

Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Informatica
Anno Accademico 2012/2013
Analisi Matematica 1

Nome

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1. Dati gli insiemi numerici

$$E_1 = \overline{[-4, 1]} \cup \{3\}; \quad E_2 = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}; \quad E_3 = \left\{ \frac{n^4 - 2}{n^4 + 2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

determinarne estremo superiore ed estremo inferiore e punti di accumulazione; dire se ammettono massimo e minimo e, in caso affermativo, determinarli.

2. Determinare il raggio di convergenza delle seguenti serie di potenze:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+2)2^n}; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n^2(\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{3})}$$

3. Calcolare i limiti

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \sin(\frac{1}{x^2})}; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[x^2 \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right].$$

aiutandosi con il teorema di de l'Hopital.

4. Studiare la funzione

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + 5e^x + 6}{e^{2x} + 3e^x - 4}$$

5. Identificare e classificare i punti di discontinuità delle funzioni

$$f_1(x) = \frac{27 - x^3}{x - 3}; \quad f_2(x) = [\cos^2 x],$$

dove $[x]$ indica la parte intera di x , ed i punti di non derivabilità della funzione

$$f_3(x) = e^{-|x|^{1/4}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E_1 = [-1, 1] \cup \{3\} \quad \sup E_1 = \max E_1 = 3 \quad \text{Acc.} = [-1, 1]$$

$$\inf E_1 = \min E_1 = -1$$

$$E_2 = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad \inf E_2 = \min E_2 = 0 \quad \max E_2 \text{ non existe}$$

$$\sup E_2 = \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{Acc.} = \left\{ \frac{1}{e} \right\}$$

$$E_3 = \left\{ \frac{n^4 - 2}{n^4 + 2} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad \inf E_3 = \min E_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \max E_3 \text{ non existe}$$

$$\sup E_3 = 1 \quad \text{Acc.} = \{ 1 \}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n+2)2^n} ; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{(n+3)2^{n+1}}{(n+2)2^n} = 2 \quad R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \sqrt{3}\right)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n x^n}{n + n^2 \sqrt{3}} ; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{\sqrt[n]{n + n^2 \sqrt{3}}} = 3 \quad R = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{x \ln(\frac{1}{x^2})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{\ln(\frac{1}{x^2})}{1/x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{-\frac{2}{x^2} \cos(\frac{1}{x^2})}{-\frac{1}{x^3}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{2}{x} \cos(\frac{1}{x^2})} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[x^2 \ln \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{\ln(\frac{1}{x^2})}{\frac{1}{x^2}} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{-\frac{2}{x^2} \cos(\frac{1}{x^2})}{-\frac{2}{x^3}} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right] = +\infty$$

$$④ f(x) = \frac{g(y)}{h(y)}$$

$$y = e^x > 0$$

$$g(y) = y^2 + 5y + 6$$

$$h(y) = y^2 + 3y - 4$$

$$\text{D: } h(y) \neq 0 \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \begin{cases} -4 & \text{NON ACCETT.} \\ 1 & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{D: } x \neq 0$$

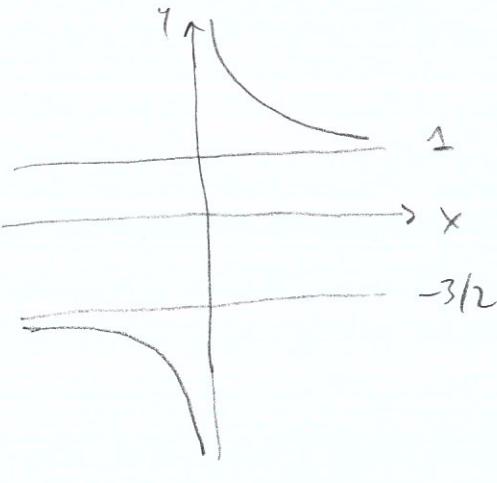
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = +\infty \quad f(x) = 0 \quad y_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2} = \begin{cases} -3 & \text{NON} \\ -2 & \text{ACCETT.} \end{cases}$$

