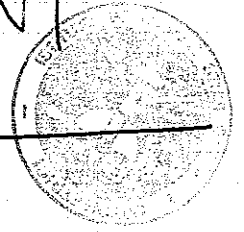


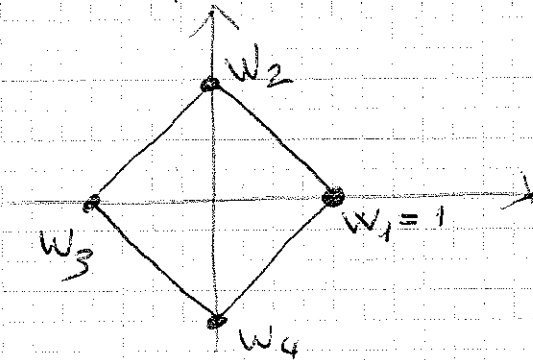
ES. 1A



Risolvere  $(z-3)^4 = 1$

Posto  $w = z - 3$  si ha  
 $w^4 = 1$

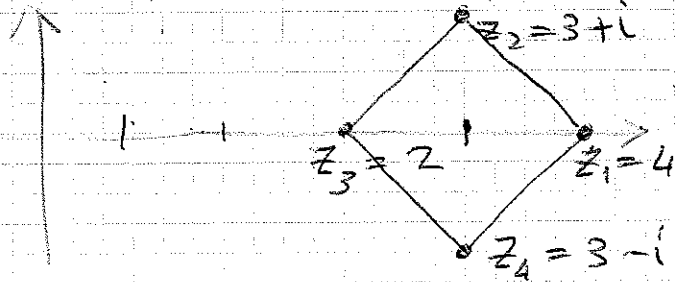
è una equazione con 4 soluzioni poste ai vertici di un quadrato centrato in  $(0,0)$ . Una soluzione è  $w_1 = 1$  dunque:



Le altre soluzioni sono  $w_2 = i$ ,  $w_3 = -1$ ,  $w_4 = -i$ .

Ricordando che  $z = w + 3$  le quattro soluzioni dell'equazione originale sono:

$$z_1 = 4, \quad z_2 = 3 + i, \quad z_3 = 2, \quad z_4 = 3 - i.$$



1B

$$z_1 = -2, \quad z_2 = -3 + i, \quad z_3 = -4, \quad z_4 = -3 - i$$

1C

$$z_1 = 3, \quad z_2 = 2 + i, \quad z_3 = 1, \quad z_4 = 2 - i$$

1D

$$z_1 = -1, \quad z_2 = -2 + i, \quad z_3 = -3, \quad z_4 = -2 - i$$

ES 2A

Determinare il numero di soluzioni dell'equazione:

$$6x^8 = x^6 + 1$$

Posta

$$f(x) = 6x^8 - x^6 - 1$$

dobbiamo determinare il numero di zeri di  $f$ .

Si ha

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$f'(x) = 48x^7 - 6x^5 = 6x^5(8x^2 - 1)$$

Il segno di  $f'(x)$  è dato da:

$x$	$-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$	$0$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
$f'(x)$	$-$	$0$	$+$
$f(x)$	$-$	$0$	$-$
	$\swarrow$	$\searrow$	$\swarrow$
	min	max	min

$$f(0) = -1 < 0$$

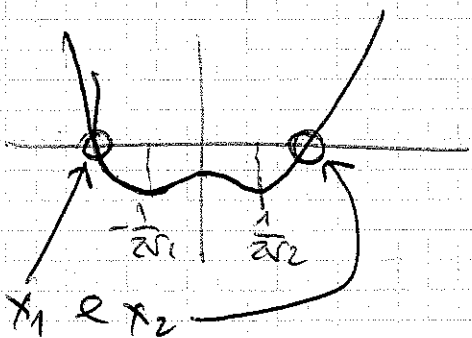
~~$$f\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = 6 \cdot 8^4 - 8^3 - 1 = 8^3(48 - 1) - 1$$

$$= 47 \cdot 8^3 - 1 > 0$$~~

$$f\left(\pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{8^4} - \frac{1}{8^3} - 1 = \frac{6-8}{8^4} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{2}{8^4} - 1 < 0$$

Il grafico appross è:



