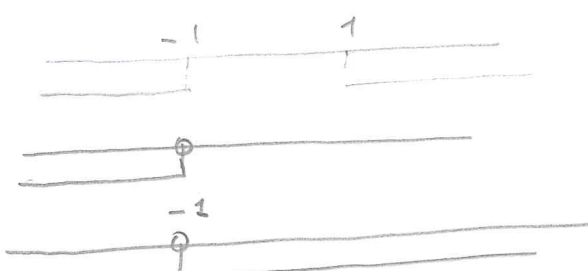


Correzione

Es. 1

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2-1} - x > 0 \\ \sqrt{x^2-1} - x > 1 \end{cases} \iff \sqrt{x^2-1} - x > 1 \iff \sqrt{x^2-1} > 1+x$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ 1+x < 0 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x^2-1 \geq 0 \\ x^2-1 > (1+x)^2 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x < -1 \end{cases} \vee \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \\ x^2-1 > 1+2x+x^2 \\ x+1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff x < -1 \vee \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \vee x \geq 1 \\ 2+2x < 0 \\ x > -1 \end{cases}$$


$S = \emptyset$

$$\iff x \in]-\infty, -1[.$$

Quindi la relazione $\log(\log(\sqrt{x^2-1}-x))$ è una funzione solo se ha dominio $]-\infty, -1[$.

Es. 2.

$f|_{[-\pi, \pi]}$, $f|_{] \pi, +\infty[}$, $f|_{]-\infty, -\pi[}$ sono funzioni

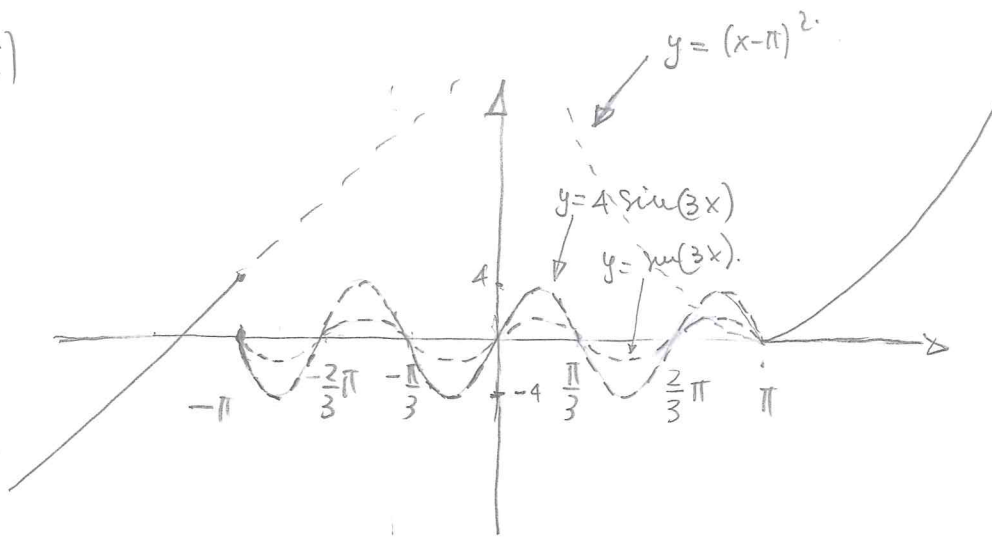
continue perché composizioni di funzioni continue.

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f = 0 = f(\pi) = |4 \sin(3\pi)|$, quindi f è continua in π

$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\pi^-} f = 4 \neq f(-\pi) = |4 \sin(-3\pi)| = |-4 \sin 3\pi| = 0$, quindi f non