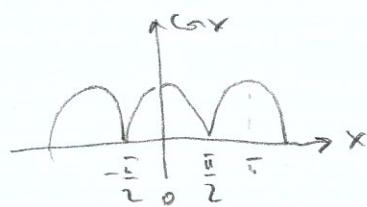
$f(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in \text{D}$

$$f'(x) = e^x \frac{(2y+5)(y^2+3y-4) - (2y+3)(y^2+5y+6)}{(y^2+3y-4)^2} = -2e^x \frac{e^{2x} + 10e^x + 19}{(e^{2x} + 3e^x - 4)}$$

$$f'(x) \neq 0 \quad \text{sempre}$$



$$f_2(x) = [5^2 x]$$

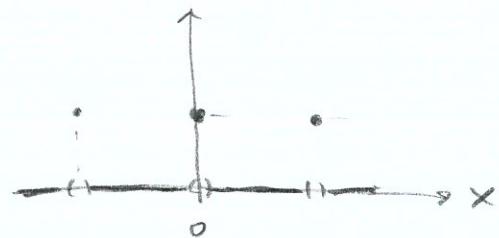


$$f_3(x) = e^{-|x|^{1/4}} = \begin{cases} e^{-\sqrt[4]{x}}, & x > 0 \\ e^{-\sqrt[4]{-x}}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'_3(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4} x^{-3/4} e^{-\sqrt[4]{x}}, & x > 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} (-x)^{-3/4} e^{-\sqrt[4]{-x}}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$⑤ f_1(x) = \frac{27-x^3}{x-3} = \frac{(3-x)(9+3x+x^2)}{x-3} = -(x^2+3x+9) \quad \text{per } x \neq 3$$

DISCONT. ELIMINABILI IN $x=3$



DISCONT. ELIMINABILI

IN $x = k\pi$

CUSPIDE



6. Calcolare il limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x [1 - \cos(\frac{1}{x})]}{\sin(\frac{1}{x})}$$

usando gli andamenti asintotici ed i polinomi di Taylor.

7. Calcolare l'integrale

$$\int_{-1}^2 e^{-|x|} \sqrt{1 - e^{-|x|}} dx.$$

8. Sia $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ data da

$$f(x, y) = e^{xy} + y e^x.$$

Calcolarne la derivata direzionale nel punto $(2, 1)$, lungo la direzione del vettore $\mathbf{v} = (1/2, \sqrt{3}/2)$.

9. Calcolare e classificare i punti critici della funzione

$$f(x, y) = e^{x^3 + y^2 - y}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x [1 - \cos(\frac{1}{x})]}{\sin(\frac{1}{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x [\frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{4!x^4} \dots]}{\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{3!x^3} \dots} = \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \int_{-1}^2 e^{-|x|} \sqrt{1 - e^{-|x|}} dx = \int_{-1}^0 e^x \sqrt{1 - e^x} dx + \int_0^2 e^{-x} \sqrt{1 - e^{-x}} dx = \\ = \left[-\frac{2}{3} (1 - e^x)^{3/2} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-x})^{3/2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right)^{3/2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^2} \right)^{3/2} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad f \text{ differenziabile in } (2, 1) \Rightarrow D_v f(2, 1) = \langle \hat{v}, \nabla f(2, 1) \rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = y e^{xy} + y e^x \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x e^{xy} + e^x$$

$$D_v f(2, 1) = \frac{1}{2} [e^2 + e^2] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (e^2 + e^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2e^2 (1 + \sqrt{3}) = e^2 (1 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$⑨ f(x,y) = e^{x^3+y^2-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 e^{x^3+y^2-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = (2y-1) e^{x^3+y^2-y}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2=0 \\ 2y-1=0 \end{cases} \quad P \equiv (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = (6x + 9x^4) e^{x^3+y^2-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 3x^2(2y-1) e^{x^3+y^2-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = [2 + (2y-1)^2] e^{x^3+y^2-y} \quad \text{In } P \equiv (0, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{obtain}$$

$$H_{11} = H_{12} = 0 \quad H_{22} = 2 e^{-1/4}$$

NON DECIDIBLE