Laurea triennale in Informatica Analisi Matematica (corso B) - A.A. 2018/2019 Esercizi di riepilogo

1. Si determinino gli estremi dei seguenti insiemi numerici:

(a)
$$A = (-\infty, \sqrt{2}] \cup [2, 3]$$
;

(b)
$$A = \{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\} \} ;$$

(c)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2x^3 - x^2 - x > 0\}$$
;

(d)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 + x + 3 > 0\}$$
;

(e)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^3 + x^2 + 2x > 0\}$$
;

(f)
$$A = \{x \in (0, +\infty) \mid \log_2 x > 1\};$$

(g)
$$A = \{x \in [0, +\infty) \mid \sqrt{x} < 2\}$$
;

(h)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x+3| < 3\}$$
;

(i)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \operatorname{arctg}^2 x > 0\}$$
;

(j)
$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid e^x - 1 \ge 0\}$$
.

2. Al variare di $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ si determini il numero di soluzioni delle seguenti equazioni:

(a)
$$|\arctan x| = \lambda$$
;

(b)
$$-e^{|x|} = \lambda$$
;

(c)
$$(x-1)^2 = \lambda$$
;

(d)
$$|\log_2(x+1)| = \lambda$$
;

(e)
$$\sqrt{x-1} = \lambda$$
;

(f)
$$7^{|3-x|} = \lambda$$
;

(g)
$$|x^2 - 4| = \lambda$$
;

(h)
$$\log |x+3| = \lambda$$
;

(i)
$$\log |x| + 3 = \lambda$$
;

(j)
$$2^x - 3 = \lambda$$
.

3. Determinare il dominio delle seguenti funzioni:

(a)
$$f(x) = \log(x^2 + x + 2)$$
;

(b)
$$f(x) = \frac{\log |x|}{x^2 - x}$$
;

(c)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\log_{1/2} x}{(x-3)(x-4)}}$$
;

(d)
$$f(x) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x+2}}}{|x-1|}$$
;

(e)
$$f(x) = \frac{\log(\sqrt{x} - 1)}{e^x - 3}$$
;

(f)
$$f(x) = \frac{2^{1/(x-1)} - 1}{|x|}$$
;

(g)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x+1)(x-2)} \cdot \log x^3$$
;

(h)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x+6)(x-4)} \cdot |\log |x+8|$$
;

(i)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \arcsin \frac{x}{4} + \log_{1/2}(x^2 + 3x + 2)$$
;

(j)
$$f(x) = \frac{\arccos x}{\log x^2 + 1} + e^x \cdot \sqrt{6x^2 - x - 1}$$
;

(k)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{(2^x - 1)(2^x - 3)}$$
.