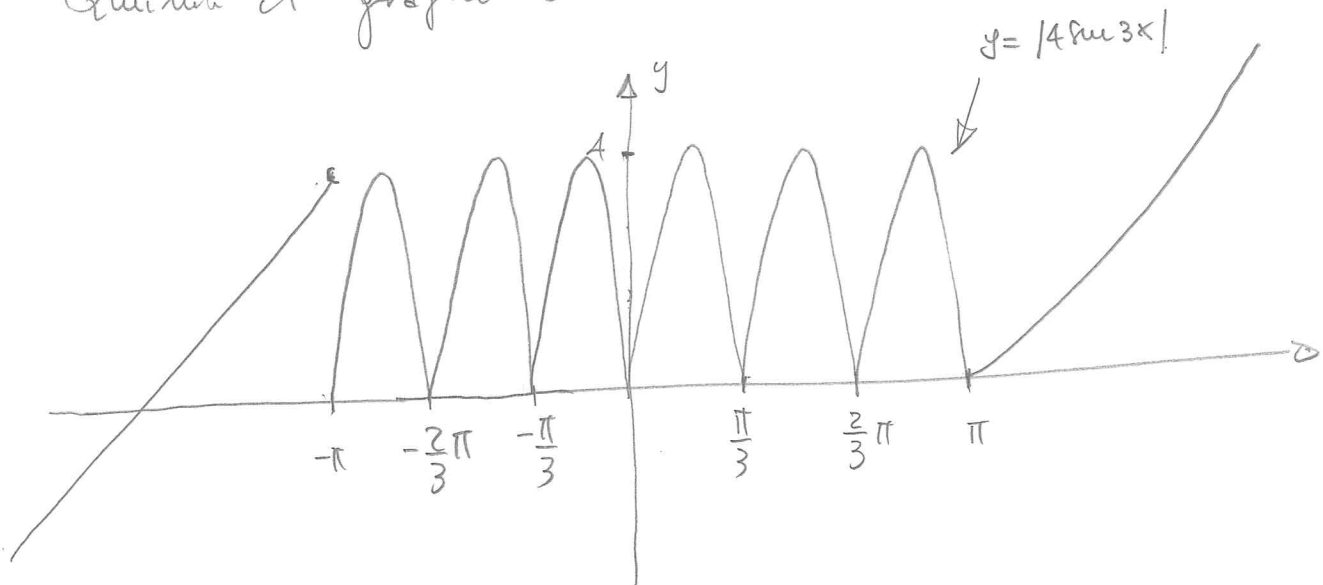
è continua in $-\pi$. Concludiamo allora che f è continua in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\pi\}$.

(ii)



$3x = k\pi \quad x = \frac{k\pi}{3}, k \in \mathbb{Z}, -\pi \leq \frac{k\pi}{3} \leq \pi$ (sono i punti in cui
è annulla $|4 \sin(3x)|$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$. Allora $-1 \leq \frac{k}{3} \leq 1 \iff$
 $-3 \leq k \leq 3$, vale a dire $x = 0, x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}; x = \pm \frac{2}{3}\pi, x = \pm \pi$

Quindi il grafico è



$$(iii) \begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \iff x \geq -\pi \quad \vee \quad \begin{cases} x + \pi + 4 \geq 0 \\ x < -\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\iff x \geq -\pi \vee -4 - \pi \leq x < -\pi \iff x \geq -4 - \pi$$

Es. 3

$$f|_{]-5,7[} (x) = \frac{x^2+2x-15}{x^2-2x-35} \in C(]-5,7[, \mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{perch\u00e9 } x^2-2x-35=0 \iff x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+35}}{1} \begin{cases} 1+6=7 \\ 1-6=-5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{e quindi } \frac{x^2+2x-15}{x^2-2x-35} \in C(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5, 7\}).$$

$$\text{Analogamente } f|_{[7,+\infty[} \in C([7,+\infty[, \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{e}$$

$$-1 \in C(]-\infty, -5], \mathbb{R}).$$

Quindi f \u00e8 continua in $]-\infty, -5[\cup]-5, 7[\cup]7, +\infty[$.

Inoltre

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} \frac{\cancel{(x+5)}(x-3)}{\cancel{(x+5)}(x-7)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} \frac{x-3}{x-7} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Quindi } \lim_{x \rightarrow -5^+} f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \neq -1.$$

$$\text{Infine } \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 7^-} \frac{x-3}{x-7} = -\infty$$

Allora f \u00e8 continua solo in $]-\infty, -5[\cup]-5, 7[\cup]7, +\infty[$.