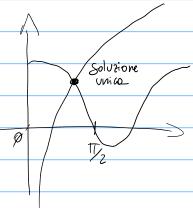
$$\frac{3x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0}{0, b} = \frac{-3 \pm 175}{3}$$

## Esercitio 2

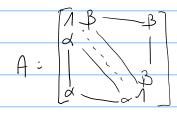
SEPARAZIONE GRAFICA



 $3\log \times = \cos x$ 



## ESERCIZIO 3



Der queli voloir A é predominante diegonale?

Prime rige:  $1 > (m-1)|\beta| \approx |\beta| < \frac{1}{m-1}$ Ultima rige:  $1 > (m-1)|\alpha| \approx |\alpha| < m-1$ 

Altrevishe:  $K|\alpha|+h|\beta|$  h+k=m-1  $K|\alpha|+h|\beta|<\frac{1}{m-1}k+\frac{1}{m-1}h\leq\frac{k+h}{m-1}=1$ 

$$J = I - 1 - \alpha$$

$$J = I - 1 - \alpha$$

$$(m-1)|\beta| < \frac{1}{2} < \Rightarrow |\beta| < \frac{1}{2(m-1)}$$

$$(n-1)|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2} < \Rightarrow |\alpha| < \frac{1}{2(m-1)}$$

K/a] + h/B/ = 1/2