L'equazione ha 2 soluzioni  $x_1$  e  $x_2$

$$\text{con } x_1 < -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

ES 2B

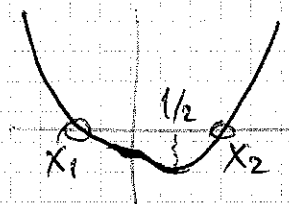
E' simile a 2A. No:

$$f(x) = 5x^8 - x^5 - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 40x^7 - 5x^4 = 5x^4(8x^3 - 1)$$

x		0	1/2	
f'(x)	-	0	0	+
f		max	min	

$$f(0) = -1 < 0, f(1/2) < f(0) < 0.$$



Ci sono 2 soluzioni  $x_1 < 0, x_2 > \frac{1}{2}$

ES 2C

$$f(x) = 6x^8 - x^6 - 2$$

E' simile a 2A. No:

$$f(0) = -2 < 0, f(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) < f(0) < 0.$$

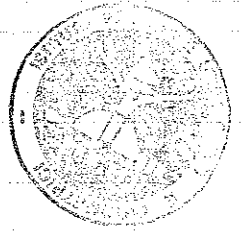
ES 2D

$$f(x) = 5x^8 - x^5 - 2$$

E' simile a 2B. No  $f(0) = -2.$

ES 3 A

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8(1 - \cos x)^3 - x^6}{\log^4(1+x^2)}$$



$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \cos x)^3 &= \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{24} + o(x^4) \right)^3 \\ &= \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^3 - 3 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^2 \left( \frac{x^4}{24} \right) + o(x^8) \\ &= \frac{x^6}{8} - \frac{1}{32} x^8 + o(x^8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8(1 - \cos x)^3 - x^6 &= 8 \left( \frac{x^6}{8} - \frac{x^8}{32} + o(x^8) \right) - x^6 \\ &= -\frac{x^8}{4} + o(x^8) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log(1+x) = x + o(x)$$

$$\log(1+x^2) = x^2 + o(x^2)$$

$$\log^4(1+x^2) = \left( x^2 + o(x^2) \right)^4 = x^8 + o(x^8)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{8(1 - \cos x)^3 - x^6}{\log^4(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{x^8}{4} + o(x^8)}{x^8 + o(x^8)} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

- 4 -

ES 3B

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x - x^4}{\log^3(1+x^2)}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^4 x &= \left( x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3) \right)^4 \\ &= x^4 - 4x^3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^6) \\ &= x^4 - \frac{4}{6}x^6 + o(x^6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\log(1+x^2) = x^2 + o(x^2) \quad (\text{VED}) \quad \boxed{A}$$

$$\log^3(1+x^2) = (x^2 + o(x^2))^3 = x^6 + o(x^6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^4 x - x^4}{\log^3(1+x^2)} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4 - \frac{4}{6}x^6 + o(x^6) - x^4}{x^6 + o(x^6)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{4}{6} + \frac{o(x^6)}{x^6}}{1 + \frac{o(x^6)}{x^6}} = -\frac{4}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3C = 3A

3D = 3B

ES 3/C

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

ES 4A

funzione definita da

$$f = \frac{x^2 - y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{2x + 2xy^2 + 2xy}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-1 - x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2y}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(1 + y^2 + y) = 0 \\ -1 - x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1 + y^2 + y = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 < 0 \quad \text{MAI}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \quad -6-$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ -1+y^2=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=\pm 1 \end{cases}$$

Abbiamo 2 punti critici:  $(0,1)$ ,  $(0,-1)$

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

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2 + 2y^2 + 2y)(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (2x + 2xy^2 + 2xy)2(1+x^2+y^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^4}$$

(con  $x=0$ ,  $y=\pm 1$ )

~~$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(2 + 2y^2 + 2y)(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (2x + 2xy^2 + 2xy)2(1+x^2+y^2) \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^4}$~~

$$= \frac{(2 + 2 \pm 2)(2)^2 - 0}{2^4} = \frac{(4 \pm 2) \cdot 4}{16}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(4xy + 2x)(1+x^2+y^2)^2 - (2x + 2xy^2 + 2xy)2(1+x^2+y^2)y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^4}$$

(con  $x=0$ ,  $y=\pm 1$ )

$$= \frac{0 - 0}{2^4} = 0$$

