$$f(x) = x - 1;$$

$$f(x) = x - (x^{3} - 1) = x - C$$

$$x^{3} - C^{3}$$

$$= \frac{(x^{3}-1)}{(x-e)(x^{2}+ex+c^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{x^{3}+cx^{2}+e^{2}x-x^{3}+1}{x^{2}+cx+c^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e \times^2 + e^2 \times + 1}{\times^2 + c \times + c^2}$$

$$\oint_{\mathbf{c}} (x) = \frac{(2cx + c^2)(x^2 + cx + c^2) - (cx^2 + c^2x + 1)(2x + c)}{(x^2 + cx + c^2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(2\times+c)e(x^{2}+c\times+c^{2})-(cx^{2}+c^{2}\times+1)(2\times+c)}{(x^{2}+c\times+c^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(2\times+c)(ex^2+e^2x+c^3-ex^2-e^2x-1)}{(x^2+ex+c^2)^2}$$

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

$$\phi_{e}(1) = \frac{(2+c)(c^{3}-1)}{(1+c+c^{2})^{2}}$$

$$(1.a)$$
 $e=0 \Rightarrow \phi(1) = \frac{-2}{1} = -2$

mon si ha consergenta locale

(1.b)
$$C=2$$
 \Rightarrow $\phi_2(1) = \frac{4 \cdot 7}{7^2} = \frac{4}{7}$
si ha conterpenza locale

$$\phi(1) = 0 e \phi(1) \neq 0$$

$$\phi(1) = 0 \implies C = -2 \quad \forall \quad C = 1$$

Si verifica de $\phi(1) \neq 0$ e $\phi(1) \neq 0$

$$\phi(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 4x + 1}{x^2 + 2x + 4}$$

$$\phi_2^{(x)} = 14 \frac{x+1}{(x^2+2x+4)^2}$$

Dobbiomo Rasorare in To, +\infty).

Ossersiomo immanzitutlo cle
$$\phi_2^1(x) > 0$$

Re $\times > 0$. Quindi $\phi_2(x) \in c$ rescente.

 $\phi_2^1(x) = 1(x^2 + 2x + 4x)^2 - 2(x + 1)(x^2 + 2x + 4x)(2x + 2x)$
 $= 14 \frac{x^2 + 2x + 4x - 4(x^2 + 2x + 1)}{(x^2 + 2x + 4x)^3}$
 $= 14 \frac{-3x^2 - 6x}{(x^2 + 2x + 4x)^3} = -14 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{x(x + 1)}{(x^2 + 2x + 4x)^3}$

$$\phi_2^{(1)}(x) < 0 \quad \forall x > 0 \implies \phi_2^{(1)}(x) \in \text{decrescente}$$

Siccome $\phi_2'(0) = \frac{14}{16} < 1$ degue de $\phi_2(x) < 1$, $\forall x > 0$. Quindi $O(\phi_2(x) < 1$, $\forall x > 0$.

Osevamo sisto ele
$$\phi_2(x)$$
 è crescente, quindi $\times 20 \implies \phi_2(x) \ge \phi_2(0) = \frac{1}{4} > 0$

TRACCIA Nº 1 - PRIMO ESONERO 11/04/2012 x= 3.2415 y= 1.0805 (1.6) Calcolore in #, × * y: flx1 = 3.242 fly1= 1.080 fex) @ fe(y) = an (fex) * fe(y)) = am (3.50136) = 3.501 En = (fe(x) * fe(y)) - x * y $= \frac{3.50136 - 3.50244075}{3.50244075} = -3.09.10^{-4}$ EALC = f(x) @ f(y) - f(x) * f(y) JC (x). JC (y)

 $= \frac{3.501 - 3.50136}{3.50136} = -1.03 \cdot 10^{-4}$

(1.e)
$$\Omega = \text{realmax} = 10^3 \cdot 9.999$$
 $W = \text{realmin} = 10^2 \cdot 1.000$

• $\Omega \oplus 10 \otimes W = S\Omega \oplus 10^4 \cdot 1.000$
 $= 10^2 \cdot 9.999$

• $\Omega \oplus 50 \otimes U = \Omega \oplus 10^4 \cdot 5.000$
 $= g(10^3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 9.999 \cdot 5)$
 $= g(10^3 \cdot 4.9995)$
 $= g(10^3 \cdot 4.9995)$
 $= 10^3 \cdot 5.000$

(1.f) $f(10^3 \cdot 4.9995)$
 $= 10^4 \cdot 1.000$ da cui:

 $[f(10^3 \cdot 1.000) = 1.000$