1) Il CB récluento è deto delle solutione olel si sieme

 $\begin{cases} ((2x)^{x}-1)(1-x)(3-2x-\sqrt{x}) \geq 0 \\ (1-x)(3-2x-\sqrt{x}) \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \quad (vectore cliesite x \geq 0 \text{ in } \sqrt{x}, \ x \neq 0 \text{ in } (2x)^{x} = e^{x \ln(2x)}) \end{cases}$

Le solutione e $(B = \{ x : x \ge \frac{1}{2} | x \ne 1 \}$ 12) lim erccor (x-1) = 0 lim $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^4}}$ = 0 lim $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^4}}$ = 0 = $= \frac{1}{16} \lim_{x \to 2^{-}} \sqrt{\frac{(4+x^2)(2+x)(2-x)}{x \cdot (2-x)}} = \frac{1}{4}$

3) Il fresico de fexi sul (8=]-0,-1[U]0,100[/ è, in bone elle informationi richierk, compatible con quello a fienco.

4)

1)a)

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\sec x + \cos x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(3\ln x + \cos x)}{x}$$

$$= e$$

$$\text{Exercly } \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(3\ln x + \cos x)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x - 3ex}{x} = 1$$

$$\text{Exercly } \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x + \cos x}{x} = 1$$

2) 2) Equivelle el système d'alisegnes.

$$\begin{cases} 2x-1 > -(z-\frac{1}{2}) & \text{II} \\ 2x-1 > -(z-\frac{1}{2}) & \text{II} \end{cases}$$

Petermineté le colupioni « G° I, II, II [omosso], « conine ello sche me conclusivo sequeleste é solupione corrisp. e lener on hema):

solupioni og I

Solutione objequestione: $X < \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $(offwre) \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{5} < X < \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{5}$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{\sin^2 3x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1-\cos 2x}{(2x)^2} \cdot \frac{(3x)^2}{\sin^2 3x} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \right] = ---$$
- [Limiti Norgyoli] - = $\frac{2}{3}$

4) Si ri solne con la subitagione ext1 = u.(]= sex. excly (ext1) dx = = - = Sarchquolu = ...) Jema 14/1/2004 SOLUZIONE (COWNI) - 2 2) Data f(x) = (x-1) e x-1 · Compo east.: 1R- 813 · lim (4-1) ex =10100 lim [x-1 . ex] = lim en = +00 $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x-1)e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \to \infty$ $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} (x-1)e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = 0$ $\lim_{x \to -\infty} (x-1)e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = -\infty$ The current of the second $\frac{x}{x-1} = 400$, $u = \frac{x}{x-1}$ $b(e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}) = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \cdot \frac{x-1-x}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^2} < 0$. Go premem, $e^{\frac{1}{2}(x)} = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} - (x-1)\frac{e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^2} = - - = e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}\frac{x-2}{x-1} \ge 0 \text{ sse } \frac{x-2}{x-1} \ge 0$ X-170 + -> fi crescente in J-0, II e in J2, too [
observed in J1,2[x=2: pto obi min, rel. (sup f=+= inff=-=, f(2)=e2) • $f''(x) = -\frac{e^{\frac{x}{x-1}}}{(x-1)^2} \frac{x-2}{x-1} + e^{\frac{x}{x-1}} \frac{x-1-(x-2)}{(x-1)^2} dx$ = (ex-1)->0 -> f"(x) z o sse x-120 fécouverse julie se] 1, + DI (2,01) Ceraciono su J-20, II

SOFACIONE (CBNNI) 1 cmc 18/9/2012

Il CB è indiviolueto shelle

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} > 0 \\ \ln \frac{1}{e} = -1 \le \ln \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} \le 1 = \ln e \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\frac{x-2}{e+2ex}} > 0 \text{ (f)} \qquad \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} \le e \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} > 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\frac{x-2}{e+2ex}} \le \frac{1}{e+2ex} \le \frac{1}{e+2ex} \le \frac{1}{e+2ex} \le \frac{1}{e+2ex}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} > 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{(f)}} \begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{e+2ex} \le e \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{(f)}} \end{cases}$$

- · Sol. of (1); x = \frac{z+e^2}{7e^2-1} / x > \frac{1}{2}
- · Sol. of (2): -3 = x < 1/2
- Solutione sistems: I CB & dato de $x \in [-3, -\frac{2+e^2}{2e^2-1}]$

$$\lim_{x\to 0+} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2}\right) = \dots = \underbrace{6.160}_{\text{FI}}$$

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$$\lim_{x\to 0+} \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2}\right) = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x)\ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = +\infty$$

$$= \lim_{X \to 0+} \frac{(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x}{x^2} \stackrel{\text{Fig}}{=} \lim_{X \to 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x) + 1 - x}{2x} = \lim_{X \to 0+} \frac{\ln(1+x) + 1 - x}{2x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{x^{2}-8}$$
vie H. o come l'nuite noterole

•
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2 - 8} = \lim_{PS} \frac{e^x}{x \to +\infty} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{e^{x} \to 0+}{(x^{2}-8)} = \frac{0+}{1}; \lim_{x \to 2\sqrt{2}} \frac{e^{x} \to \infty}{(x^{2}+8)} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -2\sqrt{2} - x^2 - 8} = \frac{e^x}{100} = \frac$$

