

CORREZIONE DEL TEMAdel 17 marzo 1995

Esercizio 1

$$f'(x) = \log(2+x+x^2) - \log(8+4x)$$

$$\text{Dominio : } \begin{cases} 2+x+x^2 > 0 \\ 8+4x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \forall x \\ x > -2 \end{cases} \quad D =]-2, +\infty [$$

$$\text{In } D: f(x) = \log \frac{2+x+x^2}{8+4x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2^+} f(x) = +\infty ; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log \frac{2+x+x^2}{8+4x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \frac{2+x+x^2}{8+4x}}{x} = 0$$

$x = -2$ asintoto verticale

\exists as. orizzontale ; \exists as. obliqui

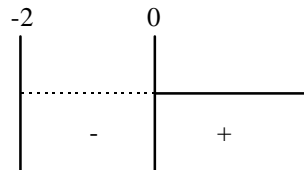
$$f'(x) = \frac{1+2x}{2+x+x^2} - \frac{4}{8+4x} = \frac{1+2x}{2+x+x^2} - \frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{x(x+4)}{(2+x)(2+x+x^2)}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \quad \text{per } x < -4 \text{ o } x > 0$$

se $-2 < x < 0$, $f'(x) < 0 \rightarrow f$ decrescente

$x > 0$, $f' > 0 \rightarrow f$ crescente

In $x=0$ $f' = 0$, f' cambia segno $\Rightarrow x=0$ minimo



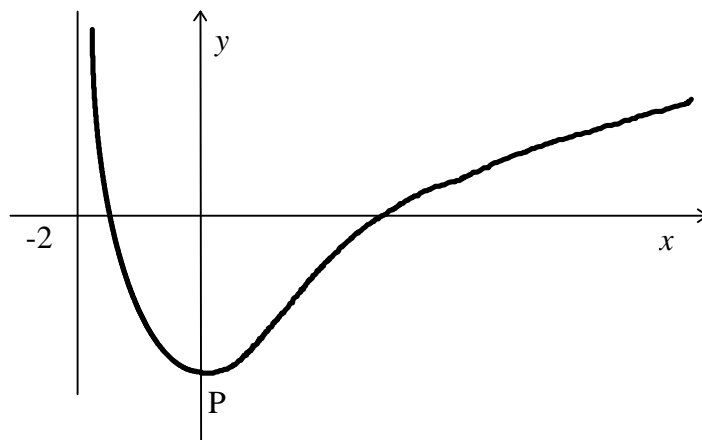
$$\cap \text{ asse } x : \log(2+x+x^2) - \log(8+4x) = 0$$

$$\log(2+x+x^2) = \log(8+4x) \Rightarrow 2+x+x^2 = 8+4x \quad x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2}$$

$$\cap \text{ asse } y : P(0, -\log 4).$$

- $P(0, -\log 4)$ è un punto di minimo assoluto.

- Poiché l'ordine di infinito di $f(x)$ (per $x \rightarrow +\infty$) è < 1 da un certo punto in poi la funzione sarà concava.



Esercizio 2

a) :

$$f(x) = \log(2 + x + x^2) - \log(8 + 4x)$$

$$f(0) = \log 2 - \log 8 = \log 2 - 3 \log 2 = -\log 2 = -\log 4$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(2x+4)(2+x)(2+x+x^2) - (x^2+4x)[2+x+x^2 + (2+x)(1+2x)]}{(2+x+x^2)^2}$$

$$f''(0) = 1$$

$$T_2(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2} x^2 \Rightarrow T_2(x) = -\log 4 + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

b)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - x^3 + \log 4}{x^2 - 3x^3 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\log 4 + \frac{x^2}{2} - x^3 + \log 4}{x^2 - 3x^3 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x \right)}{x^2 (1 - 3x + x^2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Esercizio 3

$$I = \int_0^1 2x(\operatorname{arctg} x + e^{x^2}) dx = \int_0^1 2x \operatorname{arctg} x dx + \int_0^1 2xe^{x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int 2x \operatorname{arctg} x dx &= x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \int x^2 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \frac{x^2-1+1}{x^2+1} dx = \\ &= x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx = x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - x + \operatorname{arctg} x + c_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int 2xe^{x^2} dx = e^{x^2} + c_2$$

$$I = \left[x^2 \operatorname{arctg} x - x + \operatorname{arctg} x + e^{x^2} \right]_0^1 = 2 \operatorname{arctg} 1 + e - 2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + e - 2$$

Esercizio 4

a) le targhe possibili sono :

L	L	N	N	N	L	L
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↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
26 26 10 10 10 26 26
cioè : $26^4 \cdot 10^3$

b) Le targhe possibili adesso sono:

L	L	1	3	N	L	L
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oppure

L	L	N	1	3	L	L
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cioè : $26^4 \cdot 10 + 26^4 \cdot 10 = 26^4 \cdot 20$.