•
$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{(x^{2}-8)^{2}}(x^{2}-2x-8) \ge 0$$
 see $x^{2}-2x-8 \ge 0$

segue
$$f'$$

$$(x^2 - 8)^2 > 0 \text{ sul } cE$$

$$+ 1 + 1 - 1 + 1$$

$$+ 2 + 3 + 4$$

$$+ 3 + 4 + 4$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^{x}}{(x^{2} - 8)^{2}} (x^{2} - 2x - 8) \ge 0 \text{ see } x^{2} - 2x - 8 \ge 0.$$

$$segne f' = \frac{e^{x}}{(x^{2} - 8)^{2}} (x^{2} - 2x - 8) \ge 0 \text{ see } x^{2} - 2x - 8 \ge 0.$$

$$f = \frac{e^{x}}{(x^{2} - 8)^{2}} (x^{2} - 2x - 8) \ge 0 \text{ see } x^{2} - 2x - 8 \ge 0.$$

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$$f = \frac{e^{x}}{(x^{2} - 2)^{2}} (x^{2} - 2x - 8) = 0 \text{ see } x^{2}$$

$$A(1/1) \qquad Y = V \times X$$

$$C(\frac{1}{2},0) \quad B(1,0) \qquad X$$

Area (D) =
$$\int \sqrt{x} dx - Area (AABC)$$

= $\int_{-3}^{2} x^{3/2} \int_{0}^{1} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = - = \frac{5}{12}$
b) $J = \iint y dx dy = \int y dy \int dx = \int y(1-y^{2}) dy =$
= $\left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{4}}{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

Chrosil compro o's est shenge of f(x), dev'entre $\int \ln \frac{x-1}{x^2+zx-3} \ge 0$ I $\frac{x-1}{x^2+zx-3} > 0$ II

e posiché la I equivale $\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3} \ge 1$, é sufficiente strubient quat luttime disequestive, essendo la II implicato de esse. Si ottienz

 $\frac{\chi-1}{\chi^2+2\chi-3} \ge 1$ sse $\frac{-\chi^2-\chi+2}{\chi^2+2\chi-3} \ge 0$, l'inverifice facilmente

[CALCOLI OMBSSI] che si plusiene elle solutione: XE]-3,-2]

Per pli estremi anoluti, calcoliamo g'(x), anti, onerviamo las baste coleolore (projor. francom comporte) le $(x) = \frac{0!}{6!x} \left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+2x-3}\right) = \cdots = \frac{1}{x+2}$.

Quinoli f è olecreraonte su I-3,-27, non la extravan prisir Extremo relativo imberni, mentre x=-2 è pto 64º minimo relativo l'éouche <u>assolut</u>; fra l'eltro, f(-z)=0, e $f(x)\geq 0$, $\forall x$).

I max. enol.; per al ter. sul lum. occelle funs orni monotone, sup $f = \lim_{x \to -3+} \sqrt{\lim_{x \to +2x-3}} = +\infty$.

Um $\left(\frac{1+\chi}{\chi^2} \ln \frac{\chi^2}{1+\chi}\right) = \lim_{\substack{u \to 0+ \\ 1+\chi}} \lim_{\substack{u \to 0+ \\ 1+\chi}} \frac{\ln u}{u} = \frac{-\infty}{-\infty}$ The entire is the second of the second of

Li'm lu corx FID lom lu corx = lim lu FID XX0 I-wx I will I-u = TLFC, corx=u TLFC,

= lum ln (1+w) = -1 limite nothers (lim $\frac{\ln(1+w)}{w} = 1$)

^(.) f(x)= k(h(x1), k(y)= lny ho k'(y)>0, yy

Teme 22/1/2002 SOLUZIONE (CENNI) (Z)



f(x) = lu Vx-1 + oxcsen (1-x)

• CE! è oberto oberle solur. del sixteme s x-1>0

[-1<1-x \le 1]

• $\lim_{x \to 1+} \left(\ln \sqrt{x_{-1}} + \cos \sin \left(\frac{1-x}{x_{-1}} \right) \right) = -\infty$; $\lim_{x \to 2\pi} f(x) = f(z) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

 $\int_{z(x-1)}^{z(y)} dx = \frac{1}{z(x-1)} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(1-x)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x(z-x)} - 2(x-1)}{\sqrt{2(x-1)}\sqrt{1-x^2+2x}} < 0 \text{ see}$ $\int_{z(x-1)}^{z(x-1)} \sqrt{x(x-2)} < 2(x-1) = \int_{z(x-1)}^{z(x-1)} \sqrt{x(z-x)} - 2(x-1) < 0 \text{ see}$ $\int_{z(x-1)}^{z(x-1)} \sqrt{x(z-x)} = \int_{z(x-1)}^{z(x-1)} \sqrt{x(z-x)} = \int_{z(x-1)$

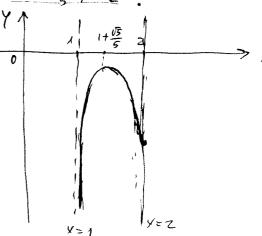
-... f'(x) <0 sse x> 1+ V5

> X= 1+ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot e pto di max. rel. (f(1+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}) \tau 2-0,34) e assoluto x=2 è Mo di min-rel. (ξ min. exvl., inf $f=-\infty$)

f è cressente su]1, 1+ 5 [, cecrese, su]1+ 5, 2[

· fM(x) = d (1/2(x-1) - (1-11-x2))2) $\frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} = \frac{1}{V(1-(1-x)^2)^3} < O Shl cB$

→ févricero su J1,2]



 $J = \int x^{2} \cdot \cos^{2} x^{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \cos^{3} u du = \frac{1}{3} \int \cos^$